

# DBS Weekly

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Transportation Twenty-four common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$121.4 million in August 1969, down 5.8% from the August 1968 figure.

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Financial Flow Accounts There was virtually no expansion in the supply of funds compared with the first half of 1968. This development took place in an environment of some growth in the gross national product in the first half of 1969, over the first and second quarters of 1968.

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Prices The all-Canada farm wage rate index advanced 1.0% to 1,037.2 in August from the April index of 1,026.9 and was 6.0% above the August 1968 figure of 978.3.

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Expenditures on Education The fiscal year 1966-67 was unusual because certain major federal programs were terminated, namely per capita operating grants paid to universities and federal-provincial Agreements on Technical and Vocational Training.

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Labour Advance estimates indicate a slight drop in the composite index of employment from September to October 1969. Among the industry divisions, the largest relative changes were a decrease in forestry and a rise in trade. Other changes were small. With the exception of Ontario, where there was a slight increase, all regions showed declines.

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Merchandising During the week ended November 22, department store sales rose in Canada, by 1.0% over the corresponding week last year.

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Manufacturing Steel ingot production for the week ended December 6, totalled 237,525 tons, an increase of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 232,768 tons.

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Agriculture and Food Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina, during August-September 1969, amounted to 177.8 million bushels, a decrease of 12% from the 202.3 million shipped during the comparable first two months of the 1968-69 crop year.

1. Canada's Foreign Trade in  
the Third Quarter of 1969

The External Trade Division reports that in the third quarter of 1969 total Canadian exports rose by \$114 million to \$3,754 million, seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates. By far the largest contributor to this increase was a rise in sales to the United States, exports rising by \$112 million to \$2,684 million. Exports to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth and preferential countries together rose from \$418 million in the second quarter to \$436 million in the third, and those to all other countries were slightly lower at \$634 million. The relatively stable level of exports to other countries, however, does conceal a number of off-setting movements. The largest rise was in exports to Latin America, which increased by some \$30 million to \$135 million. Exports to Japan rose rather less and were some \$11 million higher at \$167 in the third quarter. Decreases were recorded in exports to the countries of the European Economic Community, which were about \$25 million lower in the third quarter at \$203 million.

In an analysis of domestic exports by leading commodity groupings, the most striking feature in the third quarter of 1969 was a sharp increase in the rate of growth of automotive exports. Taking motor vehicles and parts as a group, exports increased from \$825 million in the second quarter of the year to \$1,190 million in the third. Fully assembled vehicles were the largest contributor to this increase, with passenger cars rising from \$421 million to \$692 million in the third quarter and other motor vehicles from \$157 million to \$240 million. However, in view of the advance in model year changeovers and deliveries this year, it is more reasonable to presume that the increase in automotive exports, although large, was somewhat smaller than the seasonally adjusted data would suggest. Other increases in exports were more modest. Whisky exports increased from \$47 million in the second quarter to \$55 million in the third, a larger gain than usual. Wood pulp and newsprint exports increased to \$473 million from \$456 million, a continuation of the rate of growth of the preceding year or so. Exports of meat, fish and dairy products increased more rapidly in the third quarter than for some time, with meat products providing the largest part of the impetus. Exports in the third quarter for the group as a whole were some 8% higher at \$94 million. Industrial machinery sales also maintained their record of steady growth, reaching \$89 million in the third quarter.

Several other products, however, fared less well, on account of either unfavourable developments in the international marketing situation or labour disputes which reduced the output of major producers. Exports of iron and steel products declined further in the third quarter to \$72 million, and wheat and wheat flour exports also continued to recede, reaching \$114 million in the quarter, some \$10 million lower than in the second quarter. Much of this was attributable to reduced foreign aid shipments. Exports of lumber, after attaining very high levels last winter, fell by some \$50 million in the third quarter to \$142 million. Crude petroleum and natural gas exports, after a period of steady growth, were unchanged from the second quarter at \$177 million.

Among the minerals and metals, notably iron ore, nickel and copper, where production during the quarter was interrupted by work stoppages, a significant reduction in exports occurred. The loss cannot be easily measured, but would probably have been in excess of \$100 million during the quarter.



Imports in the third quarter declined by \$43 million to \$3,490 million, largely attributable to a fall of some \$30 million in purchases from the United States. Changes in the level of imports from other countries in the third quarter were irregular and largely offsetting. There was virtually no change in imports from Japan or the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries in the third quarter. A modest decline in imports from the European Economic Community to some \$187 million was partly offset by a smaller increase in imports from Latin America to \$147.

On a commodity basis, the major developments during the quarter were also in the automotive sector. Imports of motor vehicles and parts increased by 11% in the third quarter to \$1,039 million. Vehicles proper were the major contribution to the rise, with automobiles gaining more than 30% to \$352 million, trucks rising to \$107 million. In other sectors, changes in either direction were relatively small. Imports of industrial machinery, which previously had shown a rising trend, fell in the third quarter moderately to about \$350 million, while imports of agricultural machinery and tractors declined to \$86 million. On the other hand imports of office machinery rose slightly to \$70 million and scientific equipment increased to \$81 million.

Among materials, the pattern was either for small increases or no change from the level in the second quarter. Except for non-ferrous alloys (excluding nickel) which rose \$25 million to \$81 million, minor increases occurred in the third quarter in imports of chemicals and plastics and non-ferrous ores which stood at \$168 million and \$39 million, respectively. On the other hand, steel products were slightly lower at \$103 million.

The balance of trade, as a result of a fairly large increase in exports in the third quarter combined with a smaller decline in imports, improved in the period under review. The overall surplus widened from \$107 in the second quarter to \$264 million, largely on account of a sharp rise in the balance with the U.S.A., which widened from \$32 million to \$175 million.

Trade by Selected Commodity Groupings

## Quarterly Series at Quarterly Rates

Imports	1968				1969	
	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
Meat & fish	21.8	26.2	30.2	30.8	40.2	40.9
Fruits & vegetables	90.9	92.4	91.2	93.2	99.1	97.9
Non-ferrous ores	47.9	37.2	40.3	38.8	37.2	39.2
Chemicals & products	91.4	88.8	98.9	103.3	103.5	108.6
Synthetic rubber & plastics	45.7	49.9	56.3	59.4	61.2	59.7
Fuel oil & other petroleum products	54.9	52.6	54.5	60.2	56.6	56.6
Fabricated steel materials	71.7	84.1	90.8	101.5	107.0	103.0
Non-ferrous alloys	54.7	63.2	73.1	63.9	55.9	81.2
General purpose machinery	93.4	94.4	98.3	103.3	113.5	110.9
Mining, construction & drilling machinery	89.8	87.8	101.7	121.3	121.5	121.6
Special industrial machinery	103.2	104.2	102.6	124.2	125.6	116.8
Agricultural machinery except tractors	36.3	38.1	44.0	38.6	42.6	35.9
Tractors & parts	48.1	44.7	57.3	44.8	47.7	50.2
Automobiles	247.0	247.9	237.6	238.4	268.0	352.2
Motor vehicle parts	422.8	461.3	486.1	508.2	572.9	579.4
Trucks, truck tractors, etc.	67.9	70.0	103.9	89.6	91.5	107.1
Communication & related equipment	74.3	74.6	87.5	95.2	96.3	95.6
Air conditioning & refrigeration equip.	21.2	21.1	24.3	21.0	19.4	22.6
Office machines	44.2	52.6	52.4	56.9	66.1	69.6
Electrical equipment	45.4	47.0	55.3	59.9	60.4	61.6
Apparel & footwear	50.2	53.6	57.6	62.9	64.4	61.4
Books & other printed matter	47.4	51.4	53.8	55.7	58.5	58.6

