

DBS Weekly

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FINANCIAL FLOWS ACCOUNTS

Financial Flows Accounts, System of National Accounts, Second Quarter
1970 - Advance information

The second quarter brought a moderation in the pressure that had been evident in Canada's financial market for the previous year. The total satisfied demand for funds increased to \$5,972 million from \$3,637 million in the first quarter, and from \$5,374 million in the second quarter of 1969.

While the second quarter of 1969 was the beginning of the big credit freeze, the corresponding quarter of 1970 could become recognized as the beginning of the thaw. Consumer credit increased to 5.8% of the total demand for funds, after an unusually large decrease in the first quarter of 1970. Currency and deposits of all deposit-taking institutions leaped to 27% of the total from 3% in the first quarter.

Investment by equity capital dropped to practically zero in the second quarter. This was a dramatic reversal from the 27% share of total investment which equity capital accounted for in the first quarter but it was not an unexpected development.

On the supply side, chartered banks re-entered the financial markets. The growth of the money supply and the trend back to what is known technically as "intermediation" - the traditional pattern of investment through the financial intermediaries - permitted the banks to supply \$846 million or 14% of the total demand in the second quarter. In the first quarter they had reduced their financial assets by \$203 million reducing the total demand for funds by 5.5%. As a corollary, the near-banks dropped their share of the total supply in the second quarter to 26% from almost 33% in the first, even though the \$1,549 million which they lent in the second quarter was more than double the \$720 million they supplied in the first three months.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Financial Flows Accounts, System of National Accounts (13-002, \$1.00/\$4.00).

(see table on next page)

Supply and Demand for Funds

II Q 1969		II Q 1970		I & II Q 1969		I & II Q 1970	
\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%
Demand for funds (funds used)							
- 54	- 1.0	781	13.1	- 92	- 1.1	1,308	13.6
936	17.4	1,603	26.8	1,416	16.3	1,715	17.8
830	15.4	-315	- 5.3	1,158	13.3	-372	- 3.8
565	10.5	346	5.8	656	7.6	- 37	- 0.7
574	10.7	575	9.6	554	6.4	1,292	13.4
706	13.1	49	0.8	1,600	18.4	345	3.6
67	1.2	539	9.0	393	4.5	654	6.8
692	12.9	578	9.7	995	11.5	1,004	10.5
664	12.4	527	8.8	1,213	13.9	1,143	11.9
432	8.0	473	7.9	810	9.3	395	9.4
-118	- 2.1	185	3.1	-186	- 2.1	812	8.5
212	3.9	-243	- 4.0	389	4.5	4	0.0
11	0.2	- 53	- 0.8	52	0.6	-159	- 1.65
-143	- 2.6	927	15.5	-274	- 3.1	1,005	10.5
5,374	100.0	5,972	100.0	8,684	100.0	9,609	100.0
Supply of funds (funds provided)							
299	5.6	- 73	- 1.2	340	3.9	-158	- 1.6
- 56	- 1.0	-219	- 3.7	400	4.6	521	5.4
1,216	22.6	1,230	20.6	959	11.0	1,502	15.6
- 5	- 0.1	- 39	- 0.7	271	3.1	214	2.2
71	1.3	960	16.1	-154	- 1.7	1,311	13.7
264	4.9	846	14.2	827	9.5	643	6.7
1,629	30.3	1,549	25.9	2,821	32.5	2,869	29.9
926	17.2	1,146	19.2	1,673	19.3	1,830	19.0
1,030	19.2	572	9.6	1,547	17.8	877	9.1
5,374	100.0	5,972	100.0	8,684	100.0	9,609	100.0

Source: Tables 3-1 to 3-4, Financial Flow Matrices.

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

Canadian Balance of International Payments, First Estimates, Third Quarter - Advance information

The current account of the Canadian balance of international payments, remained relatively strong, particularly the merchandise trade sector, to produce a record surplus, unadjusted for seasonal variation, of \$461 million in the third quarter of 1970. This strength was reflected in Canada's net holdings of international reserves which rose by \$226 million while capital movements led to a net outflow of \$235 million.

The unpegging of the Canadian dollar and its subsequent increase in value did not appear to have a major effect on the overall levels of merchandise exports and imports in the third quarter. However, on a commodity basis the impact was more obvious with, for example, the unit price of newsprint exports dropping sharply.

Similarly the increase in imports which might have followed the rise in value of the dollar had not materialized. On the contrary sluggishness in the domestic retail market, restrained business spending, a decline in manufacturing activity and lower unit values of imports held the total value of imports to the same level as in the corresponding period of last year.

Exports on the other hand reflected strong demand conditions for Canadian products in the European Common Market, the United Kingdom and Japan. The increase in exports to the United States, where the economy was running below potential strength, was relatively small. An improved performance was recorded in shipments of wheat, iron ore, copper, nickel, petroleum, natural gas, iron and steel and motor vehicle and aircraft parts. The increases in metal sales reflected in part the effects of work stoppages in the Canadian mineral industry in the summer of 1969. The strike against General Motors Corporation which began in mid-September has some impact on third quarter imports and exports, however, more pervasive effects of this work stoppage will be felt in the fourth quarter.

