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External Trade During 1968, Canada's total exports increased by 19% from \$11,411 million in 1967 to \$13,574 million. Imports grew by 14% from \$10,872 million to \$12,367 million and total trade by 16% from \$22,283 million to \$25,941 million. (page 2)

Prices Between December and January, consumer price indexes advanced in six cities and city combinations, declined in three and remained unchanged in one other. Base of the indexes is 1961 equalling 100. The movements ranged from a decrease of 0.4% in St. John's Nfld. to an increase of 0.2% in Saint John N.B. and Edmonton-Calgary. (page 4)

Securities The net capital outflow in November from Canada's international transactions in outstanding long-term securities increased by over one third to \$18.3 million from \$13.3 million in October. (page 12)

Transportation During the first seven days of February, revenue freight carloadings rose 1.6% to 68,509 cars from the previous year. Receipts from Canadian and United States rail connections decreased 0.8% to 23,938 cars and piggyback loadings rose 5.2% to 3,280 cars. (page 12)

Construction The total number of residential starts in November was 19,057 (147,172 during the year to date) and completions totalled 14,078 (123,560). Building permits issued in Canada during October numbered 20,652 compared to 15,037 in October 1967. (page 14)

Merchandising December department store sales increased by 9.0% over December 1967, rising to a value of \$342,426,000 from \$314,267,000. (page 14)

Energy Retail sales of gasoline, in Canada's major metropolitan areas for the fourth quarter of 1968 came to 360 million gallons. (page 15)

Manufacturing December shipments of motor vehicles made in Canada increased to 94,656 units from 76,530 in December 1967 and 80,178 in the 1966 month. (page 15)

Cheques The value of cheques cashed in fifty-one clearing centres in November totalled \$56,826 million, 8.6% higher than for the same month last year. All five economic areas showed an increase. (page 19)

Health In September, there were 397 cases of tuberculosis of which 340 were new active and 57 were reactivated. (page 19)

1. Quarterly Review of Current International Trade Trends The External Trade Division reports that during 1968, Canada's total exports increased by 19% from \$11,411 million in 1967 to \$13,574 million.

Imports grew by 14% from \$10,872 million to \$12,367 million and total trade by 16% from \$22,283 million to \$25,941 million. The balance of trade, in surplus for the eighth year in succession, widened in the year under review from \$531 million in 1967 to \$1,207 million. This was the first time since the years of the Second World War that Canada had achieved a trading surplus in excess of one billion dollars.

Total domestic exports during 1968 reached the record high level of \$13,220 million, an increase of 19% over the performance of 1967. More than 40% of the export gain of \$2,163 million in 1968 was attributable to motor vehicles and parts. Metals and minerals contributed some 20%, lumber and newsprint about 13%, fabricated steel materials and non-agricultural machinery each about 5%.

Shipments of copper increased by nearly \$120 million or 24% to some \$610 million, and those of nickel by \$73 million or 17% to about \$500 million. Exports of iron ore rose 17% from \$433 million in 1967 to \$506 million and those of aluminum increased 11% to \$463 million in 1968.

Deliveries of petroleum and natural gas gained 16% from \$522 million to \$603 million in 1968. Smaller increases occurred in exports of sulphur, asbestos and precious metals. Fabricated steel materials rose by 35% from about \$250 million to \$340 million in 1968. Exports of industrial machinery increased more than 20% from about \$245 million to \$300 million, but shipments of agricultural machinery declined 13% to some \$170 million. An increase of about \$56 million or 18% occurred in exports of aircraft, engines and parts to \$370 million in 1968. Shipments of communication and related equipment rose \$72 million, or 59%, to approximately \$195 million. There were less important gains in exports of a variety of commodities, including whisky, fertilizers, apparel, yarns and textiles. Exports of wheat, on the other hand, fell by 8% to \$684 million due largely to lower sales to the Soviet Union and reduced economic aid to India.

Total exports to the United States grew by 25% to \$9,180 million, from \$7,323 million in 1967. This large increase was greatly influenced by the ever-growing importance of the automotive products trade following the Canada-U.S. Automotive Agreement of 1965. Another notable increase in exports to the U.S. occurred in steel products, which rose nearly \$100 million, of which steel pipes accounted for \$45 million. Canada's second largest customer was the United Kingdom, purchasing \$1,226 million and showing a slight increase over the year of 4%. Japan in third place took \$608 million worth of Canadian products, or an increase of 6% over the year. Total 1968 exports to the European Economic Community were 11% above the 1967 level, reaching a value of \$763 million. Of this, exports to the Federal Republic of Germany increased by about \$50 million to \$232 million. Among other top customers of Canadian products showing significant increases in purchases was the People's Republic of China, whose larger purchases of wheat during 1968 contributed to a rise of 79% to a total of \$163 million. This, however, was somewhat below the 1966 total of \$185 million. Other smaller increases were recorded in exports to Belgium-Luxembourg and Norway. Exports to Latin American countries rose some \$70 million in 1968, and to Australia by some \$30 million.

Turning to the import side, a somewhat different pattern prevails, on account of the greater diversity of goods imported. One category of goods, however, dominated the growth of imports last year. Motor vehicles and parts accounted for well over 50% of the rise in imports in 1968. Motor vehicle imports were \$934 million in 1967 and \$1,304 million last year, an increase of 40%. Imports of motor vehicle parts rose almost as much, by 38% to \$1,697 in 1968. Increases in most other products were widespread, but on a smaller scale. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco imports increased by 5% to \$903 million, coffee being the largest single item at \$83 million. Imports of crude materials increased by 6% to \$1,127 million. A major item in this section is energy materials.

Imports of coal of various kinds, virtually all of it from the United States, rose by \$16 million in 1968 to \$160 million. Crude petroleum imports at \$373 million were 5% higher than in 1967. The largest supplier, Venezuela, increased its share of the market last year at \$279 million. Imports of fabricated materials rose by 5% in 1968, to \$2,435 million. Increases were posted by fuel oil, up \$22 million to \$142 million, and organic chemicals, which rose \$13 million to \$129 million. Imports of precious metals more than doubled, from \$25 million in 1967 to \$53 million in 1968, reflecting a quadrupling in silver imports mostly from the United States to \$33 million.