Exports	1968				1969	
	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
Meat & dairy products	24.2	26.8	27.3	23.9	22.0	29.9
Fish & fish products	61.0	58.1	61.3	61.3	65.3	64.5
Wheat & wheat flour	196.7	211.0	151.1	196.5	123.8	113.7
Whisky	33.6	37.7	41.4	43.7	47.3	54.6
Crude petroleum	106.9	116.6	115.7	120.4	134.9	131.2
Natural gas	38.8	41.0	41.0	40.6	42.3	45.5
Lumber	150.7	165.9	203.8	210.5	192.4	142.0
Shingles, veneer & plywood	32.2	32.5	39.6	37.0	30.1	31.3
Wood pulp	164.5	157.4	164.2	179.4	186.6	185.5
Newsprint	255.0	238.4	254.9	283.2	269.4	287.6
Chemicals	36.8	42.5	49.4	45.5	51.1	48.2
Synthetic rubber & plastic	19.1	21.2	20.4	19.3	23.1	22.7
Iron & steel products	98.3	84.8	69.1	85.0	77.1	72.5
Industrial machinery	69.1	79.0	80.1	85.6	86.3	89.1
Agricultural equipment	28.6	61.0	37.6	41.4	49.6	41.2
Automobiles	342.8	417.9	384.9	380.3	421.4	691.7
Other motor vehicles	96.7	128.7	176.1	141.4	157.0	239.6
Motor vehicle engines & parts	188.6	198.1	212.0	237.0	246.6	258.3
Aircraft engines & parts	77.0	77.9	66.8	64.0	66.3	67.2
Communication equipment	46.8	58.8	50.1	56.4	50.6	43.3

2. Commodity Imports The External Trade Division reports that during September 1969, Canada's imports rose to a value of \$1,240,890,000 from \$1,031,838,000 and \$868,204,000 in the same month of 1968 and 1967 respectively. For the cumulative period, January-September their value climbed to \$10,417,368,000 from \$8,894,619,000 in 1968 and \$8,296,211,000 in 1967.

	<u>September</u>		<u>January-September</u>	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
	thousands of dollars			
<u>SELECTED COUNTRIES</u>				
United States .....	747,981	879,020	6,541,966	7,574,520
United Kingdom .....	48,576	63,436	502,483	609,428
Japan .....	34,680	50,125	251,272	349,926
Venezuela .....	29,127	33,192	256,639	260,408
Germany, Federal Republic .....	26,528	28,565	209,975	248,651
France .....	10,539	14,547	86,420	112,689
Italy .....	10,701	13,247	82,786	104,491
Australia .....	7,730	10,900	54,716	65,687
Sweden .....	4,465	5,676	52,356	62,310
Switzerland .....	5,395	7,550	42,927	60,119
Netherlands .....	7,021	7,755	48,983	56,330
Hong Kong .....	4,902	7,091	41,557	54,305
Mexico .....	2,462	4,280	38,932	51,369
<u>ALL COUNTRIES</u> .....	1,031,838	1,240,890	8,894,619	10,417,368
<u>SELECTED COMMODITIES</u>				
<u>Food, feed, beverages and tobacco</u> .	73,608	91,603	638,770	725,505
Coffee .....	6,874	7,104	61,843	55,773
Sugar, raw .....	6,282	8,448	32,463	44,156
<u>Crude materials, inedible</u> .....	104,540	101,987	822,612	791,086
Crude petroleum .....	27,977	38,502	278,741	297,873
Coal .....	22,754	7,707	110,233	58,306
Aluminum ores, concentrates, and scrap .....	8,260	12,248	58,132	80,559
<u>Fabricated materials, inedible</u> ....	205,774	247,308	1,758,232	2,110,650
Fuel oil .....	14,516	13,332	96,081	90,572
Organic chemicals .....	9,251	11,685	93,075	99,943
Plate, sheet and strip, steel ...	8,717	14,482	76,569	97,641
Plastics materials, not shaped ..	8,098	10,169	70,750	86,130
<u>End products, inedible</u> .....	626,442	782,736	5,480,424	6,627,539
Motor vehicle parts, except engines .....	123,703	158,205	919,124	1,275,241
Sedans, new .....	70,585	108,202	659,157	705,281
Aircraft, complete with engines .	21,862	2,131	170,779	166,142
Motor vehicle engines .....	22,323	26,564	161,215	225,003
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis .....	10,955	18,601	114,384	186,416
Electronic computers .....	8,504	12,521	80,757	113,942



3. Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Exports - November, 1969  
(Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports)

	Value in Millions		Percentage Change 1968-1969
	1968	1969	
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<u>Month of November</u>			%
United Kingdom .....	96.8	77.7	- 19.7
Other C'wealth & Pref. ....	49.9	49.2	- 1.4
United States .....	855.2	951.2	+ 11.2
Others .....	<u>200.9</u>	<u>195.5</u>	- 2.7
Total C'wealth & Pref. ....	146.7	126.9	- 13.5
Total Others .....	<u>1,056.2</u>	<u>1,146.7</u>	+ 8.6
Grand Total .....	<u>1,202.8</u>	<u>1,273.6</u>	+ 5.9
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<u>January to November</u>			
United Kingdom .....	1,120.4	995.1	- 11.2
Other C'wealth & Pref. ....	556.4	556.0	- 0.1
United States .....	8,366.2	9,741.7	+ 16.4
Others .....	<u>2,325.7</u>	<u>2,288.8</u>	- 1.6
Total C'wealth & Pref. ....	1,676.8	1,551.1	- 7.5
Total Others .....	<u>10,691.9</u>	<u>12,030.5</u>	+ 12.5
Grand Total .....	<u>12,368.7</u>	<u>13,581.6</u>	+ 9.8

Note - Figures may not add because of rounding

## TRANSPORTATION

4. Summary of Canal Statistics Freight transported through all Canadian canals during October totalled 14,728,561 tons compared to 14,707,528 tons in October 1968. Of this volume, 6,812,318 tons were moved through the St. Lawrence Canals, and a total of 7,552,983 tons through the Welland Canal.