Total service and transfer receipts (\$1.5 billion) and payments (\$1.8 billion) increased by 13% compared with the third quarter of 1969 and produced a deficit on non-merchandise trade of about \$260 million. Preliminary figures show that the increase in the deficit was principally due to higher net interest and dividend payments and a larger outflow of official contributions. These were, however, partially offset by improved balances on freight and shipping transactions and miscellaneous service payments.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L P A Y M E N T S (continued)

Little is known yet about the composition of the capital outflow of \$235 million. Capital movements in long-term forms probably led to a relatively small net inflow of perhaps \$200 million, up sharply however, from the near-balance in the previous quarter. An outflow of some \$435 million in short-term forms was indicated.

In the long-term category, deliveries of new issues of Canadian securities increased by about \$100 million, reaching some 50% above the low second quarter level, while retirements returned to a more normal level following large advance retirements of government debt in the previous quarter. Transactions in outstanding foreign securities however swung by about \$100 million to an outflow of some \$20 million in the quarter under review as Canadians increased their holdings, principally of United States equities, for the first time since the second quarter of 1969.

An important factor in the short-term category was an outflow through the Canadian banking system of approximately \$150 million. Probably some moderation of the inflow from abroad into Canadian short-term instruments occurred in the third quarter as the covered yield differential in favour of Canadian instruments virtually disappeared by the end of September.

Official monetary movements produced an increase in net international reserves equivalent to \$226 million (Canadian). Holdings increased in July and August but there was a small decline in September. The July increase partly reflected foreign currency purchases carried out under commitments which were outstanding at the end of May.

On a seasonally adjusted basis the third quarter current account surplus of about \$160 million, although smaller than in the first half of the year, continued to reflect the underlying strength in current earnings. Net receipts of \$644 million on merchandise trade represented a continuation of the extraordinary high surpluses earned on trade, even though some easing in both exports and imports reduced the surplus by 7%. The \$481 million deficit on invisibles marked a sharp rise from the second quarter as payments went up by over \$100 million to about \$1.6 billion. Non-merchandise receipts remained at practically the same level as in the second quarter at about \$1.1 billion. The deterioration in the non-merchandise balance was occasioned mainly by increased net travel payments and by higher official contributions.

(see table on next page)

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (concluded)

First Estimates of Canadian Balance of Payments

Third Quarter 1970

	1969		1970		
	III Quarter	IV Quarter	I Quarter	II Quarter	III Quarter
	(\$ millions)				
<u>Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations</u>					
Merchandise exports (adjusted) ...	3,545	4,053	3,936	4,525	4,033
Merchandise imports (adjusted) ...	3,303	3,752	3,303	3,862	3,313
Balance on merchandise trade	+ 242	+ 301	+ 633	+ 663	+ 720
Other current receipts	1,328	961	870	1,137	1,503
Other current payments	1,564	1,452	1,462	1,554	1,762
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	- 236	- 491	- 592	- 417	- 259
Total receipts	4,873	5,014	4,806	5,662	5,536
Total payments	4,867	5,204	4,765	5,416	5,075
Current account balance	+ 6	- 190	+ 41	+ 246	+ 461
Net capital movements, long and short-term(1), (excluding monetary items below)	- 11	+ 352	+ 353	+ 535	- 235
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	N.A.	N.A.	+ 133	-	-
Net official monetary movements ..	- 5	+ 162	+ 527	+ 781	+ 226
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>					
Merchandise exports (adjusted) ...	3,637	3,905	4,263	4,266	4,149
Merchandise imports (adjusted) ...	3,468	3,614	3,558	3,572	3,505
Balance on merchandise trade	+ 169	+ 291	+ 705	+ 694	+ 644
Other current receipts	998	1,069	1,142	1,136	1,145
Other current payments	1,446	1,488	1,583	1,521	1,626
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	- 448	- 419	- 441	- 385	- 481
Total receipts	4,635	4,974	5,405	5,402	5,294
Total payments	4,914	5,102	5,141	5,093	5,131
Current account balance	- 279	- 128	+ 264	+ 309	+ 163

(1) Includes errors and omissions.

N.A. Not applicable.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, October 1970 - Advance information

Canada exported \$1,454 million worth of goods and services in October, \$105 million more than in the same month last year. Exports to the United States declined 9.4% to \$950 million, but those to the European Economic Community increased 86% to \$120 million, to the United Kingdom 49% to \$112 million and to other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries also 49% to 73 million. Substantial increases in exports to Japan, Latin America and Other Countries were also recorded during the month.

Exports of most of the major commodity groups rose, with nickel ores and alloys and copper showing exceptional increases from the strike-depressed level of 1969. Wheat was up by more than 111%, aircraft and parts by 40% and lumber by 25%. The destinations of increased wheat shipments included Egypt, Syria, People's Republic of China, India and Brazil. On the other hand, exports of passenger automobiles fell about \$50 million or 26%, owing to the industrial dispute affecting General Motors; aluminum alloys also declined 26% in part on account of a strike in the smelting industry; and whisky dropped 27%. Shipments of newsprint and automotive parts declined moderately.

