

DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

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S E C U R I T I E S

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries,
July 1970 (67-002, 20¢/\$2.00)

International transactions in outstanding securities in July led to a net inflow of \$11.7 million. The trend apparent in recent months continued as net sales of foreign securities more than offset net purchases of Canadian securities. Gross trading fell to the lowest level since November 1966. The secondary market in bonds and debentures again attracted a relatively large proportion of funds, representing approximately one-third of gross trading. The average yield on Canadian industrial bonds declined by 13 points in July in line with a gradual easing of monetary conditions. Stock prices were relatively stable, exhibiting moderate upward movement. Geographically, net sales of \$13.1 million and \$1.6 million resulted from transactions with residents of the United States and countries outside Europe, while net purchases of \$2.3 million and \$0.7 million occurred in trading with residents of the United Kingdom and other European countries respectively.

Trading in Canadian securities declined in value by 30% during July and resulted in net outflows of \$22.1 million. The decline was most marked in the sales of stock to United States residents which, at \$8 million, was less than at any time since 1966. Net outflows of \$6.3 million in bonds and \$15.8 million in stocks were recorded.

Net sales by Canadians of some \$33.8 million arose from trading in foreign securities. Transactions with United States residents accounted for 96% of gross turnover and produced net inflows of \$34.2 million.

January-through-July trading in outstanding securities resulted in net inflows to Canada of \$100 million, compared with net inflows of \$86 million for the first seven months in 1969. Inflows of \$125 million from the United States were partially offset by outflows of just over \$2 million to the United Kingdom, \$21 million to other European countries, and about \$2 million to the rest of the world.

Real Domestic Product, August 1970 - Advance information

The seasonally adjusted index of real domestic product rose strongly in August (1.3%) based on advances in both the goods-producing and the service-producing industries. Output in the goods-producing industries reversed the downward movement of the previous three months, but was still lower than in the first quarter. The service-producing industries, however, had been increasing their output all year.

Aggregate production, not seasonally adjusted, in the first eight months of this year was 3.7% more than in the same period last year. Considerably less time was lost to strikes and lockouts in August than in July, but the cumulative January-through-August loss was slightly larger than in 1969.

Almost all of the advance in RDP came from sharp increases in trade and construction, and, to a lesser degree, from agriculture and fishing. The increase in fishing was due mainly to larger salmon catches in the west. Output figures of the remaining industry divisions, including manufacturing, remained close to their July levels.

Wholesale sales advanced sharply, while retail sales declined. Most of the components of the wholesale trade increased, with grain sales the predominant factor. (For several months the marketing, storage, transportation and export of grain, particularly wheat and barley, had been a major source of industrial activity. This activity accelerated in August.) On the other hand, most retail sales decreased, returning the aggregate retail sales index to approximately the average level that had prevailed since January.

In the construction industry, the recovery that began in July accelerated during August, bringing output back to its average level of 1969. This new strength originated mainly in residential construction, but was supported in August by non-residential building and engineering construction. The residential component gained because of a large increase in the construction of multiple housing units in August, and because of a somewhat smaller one in the building of single units. The entire construction industry was influenced by markedly fewer strikes in August than in July.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Index of Industrial Production, September 1970 (61-005, 20¢/\$2.00).

(see table on next page)

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REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (concluded)

Index of Real Domestic Product

(1961=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	1961 Percentage Weights	1970			change Aug. July
		June	July	Aug.	
Real Domestic Product	100.000	155.2	156.0	158.0	1.3
Agriculture	4.557	130.3	123.6	131.6	6.5
Forestry	1.257	119.8	132.2	131.9	- 0.2
Fishing and trapping262	85.2	101.8	120.7	18.6
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.298	170.8	171.6	174.0	1.4
Manufacturing	24.741	167.4	165.1	165.4	0.2
Non-durable manufacturing ...	13.608	152.4	121.8	151.2	- 0.4
Durable manufacturing	11.133	185.8	181.4	182.9	0.8
Construction	5.840	133.4	142.5	154.3	8.3
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.812	205.0	206.3	205.9	- 0.2
Transportation, storage and communication	9.985	163.8	166.3	166.1	- 0.1
Transportation	7.039	163.0	164.7	163.4	- 0.8
Air transport423	335.4	347.9	342.9	- 1.4
Railway transport	2.969	155.6	156.3	157.3	0.6
Bus transport, interurban and rural097	166.2	163.6	163.1	- 0.3
Urban transit systems348	103.1	98.8	97.7	- 1.1
Pipeline transport475	251.3	246.6	249.8	1.3
Storage363	125.5	135.5	138.3	2.1
Grain elevators273	119.9	133.4	137.3	2.9
Communication	2.583	171.4	175.0	177.2	1.3
Trade	12.721	145.7	152.0	158.9	4.5
Wholesale trade	4.788	147.2	159.3	181.3	13.8
Wholesale merchants	3.449	141.7	154.1	183.2	18.9
Retail trade	7.933	144.7	147.6	145.3	- 1.6
Food stores	1.530	134.9	141.7	140.9	- 0.6
Department stores	1.160	160.3	158.1	156.7	- 0.9
General stores232	121.9	126.2	129.4	2.5
Variety stores300	143.2	141.9	136.5	- 3.8
Motor vehicle dealers918	162.2	162.9	161.7	- 0.7
Clothing stores503	126.3	127.4	120.6	- 5.3
Shoe stores118	115.6	117.1	106.7	- 8.9
Hardware stores164	127.2	123.5	125.6	- 2.3
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores	.336	133.3	149.1	131.4	-11.9
Drug stores341	165.0	166.8	167.0	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	12.013	143.5	143.6	143.4	- 0.1
Community, business and personal service industries .	13.789	166.5	166.6	167.2	0.4
Education and related services	3.527	221.7	224.3	226.8	1.1
Health and welfare services ...	3.563	147.1	147.9	148.4	0.3
Motion picture and recreational services389	169.7	162.3	167.7	3.3
Services to business management	1.643	168.2	164.9	163.0	- 1.2
Personal services	3.623	127.7	127.4	127.2	- 0.2
Hotels, restaurants and taverns	2.326	130.7	130.1	130.7	0.5
Public administration and defence	7.725	127.5	127.9	126.6	- 1.0
<u>Special industry indexes</u>					
Real Domestic Product less					
Agriculture	95.443	156.1	157.5	159.3	1.1
Goods-producing industries	43.767	160.5	159.8	162.6	1.8
Goods-producing industries less agriculture	39.210	163.4	164.0	166.2	1.3
Service-producing industries ...	56.233	151.0	153.0	154.5	1.0
Commercial industries	84.355	155.2	155.9	158.4	1.6
Commercial industries less agriculture	79.798	156.2	157.8	159.9	1.3
Non-commercial industries	15.645	155.3	156.3	156.1	- 0.1
Index of Industrial Production .	31.851	171.2	169.7	170.2	0.3

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total Exports, August 1970 - Advance information

The External Trade Division reports that the value of total exports increased to \$1,210,630,000 in August 1970 from \$1,048,142,000 and \$1,076,184,000 in the same month of 1969 and 1968 respectively. January-to-August exports increased to \$11,127,159,000 in 1970 from \$9,549,755,000 in 1969 and \$8,775,157,000 in 1968.

	August		January-August	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
	(\$ thousands)			
<u>SELECTED COUNTRIES</u>				
United States.....	710,761	744,986	6,679,718	7,236,273
United Kingdom.....	102,462	105,392	765,008	1,007,951
Japan.....	43,219	64,206	414,710	542,923
Germany, West.....	20,343	27,263	176,302	237,484
Netherlands.....	11,664	22,209	110,171	176,326
Australia.....	10,735	15,296	114,860	137,479
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	13,693	13,284	75,545	126,422
Italy.....	12,728	13,942	86,275	117,907
People's Republic of China	6,400	15,442	105,253	116,174
Norway.....	1,561	24,498	83,886	111,273
France.....	10,044	10,847	88,771	103,202
India.....	3,063	26,924	63,435	83,122
Venezuela.....	4,902	7,910	58,201	67,148
<u>ALL COUNTRIES</u>	1,048,142	1,210,630	9,549,755	11,127,159
<u>SELECTED COMMODITIES</u>				
<u>Food, feed, beverages and tobacco</u>	109,792	154,231	920,885	1,129,273
Wheat.....	31,696	68,618	334,540	432,756
Whisky.....	15,996	11,265	106,198	97,443
<u>Crude materials, inedible</u>	209,464	266,409	1,588,560	2,023,148
Crude petroleum.....	45,074	51,450	338,016	428,438
Iron ores and concentrates	30,883	55,799	154,328	309,849
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap.....	23,331	36,605	187,372	246,496
<u>Fabricated materials, inedible</u>	380,469	459,574	3,471,744	4,009,975
Newsprint paper.....	81,358	88,664	721,748	742,328
Wood pulp, similar pulp...	58,952	55,752	489,685	533,631
Lumber, softwood.....	43,573	49,827	476,033	431,962
Aluminum, including alloys	32,199	31,707	307,230	332,452
Copper and alloys.....	20,221	38,688	207,696	322,413
<u>End products, inedible...</u>	340,268	321,354	3,508,636	3,893,984
Passenger automobiles and chassis.....	86,490	37,800	1,088,352	1,182,790
Motor vehicle parts, except engines.....	46,670	53,660	458,152	547,035
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis.....	26,268	29,956	342,472	364,725
Other motor vehicles.....	13,085	22,283	55,632	80,800
Motor vehicle engines and parts.....	20,291	25,619	197,446	196,756
Aircraft parts, except engines.....	11,482	10,308	115,756	125,194

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Summary of Exports (65-002, 20¢/\$2.00).