Vessel passages through all Canadian canals numbered 2,312 with a registered net tonnage of 10,786,213 compared to 2,590 vessels of 10,827,517 registered net tons in October 1968.

5. Railway Operating Statistics Twenty-four common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$121.4 million in August 1969, down 5.8 per cent from the August 1968 figure, (This decline was due in part to work stoppages which began about mid-May at iron ore mines in Northeastern Quebec and similar strikes at Northern Ontario nickel mines in July continued throughout the month of August) according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the D.B.S. report, "Railway Operating Statistics". Railway operating expenses at \$119.0 million were 0.3 per cent under those of August 1968 resulting in a net income of \$2,431,104 compared to one of \$9,428,928 in the earlier year.

Railway Operating Revenues, Expenses and Net Income

	<u>August 1969</u>		
	Total 24 Railways	C.N.R.	C.P.
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Revenues	121,399,359	64,342,856	44,009,881
Freight	98,215,249	49,659,144	37,157,290
Passenger	7,427,304	5,191,132	1,447,224
Payments Relating to National Transportation Act	6,773,352	3,918,916	2,755,272
Operating Expenses	118,968,255	65,760,854	42,351,787
Road and Equipment maintenance	48,513,062	27,367,131	16,713,854
Transportation	48,095,220	27,269,639	17,118,717
Net Operating Income	2,431,104	Dr. 1,417,998	1,658,094
Operating Ratio	98.00	102.20	96.23

As noted previously strikes involving the iron ore and nickel ore industries adversely affected traffic during August 1969 when only 17.3 million tons of revenue freight were handled, a decline of 17.6 per cent from the comparable 1968 month. The number of ton-miles generated during the month under review decreased to 7,210 million from 7,565 million although the average haul at 416 miles was 56 miles greater than that of the earlier year. The average number of miles of road operated (first main track) increased to 44,152 miles from 44,110 in August 1968. Revenue passengers carried decreased to 2,204,723 with commuter travel up 2.3 per cent and non-commuter travel dropping 9.2 per cent from the earlier year. The average passenger journey declined 24 miles from the year earlier figure to 133 miles in August 1969. Employment in the industry dropped to 122,780 persons from 124,535 in 1968.

6. Carloadings During the seven days ended November 21, revenue freight carloadings on railway lines amounted to 77,180, up 1.7 per cent from the comparable 1968 period. Commodities contributing to this increase included iron ore, 11,456 (versus 7,622 in 1968); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 2,558 (1,801) and fertilizers, 2,507 (1,635). Offsetting these increases to some extent were declines in loadings of copper-nickel ores and concentrates (which continued at a low level due to strikes in Northern Ontario) 143 cars as against 2,555 a year earlier; wheat, 3,380 cars (5,002). Combined receipts from Canadian and United States rail connections decreased 3.0 per cent to 23,626 cars from 24,359 in the 1968 period and Piggyback loadings during the 1969 week totalled 3,949 cars, up 10.6 per cent from the comparable 1968 period.

During the first forty-three periods of 1969, revenue freight carloadings on railway lines amounted to 3,243,713, a drop of 3.7 per cent over the previous year. Commodities showing significant decreases during the year-to-date were: iron ore, 353,893 cars (versus 473,748 in 1968); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 50,005 (74,038). Commodities moved in more cars included: "other" grain, 84,730 (67,244); automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 101,568 (83,629) and miscellaneous carload commodities, 380,647 (357,777). Cars received from connections since January 1, totalled 1,090,418, down 1.0 per cent, and piggyback loadings declined 2.1 per cent to 155,151 cars.

## FINANCIAL FLOW ACCOUNTS

7. Financial Flow Accounts This is the second regular quarterly publication of the Financial Flow Accounts covering the first and second quarters of 1969.

Supply and Demand for Funds

	<u>I and IIQ, 1968</u>		<u>I and IIQ, 1969</u>	
	<u>Demand for funds</u>			
<u>Categories</u>	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%
Official holdings of gold and foreign exchange .	332	3.7	- 221	- 2.5
Currency and deposits .....	1,990	22.4	1,480	16.5
Foreign currency and deposits .....	- 46	- 0.5	1,128	12.6
Consumer credit .....	387	4.3	571	6.4
Trade receivables .....	405	4.6	552	6.2
Loans .....	963	10.8	1,532	17.1
Short-term paper .....	726	8.2	333	3.7
Mortgages .....	1,079	12.1	1,012	11.3
Bonds .....	1,020	11.5	1,111	12.4
Life insurance and pensions .....	724	8.2	710	7.9
Claims on associated enterprises .....	- 77	- 0.9	445	5.0
Stocks .....	654	7.4	409	4.6
Foreign investments .....	239	2.7	60	0.7
Other financial assets .....	501	5.6	-179	- 2.0
Totals .....	8,897	100.0	8,943	100.0
<u>Sectors</u>				
	<u>Supply of funds</u>			
Persons .....	1,892	21.3	697	7.8
Unincorporated business .....	593	6.7	362	4.0
Non-financial private corporation .....	938	10.5	923	10.3
Non-financial government enterprises .....	-263	- 3.0	231	2.6
The monetary authorities .....	40	0.4	-157	- 1.8
Chartered banks .....	1,278	14.4	827	9.2
Other financial institutions .....	2,639	29.7	2,815	31.5
Governments .....	1,215	13.7	1,697	19.0
Rest of the world .....	565	6.3	1,548	17.4
Totals .....	8,897	100.0	8,943	100.0

SOURCE Tables 3-2 and 3-3, Financial Flow Matrix.



There was virtually no expansion in the supply of funds compared with the first half of 1968. This development took place in an environment of some growth in the Gross National Product in the first half of 1969, over the first and second quarters of 1968. Changes developed in the structure of the financial assets of the economy, with substantial reduction in the build-up of currency and deposits compensated by strong increases in loans and consumer credit. There are significant changes in the composition of suppliers of funds. Financial intermediaries represented 44% of the total transaction categories in the first half of 1968, but their share fell to 39% in 1969, attributable largely to the slower growth of chartered bank assets. The personal sector's role as a fund provider was radically reduced while the rest of the world substantially increased its participation. The federal government became a provider rather than user of funds, which also applies - on an even larger scale - to the provincial and municipal government sector. There are changes in the composition of funds used by the non-financial business sector and those provided by the saving sectors.