In the first 10 months of 1970, Canadian exports totalled \$13,945 million, which was 14% more than the \$12,228 million reported in the same period of 1969. The proportion of exports destined for the United States fell from 71% to 65%.

Seasonally adjusted export figures turned up slightly from \$1,406 million in September to \$1,418 million in October 1970.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publications Summary of Foreign Trade (65-001, 10¢/\$1.00) and Summary of Exports (65-002, 20¢/\$2.00)

Exports (including re-exports)

Seasonally Adjusted Quarters and Months

	<u>Total</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Other</u>
		(\$ millions)		<u>Countries</u>
1969 Fourth Quarter	3,882	2,817	258	807
1970 First Quarter	4,259	2,788	368	1,103
Second Quarter	4,265	2,816	391	1,061
Third Quarter	4,151	2,674	367	1,110
1970 February	1,402	928	106	368
March	1,410	920	151	339
April	1,439	907	119	413
May	1,434	969	145	320
June	1,392	940	127	325
July	1,423	888	135	400
August	1,322	821	118	383
September	1,406	965	114	327
October (preliminary) ..	1,418	911	116	391

EXTERNAL TRADE (continued)

Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Exports - October 1970
(Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports)

<u>Month of October *</u>	<u>Value in Millions</u>		Percentage Change 1969-1970 %
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	
United Kingdom	74.8	111.6	+ 49.2
Other C'wealth & Pref.	49.1	73.1	+ 48.9
United States	1,048.2	950.1	- 9.4
Japan	37.2	59.2	+ 59.1
European Economic Community	64.6	120.4	+ 86.4
Latin America	33.7	56.2	+ 66.8
Other Countries	<u>41.4</u>	<u>83.4</u>	<u>+ 101.4</u>
Total C'wealth & Pref.	123.9	184.8	+ 49.2
Total Others	<u>1,225.1</u>	<u>1,269.2</u>	<u>+ 3.6</u>
Grand Total	<u>1,349.0</u>	<u>1,454.0</u>	<u>+ 7.8</u>
<u>January-October</u>			
United Kingdom	917.5	1,224.5	+ 33.5
Other C'wealth & Pref.	506.9	642.3	+ 26.7
United States	8,706.5	9,099.8	+ 4.5
Japan	512.6	665.5	+ 29.8
European Economic Community	675.9	965.6	+ 42.9
Latin America	353.2	467.2	+ 32.3
Other Countries	<u>555.4</u>	<u>879.9</u>	<u>+ 58.4</u>
Total C'wealth & Pref.	1,424.5	1,866.8	+ 31.0
Total Others	<u>10,803.6</u>	<u>12,078.0</u>	<u>+ 11.8</u>
Grand Total	<u>12,228.0</u>	<u>13,944.8</u>	<u>+ 14.0</u>

Note: Figures may not add because of rounding.

EXTERNAL TRADE (continued)

Domestic Exports of Selected Commodities

Preliminary Figures for October 1970

Class Group X.C.C.	Description	1969 (\$ millions)	1970	Percentage Change 1969-70
61-61 to -69 173-40	Wheat	33.1	69.9	+ 111.2
	Whisky	32.3	23.5	- 27.2
251	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	52.7	48.7	- 7.6
253	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	16.6	13.1	- 21.1
255	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	5.4	20.4	+ 277.8
264-10	Crude petroleum	46.9	52.9	+ 12.8
264-31	Natural gas	14.5	15.4	+ 6.2
271	Asbestos, unmanufactured	18.6	22.1	+ 18.8
331	Lumber	44.5	55.8	+ 25.4
340	Wood pulp and similar pulp ...	63.0	65.0	+ 3.2
351-09	Newsprint paper	101.9	94.8	- 7.0
416	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	12.2	17.6	+ 44.3
451	Aluminum including alloys	43.5	32.2	- 26.0
452	Copper and alloys	24.0	40.5	+ 68.8
454	Nickel and alloys	9.8	35.9	+ 266.3
581	Passenger automobiles and chassis	189.4	139.8	- 26.2
583-587	Other motor vehicles	74.4	78.8	+ 5.9
588	Motor vehicle engines and engine parts	28.0	29.9	+ 6.8
589	Other motor vehicle parts	80.1	62.0	- 22.6
600	Aircraft and parts	30.2	42.2	+ 39.7
a)	All selected commodities	920.9	960.5	+ 4.3
b)	Total Domestic Exports	1,309.2	1,417.2	+ 8.2
	a) as percent of b)	70.3%	67.8%	

EXTERNAL TRADE (continued)

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, October 1970 - Published only in the DBS Daily

The External Trade Division reports unprecedented merchandise trade surpluses of \$325 million for the month of October and \$2,252 million for the first 10 months of 1970.

Unadjusted imports at \$1,129 million declined 13% from October 1969, reflecting a drop of 18% in imports from the United States to \$796 million. Smaller declines occurred in the value of imports from other Commonwealth and preferential countries, down 16% to \$45 million; from the European Economic Community down 6% to \$70 million; and from "other countries" down 7% to \$60 million.