The major changes in import values took place in end products, reflecting the large increases already mentioned in automotive goods imports. The overall increase in end products was the largest for any section, rising by \$1,070 million, or 16%, to \$7,628 in 1968, with the result that this section accounted for 62% of total imports. There were some products which registered declines during 1968. Imports of machinery fell from about \$1,570 million in 1967 to about \$1,530 million. Noteworthy declines were experienced by tractors and agricultural machinery, which fell by 16% from \$419 million in 1967 to \$353 million last year and by metalworking machine tools, down from \$101 million in 1967 to \$82 million. Communications and related equipment purchases increased by 9% to \$313 million, and imports of aircraft by 58% to \$234 million in 1968. There was an increase in a broad range of consumer goods, by 14% to nearly \$480 million, with a significant contribution by apparel, imports which rose well over \$30 million to nearly \$160 million.

Among countries which supplied goods to Canada, the United States maintained its position as Canada's major supplier. Imports from that country rose by 14% from \$7,951 million to \$9,057 million, a level higher than that for Canada's total imports as recently as 1965. Imports from the United Kingdom reached a new record level in 1968 at \$696 million, a 7% increase. From Western Europe as a whole the level of imports rose by 5% to \$1,650 million in 1968 compared with some \$1,570 million the previous year. Imports from the European Economic Community countries rose by 6% to over \$660 million, largely due to trade with the Federal Republic of Germany, from where imports rose by 16% to about \$300 million. Smaller increases of some 5 to 6% were made individually by Italy and the Netherlands. Imports from France and Belgium-Luxembourg, on the other hand, fell by 6% and 11%.

Purchases from Eastern Europe, after rising sharply in recent years, fell slightly in 1968 to \$81 million. Japan maintained its position as Canada's leading supplier, after the United States and the United Kingdom, with an increase of 18% to \$360 million from approximately \$300 million in 1967. Very close behind was Venezuela, whose shipments, primarily crude petroleum and products, rose by 30% in 1968 to \$358 million, from some \$275 million in 1967. Imports from Commonwealth and Preferential Countries, other than Britain, also rose, from nearly \$420 million in 1967 to \$453 million last year, an 8% increase. Smaller but still important gains were made by Australia, up 18% to \$76 million in 1968, and the Far Eastern countries, Hong King, Malaysia and Singapore, whose sales to Canada rose by 18% also to \$100 million.

In closing, it is also worthy of note that 1968 was the first year since 1965 that Canada had a surplus on the merchandise trade account with the United States, amounting to \$123 million. In 1967, by contrast, Canada's trade with the United States was in deficit by \$628 million.

P R I C E S

2. Consumer Price Index Between December and January, consumer price indexes advanced in six regional cities and city combinations, declined in three, and remained unchanged in one other.

Base of the indexes is 1961 equalling 100. Beginning with the January 1969 indexes, the Bureau updated the time reference base to 1961 from the previous time base of 1949 equalling 100. St. John's, Nfld. was previously on a base of June 1951=100. This brings consumer price indexes into conformity with other important indexes now published on the 1961 time base, including wages and salaries, employment and real domestic product indexes.

The movements ranged from a decrease of 0.4% in St. John's, Nfld. to an increase of 0.2% in Saint John, N.B., and Edmonton-Calgary. Food prices rose in all cities except Halifax and Vancouver. The housing component also moved up in most of the regional cities. January sales contributed to lower clothing indexes in all cities, except in Saint John and Winnipeg where the average clothing price level was unchanged. Transportation indexes increased in most cities chiefly in response to seasonally higher train fares. Mixed movements were registered in the components for health and personal care and for recreation and reading, while tobacco and alcohol indexes remained unchanged from the preceding month.

Conversion of the reference year to 1961 from 1949 is an arithmetic process and it conforms with normal statistical practice of interim updating of this and other indexes. Historically, retail price indexes in Canada have related to base periods of 1913, 1926, 1935-39 and 1949.

In view of the discontinuance of 1949 as a time reference period and June 1951 for St. John's, Nfld., DBS recommends that users employ the 1961-based indexes in future contractual arrangements and other uses. For the convenience of those still requiring the CPI on the 1949 base, the Canada All-Items index only is being published monthly on both the 1961 and 1949 base for an interim period. The Bureau invites users of the index on a 1949 base to advise its Prices Division on the length of time it will be needed.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of CanadaJanuary 1969⁽¹⁾

(Base 1961=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - January 1969						
	Jan- uary 1969	Dec- ember 1968	Food	Housing	Cloth- ing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's	117.2	117.7	117.9	112.9	117.7	109.5	127.7	107.9	142.4
Halifax	115.8	115.9	123.5	109.6	119.9	106.0	130.8	120.5	113.0
Saint John	116.6	116.4	122.1	110.3	122.8	113.1	125.2	122.2	113.1
Montreal	120.1	120.0	125.5	112.2	118.7	116.7	124.8	136.1	124.9
Ottawa	120.3	120.2	125.4	112.1	122.3	117.4	131.9	125.9	125.1
Toronto	121.3	121.5	123.9	116.4	124.4	120.3	129.1	120.2	123.7
Winnipeg	120.4	120.3	123.5	111.1	127.8	116.9	136.8	123.1	128.1
Saskatoon-Regina	117.8	117.7	123.6	111.8	122.3	111.6	124.1	121.5	120.7
Edmonton-Calgary	119.1	118.9	122.9	113.2	123.6	115.8	131.7	123.9	114.3
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	121.7	111.5	121.2	114.7	125.7	115.5	112.4

- (1) All-items Indexes for Jan./69 and Dec./68 and component indexes for Jan./69 are shown in the above table. These indexes measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.

St. John's Lower clothing prices were the chief factor contributing to a decline of 0.4% in the all-items index since the preceding month. The January 1969 index of 117.2 was 3.9% above its level of January 1968. Seasonal sale prices, mainly for men's and women's outerwear and for many items of children's wear, resulted in a decrease of 4.7% in the clothing index. A rise of 0.4% in the transportation component was attributable to marginally higher prices for new automobiles and seasonally increased train fares. The indexes for food and for housing each remained virtually unchanged, while the health and personal care component edged up by 0.2%. The recreation and reading index dipped by 0.2% in response to lower prices for console model television sets. Tobacco and alcohol prices remained unchanged since the preceding month.