## PRICES

8. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers The all-Canada composite index of commodities and services used by farmers rose 0.5% to 356.8 in August from the April index of 355.2 and was 3.2% higher than the August 1968 index of 345.6. The composite index exclusive of living component moved down 0.1% to 410.7 from 411.1 in the April-August period but was 3.2% above the August 1968 index of 398.0.

The all-Canada farm wage rate index advanced 1.0% to 1,037.2 in August from the April index of 1,026.9 and was 6.0% above the August 1968 figure of 978.3. The Eastern series moved up 1.8% to 1,026.6 from the April index of 1,008.4, while the Western series dropped .09% to 1,052.3 from 1,053.2 during the same period.

The all-Canada price index of equipment and materials used by farmers moved 1.3% lower to 277.4 in August from the April index of 280.9 but was 1.6% above the August 1968 index of 273.1. Sub-group increases were 1.5% for hardware, 0.8% for gas, oil and grease, and 0.1% for farm machinery, while decreases occurred for compound fertilizer 9.6%, seed 5.2%, building materials 3.1% and feed 0.7%.

The all-Canada farm family living component advanced 1.6% to 275.9 in August from 271.5 in April.

## TRAVEL

9. Non-Resident Vehicles Entering Canada Non-resident vehicles entering Canada in October totalled 887,638, very little change from the number recorded last October. British Columbia showed the greatest increase (14.9%). Vehicles remaining one or more nights (237,836 vehicles) increased almost 2%, with the greatest increase (18.8%) again in British Columbia. Cumulative figures show an increase of 1.4% in total entries, the highest gain in Alberta (9.1%) and a 4.9% gain in the long-term category. British Columbia also recorded the highest increase in this category (14.1%).

10.

Federal Expenditures on Education

The finance section of the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is now conducting a survey of about 60 federal departments and agencies in order to determine federal expenditures on education incurred in the fiscal year 1968-69. In the meantime, the final figures for 1967-68, not previously published, are shown below in a summary form in comparison with 1966-67 figures to show a trend in recent years.

Comparative Statement of Federal Expenditures on Education

	1966-67	1967-68	Year-to-date	Change
	('000 of dollars)		amount	%
Elementary & Secondary .....	180,532	179,678	- 854	- 0.5
Teachers' Training .....	8	10	2	-
Higher Education .....	170,276	158,051	- 12,225	- 7.2
Other Formal Education .....	21,262	25,680	4,418	20.8
Total Formal Education ....	372,072	363,419	- 8,659	- 2.3
Vocational Training .....	140,757	249,632	108,875	77.3
Total Education and Vocational Training .....	512,835	613,051	100,216	19.5
Cultural Activities .....	30,339	51,901	21,562	71.1
Total Expenditures .....	543,174	664,952	121,778	22.4

The fiscal year 1966-67 was unusual because certain major federal programs were terminated, namely per capita operating grants paid to universities and federal-provincial Agreements on Technical and Vocational Training. In their last year of operation, they achieved the highest level of expenditure, resulting in an overall increase of federal spending on education of 54.1%, from \$352.4 million in 1965-66 to \$543.2 million in 1966-67.

The 1967-68 expenditures were also unusual in so far as this was a year of transition. Therefore, in order to interpret the above comparative statement correctly, it is necessary to provide some comments; otherwise misleading conclusions could be drawn from the seemingly irregular pattern of expenditures.

Although the federal-provincial Agreements on Technical and Vocational Training came to an end on March 31, 1967, the federal government provided for a period of a "phase out" which could be summarized as follows: (1) All trainees enrolled under various programs on April 1, 1967 would complete their training under the Technical and Vocational Training Act and regulations; (2) Training of the unemployed would continue for another 15 months; (3) The Capital Assistance Program was augmented and would continue until all provinces received full benefits to which they are entitled. All approved capital projects for vocational training and including vocational high schools, are covered by this program. The original limit of the federal assistance was 75% of the total costs up to \$480 per capita of population in the 15-19 age group, as established in the 1961 census. In 1967 the limit was extended for an additional \$320 per capita at the rate of 50% of the cost.

In the realm of higher education, while per capita operating grants to universities were terminated on March 31, 1967, the federal government undertook to increase substantially its grants for assisted research. Furthermore, capital grants for construction and equipment of medical schools and related facilities were introduced by the Health Resources Fund Act, assented to on July 11, 1966. Up to \$500 million will be spent under this act over a period of 15 years.



In the light of these program changes it is more feasible to explain some apparently inconsistent variations appearing in the comparative statement. Expenditures on elementary and secondary education decreased by \$854,000 or 0.5%. All three major federal school systems, those operated by the Department of National Defence, by the Indian Affairs Branch and Northern Administration Branch (for Indians and Eskimos), increased their expenditures collectively by \$9.3 million, other minor programs accounting for an additional increase of \$2.1 million. However, capital grants for vocational high schools decreased by \$11.3 million, from \$94.8 million to \$83.5 million in 1967-68 and other expenditures declined by \$1.1 million thus producing a net decrease of \$0.9 million.

Similarly, in the sector of higher education all major programs registered marked increases. Thus, research grants increased from \$48.6 million to \$69.7 million, or by 43.6%; scholarships and bursaries increased from \$23.5 million to \$33.5 million, or by 42.6%. Capital grants, which amounted to less than \$9.0 million in 1966-67, increased to over \$32.0 million, an increase of \$23.1 million, or 257.8%, most of the 1967-68 amount being spent under the Health Resources Fund Act. However, all these and other less marked increases were more than offset by the fact that the per capita operating grants to universities, which amounted to \$71.0 million in 1966-67, were no longer paid in 1967-68. Accordingly, the decrease of federal spending on higher education of \$12.2 million, or 7.2%, was due entirely to the discontinuation of this single program.

The increase of \$4.4 million on other formal education is accounted for primarily by the greatly expanded program of language courses for federal employees (an increase of \$3.9 million, or 153.1%), and secondly by the assistance to education in overseas countries, a further increase of \$0.8 million.

The spectacular increase in spending on vocational training, amounting to \$108.9 million, or 77.3%, is due entirely to the duality of programs being implemented by the Department of Manpower and Immigration in 1967-68. Training costs and allowances to trainees paid under the new Occupational Training for Adults Program (O.T.A.) amounted to \$105.1 million. Under the old Technical and Vocational Training (T.V.T.) agreements all operating and administrative costs amounted to \$88.2 million in 1967-68, or \$4.2 million (5.1%) more than in the previous year. Most of that amount was spent on the training of the unemployed. Capital grants of \$35.5 million were lower than a year before by \$5.8 million, or 14.0%. Nevertheless, the combined expenditures of the Manpower Department amounted to \$228.8 million, or \$163.5 million (82.6%) more than in the previous year.

All remaining federal departments spent \$20.8 million collectively on vocational training in 1967-68, an increase of \$5.4 million, or 34.6%.