PRICES

Consumer Price Movements, September 1970 (62-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

The consumer price index for Canada (1961=100) declined by 0.2% to 130.2 in September from 130.5 in August. The index remained 2.8% above its corresponding level in September 1969, and from March to September, it increased at an annual rate of only 2.0%.

The decline in the September's all-items index was the same as that recorded in three of the past five years, and resulted from a 1.4% seasonal decline in the food component. Offsetting this decline, to some extent, were increases of 0.6% for clothing, 0.2% for housing and 0.4% for recreation and reading. The health and personal care index decreased by 0.1%, while the transportation and the tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

Consumer Price Index and Main Components (1961=100)

		(1967-1969)			% change from	
	Component Weight(1)	Index				
		1970		1969	Sept. 1970 from	
		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969
All items	100	130.2	130.5	126.6	- 0.2	+ 2.8
Food	27	130.0	131.9	128.5	- 1.4	+ 1.2
Housing(2)	32	131.8	131.5	125.7	+ 0.2	+ 4.9
Clothing	11	127.0	126.2	125.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Transportation	12	125.3	125.3	120.9	-	+ 3.6
Health and personal care	7	140.1	140.2	135.0	- 0.1	+ 3.8
Recreation and reading	5	133.0	132.5	128.0	+ 0.4	+ 3.9
Tobacco and alcohol	6	126.4	126.4	126.4	-	-

All-items consumer price index converted to 1949=100 is 168.2.

- (1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.
- (2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

The food index decreased to 130.2 in September from 130.5 in August. The 1.4% decline equalled the average September movement recorded in recent years and was caused mainly by seasonal declines for fresh vegetables and fruits, and by lower prices for beef, pork and poultry. Among fresh vegetables, prices decreased 20% or more for potatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage and tomatoes; the average price for each of these items was lower than in September 1969. Most fresh fruits, except apples, also declined in price. Quotations for citrus fruits, as well as for frozen and canned orange juice, were likewise lower. Meat, fish, and poultry prices, on average, declines by 1.3%, thus registering their largest August-to-September decrease since 1961. All beef cuts were lower in price, averaging a 1.9% decline and reflecting reduced prices in whole-sale markets. Pork prices moved down 1.5% below their level in August and 7.6% below that of September 1969. A seasonal decline in chicken and turkey prices brought the poultry index down by 2.1% to a level more than 10% below that of September 1969. Egg quotations edged downwards by 0.3% during September, a month in which prices for this item normally tend to rise. Among staple foods, bread prices decreased by 0.6% as a result of

P R I C E S (continued)

specials in Montreal and Toronto. The price of butter declined marginally, but margarine advanced 3.7% as higher prices were recorded in most major cities. Baby food moved down in price by over 2% reflecting specials in a number of Ontario centres. The index for food consumed at home decreased by 1.8% to a level only marginally higher than that of a year earlier. Restaurant meal prices, by contrast, advanced by 0.7% over August and by 6.5% over September 1969. The overall food index stood 1.2% higher than in September 1969.

The housing index rose by 0.2% to 131.8 in September from 131.5 in August as a result of a 0.4% rise in the shelter component. Among the items that advanced in price were new houses, repairs, property taxes and rents. Rents, which rose by 0.2% in September, have advanced by only 0.5% in the third quarter of 1970, which is about half as large as the increases experienced during the corresponding quarters in 1968 and 1969. The price level for the household operation component as a whole declined marginally in September, with lower prices for appliances, broadloom, and some household equipment items outweighing higher prices for furniture and household textiles. Since September 1969, the housing index had advanced by 4.9% with increases in shelter prices accounting for over two-thirds of the rise.

The clothing index rose by 0.6% to 127.0 in September from 126.2 in August, reflecting increases in all components except piece goods which declined marginally. Price advances for men's wear (1.8%), caused most of the increase in the clothing index. Among specific items which experienced above average increases were men's underwear, windbreakers and hats. Women's wear prices rose only marginally, with mixed movements at the item level. The level of children's wear prices in September was also only slightly higher than in August. In the twelve months since September 1969, the clothing index had risen by 1.4%; since the beginning of 1970 it had advanced at less than half the rate for the corresponding period of 1969.

The transportation index was unchanged in September from its August level of 125.3. Tire prices were lower and the price of gasoline edged down by 0.2%. Offsetting these declines, however, higher prices were registered for automotive repair jobs, largely due to increased labour costs. Among the components for local transportation and travel, municipal bus fares rose in some medium-sized Ontario cities, while a slight seasonal variation caused inter-city train fares to decline marginally. Between September 1969 and September 1970 the transportation index rose by 3.6%.

The health and personal care index decreased by 0.1% to 140.1 in September from 140.2 in August as a result of lower prices for some toiletry items such as toothpaste, cleansing tissues, razor blades and shaving cream. Partially offsetting these decreases was a rise in the price of toilet soap. The health and personal care index stood 3.8% above its level in September last year.

The recreation and reading index rose by 0.4% to 133.0 in September from 132.5 in August. Reading material increased in price as a number of magazine subscription rates rose and as newspaper prices advanced in St. John's. Since September 1969 the average price of Canadian newspapers had increased by over 13%. Though there was a rise in the price of bicycles in September due to the removal of sale prices in scattered outlets, this item was nearly 2% less expensive than a year earlier.

PRICES (continued)

Partially offsetting these price rises, portable television sets declined by 2%, largely due to sales in Montreal, Toronto and Halifax. Between September 1969 and September 1970, the recreation and reading index moved up by 3.9% with about two-thirds of this rise due to higher prices of newspapers and magazines.

The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged in September from its level of 126.4 in both August and September 1969.

For comprehensive detail on these and other price statistics, see Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 40¢/\$4.00).

Prices and Price Indexes (Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities), September 1970 - Advance information

A substantial decline in food prices in September resulted in consumer price index decreases in six major eastern cities, while higher food prices were contributing factors in the rise of consumer price indexes in the prairie centres. City all-items movements ranged from an increase of 0.3% in Saskatoon-Regina and Edmonton-Calgary to a decline of 1.1% in St. John's, Nfld. Housing indexes rose slightly in seven cities, declined marginally in one and registered no change in two others. Clothing prices were higher in all cities except Halifax and Winnipeg where declines were recorded. The transportation and the health and personal care components registered mixed movements across the country. Increased magazine subscription rates and television repair charges were chiefly responsible for advances in all recreation and reading indexes, while tobacco and alcohol components were unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada

September 1970(1)
(Base 1961=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - September 1970						
	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & personal care	Recreation & reading	Tobacco and alcohol
St. John's .	121.3	122.6	119.8	115.1	130.1	116.3	132.6	116.3	143.9
Halifax	124.1	125.3	130.2	118.6	117.8	118.9	142.3	129.9	127.6
Saint John .	123.8	124.0	130.0	115.5	128.7	120.8	134.8	130.4	126.3
Montreal ...	124.3	124.8	125.6	117.1	124.5	125.7	131.9	140.3	128.2
Ottawa	127.7	128.0	129.4	120.8	129.8	126.1	142.9	136.7	132.2
Toronto	127.3	127.7	127.3	121.5	130.2	131.7	140.6	127.6	130.3
Winnipeg ...	127.6	127.4	132.4	115.7	134.5	128.9	146.8	135.4	128.7
Saskatoon-									
Regina	122.8	122.4	131.3	114.3	128.4	117.1	128.2	129.7	122.1
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	126.1	125.7	131.2	119.1	126.8	121.5	144.0	134.9	124.1
Vancouver ..	123.5	123.4	128.4	118.0	127.7	122.9	134.7	124.6	113.4

(1) All-items indexes for September and August and component indexes for September 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. For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 13 of Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 40¢/\$4.00).

(2) Includes shelter and household operation.