Halifax The all-items index declined by 0.1% to 115.8 since December, reaching a level 3.1% above its level of January 1968. Lower prices for men's suits and overcoats, women's and girls' winter coats, and piece goods, contributed to a decline of 0.6% in the clothing index. Marginal decreases were registered in the components for food and for health and personal care. The housing and the recreation and reading indexes each edged up by 0.1%, while increased train fares and higher prices for new passenger cars contributed to an increase of 0.4% in the transportation index.

Saint John The all-items index edged up by 0.2% since the preceding month. At its January level of 116.6 it was 2.8% higher than a year ago. Higher quotations for some beef and pork products and for restaurant meal prices contributed to a rise of 0.6% in the food index. The housing component edged up by 0.2% in response to increased rents and higher prices for some household appliances. The indexes for health and personal care and for recreation and reading each edged up by 0.2%, while no changes were registered in the components for clothing and for tobacco and alcohol. Slightly lower automobile prices contributed to a 1.0% decline in the transportation component.

Montreal The all-items index crept up by 0.1% since December. The January index of 120.1 was 2.7% above its level of twelve months earlier. Higher quotations for poultry and eggs, together with increased prices for restaurant meals contributed to a rise of 0.5% in the food index. The transportation component also moved up by 0.5% in response to increased prices for new cars and higher rail fares, while increased newspaper subscription rates were mainly responsible for an advance of 2.4% in the recreation and reading index. The clothing index dropped by 1.2% in response to usual mid-winter sale prices, while the remaining components were virtually unchanged from the previous month.

Ottawa The all-items index edged up by 0.1% since the previous month to 120.3, which was 3.4% above its level of January 1968. Increased rents and higher wage rates for domestic help contributed to a rise of 0.5% in the housing index, while a 0.4% upward movement in the transportation component was attributable to increased train fares. Marginal increases were registered in the indexes for food, for health and personal care, and for recreation and reading. January sale prices, notably for men's suits and overcoats, women's coats and many items of children's apparel, contributed to a decrease of 2.0% in the clothing index.

Toronto For the first time in eight months, the all-items index registered a decline. The January index at 121.3 was 0.2% below the December index and 3.2% above its level of twelve months earlier. Lower prices for men's suits and overcoats, and women's and children's outerwear contributed to a decrease of 2.2% in the clothing index. The transportation component increased by 0.7% in response to higher rail fares, while the other indexes were virtually unchanged from the previous month.

Winnipeg The all-items index edged up by 0.1% since the preceding month. At its January level of 120.4 it was 3.0% higher than a year ago. Higher quotations for cured pork products, chicken and eggs contributed to a rise of 0.7% in the food index. The transportation component moved up by 0.3% in response to increased rail fares and higher prices for motor oil. Increased property taxes and higher wage rates for domestic help accounted for an upward movement of 0.2% in the housing index. Seasonal sale prices, notably for men's suits and overcoats, women's fur coats and children's outerwear, resulted in a decrease of 1.6% in the clothing component. The remaining indexes remained unchanged from the previous month.

Saskatoon-Regina An upward movement of 0.1% brought the January all-items index up to 117.8, which was 3.6% higher than twelve months earlier. Higher rents and increased prices for household supplies contributed to a rise of 0.3% in the housing component, while the transportation index edged up by 0.2% in response to seasonally increased train fares. The remaining components showed little or no movement since the preceding month.

Edmonton-Calgary The all-items index edged up by 0.2% since December. The January index of 119.1 was 3.8% above its level of a year ago. Increased rents and higher wage rates for domestic help contributed to an increase of 0.3% in the housing index, while the food component crept up by 0.2%. A decline of 0.7% in the clothing index was attributable to sale prices for men's suits and men's and ladies' coats. The remaining components were virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

Vancouver The all-items index registered no movement since the preceding month. At its January level of 116.8 it was 2.5% higher than twelve months earlier. The clothing component, in response to lower prices for men's and ladies' outer apparel, declined by 0.8%, while marginally higher prices for new cars and increased rail fares contributed to a rise of 0.3% in the transportation index. An upward movement of 0.2% in the recreation and reading component was attributable to higher prices for television sets and phonograph records. The remaining indexes registered little or no movement since December.

3. Building Materials Price Indexes & Selected Components

	Wt.	Jan. 1969	Dec. 1968	Jan. 1968	Dec. 1967
Residential 1935-39=100	100	401.1	392.8	373.3	370.2
Lumber & Lumber Products	43	611.8	597.0	553.9	549.6
Plumbing & Heating Equipment	18	271.9	269.0	272.3	268.3
Wallboard & Insulation	11	177.2	177.2	170.1	170.1
Concrete Products	8	193.9	190.7	187.0	183.6
Other	20	276.3	270.5	267.3	265.6
Residential 1949=100	100	175.9	172.3	163.7	162.4
Non-residential 1949=100	100	161.3	159.7	156.7	155.2
Steel & Metal Work	20	178.1	177.6	177.9	177.2
Plumbing, Heating & Other Equip.	21	150.2	148.7	148.8	146.7
Electrical Equipment	12	130.8	129.4	134.0	132.1
Concrete Products	11	152.8	149.9	146.6	144.8
Lumber & Lumber Products	10	200.6	195.5	174.8	173.6
Other	26	158.6	157.8	153.6	152.3

Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	Feb. 20 1969	Feb. 13 1969	Jan. 23 1969
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
(1956=100)				
Investors price index	114	201.1	205.4	204.1
Industrials	80	207.6	211.8	209.9
Industrial mines	4	208.4	218.0	211.0
Foods	11	225.1	234.0	232.0
Beverages	7	322.6	322.3	310.6
Textiles and clothing	5	180.2	186.4	163.7
Pulp and paper	7	155.8	156.5	153.2
Printing and pub.	4	748.3	726.4	751.1
Primary metals	8	113.6	117.6	115.7
Metal fabricating	9	156.8	163.5	161.3
Non-metallic minerals	4	134.6	136.1	131.4
Petroleum	7	134.0	184.9	197.1
Chemicals	4	127.5	129.9	128.2
Construction	4	120.9	123.6	119.1
Retail trade	6	268.1	284.3	270.0
Utilities	20	180.1	185.5	181.8
Pipelines	5	192.3	198.7	194.3
Transportation	4	250.7	267.8	252.0
Telephone	3	106.6	109.3	110.3
Electric power	3	138.2	137.1	137.1
Gas distribution	5	433.0	445.5	434.0
Finance	14	196.6	199.8	204.9
Banks	6	210.0	213.4	223.1
Investment and loan ...	8	170.1	172.9	169.1
Mining stock price index:	24	128.8	130.1	127.3
Golds	13	174.9	174.8	172.6
Base metals	11	103.6	105.6	102.5
Uraniums price index	4	228.7	236.9	239.8
Primary oils and gas	6	259.6	279.1	281.8

5. Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes Final 1967 and preliminary 1968 base-weighted price indexes of electric utility construction are being released today by the Prices Division for distribution systems, transmission lines and transformation and switching stations located at generating plants. In addition, indexes previously published for the period 1956 to 1966 are also provided. Additional commodity indexes will be released shortly in Prices and Price Indexes, DBS publication 62-002, and in the Energy Statistics Service Bulletin, DBS publication 57-002.