On the other hand, imports from Japan at \$51 million were 50% higher than one year ago; and imports from Latin America rose 10%.

The decline in imports between October of 1969 and 1970 was widespread for commodities. Passenger automobiles declined 39% to \$57 million, motor vehicle engines and parts, 41% to \$26 million and other motor vehicle parts, 20% to \$142 million. This sharp drop in automotive products was largely attributable to industrial disputes. Other decreases were recorded for food, tractors, fabricated steel material, non-ferrous alloys, industrial machinery and aircraft and parts.

In contrast, imports of crude metals increased \$6 million \$20 million, and those of chemicals, \$5 million to \$25 million.

Seasonally-adjusted at \$1,066 million, October imports showed a decrease of \$118 million from September, with the United States accounting for most of this drop.

In a comparison of the first 10 months of the year, total 1970 exports increased 14% to \$13,945 million while cumulative imports rose only marginally from \$11,666 million to \$11,692 million. Merchandise trade with the United States accounted for about 29% of the \$1,691 million expansion in the trade surplus.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publications Summary of Foreign Trade (65-001, 10¢/\$1.00), Summary of Exports (65-002, 20¢/\$2.00) and Summary of Imports (65-005, 20¢/\$2.00).

EXTERNAL TRADE (continued)

Canada's Foreign Trade, January-September 1970 - Published only in DBS Daily

Canada's burgeoning trade surplus exceeded \$1.9 billion during January-September 1970 compared to slightly over \$0.5 billion in the same period of 1969. The surplus with the United States amounted to \$542 million, up from \$134 million a year earlier.

Total exports during the first nine months of 1970 were up \$1.6 billion to \$12.5 billion, nearly 15% more than in the corresponding period of 1969. Imports were up by only some \$0.18 billion or 2% to \$10.5 billion.

Seasonally-adjusted, Canada's impressive trade surplus of the first half of 1970 narrowed somewhat in the third quarter of the year as exports declined more than imports. In other words, trade data for the third quarter of 1970 suggest a moderation in the tempo of buoyancy in Canadian merchandise exports and a continuation of the stagnant pace in imports.

In the first nine months of 1970, the average prices of Canada's exports were 3 1/2% higher than in the same period of 1969. The rise in average import prices was more restrained at less than 3%, slowing down appreciably in the third quarter.

The growth of exports had been weakened since June particularly in the United States market, by the higher floating exchange rate of the Canadian dollar. Exports to other countries continued to be buoyant, however, and reflected a recovery from the low, strike-affected levels of exports of iron ores, copper and nickel in 1969. The stagnation of imports from the United States was partly due to the slack in the Canadian economy, reduced sales of automobiles and lower than anticipated level of capital expenditure in machinery and equipment.

On a commodity basis, the major areas of buoyancy in exports were motor vehicles and parts, iron and steel, nickel, copper and crude petroleum. There was also a notable increase in Canada's grain exports in recent months, especially of wheat (to Russia and to countries in the Middle East and Latin America), and barley. Other areas of strength in Canada's exports included non-farm machinery, fertilizers, zinc, natural gas, chemicals, molybdenum and coal. On the other hand, there were declines in exports of lumber, sulphur, farm machinery and whisky.

Commodity imports were strong in electronic computers and office machines, aircraft, chemicals, and some categories of consumer goods, whereas there was a pronounced weakness in imports of motor vehicles and parts, farm machinery and communications equipment.

The major gains in Canadian exports to the United States were concentrated in relatively few commodities. Exports to the U.S.A., totalling \$8.1 billion during the first nine months of 1970, showed increases in motor vehicles and parts, crude petroleum and natural gas, iron and steel products, fertilizers, non-farm machinery, copper and nickel. Commodity exports which declined during the period included lumber, aluminum, aircraft, farm machinery, newsprint, zinc, silver, sulphur, chemicals and communications equipment.

Canadian imports from the United States had been on a weaker trend since the beginning of 1970, showing only a marginal increase to \$7.6 billion. This reflected the slackening of domestic demand with a slower pace of business capital spending and consumer spending on

EXTERNAL TRADE (concluded)

durables. There was a decline in imports of motor vehicles and parts, farm machinery, communications equipment, aluminum, electric lighting equipment and broad woven fabrics. But there was a rise in imports of electronic computers, rolling mill products, aircraft and chemicals.

The value of Canadian merchandise exports to the United Kingdom during January-September 1970 amounted to \$1.1 billion compared to some \$840 million during the same period of 1969. Commodities which figured prominently in the exceptional rise in exports to the U.K. included copper, nickel, iron and steel products, lumber, wood pulp and newsprint paper, aluminum, chemicals and products, aircraft, and communications equipment. At the same time, sales of wheat and flour to Britain declined, continuing a downtrend established in 1963.

Canadian January-September imports from the United Kingdom at \$554 million lagged behind the pace of last year. This was due in part to work stoppages in Britain, especially in automotive goods, the country's largest export. Aircraft, farm machinery, air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment, broad woven fabrics, wearing apparel, chemicals and plastics, and rolling mill products also declined. On the other hand, British shipments of non-farm machinery, printed material, business machines and electronic equipment rose.