The increase in expenditures on other educational and cultural activities is accounted for by the inclusion of capital and operating expenditures of the National Arts Centre which amounted to \$20.3 million in 1967-68.



11. Cigarettes Preliminary figures show that production of cigarettes during November came to 3,864,479,000. Sales were as follows: domestic 3,716,285,000; ex-warehoused for ships' stores and embassies, 11,491,000; ex-warehoused for export, 31,229,000. The opening inventory was 3,664,776,000 and the closing inventory, 3,770,250,000.

## D R I N K S

12. Soft Drinks October production of soft drinks amounted to 25,009,826 gallons, compared to 20,200,665 gallons in October 1968 and 19,178,167 in the 1967 month. During the year to date, production increased to 265,372,243 gallons from 236,692,618 and 210,518,309 in 1968 and 1967 respectively. Figures for 1969 and 1968 are preliminary; those for 1967 are revised.

## L A B O U R

13. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries Advance estimates indicate a slight drop in the composite index of employment from September to October 1969. Among the industry divisions, the largest relative changes were a decrease in forestry and a rise in trade. Other changes were small. With the exception of Ontario, where there was a slight increase, all regions showed declines.

Seasonally-adjusted, the composite index rose slightly. All industry divisions except forestry showed increases. Among the regions, all recorded rises except the Atlantic Region which showed little change from September.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level rose from September to October. All industry divisions shared in the increase except construction which showed a decline and trade where there was little change. All regions recorded increases.

September 1969 The unadjusted index of employment (1961=100) at 132.2 was 0.7% lower than the August index of 131.1 and was 2.8% higher than in September 1968. Seasonally-adjusted, the index rose 0.2% from 126.5 in August to 126.8 in September. Among the industry divisions, the largest relative changes in the adjusted indexes were increases of 1.3% in forestry, 1.3% in trade, and 1.1% in mining. For other industry divisions, there was little difference from August in their seasonally-adjusted employment indexes. The 0.2% decline in manufacturing resulted from a 0.7% drop in durable goods. This decrease occurred mainly in primary metals (4.7%) due to an industrial dispute in Ontario. With the exception of British Columbia which showed a 0.4% decline, all regions recorded slight rises.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level increased from \$119.07 in August to \$120.22 in September. The largest changes among the industry divisions were a \$4.04 increase in forestry and a \$2.95 gain in manufacturing. The rise in manufacturing resulted mainly from an increase in durable goods with the largest gains in primary metals (\$5.97) and in transportation equipment (\$6.73). With the exception of the Prairie Region, which showed a slight drop, all regions recorded rises. These increases ranged from \$0.41 in the Atlantic Region to \$3.17 in British Columbia.

Industry division and province	Employment index numbers						Average Weekly Wages and Salaries			
	Unadjusted				Seasonally- adjusted					
	Oct. 1969	Sept. 1969	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1969	Sept. 1969	Oct. 1969	Sept. 1969	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968
	1961=100						dollars			
<u>Industry Division</u>										
Forestry .....	104.3	108.4	102.7	107.4	89.1	90.1	137.35	136.73	124.77	122.86
Mining .....	101.4	101.2	110.1	110.4	102.1	100.9	152.71	149.42	143.01	141.13
Manufacturing .....	126.0	126.9	124.6	125.8	124.6	124.2	126.55	125.50	118.08	117.08
Durable goods .....	136.7	136.1	134.7	135.3	135.3	134.6	136.51	136.47	128.34	127.87
Non-durable goods .....	117.2	119.5	116.4	118.1	115.8	115.8	117.14	115.37	108.48	107.09
Construction .....	133.9	134.1	131.9	133.9	121.3	120.3	158.05	159.57	143.17	145.05
Transportation, communication and other utilities .....	..	115.0	111.5	113.0	..	111.8	..	135.07	125.40	125.08
Trade .....	141.4	138.7	132.6	130.3	139.3	138.0	94.40	94.51	88.16	88.16
Finance, insurance and real estate .....	140.7	139.7	132.2	131.7	140.4	139.6	113.99	113.33	108.34	107.84
Service .....	177.9	178.8	162.8	164.4	176.8	173.7	84.70	84.65	80.07	79.62
Industrial composite .....	129.9	130.2	126.0	126.7	127.5	126.8	121.09	120.22	112.89	112.52
<u>Province and Region</u>										
Atlantic region .....	124.0	125.9	121.5	122.5	119.1	119.2	99.69	98.79	91.13	91.45
Newfoundland .....	128.7	130.6	128.2	126.3	119.9	118.6	107.17	106.20	99.53	101.26
Prince Edward Island .....	138.9	148.7	147.2	150.4	127.0	134.6	81.97	80.23	68.77	69.40
Nova Scotia .....	119.3	120.6	116.8	118.2	116.2	116.5	98.26	98.23	89.67	89.68
New Brunswick .....	125.3	127.1	120.4	122.8	121.6	120.5	98.10	96.44	89.56	89.43
Quebec .....	123.9	124.3	120.9	121.8	120.8	120.4	118.74	117.56	110.49	110.21
Ontario .....	132.2	131.9	129.8	129.7	130.4	129.6	124.77	123.87	117.34	116.81
Prairie region .....	130.4	131.0	124.1	125.9	128.4	127.0	115.02	114.49	106.43	105.99
Manitoba .....	122.7	122.6	118.6	119.6	120.4	118.8	110.13	109.66	103.25	102.23
Saskatchewan .....	120.4	122.5	121.2	123.6	116.6	117.7	109.88	108.35	104.75	103.74
Alberta .....	141.1	141.7	129.9	132.1	139.9	137.7	120.41	120.21	109.54	109.75
British Columbia .....	142.2	143.3	131.9	133.7	140.5	138.6	133.84	133.81	123.31	123.24
Yukon .....	142.9	127.7	143.7	140.2	136.5	116.0	171.34	159.80	169.11	166.09
Northwest Territories .....	136.8	137.6	111.4	126.5	137.6	125.6	172.84	168.22	173.18	170.30
Canada .....	129.9	130.2	126.0	126.7	127.5	126.8	121.09	120.22	112.89	112.52

.. Figures not available.



14.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings

Advance estimates shown that average weekly wages in manufacturing in October rose slightly from September as an increase in average hourly earnings more than offset a decline in average weekly hours. In mining, average weekly wages increased as both average hourly earnings and average weekly hours were higher than in September. Average weekly wages in construction fell as increases in average hourly earnings in both components were offset by declines in average weekly hours.

Further industry and area detail for the month of October, other than that presented in the accompanying table, is not yet available. Complete industry and area detail for September will be published shortly in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings", catalogue number 72-003.