Users requiring this detail in advance of the releases in these two publications can obtain the data upon request from the Capital Expenditures Unit, Prices Division, D.B.S.

Price Indexes of Electric Utility Distribution Systems, Transmission Lines and Transformation and Switching Stations, Canada, Annually 1956-68(1) (1961=100)

	Distribution systems			Transmission lines	Transformation and switching stations		
	Total	Construction	Equipment	Total	Total	Structures and Improvements	Equipment
1956	95.1	92.7	100.4	92.1	115.2	110.1	127.9
1957	96.5	91.9	106.6	94.4	118.1	105.6	132.6
1958	93.2	93.5	92.5	95.7	109.0	101.3	118.4
1959	96.8	96.3	97.9	97.0	113.5	102.6	123.2
1960	100.3	98.5	104.3	98.9	109.8	103.3	115.7
1961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962	101.9	102.5	100.4	100.9	104.5	102.6	105.1
1963	102.5	105.2	96.4	102.3	107.2	109.0	106.7
1964	104.6	107.8	97.6	102.7	111.7	113.1	111.5
1965	107.1	112.4	95.4	108.5	118.7	124.4	117.9
1966	112.4	118.5	98.8	113.0	123.7	131.4	122.1
1967	117.4	125.4	99.7	118.8	122.5	125.2	117.4
1968 preliminary	117.3	126.2	97.7	121.7	117.3	122.9	107.2
1969							
1970							

(1) Major component and item indexes to be presented in the Feb. 1969 issue of Prices and Price Indexes.

6. General Wholesale Index The general wholesale index (1935-39=100) moved up 1.5% in January 1969 to 278.1 from the December 1968 index of 274.0 and was 4.2% higher than the January 1968 index of 266.8. Seven of the eight major group indexes were higher while one declined.

The non-ferrous metals products group index rose 4.6% in January to 255.6 from the December index of 244.3 in response to higher prices for copper and its products, nickel, lead, zinc and silver. The wood products group index moved up 3.3% to 391.0 from 378.6 reflecting a strong advance in the price of newsprint as well as price increases for cedar, hemlock, and furniture. An advance of 1.2% to 238.9 from 236.0 occurred in the vegetable products group index as a result of higher prices for tea, coffee and cocoa, and fresh fruits. Price increases for tumblers and crude asbestos resulted in a rise of 0.9% to 208.9 from 207.0 in the non-metallic minerals products group index. An 0.6% rise to 306.1 from 304.4 in the animal products group index reflected higher prices for fishery products and boots and shoes. The chemical products group index advanced 0.5% to 215.3 from 214.2 due to price increases for soaps and detergents, and explosives. A minor increase occurred in the iron products group index to 278.4 from 278.1.

A minor decrease occurred in the textile products group index to 256.5 from 257.1.

The following table shows some of the more noteworthy changes:

Commodity group and sub-group	Percentage changes		
	January 1969 December 1968	January 1968 December 1967	January 1969 January 1968
Non-ferrous metals products group ..	+ 4.6	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Nickel	+ 8.8	-	+ 8.8
Copper and its products	+ 6.3	(1)	- 4.8
Lead, electrolytic	+ 3.7	-	-
Zinc, domestic	+ 3.7	-	+ 3.7
Solder	+ 2.8	-	+ 8.8
Silver	+ 2.2	- 5.9	+ 1.7
Tin	- 1.8	- 2.1	+ 7.3
Wood products group	+ 3.3	+ 0.7	+10.2
Cedar	+14.5	+ 1.9	+52.6
Hemlock	+ 6.7	- 3.9	+18.8
Newsprint and wrapping paper	+ 3.7	+ 0.1	+ 3.1
Paperboard	+ 3.4	+ 0.1	+ 7.0
Furniture	+ 2.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.9
Spruce	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	+ 7.7
Hardwoods	- 1.2	+ 3.0	- 1.3
Vegetable products group	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.5
Fruits, fresh	+18.8	+13.0	- 8.8
Tea, coffee and cocoa	+ 6.8	- 0.5	+20.9
Potatoes	+ 4.5	+14.8	-18.0
Livestock and poultry feeds	+ 2.4	+ 1.8	- 9.1
Fruits, canned	+ 2.0	+ 0.7	- 0.5
Onions	- 8.0	+ 5.0	-24.2
Non-metallic minerals products group	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 3.3
Tumblers	+17.7	+13.8	+17.7
Crushed stone	+ 4.4	+ 0.7	+ 5.3
Asbestos, crude	+ 3.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.0
Sulphur	-11.8	+14.3	- 6.2

(1) Change of 0.05% or less.

7. Industry Selling Price Indexes In 52 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in January, 15 more than the 37 increases recorded in the November-December period. Industry indexes which declined numbered 18 in January, 10 more than the 8 decreases recorded in December. Of the 102 industry indexes, 32 were unchanged in January, 25 less than in the previous month when 57 remained the same.

The average level of the 102 industry indexes in January was 120.2 up from the December average of 119.4. The median also advanced to 118.5 from 117.8.