Rising Canadian exports to the European Common Market reflected the strong growth in the economies of the member countries, whereas imports from the Community showed only modest gains compared with the first nine months of 1969. Exports to E.E.C. amounted to \$845 million - an increase of \$234 million or 38%. Canadian shipments benefited from accelerated deliveries of nickel, copper and iron ore. Other buoyant commodities included aircraft to the Netherlands, wood pulp, aluminum and barley. There were declines, however, in exports of wheat and flour, asbestos and fertilizers.

A moderate growth in imports of automotive products, textiles and wearing apparel from the E.E.C. was partially offset by reduced imports of rolling mill products and communications equipment to produce a net increase of 2% to \$578 million.

The Japanese market has been exceptionally receptive to Canadian exports, advancing by \$131 to \$606 million during the first nine months of 1970. The major elements of strength in Canadian sales to Japan have been in copper, nickel and forestry products, especially lumber and wood pulp. Barley, wheat, silver, molybdenum, zinc and coal also gained. On the other hand, sales of aluminum, asbestos and iron ore declined.

Japan's sales to Canada at \$419 million were substantially above the level of last year, especially in motor vehicles and parts, and also in rolling mill products, communications equipment, and office machines. Sales of apparel and footwear, textile fabricated materials and chemicals declined.

Canadian exports to the Commonwealth and Preferential group of countries (excluding the United Kingdom) during January-September 1970 amounted to \$569 million, an increase of \$111 million over the level attained in the same period of 1969. Wheat and flour deliveries to India declined under the foreign economic aid program, but both Australia and New Zealand increased their purchases from Canada. Exports to Australia showed considerable strength in the categories of non-farm machinery and lumber, while relatively large increases were also evident in newsprint paper

EXTERNAL TRADE (concluded)

and asbestos. Exports of motor vehicles and parts, however, were unchanged. Higher aluminum exports to New Zealand were offset by a decline in sulphur shipments. There was a sharp increase in Canadian purchases of meat and meat preparations from Australia and New Zealand.

The Latin American countries generally provided a good market from Canadian exports during January-September 1970. They purchased \$410 million worth of merchandise during the period, \$91 million more than in the corresponding period of last year. The largest export gains were in motor vehicles and parts, chiefly to Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela. Shipments of wheat and flour to Peru and Cuba and newsprint paper to Argentina and Brazil also increased. There was, however, a decline in aircraft exports to Brazil. While Canadian exports to Latin America have generally shown a firm upward trend in 1970, imports were unchanged in total at \$409 million, including a slight decline in crude petroleum imports from Venezuela.

The major factor in sharply rising exports to "other countries", which showed an advance of \$284 million or 55% to \$798 million in the first nine months of 1970 was larger wheat shipments to the U.S.S.R., some other state-trading countries and Syria. Exports of aircraft to Spain were higher in 1970, as were also shipments of copper and nickel to Norway.

Further information will be contained in the DBS quarterly publications Exports by Commodities (65-004, 75¢/\$7.50) and Imports by Commodities (65-007, 75¢/\$7.50).

PRICES

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

The consumer price index for Canada (1961=100) edged up 0.1% to 130.3 in October from 130.2 in September. At its October 1970 level, it was 2.8% above its corresponding level of twelve months earlier. The September-October increase was slightly less than the average movement recorded for this period in the last five years.

Advances ranging from 0.8% to 0.9% for the housing, clothing and the health and personal care indexes counteracted the 1.2% decline in the food component. The housing index rose mainly because of shelter increases, especially for home-ownership, while increased professional fees caused the rise in the health and personal care index. The advance in the clothing component was about normal for this time of year and reflected increases associated with the introduction of new winter lines. The substantial decline in food prices, which was greater than the usual September-to-October decrease, was accounted for by price cuts on a wide range of items. The transportation index declined by 0.1%, while the recreation and reading index rose by the same amount.

Consumer Price Index and Main Components
(1961=100)

	Component weight(1)	Index			% change	
		1970		1969	Oct. 1970 from	
		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept. 1970	Oct. 1969
All-items	100	130.3	130.2	126.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Food	27	128.5	130.0	127.8	- 1.2	+ 0.5
Housing(2)	32	132.8	131.8	126.4	+ 0.8	+ 5.1
Clothing	11	128.2	127.0	126.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.7
Transportation ..	12	125.2	125.3	120.9	- 0.1	+ 3.6
Health and personal care ..	7	141.2	140.1	136.1	+ 0.8	+ 3.7
Recreation and reading	5	133.1	133.0	128.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.9
Tobacco and alcohol	6	126.4	126.4	126.4	-	-

All-items consumer price index converted to 1949=100 is 168.3.

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

The food index declined to 128.5 in October (from 130.0 in September), 2.6% below the August 1970 peak. With the exception of restaurant meals, the prices of over three-quarters of the food items decreased.

Beef prices declined by 2.4%, but were 3.7% higher than a year earlier. Pork prices eased down 1.1% and were more than 10% lower than a year earlier. Poultry prices by contrast moved up by 4.0% but were still 8% lower than in September 1970.