PRICES (continued)

St. John's

Markedly lower food prices were chiefly responsible for a 1.1% decrease in the St. John's consumer price index. At its September level of 121.3, it was 0.8% above its level of twelve months earlier. Lower quotations for fresh produce, notably potatoes, carrots and turnips, contributed to a decline (from August) of 3.9% in the food index. This was the largest decline in this component since 1961. The clothing component moved up by 0.5% in response to higher prices for men's suits, trousers and windbreakers. Increased newspaper prices was the major factor in a 3.5% rise in the recreation and reading index but higher magazine subscription rates also contributed to the increase. The remaining components registered little or no movement.

Halifax

The all-items index declined by 1.0% from its August level (but was still 2.4% higher than in September 1969). The food index dropped by 2.1% in response to lower prices for most beef and pork items, eggs and fresh produce. A decrease of 4.5% in the clothing component was attributable to late summer sale prices for most items of men's wear, children's wear, and footwear, and ladies' dresses and undergarments. Lower prices were also recorded for laundry and dry cleaning. The health and personal care index dipped by 0.2% in response to lower prices for most toiletries, while the remaining components were virtually unchanged.

Saint John

The Saint John consumer price index declined by 0.2% in September to reach a level 1.9% higher than a year earlier. Lower quotations for beef cuts, pork roast, turkey and most fresh fruits and vegetables contributed to a decline of 0.7% in the food index. The recreation and reading component moved up by 0.2% in response to increased magazine subscription rates and higher television repair charges. The indexes for clothing and for health and personal care each crept up by 0.1%, while the components for housing and for tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

Montreal

The all-items index declined by 0.4%. At its September level of 124.3 it was 1.8% higher than twelve months earlier. A decrease of 1.9% in the food index was chiefly attributable to lower prices for beef, pork roasts, smoked ham, bread, sugar and fresh produce. Higher prices for most items of men's apparel, women's sweaters and suits and children's shoes, together with increased laundry and drycleaning rates contributed to an advance of 1.1% in the clothing component. The recreation and reading index moved up by 0.5% in response to increased magazine subscription rates and higher television repair charges. The remaining indexes registered little or no movement.

Ottawa

The Ottawa consumer price index dipped by 0.2% during September and stood 3.1% above its level of a year earlier. Lower quotations for most meats, and some fresh vegetables and fruits contributed to a decline of 1.8% in the food index in September. The clothing component advanced by 1.7% as higher prices were registered for men's suits, trousers and windbreakers, women's dresses and some footwear items. Higher rents contributed to a 0.2% rise in the housing index. A decline of 0.3% in the health and personal care component was attributable to lower prices for toiletries. The transportation index dipped by 0.1%, the recreation and reading component moved up by 0.1% and the tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged.

PRICES (continued)

Toronto

The all-items index declined by 0.3% in September, but in the twelve months ending September 1970 the index has increased by 1.4%. The food index decreased by 1.5% (from August) in response to lower prices for most beef and pork cuts, poultry, eggs and fresh vegetables. Higher prices for men's suits, windbreakers and trousers, as well as women's dresses, boys' slacks, and increased laundry and shoe repair charges contributed to a 0.8% advance in the clothing component. Increased magazine subscription rates and television repair charges moved the recreation and reading index up by 0.2%, while the health and personal care component dipped by a similar amount in response to lower toiletry prices. The remaining indexes registered little or no movement.

Winnipeg

The consumer price index for Winnipeg moved up by 0.2% in September to reach a level 2.3% higher than a year earlier. The food index rose by 0.2% as higher prices for some beef items, chicken, eggs, oranges and apples outweighed lower quotations for bacon, turkey and most fresh vegetables. The housing index increased by 0.3% in response to higher rents and increased prices for homefurnishings, while a similar rise in the recreation and reading component reflected increased magazine subscription rates and television repair charges. Lower prices for women's dresses and undergarments, infants' wear and piece goods contributed to a 0.4% decline in the clothing index. The transportation and health and personal care components each edged up by 0.1%.

Saskatoon-Regina

The all-items index rose by 0.3% in September to reach a level 1.3% higher than in September 1969. The food index advanced by 0.8% in response to higher prices for most beef and pork cuts, turkey, apples, and instant coffee. Higher prices for men's suits and dress slacks, children's shoes, and clothing services contributed to a rise of 0.5% in the clothing index. The recreation and reading component also advanced by 0.5% in response to increased magazine subscription rates and television repair charges. The remaining indexes were virtually unchanged.

Edmonton-Calgary

The September all-items index increased to 126.1, up 0.3% from the previous month, and 2.5% above its level of a year earlier. During September, a rise of 0.5% in the food index was attributable to higher quotations for some pork cuts, chicken, eggs, apples, celery and lettuce. The housing and the transportation components each rose by 0.2%, the former in response to increased rents and the latter to higher automobile operating costs. A rise of 0.3% in the clothing index was attributable to increased prices for men's suits and windbreakers together with higher shoe repair charges in Calgary. Generally increased magazine subscription rates and higher television repair charges in Calgary contributed to a 0.4% rise in the recreation and reading component, while the remaining indexes were unchanged.

Vancouver

Despite lower food prices, the Vancouver consumer price index crept up by 0.1% in September to reach a level 3.3% higher than a year ago. Lower quotations for most beef and pork items, turkey, sugar and fresh produce contributed to a decline of 0.3% in the food index. An upward movement

PRICES (continued)

of 0.2% in the housing component was attributable to increased rents and higher furniture prices. The clothing index advanced by 0.6% in response to higher prices for men's and women's suits, women's shoes and increased laundry and dry cleaning rates. Higher automobile operating costs contributed to a 0.3% rise in the transportation index, while the recreation and reading component advanced by 0.7% in response to higher prices for bicycles, magazine subscription rates and television repair charges.

Regional consumer price index point changes, August to September, were as follows: St. John's, -1.3% to 121.3; Halifax, -1.2% to 124.1; Montreal, -0.5% to 124.3; Toronto, -0.4% to 127.3; Ottawa, -0.3% to 127.7; Saint John, -0.2% to 123.8; Vancouver, +0.1% to 123.5; Winnipeg, +0.2% to 127.6; Edmonton-Calgary, +0.3% to 126.1; Saskatoon-Regina, +0.4% to 122.8.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 40¢/\$4.00).

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

(1935-1939=100)

	Sept.* 1970	Aug.* 1970	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	% Change	
					Sept/70 Aug./70	Sept/70 Sept/69
General Wholesale Index	284.0	283.9 ^r	283.4	282.8	--	+ 0.2
Vegetable products	237.5	236.2	236.1	236.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Animal products	320.6	321.6	327.9	328.8	- 0.3	- 2.2
Textile products	256.9	257.0	256.8	256.9	--	--
Wood products	372.5	372.8 ^r	386.5	387.1	- 0.1	- 3.6
Iron products	305.7	305.8	285.8	285.3	--	+ 7.0
Non-ferrous metals	275.1	275.6	272.6	264.0	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Non-metallic minerals	214.8	214.4	210.2	210.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Chemical products	225.3	224.6	222.4	221.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	351.1	351.3	335.4	328.7	- 0.1	+ 4.7
Raw and partly manufactured goods	261.5	261.7	262.0	261.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fully and chiefly manufactured goods	296.6	296.3 ^r	295.3	294.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4

* These indexes are preliminary.

r Revised.

PRICES (concluded)

Security Price Indexes, Week ended October 8, 1970 - Advance information

Index	Number stocks priced	Week ended		
		Oct.8/70	Oct.1/70	Sept./10/70
		(1961=100)		
Investors price index	114	139.8	137.2	133.6
Industrials	80	145.1	142.1	138.4
Industrial mines	4	153.8	148.7	141.1
Foods	10	145.4	142.8	140.1
Beverages	7	188.7	185.0	179.4
Textiles and clothing	5	88.3	86.3	89.5
Pulp and paper	7	100.0	99.9	102.7
Printing and publishing	4	220.2	222.8	218.2
Primary metals	8	91.9	88.0	89.2
Metal fabricating	9	129.8	127.4	119.7
Non-metallic minerals	4	114.7	113.9	113.8
Petroleum	7	172.4	169.1	161.1
Chemicals	4	73.0	74.8	80.6
Construction	4	45.8	45.4	45.3
Retail trade	7	111.9	110.7	112.6
Utilities	20	135.8	134.9	128.9
Pipelines	5	151.8	149.0	143.5
Transportation	4	239.3	239.5	221.3
Telephone	3	89.7	89.1	87.9
Electric power	3	103.8	101.1	98.6
Gas distribution	5	203.0	207.6	191.4
Finance	14	122.0	118.9	119.5
Banks	6	143.2	139.7	141.5
Investment and loan	18	89.2	86.6	85.0
Mining stock price index:	24	113.6	109.6	108.9
Golds	6	109.9	101.3	104.9
Base metals	18	116.7	115.1	112.1
Uraniums price index	4	143.7	149.5	152.9
Primary oils and gas	6	391.5	400.6	364.0