The following table summarized December-January price movements by major industry group:

December to January Changes in Industry Indexes

Major industry group	Total industries No.	Increases		Decreases		Un- changed No.
		No.	Average % Median %	No.	Average % Median %	
All industries	102	52	1.5 1.1	18	-0.9 -0.6	32
Foods and beverages .	20	11	1.2 0.5	4	-0.5 -0.3	5
Tobacco and tobacco products	1	1	0.2 (1)	-	- -	-
Rubber products	1	1	0.2 (1)	-	- -	-
Leather products	4	3	1.2 1.1	-	- -	1
Textile mills	10	4	1.9 1.7	1	-0.6 (1)	5
Clothing and knitting mills	4	1	1.1 (1)	1	-2.1 (1)	2
Wood products	7	7	2.6 2.4	-	- -	-
Paper products	5	1	2.9 (1)	3	-0.7 -0.6	1
Iron and steel products	9	6	0.3 0.2	-	- -	3
Transportation equipment	3	-	- -	1	-0.1 (1)	2
Non-ferrous metal products	5	5	2.9 2.6	-	- -	-
Electrical apparatus and supplies	5	3	0.7 0.3	1	-5.9 (1)	1
Non-metallic mineral products	8	5	1.4 1.7	1	-0.1 (1)	2
Products of petroleum and coal	3	1	0.4 (1)	-	- -	2
Chemicals and allied products	11	2	0.1 (1)	6	-0.7 -0.6	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	1	4.1 (1)	-	- -	5

(1) Not relevant.

8. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries The net capital outflow in November from Canada's international transactions in outstanding long-term securities increased by over one third to \$18.3 million from \$13.3 million in October. Geographically, there was a net outflow of about \$27.9 million to the United States, while there were net inflows of \$0.8 million and \$8.8 million from the United Kingdom and other foreign countries respectively.

Transactions in outstanding Canadian securities during November resulted in a net inflow of over \$12.7 million, practically unchanged from the previous month, and the seventh net inflow associated with international trading in these securities in the past eight months. As measured by the indexes shown in Table 7, stock prices in Canada kept pace with those in the United States in November rising 1.50% and 1.58% respectively in the two countries.

Transactions in November in outstanding foreign securities gave rise to a \$31.0 million outflow, up slightly from the previous month's \$26.0 million outflow. Trading in outstanding United States securities accounted for an outflow of about \$32.0 million while transactions in outstanding issues of the United Kingdom and other foreign countries each produced small net inflows.

During the first eleven months of 1968, international transactions in outstanding securities led on balance to a \$338 million net outflow. Some \$337 million of this was accounted for by transactions in United States equities with the United States alone. Canadians repatriated some \$70 million of outstanding Canadian bonds and sold on balance about \$78 million of Canadian equities during the eleven month period.

Geographically, net outflows of about \$308 million and \$39 million were recorded with the United States and the United Kingdom, while there was a small net inflow of \$9 million from other foreign countries.

TRANSPORTATION

9. Carloadings During the first seven days of February, revenue freight carloadings rose 1.6% to 68,509 cars from the previous year. Commodities reflecting increases included: lumber, timber and plywood, 3,416 (as against 2,957 in 1968); woodpulp, 1,619 (1,373); and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 2,467 (1,853). Among commodities moved in fewer cars were: "other" mine products (non-metallic), 2,095 (2,469); and fertilizers, 1,602 (2,346). Receipts from Canadian and United States rail connections decreased 0.8% to 23,938 cars and piggyback loadings rose 5.2% to 3,280 cars.

From the beginning of the year to February 7, carloadings increased 2.9% to 356,305 cars from the preceding year. Commodities moved in more cars were: iron ore, 38,555 (versus 33,860 in 1968); lumber, timber and plywood, 16,798 (14,191); automobiles, and auto trucks and parts, 12,487 (9,890). Among commodities showing a decrease in car movements were: wheat, 16,755 (22,664) and fuel oil, 16,665 (18,099). Cars received from connections dropped 0.6% to 120,728 cars, while piggyback loadings increased 9.3% to 17,424 cars.

10. Railway Operating Statistics Twenty-four common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$128,644,103 in November 1968, a 4.3 per cent increase from the previous year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the D.B.S. report, "Railway Operating Statistics". Railway operating expenses at \$118,457,564 were higher by 2.2 per cent, resulting in a net operating income of \$10,186,539 compared to \$7,527,021 in November 1967.

Railway Operating Revenues, Expenses and Net Income

	<u>November 1968</u>		
	<u>Total 24 Railways</u>	<u>C.N.R.</u>	<u>C.P.</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Operating Revenues.....	128,644,103	65,523,125	49,570,187
Freight.....	107,604,438	52,284,858	42,942,266
Passenger.....	4,473,018	3,426,058	752,789
Payments relating to the National Transportation Act.....	7,920,381	4,587,620	3,225,697
Operating Expenses.....	118,457,564	60,853,912	44,861,570
Road and Equipment Maintenance...	48,625,670	25,775,539	17,815,780
Transportation	43,959,511	24,123,020	15,732,736
Net Income.....	10,186,539	4,669,213	4,708,617
Operating Ratio.....	92.08	90.50	92.87

A total of 20.6 million tons of revenue freight was handled by railways in Canada during November 1968, up 1.4 per cent from the comparable 1967 month. The number of ton-miles generated during the month under review increased to 8,025 million from 7,306 million and the average haul increased to 390 miles from 360 a year earlier. The average number of miles of road operating (first main track) decreased to 44,011 miles from 44,035 in November 1967. Passenger movements increased to 2,090 thousand with commuter travel down 2.3 per cent and non-commuter traffic up 8.4 per cent from November 1967. The average overall passenger journey increased to 91 miles from 83 in November 1967. Employment in the industry, at 119,782 in November 1968, dropped from 121,563 persons a year previous.

11. Urban Transit A total of 91,800,999 passengers (excluding transfers) was reported by 63 urban transit systems during November, an increase of 0.3% or 234,959 passengers from the 91,566,040 reported by 62 firms in November 1967. The number of passengers on motor buses increased to 60,259,092 from 60,235,531. Trolley coaches reported 9,783,432 passengers (10,149,759); street cars, 6,180,522 (7,448,831); and subway cars, 14,767,785 (12,939,067).

Vehicle miles travelled by all types of urban transit vehicles totalled 20,859,522 compared to 21,028,679 miles in November 1967. The consumption of diesel fuel amounted to 2,470,428 gallons (2,401,720 gallons in 1967). Gasoline consumption decreased to 305,391 gallons from 402,629 gallons and the consumption of liquified petroleum gases increased to 14,924 gallons from 13,465 gallons. Total operating revenue for the current month rose to \$18,296,966, an increase of 2.8% from the \$17,801,640 in November 1967.