Industry division	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Wages			
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.
	1969	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1969	1968
	number				dollars							
Mining, including milling ..	42.1	41.7	41.2	42.1	3.30	3.24	3.24	3.14	135.13	134.97	133.49	132.33
Manufacturing .....	40.2	40.7	40.1	40.9	2.87	2.82	2.78	2.64	115.06	114.70	111.37	108.22
Durable goods .....	41.3	41.6	40.6	41.8	3.07	3.05	3.00	2.86	126.52	126.86	121.85	119.65
Non-durable goods .....	39.1	39.9	39.7	40.0	2.66	2.59	2.56	2.42	104.00	103.12	101.51	96.88
Construction .....	41.0	41.9	42.0	41.6	3.84	3.78	3.70	3.39	157.51	158.42	155.49	141.00
Building .....	39.0	39.8	39.4	39.5	4.00	3.93	3.85	3.49	156.04	156.59	151.64	137.98
Engineering .....	45.1	46.3	47.3	45.7	3.56	3.50	3.46	3.21	160.58	162.22	163.41	147.05
Manufacturing by region												
Atlantic region .....	37.6	40.4	40.6	39.5	2.36	2.21	2.18	2.09	88.62	89.18	88.57	82.67
Quebec .....	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.7	2.55	2.53	2.50	2.36	105.40	105.11	102.98	98.60
Ontario .....	40.3	40.9	39.8	41.2	3.02	2.96	2.93	2.79	121.75	121.01	116.72	115.07
Prairie Region .....	39.7	39.9	40.0	39.7	2.79	2.77	2.73	2.57	110.67	110.44	109.09	101.82
British Columbia .....	36.9	37.6	37.0	37.9	3.58	3.56	3.48	3.27	132.24	133.86	128.97	123.99

The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings in electrical industrial equipment in September was 140.0.



15.

## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA

OCTOBER - 1969	Total number of dwelling units	Value of residential and non-residential construction						
		Residential			Indus- trial	Commer- cial	Insti- tutional and Govern- ment	Total
		New	Repair	Total				
		thousands of dollars						
Newfoundland	74	972	86	1,058	327	311	337	2,033
Prince Edward Island	13	202	21	223	-	-	7	230
Nova Scotia	343	4,633	276	4,909	333	1,462	4,424	11,128
New Brunswick	132	1,707	190	1,897	1,502	1,762	1,354	6,515
Quebec	4,549	44,655	1,402	46,057	6,819	9,961	10,055	72,892
Ontario	6,766	98,931	3,147	102,078	35,265	36,711	36,003	210,057
Manitoba	958	11,285	240	11,525	846	1,387	3,463	17,221
Saskatchewan	512	6,010	140	6,150	189	1,549	256	8,144
Alberta	1,729	21,507	376	21,883	1,409	9,377	2,955	35,624
British Columbia	2,108	26,543	816	27,359	7,128	4,029	4,715	43,231
Canada	17,184	216,445	6,694	223,139	53,818	66,549	63,569	407,075

## METROPOLITAN AREAS

Calgary	705	8,305	110	8,415	867	2,132	352	11,766
Edmonton	714	9,035	97	9,132	181	3,498	782	13,593
Halifax	134	1,848	64	1,912	286	929	4,419	7,546
Hamilton	397	5,768	292	6,060	958	1,530	6,107	14,655
Hull	210	2,162	60	2,222	-	405	-	2,627
Kitchener	345	4,356	59	4,415	3,072	311	1,210	9,008
London	385	3,650	79	3,729	370	659	5,609	10,367
Montreal	2,690	24,933	543	25,476	4,681	4,446	3,009	37,612
Ottawa	775	8,392	87	8,479	202	1,864	2,548	13,093
Quebec	666	7,019	267	7,286	344	2,038	3,054	12,722
Regina	161	2,301	44	2,345	34	555	-	2,934
Saint John	26	377	86	463	1,480	144	29	2,116
St. Johns	54	736	48	784	300	238	-	1,322
Saskatoon	302	3,154	49	3,203	152	439	-	3,794
Sudbury	289	4,008	76	4,084	32	396	117	4,629
Toronto	2,061	36,180	446	36,626	16,162	18,198	6,869	77,855
Vancouver	1,260	14,078	284	14,362	5,699	1,590	1,585	23,236
Victoria	236	3,398	151	3,549	22	472	756	4,799
Windsor	95	2,265	251	2,516	1,615	5,230	1,716	11,077
Winnipeg	838	9,832	186	10,018	592	769	1,589	12,968

Preliminary figures.

Cat. 64-001

16. Department Store Sales by Region During the week ended November 22, department store sales rose in Canada, by 1.0% over the corresponding week last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, -5.0%; Quebec, -5.3%; Ontario, +4.6%; Manitoba, -1.2%; Saskatchewan, -4.0%; Alberta, -0.7% and British Columbia, +4.5%.

## M A N U F A C T U R I N G

17. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended December 6, 1969 totalled 237,525 tons, an increase of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 232,768 tons. The comparable week's total in 1968 was 229,808 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 247 in the current week, 242 a week earlier and 239 one year ago.

18. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing For this survey reports are received from firms considered to account for approximately 90% of the steel warehousing business.

Item	Sales				Inventories	
	September		Jan. - Sept.		September	
	1968 <sup>r</sup>	1969	1968 <sup>r</sup>	1969	1968 <sup>r</sup>	1969
<u>Total Canada</u>						
Concrete reinforcing bars .....	9,859	8,011	72,024	57,760	16,381	18,306
Other hot rolled bars .....	13,598	14,079	112,184	114,258	49,152	47,029
Wire rods .....	219	351	2,234	2,347	1,007	1,077
Cold finished bars .....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Plates .....	20,346	27,072	163,430	212,871	76,736	73,570
Sheet and strip, hot rolled .....	13,364	17,135	111,844	129,666	40,748	35,360
Sheet and strip, cold rolled .....	13,656	12,956	113,166	111,203	31,651	21,342
Galv. sheet and strip, terneplate .....	11,697	11,641	92,846	92,043	32,004	21,244
Heavy structural beams .....	13,696	16,704	93,318	113,787	40,974	42,707
Bar size structural shapes .....	7,742	7,528	60,450	64,646	21,591	30,142
Other structural shapes .....	8,552	10,300	74,016	84,961	23,030	30,144
Misc. metals, ferrous and other .	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Direct mill shipments .....	1,728	1,424	26,843	13,268	-	-

(1) Incomplete response.

<sup>r</sup> Figures revised.

19. Pulpwood and Wood Residue Roundwood produced in October rose by 20% to 1,803,930 cunits from 1,505,628 cunits in October 1968. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue rose by 17% to 2,208,657 cunits from 1,886,970 and the closing inventory of these two products fell by 11% to 10,619,818 cunits from 11,900,672. Receipts of wood residue increased by 7% to 594,615 cunits from 555,307 in the 1968 month.