A number of normally stable packaged goods recorded unusual declines in October. Baby food prices dropped by about 10% as a result of specials in a number of major cities. Also, flour and soda biscuit prices registered one-month declines of about 5% for the same reason.

Although many grocery items were lower in price, many staple foods were virtually unchanged or registered minor increases. Quotations for bread rose 0.5% and for butter 0.2%, while the price of fresh milk was unchanged. Egg prices, on the other hand, edged down by 1.0% to almost 18% less than their level of a year earlier. Fruit prices declined 3.6%, as apples dropped over 20% and a number of canned fruits and juices edged down by an average of about 1%. The component for vegetables moved up by 1.8% as increased prices for tomatoes, celery and lettuce outweighed declines for most other fresh and canned vegetables.

Restaurant meal prices rose by 0.3% and stood 4.8% higher than in October 1969. The index for food at home, by contrast, slipped 0.2% below its October 1969 level.

The overall food index was 0.5% higher than a year earlier.

The housing index advanced by 0.8% in October from 131.8 in September mainly due to increased shelter prices. The home-ownership component advanced by 1.8% to reach a level 9.5% higher than a year earlier. The largest increases in October were 3.3% for mortgage interest, 1.6% for repairs and 1.2% for new houses. Increased prices for some building materials and generally higher wages in the construction trades were

responsible for the much of the increase in the new houses and repair items. Residential property taxes moved up by 0.8%, while rents, by contrast, rose by only 0.3%. The household operation component moved up by 0.2% mainly as a result of higher prices for fuel, lighting and furniture. These increases were partially offset by declines in household textiles, utensils, equipment and supplies. The 5.1% rise in housing index from October 1969 to October 1970 equalled the rise from October 1968 to October 1969.

The clothing index rose by 0.9% to 128.2 in October from 127.0 in September, as higher prices were recorded for most items of women's wear, men's wear, footwear, and children's wear. Prices of women's winter coats and rayon dresses increased after the end-of-season sales, but these increases were partly offset by declines in fur coats and hosiery prices. Virtually all items of men's wear, children's wear and footwear cost more as new winter lines were introduced and prices switched from sale to regular. The piece goods index registered the only decline in the clothing component, falling 0.2% because of a number of sales. The clothing index stood 1.7% above its level of twelve months previous, the lowest October to October increase since before 1961.

The transportation index declined by 0.1% to 125.2 in October from 125.3 in September, with the decrease reflecting a 1.3% decline in the travel component. Rail fares were 3.2% lower (normal for the season), but were partially offset by a 1.6% increase in inter-city bus fares. The automobile operation, and local transportation components remained unchanged. The transportation index moved 3.6% above its October 1969 level.

The health and personal care index advanced by 0.8% to 141.2 in October from 140.2 in September, largely due to higher professional fees. Dentists' fees rose by an average of 3.1% across the country, while in provinces not under Medicare programs, doctors' fees increased 1.2% and optical care fees 1.9%. Personal care supplies were virtually unchanged in price as an increase for bar soap was offset by decreases for a number of other toiletry items. Since October 1969, the health and personal care index had advanced by 3.7%.

The recreation and reading index edged 0.1% higher to 133.1 in October from 133.0 in September due entirely to an increase in the recreation component. Admissions to sports events increased by 1.2%, as higher charges were recorded for bowling in most cities, and hockey tickets increased in price in St. John's, Nfld. Bicycle prices edged up by 0.2%, but were still almost 2% lower than a year earlier. Since October 1969, the recreation and reading index had risen by 3.9%.

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

Prices and Price Indexes (Highway Construction Price Index), 1969 - Advance information

Base-Weighted Highway Construction Price Indexes (1961=100)*				
Fiscal years beginning <u>April 1</u>	All items	Grading	Granular Base courses	Surface courses
1965 ...	130.9	137.3	131.3	117.6
1966 ...	140.1	147.3	140.1	126.0
1967 ...	135.1	141.6	133.7	124.8
1968 ...	132.9 ^r	140.6 ^r	129.5	123.4
1969 ...	138.0	146.4	136.5	123.9

* Includes all Canada except Alberta, Quebec and Prince Edward Island.
r Revised figures.

Further information will be contained in the December issue of the DBS publication Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 40¢/\$4.00). Indexes on the base 1956=100 are available on written request from the Prices Division, DBS, Ottawa 3.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, October 1970 - Advance information

Consumer price indexes (1961=100) decreased in October, in all regional cities and city combinations with the exception of Halifax where a 0.2% increase was registered. The declines ranged from 0.6% in Montreal to 0.1% in St. John's. Food indexes decreased in all major centres as lower prices for meat and many fresh produce items were prevalent across the country. The components for housing, clothing, health and personal care rose in nine cities, while recreation and reading indexes moved up in eight major centres. The transportation indexes registered mixed movements while tobacco and alcohol components were unchanged.