12. New Residential Construction Residential construction starts in November by type of dwelling, with the figures for the year to date in brackets, were as follows: single detached, 5,660 (42,338); two-family, 1,039 (7,738); row, 1,193 (7,126); apartment and other, 11,165 (89,970). Completions were as follows: single detached, 4,294 (42,625); two-family, 882 (8,044); row, 918 (6,761); apartment and other, 7,984 (66,130). The total number of starts in November was 19,057 (147,172 during the year to date) and completions totalled 14,078 (123,560).

13. Building Permits Building permits issued in Canada during October numbered 20,652 compared to 15,037 in October 1967. For the cumulative period, their number increased to 166,644 from 141,949. The value of residential and non-residential construction came to \$450,217,000 in October (\$412,190,000 in the 1967 month) while the value for the cumulative period totalled \$3,935,354,000 compared to \$3,416,689,000.

INCOMES

14. Incomes of Canadians Women who work earn less than men...earning power for both men and women advances with education...poverty in Canada has a geographic pattern...low incomes and large families tend to go together.

Considerations such as these in large measure govern the way of life in Canada. Now, a searching study on "Incomes of Canadians" released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, measures the degree and extent of earnings differences and the influences bearing upon them, including those relating to age, sex, education, family characteristics and geography.

CREDIT

15. Credit Balances outstanding at the end of December for selected credit holders in millions of dollars, with the December 1967 figures in brackets, were as follows: sales finance companies consumer goods, \$1,173 (\$1,105, an increase of 6.1%); sales finance companies commercial goods, \$670 (\$632, +6.0%); small loan companies cash loans, \$1,369 (\$1,225, +11.8%); small loan companies instalment credit, \$95 (\$78, +21.8%); department stores, \$629 (\$606, +3.8%); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$211 (\$217, -2.8%); chartered banks personal loans fully secured, \$595 (\$536, +11.0%); chartered banks personal loans for home improvement, \$68 (\$77, -11.7%) and chartered banks personal other loans, \$3,665 (\$2,977, +23.1%).

MERCHANDISING

16. Department Store Sales December sales increased by 9.0% over December 1967, rising to a value of \$342,426,000 from \$314,267,000. Increases occurred in all but one category, ranging from 1.2% in women's and misses' dresses to 25.8% in gasoline, oil, auto accessories, repairs and supplies. The decrease was in sales of intimate apparel (5.3%).

Beginning in January 1968, a new department store definition and an expanded departmental breakdown of sales and stocks will be introduced. Further details are available in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication "Department Store Sales and Stocks", Cat. 63-002, released today.

During the week ended February 8, department store sales rose in Canada by 12.6%, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, +12.4%; Quebec, +3.4%; Ontario, +14.4%; Manitoba, +14.0%; Saskatchewan, +27.1%; Alberta, +18.3% and British Columbia, +12.4%.

17. Retail Gasoline Statistics by Metropolitan Area Retail sales of gasoline, in Canada's major metropolitan areas for the fourth quarter of 1968 came to 360 million gallons. This amount was dispensed through over 6,400 outlets. DBS Catalogue No. 57-002, Vol. 4, No. 7 contains details on the above data.
18. Refined Petroleum Products Production of refined petroleum products amounted to 34,236,847 barrels in November 1968, an increase of 5.4% over the same month last year. Detailed data will be contained in the November issue of "Refined Petroleum Products", Catalogue number 45-004.
19. Coal and Coke Coal production for December amounted to 1,071,552 tons, an increase of 4.4% from the December 1967 production of 1,026,730 tons, while landed imports came to 1,003,475 tons compared with 757,509 tons in December 1967. Industrial consumption amounted to 1,963,689 tons of coal and 501,240 tons of coke, an increase of 409,995 tons of coal and of 51,719 tons of coke from last year.

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

20. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended February 22, totalled 224,446 tons, an increase of 3.8 % over the preceding week's total of 216,215 tons. The comparable week's total in 1968 was 206,854 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 234 in the current week, 225 a week earlier and 215 one year ago.
21. Motor Vehicle Shipments December shipments of motor vehicles made in Canada increased to 94,656 units from 76,530 in December 1967 and 80,178 in the 1966 month. Production for the year 1968 totalled 1,172,903 units (952,448 in 1967 and 899,511 in 1966).
22. Cement December production of cement decreased to 477,480 tons from 528,705 in December 1967, and in the year 1968 fell to 7,972,952 tons from 8,022,442 in 1967. Shipments for December came to 372,232 tons, compared to 387,888 and for the year registered a rise to 8,137,052 tons from 7,892,810.
23. Farm Implements and Equipment The value of farm implement and equipment sales fell by 14.0% to \$425,096,000 in the year 1968 from \$494,298,000 in 1967. Sales of repair parts, however, rose in value by 1.8% to \$63,092,000 from \$61,999,000.
24. Particle Board December production of nominal four by eight foot panels and other sizes of particle board increased to 14,343,000 square feet (5/8 inch basis) from 8,903,000 square feet in December 1967. Production for the year 1968 rose to 143,235,000 square feet from 132,517,000 in the 1967 period.
25. Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers The value of December sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers came to \$11,923,397 compared to 11,829,105 in December 1967. During the year 1968 sales increased to a value of \$204,459,244 from \$193,752,151.
26. Gypsum Products December production of gypsum products, with the December 1967 figures in brackets, was: wallboard, 53,142,062 square feet (44,582,976); lath, 12,109,091 square feet (14,936,927) and sheathing, 1,969,254 square feet (958,378).

27. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles fell to 5,618 roof squares in December from 7,689 in December 1967. Shipments for the year 1968 also decreased to 198,422 squares from 269,163. December production rose to 186,875 roof squares from 111,492 and during the year, to 3,667,664 squares from 3,122,270.