20. Mineral Wool Production of granulated and bulk or loose wool amounted to 1,059,690 cubic feet in October and producers' shipments came to 1,094,901 cubic feet. During the ten-month period, the quantity made totalled 7,123,518 cubic feet and shipments came to 6,745,826 cubic feet.

21. Quarterly Shipments of Flush Type Doors (Wood) by Canadian Manufacturers The manufacturers co-operating in this survey for the third quarter of 1969 accounted for 90.0% of the total dollar value of shipments of wooden flush doors of own manufacture reported in 1967.

Shipments of Flush Type Wooden Doors, by Kinds  
Quarter ended September 30, 1969

	1 3/8" or less		1 3/4" and over(1)	
	Quarter	Year to date	Quarter	Year to date
		number		
Hardwood face .....	475,917	1,521,073	116,967	380,288
Softwood face .....	71,887	233,936	36,058	103,593
Hardboard face .....	205,153	516,729	15,302	47,558
Other types .....	16,937	41,210	12,653	24,323
Total .....	769,894	2,312,948	180,980	555,762
Solid core .....	15,098	53,017	115,691	371,386
Hollow core .....	753,796	2,259,931	65,289	184,376
Total .....	769,894	2,312,948	180,980	555,762

(1) Doors over 1 3/4 inch were reported for the quarter at 6,149 of which 3,739 were solid core and 2,410 hollow core.

22. Floor Tile Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tile in October came to 8,221 tons or 18,054,266 square feet. This compares with 8,881 tons or 19,012,048 square feet in October 1968. During the year to date, production rose to 76,664 tons (165,156,631 square feet) from 70,931 tons (151,586,502 square feet) in 1968.

23. Phonograph Records Phonograph records produced during the month of October 1969 numbered: 4,498,236; net sales for the same period amounted to 4,078,009 valued free on board at the plant at \$5,783,031. Similar data for the year to date are: production 39,268,747; shipments, 33,027,947 valued at \$39,119,050.

24. Footwear October production of footwear by shoe factories came to 4,288,488 pairs compared to 4,858,504 in October 1968. For the cumulative period, production totalled 41,896,915 pairs (43,479,455 in 1968). Production of waterproof and canvas footwear came to 5,284,522 pairs in October (5,738,190 in October 1968) and to 49,456,322 pairs in the January-October period (51,980,953).

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

25. Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds During September, shipments of macro-premixes amounted to 4,640 tons, while those of supplements came to 48,589 tons. During the year to date, macro-premix shipments totalled 44,939 tons, while shipments of supplements amounted to 443,260 tons.

26. Salt Production of dry salt and salt content of brine during October came to 491,840 tons and during the year to date, to 3,550,243 tons. The quantity shipped or used by producers came to 457,031 tons in October and to 3,433,695 tons during the year to date.

27. Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock The value of sales of fruit nursery stock in 1968 came to \$1,370,553 compared to \$1,387,287 in 1967. Sales of ornamental nursery stock were valued at \$8,006,024 in 1968 and at \$8,179,304 in 1967.



28. Wheat Review Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina, during August-September 1969, amounted to 177.8 million bushels, a decrease of 12% from the 202.3 million shipped during the comparable first two months of the 1968-69 crop year, and 21% less than the ten-year (1958-67) average shipments for the same two months of some 226.0 million bushels. Shipments from the United States and Canada were at lower levels this year than last while those from Argentina and Australia were higher.

Total supplies of wheat remaining in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia at October 1, 1969 for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years, amounted to 3,017.1 million bushels, 24% above the 2,433.2 million at the same time a year ago. This increase reflected larger supplies for the United States, Canada and Australia which more than offset a decrease in Argentina.

In Canada, total estimated supplies of wheat for the 1969-70 (August-July) crop year are placed at a record 1,534.6 million bushels consisting of the August 1 carryover of 849.8 million and the 1969 crop estimated at 684.8 million bushels. Supplies of the size indicated represent an increase of 17% over the 1,315.4 million of 1968-69. After making an allowance of 165.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, supplies available for export and for carryover during 1969-70 amount to 1,369.6 million bushels, 19% more than the 1,155.6 million in 1968-69.

Exports of wheat and flour, in terms of wheat equivalent, during August-September 1969 amounted to 37.6 million bushels, 43% less than the 65.9 million exported during the same two months of 1968. The balance remaining on October 1, 1969 for export and for carryover amounted to 1,332.0 million bushels, 22% above the October 1, 1968 total of 1,089.7 million.

Total deliveries of wheat by farmers to elevators (both east and west) up to October 22 of the current crop year amounted to 45.8 million bushels compared with 64.0 million bushels marketed during the same period of the previous year. Some 19.3 million bushels of this year's total were delivered during the five weeks September 18 to October 22. During the same period the volume of Canadian wheat entering domestic and export channels amounted to 34.9 million bushels. As a result, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat decreased from 478.1 million at September 17 to a level of 461.1 million at October 22, 1969.

The Honourable Otto Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced on October 31, 1969 that an exchange of letters has been signed between Canada and the Polish People's Republic extending the terms of the three-year Long Term Wheat Agreement between Canada and Poland, of July 26, 1966, for a further period ending July 31, 1971. The letters were signed in Ottawa by the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce on behalf of the Government of Canada and by Dr. M. Karczmar, Trade Commissioner in Canada of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the Government of Poland.

29. Forage Seed Report The following figures are reported by major seed processing firms in Canada for October 1969. C indicates commercial seed, P indicates pedigreed seed.