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Household Facilities and Equipment, May 1970 - Advance information

More households switched to FM radio receivers between May 1969 and May 1970 than to any other household facility. Of all households existing in Canada, 52.9% had FM sets in May 1970, where only 48.0% had them (a gain of 4.9%). Colour television sets gained 4.2% of all households to 12.2% from 8.0% while all types of television sets combined held an even 96.0%. Automatic washing machines gained 4.1% to 40.5% from 36.4% while other electric washing machines lost the same 4.1% to 43.2% from 47.3%.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Household Facilities and Equipment (64-202, 50¢)

(see table on next page)

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (concluded)

Household Facilities and Equipment

	1970 (May)		1969 (May)	
	Number of <u>households</u>	% of total <u>households</u>	Number of <u>households</u>	% of total <u>households</u>
	000's		000's	
Total households	5,646	100.0	5,514	100.0
<u>Principal heating facilities</u>				
Furnaces	4,531	80.3	4,354	79.0
Oil	2,672	47.3	2,615	47.4
Gas	1,729	30.6	1,566	28.4
Wood or coal	129	2.3	171	3.1
Other equipment	1,115	19.7	1,160	21.0
Oil	587	10.4	598	10.8
Gas	167	3.0	190	3.4
Wood or coal	135	2.4	180	3.3
Electricity	226	4.0	192	3.5
<u>Cooking equipment</u>				
Electric	4,467	79.1	4,228	76.7
Piped gas	643	11.4	675	12.2
Bottled gas	127	2.2	151	2.7
Wood or coal	195	3.5	251	4.6
Kerosene or oil	188	3.3	185	3.4
<u>Fuel used for piped hot water</u> <u>supply</u>				
Electricity	2,905	51.5	2,902	52.6
Gas	1,749	31.0	1,625	29.5
Oil	596	10.6	536	9.7
Other (mostly wood or coal)....	86	1.5	109	2.0
No hot water supply	310	5.5	342	6.2
<u>Refrigerators and home freezers</u>				
Electric refrigerators	5,557	98.4	5,408	98.1
Home freezers	1,879	33.3	1,710	31.0
<u>Automatic dishwashers</u>	426	7.5	357	6.5
<u>Washing machines</u>				
Automatic	2,284	40.5	2,006	36.4
Other electric	2,440	43.2	2,606	47.3
<u>Clothes dryers</u>	2,365	41.9	2,233	40.5
<u>Floor polishers</u>	3,021	53.5	2,967(1)	55.0(1)
<u>Powered Lawn Mowers</u>				
Gasoline	2,006	35.5	1,872(1)	34.7(1)
Electric	651	11.5	464(1)	8.6(1)
<u>Window-type air conditioners</u>	241	4.3	214	3.9
<u>Telephones</u>	5,304	93.9	5,177	93.9
<u>Radios</u>				
All types, except car	5,489	97.2	5,370	97.4
F.M. receivers, except car	2,989	52.9	2,645	48.0
<u>T.V. Sets</u>				
All types	5,419	96.0	5,293	96.0
Colour	686	12.2	443	8.0
<u>Phonographs and record players</u> ..	3,932	69.6	3,772	68.4
<u>Automobiles</u>	4,388	77.7	4,246	77.0
One automobile	3,438	60.9	3,364	61.0
Two or more automobiles	950	16.8	882	16.0
<u>Outboard motors</u>	593	10.5	519(1)	9.6(1)

(1) 1968 estimates. Data not collected in 1969.

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Transport, 1969 - Part I (Comparative Summary Statistics, 1965-1969) - Advance information

Over the five-year period 1965-1969 railway operating revenues in Canada rose 15.4% to \$1,584 million, with net railway operating income up 9.0% at \$87.7 million. However, investment rose by 10.7% over the same period and the resultant increase in fixed charges resulted in final net income dropping to \$38.8 million in 1969 from \$50.4 million in 1965.

Revenue freight carried totalled 207.6 million tons in 1969 compared with 206.4 million in 1965. Passengers carried however declined sharply to 18.9 million from 24.6 million in 1965.

Deaths resulting from train accidents declined to 195 in 1969 from 229 in 1965.

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Railway Transport - Part I (52-207, 50¢).

Weekly Railway Carloadings, Period ended October 7, 1970 - Published only in DBS Daily and Weekly

Loadings of revenue freight in Canada rose 10.8% to 82,221 cars during the week ended October 7, as compared with 74,194 cars in the comparable 1969 period. Western carloadings rose 29.9% to 35,087 while loadings east of the Lakehead were lower by 0.1% at 47,134.

Year-to-date loadings were up 6.5% at 2,955,288 cars from 2,775,362 cars in the same period of 1969. Western loadings were ahead 8.4% at 1,145,976 while eastern cars totalled 1,809,312, up 5.3%.

Railway Carloadings of Revenue Freight in Canada

			<u>Year</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>Canada</u>
<u>7-day Period ending</u>						
<u>October 7</u>						
All traffic	- cars	1970		47,134	35,087	82,221
All traffic	- cars	1969		47,180	27,014	74,194
All traffic	- tons	1970		2,643,824	1,786,721	4,430,545
Piggyback traffic	- cars	1970		2,800	1,642	4,442
Piggyback traffic	- tons	1970		54,821	34,240	89,061
<u>Year-to-date</u>						
All traffic	- cars	1970		1,809,312	1,145,976	2,955,288(1)
All traffic	- cars	1969		1,718,642	1,056,720	2,775,362*
All traffic	- tons	1970		98,286,987	59,706,307	157,993,294
Piggyback traffic	- cars	1970		108,224	56,478	164,702
Piggyback traffic	- tons	1970		2,019,109	1,161,347	3,180,456

* Revised

(1) Includes retroactive adjustments in respect of prior periods.

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Railway Carloadings (52-001, 20¢/\$2.00).

TRANSPORTATION (concluded)

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, First Quarter 1970 (51-002, \$1.00/\$4.00)

This new quarterly publication contains operating statistics and financial data concerning the activities of all Canadian air services, as well as summary information reported by foreign airlines flying scheduled services to and from Canada.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital Statistics, Vol. 3 (Deaths), 1969 - Advance information

The number of deaths during 1969 rose slightly to 154,477 from 153,196 in 1968. The national death rate (per 1,000 population) declined to a new low of 7.3 from the previous record low of 7.4 recorded in 1967 and 1968. Corresponding provincial and territorial rates varied from a low of 5.8 to a high of 9.2, with relatively little change from the previous year's rates. Provincial rates are influenced to a very large extent by the relative proportions of older persons in the population.

Of the total of 154,477 deaths recorded, 76,698, or almost half were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system; cancer accounted for 29,627 or 19.2% (as compared with 28,615 and 18.7% in 1968), while accidents took 11,691 or 7.6% as compared with 11,493 or 7.5% the previous year. These three have been the leading causes of death since 1951, accounting for well over three-quarters of all deaths, with relatively little change in these proportions over the past several years.

The mortality rate from tuberculosis continued its downward trend of the past decade with the number of deaths dropping from 630 in 1968 to a new low of 526. Fatalities from major types of accidents (1968 figures in parenthesis) were: motor vehicle accidents, 5,696 (5,488); falls, 1,648 (1,710); drownings, 1,186 (1,087); fire, 626 (682), and poisonings, 642 (593). Suicides increased from 2,021 to 2,291 and the national suicide rate (per 100,000 population) from 9.7 to 10.9, while the number of homicides increased from 328 to 375 and the homicide rate rose from 1.6 to 1.8. In addition there were 142 cases in which the coroner did not report whether death was due to accident, suicide or homicide.

Of the total deaths in 1969, 7,149 were infants who died before reaching their first birthday, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 19.3 for every 1,000 infants born alive during the year. The national rate, which has been declining steadily, but slowly, for many years, for the first time dropped below 20. Half of the provinces had rates below 20 in 1969 and 4 below the national average.

The infant mortality rate is generally considered as one of the most sensitive measures of the health of a nation. The Canadian infant mortality rate is, however, bettered by a number of other countries of the world (according to the most recent figures available) notably by Australia, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Of the 7,149 infant deaths in 1969, 3,086 or 43% did not survive 24 hours, while another 1,528 failed to survive their first week of life.