Regional consumer price index September-to-October point changes were: Montreal, -0.7 to 123.6; Saskatoon-Regina, -0.7 to 122.1; Winnipeg, -0.5 to 127.1; Saint John, -0.4 to 123.4; Edmonton-Calgary, -0.4 to 125.7; Ottawa, -0.2 to 127.5; Toronto, -0.2 to 127.1; Vancouver, -0.2 to 123.3; St. John's, -0.1 to 121.2; Halifax, +0.2 to 124.3.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities* of Canada
October 1970
(Base 1961=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - October 1970						
	Oct. 1970	Sept. 1970	Food	Hous- ing**	Cloth- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's .	121.2	121.3	118.1	116.3	130.4	116.3	135.6	116.8	143.9
Halifax	124.3	124.1	127.3	118.9	125.3	119.0	144.0	130.9	127.6
Saint John .	123.4	123.8	128.0	115.7	128.7	120.9	136.2	130.9	126.3
Montreal ...	123.6	124.3	121.9	117.3	125.8	125.7	133.2	140.3	128.2
Ottawa	127.5	127.7	127.7	121.3	131.4	125.7	142.6	136.8	132.2
Toronto	127.1	127.3	125.8	121.7	130.9	131.5	142.0	127.8	130.3
Winnipeg ...	127.1	127.6	129.3	116.2	135.0	128.9	148.6	135.8	128.7
Saskatoon-									
Regina	122.1	122.8	128.3	114.3	128.5	117.0	128.5	129.7	122.1
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	125.7	126.1	129.1	119.2	127.9	121.5	145.0	135.0	124.1
Vancouver ..	123.3	123.5	126.6	118.3	128.5	122.8	135.4	124.8	113.4

* 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 (DBS Catalogue 62-002).

** Includes shelter and household operation.

St. John's

The St. John's consumer price index declined by 0.1% in October to reach a level 1.1% higher than a year earlier. Lower quotations for beef and pork cuts, poultry, fresh fruit and most fresh vegetables contributed to a 1.4% decrease in the food index. The housing index advanced by 1.0% in response to higher prices for fuel oil, while increased dentists' fees contributed to a 2.3% rise in the health and personal care component. The clothing index moved up by 0.2%, while the recreation and reading index increased by 0.4% in response to higher prices for hockey tickets. The components for transportation and for tobacco and alcohol did not change.

PRICES (continued)

Halifax

Increased clothing prices were chiefly responsible for a 0.2% rise in the Halifax consumer price index. At its October level of 124.3, it was 2.6% higher than twelve months earlier. The return to regular from sale prices, together with the introduction of costlier winter lines, contributed to a 6.4% advance in the clothing index. Among the items that increased in price were footwear, men's suits, shirts and trousers, women's dresses and winter coats, and many items of children's apparel. The housing index moved up by 0.3% in response to increased rents and higher prices for furniture. An advance of 1.2% in the health and personal care component was caused by increased dental and optical care fees, while higher charges for bowling contributed to a 0.8% rise in the recreation and reading index. The food index declined by 2.2% in response to lower quotations for most meats, chicken, bakery and cereal products, oranges, apples and some fresh vegetables. The transportation index edged up by 0.1% while the tobacco and alcohol component was unchanged.

Saint John

The all-items index decreased by 0.3% during October and stood 1.9% above its level of a year earlier. Lower prices for most beef and pork cuts, chicken, bread, sugar, eggs and many fresh produce items reduced the food index by 1.5%. Increased rents contributed to a rise of 0.2% in the housing index, while the health and personal care component advanced by 1.0% in response to higher professional fees. Higher bowling charges increased the recreation and reading index by 0.4% while the remaining components registered little or no movement.

Montreal

Markedly lower food prices were responsible for a 0.6% decrease in the October Montreal consumer price index. At 123.6, it was 1.3% above its October 1969 level. Lower quotations for most meats, poultry, sugar, eggs, canned goods and fresh vegetables contributed to a decrease of 2.9% in the food index. The clothing component advanced by 1.0% in response to higher prices for men's suits, shirts and trousers, and women's dresses, hosiery and shoes. A similar increase in the health and personal care index reflected higher professional fees, while the remaining components were unchanged.

Ottawa

The October all-items index dipped by 0.2%, but in the twelve months ending October 1970 the index had increased by 2.2%. A 1.3% decrease in the food index in October was caused by lower prices for cured pork items, flour, bakery products, infants' food and some beverages. The clothing index advanced by 1.2% in response to higher prices for footwear, men's suits and underwear, and ladies' coats, dresses and hosiery. Increased rents and fuel oil and furniture prices raised the housing component by 0.4%. Lower inter-city train and bus fares and decreased gasoline prices contributed to a decline of 0.3% in the transportation index. The health and personal care component dipped by 0.2% as lower toiletry prices outweighed higher dentists' fees. The recreation and reading index edged up by 0.1%.

Toronto

The consumer price index for Toronto declined by 0.2% in October to reach a level 1.4% higher than a year earlier. Lower quotations for most

P R I C E S (continued)

beef and pork cuts, flour, soda crackers, baby food and many fresh produce items contributed to a 1.2% decrease in the food index. The transportation component declined by 0.2% in response to lower train and inter-city bus fares. An increase of 0.5% in the clothing index resulted from higher prices for footwear, men's shirts and underwear, women's coats, boys' slacks and girls' snowsuits. The health and personal care component advanced by 1.0% reflecting increased dentists' fees and higher prices for many toiletry items. The housing and the recreation and reading indexes each moved up by 0.2%, the former in response to increased rents and fuel prices, and the latter to higher bowling charges.