28. Census of Manufactures The following summarized statistics will appear later in detail in regular publications of the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Office Furniture Industry

Selected Principal Statistics	1965	1966	1967p	% change 1967/1966
Establishments No.	45	56	57	+ 1.8
<u>Manufacturing Activity</u>				
Production and related workers .. No.	3,184	3,556	3,465	- 2.6
Man-hours paid '000	6,905	7,620	7,448	- 2.3
Wages \$'000	12,987	15,125	16,011	+ 5.9
Value of shipments \$'000	56,772	70,138	71,801	+ 2.4
Value added \$'000	33,412	41,834	43,100	+ 3.0
<u>Total Activity</u>				
Total employees No.	4,241	4,723	4,674	- 1.0
Total salaries and wages \$'000	19,026	22,259	24,248	+ 8.9
Total value added \$'000	33,989	42,322	43,541	+ 2.9

p Preliminary

Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable

Selected Principal Statistics	1965	1966	1967p	% change 1967/1966
Establishments No.	25	27	29	+ 7.4
<u>Manufacturing Activity</u>				
Production and related workers .. No.	5,633	6,444	6,251	- 3.0
Man-hours paid '000	12,300	14,317	13,333	- 6.9
Wages \$'000	30,001	35,675	35,551	- 0.3
Value of shipments \$'000	274,723	341,275	317,837	- 6.9
Value added \$'000	95,122	117,148	107,221	- 8.5
<u>Total Activity</u>				
Total employees No.	7,864	9,111	8,867	- 2.7
Total salaries and wages \$'000	44,049	53,366	54,202	+ 1.6
Total value added \$'000	97,567	121,291	109,750	- 9.5

p Preliminary

Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products

Selected Principal Statistics	1965	1966	1967p	% change 1967/1966
Establishments No.	154	160	173	+ 8.1
<u>Manufacturing Activity</u>				
Production and related workers .. No.	9,159	9,441	9,873	+ 4.6
Man-hours paid '000	18,995	19,829	20,540	+ 3.6
Wages \$'000	34,404	37,929	41,880	+10.4
Value of shipments \$'000	224,271	247,323	259,705	+ 5.0
Value added \$'000	115,807	126,122	132,206	+ 4.8
<u>Total Activity</u>				
Total employees No.	12,384	12,773	13,543	+ 6.0
Total salaries and wages \$'000	53,792	59,070	66,087	+11.9
Total value added \$'000	121,841	132,055	141,979	+ 7.5

p Preliminary

Mineral Wool Manufacturers

Selected Principal Statistics				% change	
		1965	1966	1967p	1967/1966
Establishments	No.	8	9	9	NIL
<u>Manufacturing Activity</u>					
Production and related workers ..	No.	773	798	801	0.4
Man-hours paid	'000	1,743	1,873	1,841	- 1.7
Wages	\$'000	4,145	4,823	5,084	5.4
Value of shipments	\$'000	27,195	30,280	31,775	5.0
Value added	\$'000	17,102	18,960	20,540	8.3
<u>Total Activity</u>					
Total employees	No.	1,015	1,019	1,090	6.9
Total salaries and wages	\$'000	5,547	6,324	6,779	7.3
Total value added	\$'000	17,275	18,912	20,743	9.7

p Preliminary

Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

Selected Principal Statistics				% change	
		1965	1966	1967p	1967/1966
Establishments	No.	33	32	32	NIL
<u>Manufacturing Activity</u>					
Production and related workers ..	No.	314	363	381	5.1
Man-hours paid	'000	697	793	839	5.8
Wages	\$'000	1,528	1,806	2,051	13.2
Value of shipments	\$'000	15,657	17,928	17,786	- .8
Value added	\$'000	7,701	8,533	8,367	- 1.9
<u>Total Activity</u>					
Total employees	No.	531	586	546	- 6.8
Total salaries and wages	\$'000	3,175	3,082	3,176	3.3
Total value added	\$'000	8,539	10,115	9,450	- 6.6

p Preliminary

Manufacturers of Printing Inks

Selected Principal Statistics				% change	
		1965	1966	1967p	1967/1966
Establishments	No.	37	38	41	7.9
<u>Manufacturing Activity</u>					
Production and related workers ..	No.	676	702	706	0.6
Man-hours paid	'000	1,495	1,592	1,494	- 6.2
Wages	\$'000	3,297	3,719	3,781	1.7
Value of shipments	\$'000	22,918	25,378	26,582	4.8
Value added	\$'000	11,772	12,735	14,112	10.9
<u>Total Activity</u>					
Total employees	No.	1,242	1,278	1,303	2.0
Total salaries and wages	\$'000	7,320	7,908	8,397	6.2
Total value added	\$'000	14,058	16,028	17,180	7.2

p Preliminary

Electric Lamp and Shade Industry

Selected Principal Statistics		1965	1966	1967p	% change 1967/1966
Establishments	No.	68	70	66	- 6.7
<u>Manufacturing Activity</u>					
Production and related workers ..	No.	1,034	1,121	1,074	- 4.2
Man-hours paid	'000	2,204	2,326	2,219	- 4.6
Wages	\$'000	2,923	3,374	3,476	+ 3.0
Value of shipments	\$'000	17,118	18,985	19,209	+ 1.2
Value added	\$'000	8,230	9,246	9,548	+ 3.3
<u>Total Activity</u>					
Total employees	No.	1,298	1,403	1,345	- 4.1
Total salaries and wages	\$'000	4,424	5,187	5,139	+ 2.5
Total value added	\$'000	8,458	9,517	9,781	+ 2.8

p Preliminary

Rubber Tire and Tube Manufacturers

Selected Principal Statistics		1965	1966	1967p	% change 1967/1966
Establishments	No.	11	13	13	-
<u>Manufacturing Activity</u>					
Production and related workers ..	No.	6,915	7,436	7,333	- 1.4
Man-hours paid	'000	15,004	16,135	16,030	- 0.7
Wages	\$'000	40,839	44,629	46,958	+ 5.2
Value of shipments	\$'000	249,408	288,688	328,544	+ 13.8
Value added	\$'000	118,489	140,125	164,364	+ 17.3
<u>Total Activity</u>					
Total employees	No.	8,890	9,192	9,127	- 0.7
Total salaries and wages	\$'000	53,723	55,933	59,869	+ 7.0
Total value added	\$'000	121,034	142,745	166,836	+ 16.9

p Preliminary

Artificial Flowers

Selected Principal Statistics		1965	1966	1967p	% change 1967/1966
Establishments	No.	27	24	25	+ 4.2
<u>Manufacturing Activity</u>					
Production and related workers ..	No.	187	189	208	+10.1
Man-hours paid	'000	376	378	412	+ 9.0
Wages	\$'000	517	540	638	+18.1
Value of shipments	\$'000	2,399	2,699	2,886	+ 6.9
Value added	\$'000	1,300	1,485	1,620	+ 9.1
<u>Total Activity</u>					
Total employees	No.	235	243	272	+11.9
Total salaries and wages	\$'000	724	795	964	+21.3
Total value added	\$'000	1,475	1,693	1,835	+ 8.4

p Preliminary

29. Cheques The value of cheques cashed in fifty-one clearing centres in November totalled \$56,826 million, 8.6% higher than for the same month last year. All five economic areas showed an increase. Cheques cleared in British Columbia increased by 22.6%, in the Prairie Provinces by 13.7%, in the Atlantic Provinces by 10.2%, in Quebec by 8.6% and in Ontario by 4.9%. Thirty-eight of the fifty-one centres showed a higher value of cheques cleared. Payments in Montreal increased by 7.7%, in Toronto by 4.5%, in Winnipeg by 5.1% and in Vancouver by 28.3%.