(see table on next page)

VITAL STATISTICS (concluded)

Deaths and Rates

	Deaths				Infant deaths*			
	1968		1969		1968		1969	
	No.	Rate**	No.	Rate**	No.	Rate***	No.	Rate***
Nfld.	3,123	6.2	3,005	5.8	309	24.1	278	21.4
P.E.I. ...	990	9.0	1,007	9.2	56	26.6	45	22.4
N.S.	6,610	8.7	6,663	8.7	296	21.5	267	19.6
N.B.	4,905	7.9	4,849	7.8	235	20.2	221	18.9
Que.	39,537	6.7	40,103	6.7	2,097	21.7	1,942	20.3
Ont.	55,552	7.6	55,707	7.5	2,396	19.0	2,299	17.6
Man.	7,878	8.1	8,040	8.2	363	20.8	388	21.8
Sask.	7,498	7.8	7,492	7.8	468	25.7	395	22.5
Alta	9,963	6.5	9,921	6.4	607	20.1	587	19.0
B.C.	16,828	8.4	17,377	8.4	661	19.6	641	18.1
Yukon	84	5.6	95	6.3	11	29.7	18	39.0
N.W.T. ...	228	7.4	218	6.8	84	64.7	68	55.9
Canada ...	153,196	7.4	154,477	7.3	7,583	20.8	7,149	19.3

* Under one year of age.

** Per 1,000 population.

*** Per 1,000 live births.

Further information will be contained in the new DBS publication Vital Statistics, Vol. 3 (84-204, \$2.00).

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE STATISTICS

Telegraph and Cable Statistics, 1969 (56-201, 50¢)

The telegraph and cable industry employed 7,860 persons in 1969, 827 fewer than in 1968. Total salaries and wages, however, rose from \$57,493,665 to \$58,661,631 and the average annual salary rose from \$6,618 to \$7,463.

Operating revenue increased by 8.5% to \$126,567,928 in 1969 from \$116,665,518 in 1968, while operating expenses rose by 7.3% to \$92,770,393 from \$86,425,655.

The number of telegrams transmitted decreased by 12.2% to 8,498,185 in 1969 from 9,672,993 in 1968, a trend that has continued for the past 18 years. It is interesting to note that the number of long distance telephone calls has been steadily increasing over the same period (see DBS annual report, "Telephone Statistics", catalogue number 56-203). The number of cablegrams transmitted, as in previous years, continued to increase, totalling 4,234,632 in 1969. The value of money transfers within Canada decreased by 8.9% to \$23,031,750 in 1969 from \$25,294,470 in 1968 and the value between Canada and foreign countries decreased by 6.3%.

L A B O U R

The Labour Force, Week ended September 19, 1970 - Advance information

Employment in Canada fell by 286,000 between August and September, to 7,986,000. This decrease followed the normal seasonal pattern, being a little smaller than the average August-September reductions in the last few years. The labour force in September was 8,384,000, down by 336,000 from August. This too was a slightly smaller reduction than the average change over the same period in recent years. A drop in unemployment of 50,000 from August (to 398,000 in September) was smaller in percentage terms than in recent years.

The unadjusted unemployment rate in September was 4.7%, down from 5.1% in August. The seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment rose from 6.7% in August to 6.9%.

Further information will be released in the DBS publication The Labour Force (71-001, 20¢/\$2.00).

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, August 1970 - Advance information

Advance estimates indicate an upward movement in average weekly wages during August as a result of higher average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. Mining, manufacturing, and construction all shared in this trend.

In July, average weekly wages in manufacturing fell by \$2.40 to \$118.25 from \$120.65 in June. Average weekly hours decreased 0.8 hours while average hourly earnings remained unchanged at \$3.01.

In durables, manufacturing recorded average weekly hours dropped by 1.0-hour. Average hourly earnings were unchanged as a 2-cent increase in both primary metal and transportation equipment was offset by a 4-cent drop in electrical products.

In non-durables, manufacturing average weekly hours were down 0.5. Overall average hourly earnings showed a 1-cent gain, with increases of 3 cents in textiles and 1 cent in paper products which were partly offset by a 3-cent drop in clothing.

Average weekly wages in mining fell \$1.28 in July to \$147.56. An increase of 0.1-hour in average weekly hours was more than offset by a 4-cent decline in average hourly earnings. Compared to July 1969, average hourly earnings rose 40 cents and average weekly hours declined 0.1 hours.

In the construction industry, average weekly wages rose \$2.51 in July to \$167.40 as the result of a 0.4 hours increase in average weekly hours and a 2-cent gain in average hourly earnings. In comparison to July 1969, average hourly earnings increased by 47 cents and average weekly hours declined 0.9 hours.

All the regions experienced declines in average weekly wages in manufacturing except the Atlantic region which showed an increase (\$1.81). These declines ranged from 60 cents in British Columbia to \$3.13 in Ontario.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings (72-003, 40¢/\$4.00).

(see table on next page)

Advance Estimates of Average Weekly Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, August 1970

Industry division and area	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Wages			
	Aug. 1970a	July 1970p number	June 1970	Aug. 1969	Aug. 1970a	July 1970p	June 1970	Aug. 1969 dollars	Aug. 1970a	July 1970p	June 1970	Aug. 1969
<u>Industry division</u>												
Mining including milling .	40.8	40.6	40.5	41.2	3.66	3.63	3.67	3.24	149.30	147.56	148.84	133.49
Manufacturing	40.0	39.3	40.1	40.1	3.02	3.01	3.01	2.78	120.81	118.25	120.65	111.37
Durables	40.6	39.6	40.6	40.6	3.29	3.26	3.26	3.00	133.55	128.92	132.31	121.85
Non-durables	39.5	39.1	39.6	39.7	2.75	2.77	2.76	2.56	108.69	108.34	109.33	101.51
Construction	41.4	40.7	40.3	42.0	4.23	4.11	4.09	3.70	175.26	167.40	164.89	155.49
Building	38.9	38.3	38.2	39.4	4.42	4.28	4.26	3.85	171.68	163.97	162.80	151.64
Engineering	46.4	45.3	44.4	47.3	3.92	3.84	3.81	3.46	182.23	173.91	168.95	163.41
<u>Manufacturing</u>												
Atlantic Region	39.3	40.4	40.9	40.6	2.41	2.39	2.32	2.18	94.51	96.68	94.87	88.57
Quebec	41.0	39.9	40.6	41.2	2.69	2.68	2.70	2.50	110.24	106.93	109.61	102.98
Ontario	40.1	39.4	40.3	39.8	3.21	3.19	3.20	2.93	128.80	125.88	129.01	116.72
Prairie Region	39.5	39.0	39.6	40.0	2.99	2.98	2.96	2.73	117.90	116.15	117.49	109.09
British Columbia	36.5	36.1	36.1	37.0	3.67	3.67	3.69	3.48	133.87	132.60	133.20	128.97

a Advance figures.

p Preliminary figures.

The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings for electrical industrial equipment for July 1970 was 149.5.

LABOUR (concluded)

Railway Transport, 1969 -- Employment Statistics -- (52-212, 50¢)

Canadian railway companies employed an average of 135,532 employees during 1969, 1.6% fewer than in 1968. Total compensation, however, increased to \$989 million (from \$936 million in 1968), as the average rate per hour rose by 24¢ to \$3.34.

HOSPITAL

Hospital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report, 1969 (83-217, 50¢)

(This report contains new information not published in previous issues, made available through revised reporting documents. The classification of hospitals has been modified to show special hospitals such as teaching, children's and those with long-term units.)

In 1969, there were 1,256 general and allied special hospitals operating in Canada, 13 fewer than in 1968. The number of beds, however, increased by 1.7% to 146,000, or 6.9 per 1,000 population. The occupancy rate in public hospitals declined moderately from 81.2% to 80.4%, as average length of stay fell only slightly to 11.6 days from 11.7. Canada's public hospitals employed close to 293,000 persons (up 2.6% over the 1968 level), averaging 13.4 paid hours of work per patient-day of care as against 14.0 in 1968.

In 1969, total operating expense for public hospitals climbed to \$1,964,000,000, or \$50.38 per patient-day, compared with \$45.01 the year before. Gross salaries and wages represented 70.4% of total expenditures.

EDUCATION

Survey of Higher Education, Part I (Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 1969-70) (81-204, \$1.50)

Full-time enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges jumped to 299,889 this year, up from 270,093 in the 1968-69 academic year. Of the total, 166,123 students are taking Arts and Pure Science courses, compared with 138,844 last year.

Among 37 fields of specific professional training, Education is the most popular with 31,176 students, Engineering and Applied Science comes next with 25,733, Commerce and Business Administration has 17,870, and Medical Studies has 8,746.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Analytical and Technical Memorandum, No. 4, Population Projections for Canada

This report presents a new series of 15-year population projections for Canada. The series departs from previous projections in adopting the cohort fertility method for projecting births. The projections are based on population estimates for Canada as of June 1, 1965, and take into account recent trends and patterns in mortality, fertility, immigration, and emigration. Copies are available from H.G. Beyer, Census Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa 3.