Kind of Seed		Purchases from Growers and Primary Cleaners			Exports			Inventory	
		Oct 1-31-69	Aug to Oct 31-69	Aug 1-68 to Oct 31-68	Oct 1-31-69	Aug to Oct 31-69	Aug 1-68 to Oct 31-68	Oct 31-69	Oct 31-68
		'000 lbs							
Alfalfa .....	C	266	287	520			(1)	1,454	2,832
	P	12	14	9		(1)	(1)	198	573
Bentgrass .....	C							57	55
	P							21	23
Birdsfoot trefoil .....	C	87	121	242			(1)	331	270
	P	69	101	53			(1)	125	94
Bluegrass, Kentucky .....	C		(1)	(1)		(1)		1,242	1,133
Bluegrass, Canada .....	C							17	22
Bluegrass Other Varieties .....	P	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		305	231
Bromegrass .....	C	428	1,005	4,069		(1)	130	3,221	5,324
	P	204	282	251				449	447
Clover, alsike .....	C	2,518	5,756	4,782	243	472	909	6,354	5,907
	P	(1)	(1)	(1)				91	28
Clover, red, double cut .....	C	1,542	1,755	1,934	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,307	2,539
	P	(1)	(1)	(1)				16	66
Clover, red, single cut .....	C	2,432	2,975	5,538	349	497	1,521	5,823	6,385
	P		(1)					13	24
Clover, sweet, white blossom .....	C	353	401	625			(1)	472	854
	P							1	1
Clover, sweet, yellow blossom .....	C	4,554	10,897	7,082	725	1,125	1,987	11,195	8,178
	C							4	19
Clover, white, tall growing .....	P							3	48
Clover, white, low growing .....	C	58	97	306		(1)	(1)	354	440
	P								1
Fescue, chewing .....	C		(1)					56	74
	P							(1)	
Fescue, creeping red .....	C	1,889	6,738	18,319	510	2,344	3,656	8,520	16,539
	P	90	112	(1)	(1)	(1)		255	277
Fescue, meadow .....	C	(1)	1,024	1,145	(1)	(1)	1,003	2,682	3,869
	P	(1)	71	(1)				301	360
Fescue, tall .....	C							11	28
	P	(1)	(1)					(1)	(1)
Orchard grass .....	C			(1)				91	290
	P		(1)					47	55
Red Top .....	C		(1)	(1)				65	93
Reed Canary grass .....	C		(1)	15			(1)	42	69
	P								(1)
Russian wild ryegrass .....	C	(1)	99	70				140	194
	P	(1)	68	(1)				92	112
Ryegrass, annual .....	C							235	218
Ryegrass, perennial .....	C	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		157	173
	P		(1)	(1)			(1)	76	131
Timothy .....	C	1,133	2,831	3,064	256	256	463	5,682	5,110
	P	155	1,651	2,052	(1)	(1)	344	3,311	5,183
Wheatgrass, crested .....	C	72	130	266				684	755
	P	107	450	128	(1)	(1)		422	335
Wheatgrass, intermediate .....	C		(1)	(1)			(1)	42	73
	P							16	20
Wheatgrass, pubescent .....	C	(1)	(1)					36	45
Wheatgrass, slender .....	C	(1)	(1)	(1)				27	55
	P							(1)	(1)
Wheatgrass, tall .....	C							11	11
	P								(1)

(1) Indicates less than 3 firms reporting.

Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles, except in cases where items are published as advance information. The information will be included in regular DBS publication, which will be released at a later date.

1. Canada's Foreign Trade, Third Quarter of 1969
2. Commodity Imports, September 1969
3. Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Exports, November 1969
4. Summary of Canal Statistics, October 1969
5. Railway Operating Statistics, August 1969
6. Carloadings, Period ended November 21, 1969 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
7. System of National Accounts - Financial Flow Accounts, Second Quarter 1969 (13-002), \$1.00/\$4.00
8. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers, August 1969 (62-004), 75¢ a year
9. Non-Resident Vehicles Entering Canada, October 1969 (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Federal Expenditures on Education, Fiscal Year 1968-69
11. Production and Disposition of Cigarettes, November 1969
12. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, October 1969 (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, September and October 1969
14. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, October 1969
15. Building Permits, October 1969
16. Department Store Sales by Regions, Week ended November 22, 1969 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
17. Production of Steel Ingots, Week ended December 6, 1969
18. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, September 1969 (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, October 1969
20. Mineral Wool, October 1969 (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
21. Quarterly Shipments of Flush Type Doors (Wood) by Canadian Manufacturers, Quarter ended September 30, 1969 (35-004), 25¢/\$1.00
22. Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, October 1969 (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Phonograph Records, October 1969
24. Production of Footwear, October 1969
25. Shipments of Prepared Stocks and Poultry Feeds, September 1969 (32-004), 20¢/\$2.00
26. Salt, October 1969 (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Shipments of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock, 1967 and 1968 (22-203), 75¢
28. The Wheat Review, October 1969 (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
29. Forage Seed Report, October 1969

Service Bulletins: Energy Statistics, Vol. 4, Nos. 78 and 79 (57-002), \$5 a year;  
Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables Held by Cannerys, by Geographical Areas, October 31, 1969, IND-SB-1-4-(23); Preliminary Release of 1968 Sea Fisheries Statistics (excluding Inland) by Provinces, IND-SB-1-6-(1); 1969 Pack of Fruits and Vegetables as Reported up to the end of October, IND-SB-1-4-(41)

Released this week, but summarized in the Weekly earlier:

- Refined Petroleum Products, August 1969 (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1969 (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Oil Pipe Line Transport, September 1969 (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, May 1969 (26-006), 20¢/\$2.00
- Plastics Fabricators, N.E.S., 1967 (47-208), 50¢
- Clay Products Manufacturers (From Domestic Clays), 1967 (44-215), 50¢
- Fabricated Structural Metal Industry, 1967 (41-207), 50¢
- Fur Goods Industry, 1967 (34-213), 50¢
- Contract Drilling for the Mining Industry, 1967 (26-207), 50¢



Fur Goods Industry, 1967 (34-213), 50¢  
Ornamental and Architectural Metal Industry, 1967 (41-221), 50¢  
Iron and Steel Mills, 1967 (41-203), 50¢  
Rubber Industries, 1967 (33-206), 50¢  
Synthetic Textile Mills, 1967 (34-208), 50¢  
Shoe Factories and Boot and Shoe Findings Manufacturers, 1967 (33-203), 50¢  
Preliminary Bulletins, 1968 Annual Census of Manufactures: Coffin and Casket Industry (35-210-P); Asbestos Products Manufacturers (44-203-P); Manufacturers of Lubricating Oils and Greases (45-205-P); Glass Manufacturers (44-207-P); Other Miscellaneous Industries (47-205-P); 1967, Summary Statistics (31-201-P), \$3.50 for annual series on manufacturing industries  
Estimates of Labour Income, September 1969 (72-005), 20¢/\$2.00  
Oils and Fats, September 1969 (32-006), 20¢/\$2.00  
Household Furniture Industry, 1967 (35-211), 50¢  
Stone Quarries, 1966 (26-217), 50¢  
Miscellaneous Food Industries, 1967 (32-224), 50¢  
Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities, Fiscal Year 1967-68 (13-202), 75¢  
Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Section D, Ontario, 1966 (31-206), 50¢  
Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Section B, Atlantic Provinces, 1965 (31-204), \$1.00  
Trusteed Pension Plans Financial Statistics, 1968 (74-201), 75¢  
Scientific and Professional Equipment Manufacturers, 1967 (47-206), 75¢  
Men's Clothing Industry, 1967 (34-216), 50¢  
1966 Census of Canada, Retail Trade, General Statistics (97-607), 75¢  
Confectionery Manufacturers, 1967 (32-213), 50¢  
New Manufacturing Establishments in Canada, December 1969 (31-002), \$2.00 a year

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