The value of cheques cleared in the first eleven months of 1968 was 8.3% greater than for the same period of 1967. Cheques cleared in British Columbia rose by 12.1%, in the Atlantic Provinces by 11.2%, in Ontario by 11.0%, in the Prairie Provinces by 7.9% and in Quebec by 3.3%.

H E A I L T H

30. List of Canadian Hospitals and Related Institutions and Facilities This publication contains a complete listing of the names and bed capacities of all hospitals, related institutions and facilities in operation in Canada as at January 1, 1969. Hospitals are listed alphabetically according to location and are further identified as to category (public, private, federal), type of service (general, chronic, convalescent, rehabilitation, mental, tuberculosis), type of ownership and rated bed capacity.

Related institutions are listed in a comparable manner, and include infirmaries, rest homes, homes for the aged, blind or senile. Facilities providing non-hospital insured services according to the provincial hospital insurance plans are presented in a separate list and include Red Cross Blood depots, Provincial laboratories and cancer clinics.

Summary tables included in the report show that there were 1,425 hospitals with 214,615 rated beds, and 1,166 related institutions with 63,969 rated beds in operation at January 1, 1969.

31. Tuberculosis In September, there were 397 cases of tuberculosis of which 340 were new active and 57 were reactivated. During the year to date, the number of cases fell to 3,712 from 3,950 in the 1967 period, with 3,218 new active cases (3,352) and 494 reactivated (598).

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. Canadian Trade, 1968
2. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, January 1969
3. Building Materials Price Indexes and Selected Components, January 1969
4. Weekly Security Price Indexes, February 20, 1969
5. Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes, final 1967 and preliminary 1968
6. General Wholesale Index, January 1969
7. Industry Selling Price Indexes, January 1969
8. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, November 1968 (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
9. Carloadings, Period ended February 7, 1969 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
10. Railway Operating Statistics, November 1968
11. Urban Transit, November 1968 (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
12. New Residential Construction, November 1968 (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
13. Building Permits, October 1968 (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
14. Incomes of Canadians, by Jenny R. Podoluk, 1961 Census Monograph Programme series (CS-99-544/1968), \$3.00
15. Credit Statistics, December 1968 (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
16. Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1968 (63-002), 20¢/\$2.00
17. Retail Gasoline Statistics by Metropolitan Area, 4th Quarter 1968
18. Refined Petroleum Products, November 1968
19. Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1968
20. Steel Ingot Production, Week ended February 22, 1969
21. Motor Vehicle Shipments, December 1968 (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Cement, December 1968 (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, January 1 to December 31, 1968 (63-009), \$1.00 a year
24. Particle Board, December 1968 (36-003), 10¢/\$1.00
25. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, December 1968 (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Gypsum Products, December 1968 (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Asphalt Roofing, December 1968 (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
28. Census of Manufactures, 1967: Office Furniture Industry; Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable; Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products; Electric Lamp and Shade Industry; Artificial Flowers; Rubber Tire and Tube Manufactures; Mineral Wool Manufacturers; Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries; Manufacturers of Printing Inks
29. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, November 1968 (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
30. List of Canadian Hospitals and Related Institutions and Facilities, 1969 (83-201), 75¢
31. Incidence of Tuberculosis, September 1968 (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Stocks of Canned Foods, December 1968 (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
- Mineral Wool, December 1968 (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, December 1968 (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, November 1968 (32-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- Food Stores (Independent) Operating Results, 1966 (63-409), 50¢
- Sand and Gravel Pits, 1965 (26-215), 50¢
- Oil Pipe Line Transport, 1966 (55-201), 75¢
- Trade of Canada - Summary of Exports, December 1968 (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- List of Canadian Hospitals and Related Institutions and Facilities, 1969 (83-201), 75¢
- Electric Power Statistics, Volume II Annual Statistics, 1967 (57-202), 75¢

- Service Bulletins: Aviation Statistics: Vol. 1, No. 15, Civil Aviation, August 1968, Groups I to IV; Vol. 1, No. 16, Aircraft Fleet, Canadian Commercial Carriers as of July 15, 1968; Vol. 1, No. 17, Airport Activity at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver International Airports, 1967 and First Three Quarters of 1968; Energy Statistics, Vol. 4, No. 4 (57-002), \$5.00 a year; Fish Freezings and Stocks, Quebec and Newfoundland, January 1969, IND-SB-1-1-(10) Production and Inventory of Process Cheese, January 1969; Energy Statistics, Vol. 4, No. 5 (57-002), \$5.00 a year; Energy Statistics, Vol. 4, No. 6; Vol. 4, No. 7 (57-002), \$5.00 a year; Production and Inventory of Dry Skim Milk Powder, January 1969, IND-SB-1-3-(10); Advance Release of Fish Landings, Maritimes, January 1969, IND-SB-1-1-(10); Fish Freezings and Stocks, Maritimes, January 1969, IND-SB-1-1-(9)
- Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, November and December 1968 (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Incidence of Tuberculosis, December 1967 (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Fish Freezings and Stocks, December 1968 (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, December 1968 (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Radio and Television Receiving Sets, December 1968 (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, December 1968 (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Canadian Statistical Review, February 1969 (11-003), 50¢/\$5.00
- Juvenile Delinquents, 1967 (85-202), 75¢
- Apparent Per Capita Domestic Disappearance of Food in Canada, 1967 (32-226), 25¢
- Preliminary Bulletin: 1967 Annual Census of Manufactures: Clay Products Manufacturers (from Domestic Clays) (44-215-P), \$3.50 for annual series on manufacturing industries
- Retail Trade, December 1968 (63-005), 30¢/\$3.00
- Railway Operating Statistics, October 1968 (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December 1968 (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Civil Aviation, August 1968 (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Logging, 1966 (25-201), 50¢
- Community Antenna Television, 1967 (56-205), 50¢
- Tobacco Products Industries, 1966 (32-225), 50¢

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