T O B A C C O

Production and Distribution of Tobacco Products (Cigarettes), September 1970 - Advance information

Canadian firms produced 4,867,060,000 cigarettes in September (up from 4,289,887,000 in September 1969). Their opening inventory totalled 2,388,831,000 (3,253,179,000 a year earlier), and their closing inventory was 2,936,257,000 (down from 3,375,340,000). Domestic sales increased to 4,251,156,000 from 4,105,674,000, and 30,595,000 were ex-warehoused for ship's stores and embassies (up from 21,487,000 in September 1969). Export sales declined to 37,883,000 from 40,565,000.

Further information will be contained in the DBS Service Bulletin Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products (IND-SB-1-5-(41), \$5.00 a year).

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

Chain Store Sales and Stocks, August 1970 - Advance information

Chain store organizations reported sales of \$806,469,000 during August, an increase of 3.0% from August 1969. The largest growth occurred in men's clothing stores (19.9%), followed by fuel dealers (18.1%) and motor vehicle dealers (8.3%). Sales declines were greatest in family clothing stores (12.0%) and shoe stores (9.2%).

In August 1970, stocks (at cost) stood at a value of \$1,447,408,000, an increase of 6.2% from August 1969. The largest increases were registered in men's clothing stores (44.2%) and in family clothing stores (14.3%). The sharpest decline occurred in furniture, radio, T.V. and appliance stores (10.3%).

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Chain Store Sales and Stocks, August 1970 (63-001, 10¢/\$1.00).

Retail Trade, August 1970 - Advance information

Retail sales decreased to \$2,153,051,000 in August 1970, 1.1% less than in August 1969. The sharpest declines occurred in sales by shoe stores (11.1%) and family clothing stores (10.5%). Provincially, the largest decreases were recorded in Saskatchewan (5.9%) and in British Columbia (3.8%).

The largest sales increases were achieved by fuel dealers (5.2%) and service stations and garages (5.0%). The largest provincial increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island (8.2%), and in New Brunswick (4.5%).

The 9.5% drop in sales by motor vehicle dealers during August marks the tenth successive month in which sales were less than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Previous month-by-month percentage declines were: November 6.9%; December 1.6%; January 9.9%; February 18.4%; March 14.2%; April 10.6%; May 10.0%; June 4.4%; July 3.6%.

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication, Retail Trade, (63-005, 30¢/\$3.00).

(see tables on next pages)

MERCHANDISING (continued)

Retail Trade, by Kind of Business - Seasonally Adjusted

Kind of business	August 1970	July 1970	June 1970	May 1970
millions of dollars				
Grocery and combination stores	541.1	554.6	513.3	542.0
All other food stores	766.7	81.8	81.1	83.6
Department stores	230.2	232.2	236.2	239.7
General merchandise stores	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
General stores	83.8	82.6	81.0	81.5
Variety stores	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Motor vehicle dealers	330.5	337.4	328.2	322.4
Service stations and garages	215.8	222.7	216.6	223.2
Men's clothing stores	32.2	34.0	35.4	35.7
Women's clothing stores	38.0	41.4	38.1	41.3
Family clothing stores	27.1	29.8	29.7	30.4
Shoe stores	22.8	25.8	25.3	26.3
Hardware stores	35.1	36.3	36.5	38.9
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores	68.1	78.9	71.3	72.6
Fuel dealers	39.1	38.3	34.8	33.3
Drug stores	67.6	67.6	67.2	66.3
Jewellery stores	18.2	18.4	20.5	19.3
All other stores	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total, all stores	2,274.2	2,338.7	2,272.8	2,279.2

Retail Trade, by Province - Seasonally Adjusted

Newfoundland	41.0	39.9	41.7	40.0
Prince Edward Island	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.5
Nova Scotia	78.4	82.0	74.0	79.1
New Brunswick	58.6	58.8	59.2	56.2
Quebec	571.6	588.9	584.6	582.3
Ontario	902.0	917.8	887.4	903.8
Manitoba	102.4	105.0	105.0	100.9
Saskatchewan	85.7	90.1	79.4	85.3
Alberta	181.9	190.3	171.8	176.0
British Columbia(1)	245.8	253.1	252.6	260.7

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Not available.

MERCHANDISING (continued)

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Kind of Business

Canada

August 1970

Kind of business	Chain store sales	Independent store sales	All stores	
			Sales	<u>August 1970</u> <u>August 1969</u>
		\$'000		%
Grocery and combination stores	273,381	255,671	529,053	+ 1.1
All other food stores	5,968	74,611	80,579	- 5.5
Department stores	208,237	-	208,237	- 1.0
General merchandise stores	43,641	16,308	59,949	- 6.9
General stores	8,817	80,509	89,325	+ 0.8
Variety stores	27,043	8,755	35,798	- 6.6
Motor vehicle dealers	5,724	260,650	266,374	- 9.5
Service stations and garages	15,040	213,597	228,637	+ 5.0
Men's clothing stores	5,449	21,477	26,926	- 2.1
Women's clothing stores	12,701	21,996	34,698	- 4.5
Family clothing stores	7,132	17,428	24,560	- 10.5
Shoe stores	8,812	12,065	20,877	- 11.1
Hardware stores	6,156	29,063	35,219	- 2.5
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores	10,978	57,344	68,322	- 8.6
Fuel dealers	4,931	11,021	15,952	+ 5.2
Drug stores	9,973	54,904	64,877	+ 3.3
Jewellery stores	4,137	11,674	15,811	- 5.0
All other stores	148,349	199,508	347,857	+ 4.0
Total, all stores	806,469	1,346,581	2,153,051	- 1.1

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

Newfoundland	12,966	28,937	41,904	+ 1.9
Prince Edward Island	3,323	7,160	10,483	+ 8.2
Nova Scotia	24,028	54,882	78,911	- 1.1
New Brunswick	19,412	34,247	53,659	+ 4.5
Quebec	160,170	376,117	536,282	- 1.3
Ontario	350,447	469,725	820,169	--
Manitoba	36,101	61,171	97,272	- 0.6
Saskatchewan	24,806	63,630	88,440	- 5.9
Alberta	65,870	113,000	178,869	- 2.1
British Columbia(1)	109,346	137,710	247,056	- 3.8

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

MERCHANDISING (concluded).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1970 - Advance information

Department stores registered sales of \$208,237,000 during August, a decrease of 1.0% from the \$210,284,000 reported in August 1969.

Sales decreased in 27 departments and rose in 10. The largest decreases occurred in girls' and teenage girls' wear (-21.8%), followed by women's and misses' coats and suits (-18.5%) and boys' clothing and furnishings (-16.6%). The highest increases were in T.V., radio and music (10.7%) and in sporting goods and luggage (6.0%).

Sales in Newfoundland increased by 8.2% and in New Brunswick by 7.5%. Sharpest declines were reported in British Columbia (-10.7%) and in Manitoba (-5.7%).

The selling value of stocks held in August was \$710,949,000, up 0.2% from August 1969. Inventory increases were led by men's clothing (16.1%) and plumbing, heating and building materials (13.0%). Sharpest declines were reported in millinery (-22.7%) and furs (-19.7%).

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication "Department Store Sales and Stocks", August 1970 (63-002, 20¢/\$2.00).

ENERGY

Gas Utilities (Sales of Natural Gas), August 1970 - Advance information

Canada exported 56.8 billion cubic feet of natural gas in August, up from 52.9 billion in August of 1969. Canadian consumers purchased 46.6 billion cubic feet in August of 1970, versus 44.6 billion a year earlier.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Gas Utilities (55-002, 20¢/\$2.00) and in Energy Service Bulletin, Vol. 5, number 81 (57-002, \$5.00 a year).

MINING

Gold Production, August 1970 (26-004, 10¢/\$1.00)

The value of gold production in August was \$6,453,857, calculated at the average price paid by the Royal Canadian Mint. August gold production decreased to 180,538 troy ounces from 189,074 troy ounces in August 1969. The January-August production was also lower (1,571,143 troy ounces this year versus 1,653,235 in 1969).

Copper and Nickel Production, August 1970 (26-003, 10¢/\$1.00)

Production of primary copper increased to 53,882 tons in August from 36,839 a year earlier and 49,281 in August of 1968. This brought the January-through-August production to 440,170 tons in 1970, versus 395,949 in 1969 and 417,016 in 1968.

MANUFACTURING

Primary Iron and Steel, August 1970 - Advance information

Net Shipments(1) of Rolled Steel Products

	Monthly Shipments		
	Domestic	Export	Total
	(net tons of 2,000 pounds)		
Ingots and semi-finished shapes .	23,137	14,385	37,522
Rails	19,544	929	20,473
Wire rods	34,048	19,807	53,855
Structural shapes:			
Heavy	45,220	6,646	51,866
Bar-sized shapes	10,456	1,281	11,737
Concrete reinforcing bars	63,571	610	64,181
Other hot rolled bars:			
Flats	57,875(2)	5,128(2)	63,003(2)
Other			
Tie plates and track material ...	7,548	43	7,591
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	98,257	9,339	107,596
Hot rolled sheets	75,158	18,842	94,000
Hot rolled strip	33,056	972	34,028
Cold finished bars	4,709	48	4,757
Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled other, coated (excluding tin)	105,220	36,492(3)	141,712
Galvanized sheets	43,530	9,932	53,462
Total	621,329	124,454	745,783

(1) Producers' shipments excluding producers' interchange.

(2) Separate breakdown not available.

(3) Includes 1,431 tons exported for conversion and return.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Primary Iron and Steel (41-001, 30¢/\$3.00).

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, August 1970 - Advance information

Canadian firms produced 3,045,954 phonograph records during August compared to 3,662,855 in August 1969. This brought the year-to-date production to 25,964,998 (30,183,558 in 1969). Net shipments were 2,430,101 for August 1970 (2,951,262 in 1969) and 22,198,456 for the year to date (24,770,982 the previous year).

Net sales of records in August were valued at \$2,159,719 compared to \$3,222,091 in 1969. Their value for the year to date was \$22,218,052 (\$24,122,357 last year.)

In August, 110,459 pre-recorded tapes were produced, and 224,406 were shipped. January to August production reached 1,875,574 tapes, while net shipments totalled 2,027,821.

Pre-recorded tapes sales were valued at \$993,113 with year to date sales of \$8,287,479.

Further details will be contained in Special Statement 6507-747.

MANUFACTURING (continued)

Stoves and Furnaces, July 1970 - Advance information

	Total Canada sales	Exports number of units	Stocks at end of month
Gas cooking stoves and ranges	2,396	--	5,165
Electric ranges	28,631	295	55,937
Electric wall ovens	456	--	1,772
Electric drop in ranges	575	--	2,768

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Stoves and Furnaces (41-005, 20¢/\$2.00)

Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, August 1970 - Advance information

Canadian manufacturers sold 19,756 automatic washing machines domestically in August, down from 27,727 in August 1969. They exported 299 (391 in 1969) and their stocks at the end of August were 38,595 units (38,686).

Domestic sales of conventional washing machines fell to 12,968 from 14,488 in August 1969, while exports decreased to 725 from 2,539 and month-end stocks fell to 18,669 from 42,917 in 1969. Canada sales of electric clothes dryers decreased to 15,604 units from 22,853 in August 1969, 84 were exported (2) and stocks decreased to 33,278 from 40,415. Gas dryers sales on the domestic market fell to 1,320 units from 1,442, but stocks at the end of August were higher at 5,415 units (3,912 in 1969). There were no exports.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers (43-002, 10¢/\$1.00).

Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, August 1970 (43-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian firms sold 34,808 refrigerators in Canada compared to 39,287 in August 1969, 810 were sold for export (745) and month-end stocks totalled 74,607 units down from 86,602. Domestic sales of home and farm freezers declined to 17,235 from 18,659, exports were also lower at 121 (251 in 1969) and month-end stocks dropped to 8,155 from 16,402.

Motor Vehicle Shipments, August 1970 (42-002, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian manufacturers shipped 47,270 motor vehicles in August, down from 62,687 in August 1969 but more than the 33,151 shipped in August 1968. January-August shipments totalled 853,862 units (847,094 in 1969 and 699,841 in 1968).

MANUFACTURING (continued)

Cement, August 1970 (44-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian manufacturers shipped 871,508 tons of cement in August 1970, down from 948,761 tons in August 1969. January-August shipments were also lower, at 4,934,769 tons (5,241,776 tons last year).

Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, August 1970 - Advance information

August production of rubber increased by 7.0% to 36,203,000 pounds from 33,834,000 pounds in August 1969. For the January-August period production increased by 2.5% to 323,244,000 pounds from 315,412,000 pounds in 1969. August consumption of rubber was 8.0% more in 1970, standing at 26,022,000 pounds compared to 24,196,000 in 1969. For the year to date, consumption increased by 5.9% to 289,859,000 pounds from 273,723,000 in 1969.

Further information will be contained in the publication, Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, (33-003, 20¢/\$2.00).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue, August 1970 - Advance information

Roundwood produced in August 1970 decreased by 1.6% to 1,677,323 cunits from 1,703,725 cunits in August 1969. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue decreased by 14.7% to 1,716,090 cunits from 2,010,641 cunits and the closing inventory of these two products increased by 5.6% to 10,576,907 cunits from 10,012,918. Receipts of wood residue decreased by 23.9% to 405,269 cunits from 532,415.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication, Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, (25-001, 10¢/\$1.00).

Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, September 1970 (42-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

Preliminary figures show that production of motor vehicles during September fell to 89,577 units from 131,029 in September 1969. January-September production decreased less sharply to 948,207 units from 977,910 in 1969.

Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, August 1970 - Advance information

On August 31, packers, dealers and tanners held 265,673 cattle hides (281,031 in 1969) and 168,100 calf and kip skins (up from 145,624 a year earlier). During the month they had received 195,886 cattle hides (down from 213,085 in 1969). Wettings totalled 179,094 (down from 215,686 a year earlier), and 5,688,879 square feet of upper leather were produced versus 4,860,489 in 1969.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather (33-001, 10¢/\$1.00).

MANUFACTURING (continued)

Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, August 1970 (46-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian firms sold \$17,521,226 worth of paints, varnishes and lacquers in August, up from \$17,397,424 in August 1969. January-August sales, however, were valued lower at \$145,482,155 (\$147,038,109 in 1969).

Gypsum Products, August 1970 (44-003, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian factories shipped 72,511,959 square feet of gypsum wallboard in August compared to 82,385,699 square feet in August 1969. During the January-August period, they shipped 534,344,674 square feet, down from 580,806,653 in 1969.

Footwear Statistics, August 1970 - Advance Information

August 1970 production of footwear of all types decreased to 4,513,578 pairs from 4,903,618 in August 1969. January through August production decreased to 34,620,397 pairs in 1970 from 39,235,523 in 1969.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Footwear Statistics (33-002, 20¢/\$2.00).

Asphalt Roofing, August 1970 (45-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian firms produced 407,350 roof squares of asphalt shingles, 210 pounds and over, in August (up from 400,114 in August 1969), and shipped 437,483 roof squares (down from 451,237). This brought cumulative January-through-August totals to 2,475,449 roof squares produced (2,693,835 in 1969) and 2,518,700 shipped (2,718,380 a year earlier).

Steel Ingots, Week ended October 17, 1970 - Advance information

Steel ingot production for the week ended October 17, 1970 totalled 228,165 tons, a decrease of 1.8% from the preceding week's total of 232,306 tons. The comparable week's total in 1969 was 91,449 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 237 in the current week, 242 a week earlier and 95 one year ago.

Oil Burners and Oil-Fired Hot Water Heaters, August 1970 (41-008, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian producers shipped 7,263 oil burners, valued (at plant) at \$487,945, bringing the January-through-August total to 41,503 valued at \$2,781,979.

Manufacturers shipped 3,429 oil-fired water heaters valued at \$629,280 in August, which brought the January-August cumulative total to 27,439 (\$5,118,405).

MANUFACTURING (concluded)

Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter ended September 30, 1970 - Advance information

Canadian factories shipped, to domestic customers, 13,288,000 square feet of 1/8 inch high pressure laminate sheet, valued at \$4,030,000 (down from 14,283,000 square feet and \$4,367,000 in the third quarter of 1969); and 9,838,000 square feet of backing laminates valued at \$606,000 (up from 3,778,000 square feet and \$229,000 a year earlier).

Further information will be contained in the quarterly DBS special statement number 6507-752.

Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, August 1970 (41-004, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian firms produced 61,710 tons of castings, pipe and fittings in August, up from 60,439 in August 1969. They shipped 47,070 tons this August, versus 50,278 a year earlier.

Rigid Insulating Board, August 1970 (36-002, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian producers shipped 3,804,689 square feet (1/2 inch basis) of building board panels in August, compared with 5,338,469 in the same month of 1969. Cumulative January-through-August shipments totalled 30,523,876 square feet in 1970 versus 35,842,024 in 1969.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, 1969 - Advance Information

Sales of new farm implements, equipment, attachments and repair parts decreased 7.2% to \$410,394,716 in 1969 from \$442,086,312 in 1968. The value of repair parts, included in these totals, was \$65,751,273 in 1969 and \$63,955,111 in 1968.

The provincial breakdown of these figures is shown in the following table:

	1968 \$	1969 \$	Percentage Change 1969/1968
Canada	442,086,312	410,394,716	- 7.2
Atlantic Provinces	14,280,412	14,343,085	- 1.0
Québec	58,935,733	64,168,535	+ 8.9
Ontario	104,917,888	109,845,705	+ 4.7
Manitoba	50,765,232	41,124,869	- 19.0
Saskatchewan	106,992,638	82,331,918	- 23.0
Alberta	93,040,631	84,342,040	- 9.3
British Columbia	13,153,778	14,238,564	+ 8.2

The value of sales of tractors and engines decreased from \$128,829,558 in 1968 to \$118,964,706 in 1969.

Detailed information will be released in the publication Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, 1969 (63-203, 50¢).

Coarse Grains Quarterly, August 1970 (22-001, 50¢/\$2.00)

Despite record supplies of feed grain in Canada this year, the amount available for feed purposes is likely to be reduced somewhat by heavy export demands.

Estimated high carryovers and increased production indicate these results: Total supplies of oats at 500 million bushels, the highest since 1966-67; supplies of barley at an all-time high of 577.8 million bushels, surpassing last year's record 456.3 million bushels by 27%.

At the same time, all indications point to export shipments of barley as likely to exceed by a wide margin, the previous record of 122 million bushels set in 1952-53. Exports of oats similarly will likely rise very sharply over the 9.4 million bushel average of the last 10 years.

In overall supplies of feed grains, an all-time high of 32.2 million short tons was estimated, as against 27.2 million in 1968-69. (In addition to the barley and oats figures, these estimates included a 1969 outturn of mixed grains of a record 87.3 million bushels; corn at 73.4 million bushels; rye up 23% to 25.2 million bushels and buckwheat at 1.7 million bushels)

Coincident with these gains, was an increase in grain-consuming animal units; to 17 million from 16.7 million in 1968-69. Some 20.6 million tons of grain went into feed in 1969-70, giving a record average of feed-grain-fed-per-animal of 1.21 tons, in sharp contrast to a recent five-year average of 0.96 ton. The carryover of feed grains at the end of the crop year also set a new record of 7.4 million tons, despite these increases in animals to be fed and more generous feeding rations.

The Outlook Abroad on Feed Grains

United States: Supplies are expected to reach 222 million tons, down 3 million from the past crop year; this year's production is forecast at a relatively unchanged 175 million tons. Consumption seems likely to exceed production.

France: Corn crop (estimated at 6.5 million tons) will probably be larger than last year but all other grains will be down.

Argentina: Final results place the 1969-70 corn crop at 9.4 million metric tons (up about one third on previous year); sorghum at 3.8 million tons (up about 50%).

Italy: Corn crop prospects are favourable; little change is expected in oats or barley.

West Germany: Total for barley, oats and corn is likely to be down to 8.7 million metric tons compared with 9.5 million last year.

(The above estimates from Canadian Trade Commissioner Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture.)

Farm Wages in Canada, August 1970 (21-002, 25¢/75¢)

On August 15, average wages of male farm help per hour with board were \$1.36 in 1970, \$1.31 in 1969 and \$1.23 in 1968. Without board, wages at this date were \$1.61 in 1970, \$1.55 in 1969 and \$1.42 in 1968. (Data for Newfoundland are not available.)

The Wheat Review, September 1970 (22-005, 30¢/\$3.00)

Exports of wheat (and bushel equivalent of wheat flour) from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina rose sharply to 125.2 million bushels, 53% above the 82.0 million shipped in August 1969 and 10% more than the ten-year (1959-68) average of 113.6 million. Exports from Canada, the United States and Argentina were higher while Australia's were lower.

Supplies for export and carryover on the other hand were 5% lower (2,958.3 million bushels) on September 1, 1970 than the 3,100.5 million available on September 1, 1969. Smaller supplies in Canada and the United States more than offset increases in Australia and Argentina.

In Canada, supplies were the second highest on record (1,349.4 million bushels), 12% below the 1969-70 record of 1,536.1 million. They consisted of an all-time high August 1 carryover of 1,011.0 million bushels and the forecast 1970 crop of 338.3 million bushels. If this forecast, made on August 15, is realized, and 175.0 million bushels allowed for anticipated domestic requirements, supplies available for export and carryover during 1970-71 will be 1,174.4 million bushels, 14% below the 1,357.7 million in 1969-70.

Exports during August rose to 45.7 million bushels from 15.4 million in August 1969. The balance remaining on September 1 for export and carryover is estimated at 1,128.7 million bushels, 16% less than the 1,342.3 million on September 1, 1969.

On September 23, the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced that there has been an exceptionally strong demand for Canadian grain in recent months and there is a very good prospect that exports will reach 700 million bushels, surpassing the previous 1963-64 record of 685 million bushels. Last year's exports were 474 million bushels.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August 1970 (62-003, 10¢/\$1.00)

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1961=100) was 112.3 in August, a drop of 1.6 points from the July figure of 113.9 and of 5.2 points from August 1969 (117.5). The decrease was caused by lower prices for cattle, hogs, poultry and potatoes.

Stocks of Dairy and Frozen Poultry Products, October 1, 1970 (32-009, 20¢/\$2.00)

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter increased 13.8% on October 1 to 118,447,000 pounds from 104,045,000 pounds on October 1, 1969. Stocks of cheddar cheese were down 23.8% to 73,315,000 pounds from 96,196,000 pounds, while skim milk powder stocks decreased 24.3% to 163,291,000 pounds from 215,587,000 pounds. Evaporated whole milk stocks were down 26.1% to 40,061,000 pounds from 54,225,000.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD (concluded)

Dairy Factory Production, September 1970, (32-002, 10¢/\$1.00)

Production of creamery butter fell by 9% in September to 32,687,000 pounds from 35,747,000 pounds in September 1969. Cheddar cheese production declined by 6% to 15,868,000 pounds from 16,820,000 and production of ice cream mix rose by 2% to 2,634,000 gallons from 2,587,000.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, October 1, 1970 (32-010, 20¢/\$2.00)

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storages and factories on October 1, 1970 totalled 61,576,000 pounds compared with last year's corresponding total of 63,329,000 pounds. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 123,700,000 pounds (115,389,000 pounds in 1969).

Stocks of Meat Products, October 1, 1970 (32-012, 30¢/\$3.00)

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of October 1970 amounted to 96,002,000 pounds as compared with 91,051,000 pounds last month and 56,324,000 a year ago. The "in-to-storage" movement for September 1970 was 5.0 million pounds as compared with 8.1 million pounds last year.

Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, January 1 to August 31, 1970 (63-009, \$1.00 a year)

Farm implement and equipment sales for the period from January 1 to August 31, 1970 dropped 18.2% below those of the same period of 1969. The estimated value, at wholesale prices, was \$206,444,000 this year, \$252,517,000 last year.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Released this week but summarized in the Weekly earlier

Gas Utilities, July 1970 (55-002, 20¢/\$2.00)

Chain Store Sales and Stocks, August 1970 (63-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, August 1970 (43-002, 10¢/\$1.00)

Miscellaneous Leather Products Manufacturers, 1968 (33-205, 50¢)

Household Furniture Industry, 1968 (35-211, 50¢)

Metal Rolling, Casting and Extruding, N.E.S., 1968 (41-215, 50¢)

Breweries, August 1970 (32-019, 10¢/\$1.00)

Quarterly Shipments of Selected Furniture Products, Quarter ended June 30, 1970 (35-005, 25¢/\$1.00)

The Labour Force, September 1970 (71-001, 20¢/\$2.00)

Exports by Commodities, August 1970 (65-004, 75¢/\$7.50)

Enquête sur la population étudiante du postsecondaire, 1968-69 (81-543F), \$1.50)

Concrete Products, August 1970 (44-002, 10¢/\$1.00)

Specified Chemicals, August 1970 (46-002, 10¢/\$1.00)

Wholesale Trade, August 1970 (63-008, \$1.00 a year)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (concluded)

Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, August 1970 (26-008, 10¢/\$1.00)
Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1970 (63-002, 20¢/\$2.00)
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, October 1, 1970 (32-012, 30¢/\$3.00)
Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, October 1, 1970 (32-010, 20¢/\$2.00)
Stocks of Dairy and Frozen Poultry Products, October 1, 1970 (32-009,
20¢/\$2.00)
Dairy Factory Production, September 1970 (32-002, \$1.00 a year)
Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, August 1970 (26-007, 10¢/\$1.00)
Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, July 1970 (72-008,
30¢/\$3.00)
Estimates of Labour Income, July 1970 (72-005, 20¢/\$2.00)
Railway Operating Statistics, June 1970 (52-003, 10¢/\$1.00)
Railway Transport, 1969, Part III: Equipment, Track and Fuel
Statistics (52-209, 50¢)
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March 1970 (26-006, 20¢/\$2.00)
Electric Power Statistics, August 1970 (57-001, 20¢/\$2.00)
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August 1970 (41-006, 10¢/\$1.00)
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