Winnipeg

Lower food prices reduced the all-items index in October by 0.4%. At 127.1, the Winnipeg index was 2.3% above its level in October 1969. The food component decreased by 2.3% in response to lower prices for many beef and pork items, chicken, apples, and most fresh vegetables. Increased rents and fuel costs contributed to a 0.4% rise in the housing component, while the clothing index moved up by a similar amount in response to higher prices for footwear, men's suits, women's coats and dresses, and children's outerwear. An advance of 1.2% in the health and personal care index reflected increased dentists' fees, while increased admission prices to bowling alleys contributed to a 0.3% rise in the recreation and reading index. The transportation and the tobacco and alcohol components were unchanged.

Saskatoon-Regina

The all-items index decreased by 0.6% in October to reach a level 1.3% higher than a year earlier. Lower quotations for some beef and most pork cuts, poultry, bananas, apples and fresh vegetables contributed to a decrease of 2.3% in the food index. The health and personal care component rose by 0.2% in response to higher dentists' fees in Regina, while the remaining indexes were virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

Edmonton-Calgary

The October consumer price index for Edmonton-Calgary declined by 0.3%. At its level of 125.7 it was 2.6% higher than twelve months earlier. The food index declined 1.6% as a result of lower prices for many beef and pork items, turkey, fats and oils, apples and most fresh vegetables. The clothing component increased by 0.9% in response to higher prices for footwear, men's suits, women's coats and children's outer garments. Increased dentists' fees contributed to a 0.7% advance in the health and personal care index, while the remaining components changed little.

Vancouver

The all-items index declined by 0.2% in October, but over the year, it had increased by 3.4%. The food index declined by 1.4% in response to lower prices for most meats, canned fruits and juices, and a number of fresh produce items. An upward movement of 0.3% in the housing component resulted from higher rents and fuel prices. An increase of 0.6% in the clothing index was caused by higher prices for footwear, men's suits and topcoats, women's and girls' winter coats. Increased dentists' fees contributed to a 0.5% rise in the health and personal care component, while the recreation and reading index moved up by 0.2% in response to higher bowling charges. The remaining components were virtually unchanged.

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

P R I C E S (concluded)

Weekly Security Price Indexes, Week ended November 5, 1970 - Published only in the DBS Daily

Index	Number stocks priced	Week ended		
		Nov. 5/70	Oct. 29/70	Oct. 8/70
(1961=100)				
Investors price index	114	135.1	133.9	139.8
Industrials	80	140.2	138.7	145.1
Industrial mines	4	155.2	147.8	153.8
Foods	10	133.6	141.5	145.4
Beverages	7	178.3	178.1	188.7
Textiles and clothing ..	5	78.4	77.6	88.3
Pulp and paper	7	94.6	94.5	100.0
Printing and publishing	4	207.7	215.4	220.2
Primary metals	8	87.0	86.1	91.9
Metal fabricating	9	125.4	123.6	129.8
Non-metallic minerals ..	4	118.7	116.5	114.7
Petroleum	7	165.5	166.0	172.4
Chemicals	4	68.9	68.0	73.0
Construction	4	42.6	43.5	45.8
Retail trade	7	105.1	106.9	111.9
Utilities	20	133.2	131.6	135.8
Pipelines	5	146.8	145.0	151.8
Transportation	4	237.8	233.8	239.3
Telephone	3	89.7	88.8	89.7
Electric power	3	100.6	100.4	103.8
Gas distribution	5	194.4	191.7	203.0
Finance	14	115.9	116.0	122.0
Banks	6	135.7	135.4	143.2
Investment and loan	8	85.5	86.2	89.2
Mining stock price index:	24	109.4	112.8	113.6
Golds	6	111.1	116.7	109.9
Base metals	18	109.4	111.7	116.7
Uraniums price index	4	134.4	138.2	143.7
Primary oils and gas	6	386.1	374.4	391.5

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

LABOUR

Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, September 1970 -
Advance information

The advance estimate of the unadjusted composite index of employment (1961=100) for September 1970 declined from August and from September of last year.

Seasonally-adjusted, the September index eased down modestly from August. Service, trade, finance, insurance and real estate and construction gained slightly but the remaining industry division declined. British Columbia, the Prairies and the Atlantic Region recorded increases whereas Ontario and Quebec reported decreases.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level were higher in September than in August. All industry divisions reported increases except trade and finance, insurance and real estate, where small decreases occurred. All regions reported higher average weekly wages and salaries than in August.

Employment

The unadjusted industrial composite index of employment at 130.4 (1961=100) in August 1970 was 1.4% above the July level of 128.6, and 0.5% below the 131.1 level reached in August 1969. Advances were recorded in manufacturing (3.5%), construction (3.2%), transportation, communication and other utilities (0.4%) and service (0.3%). The remaining industry divisions showed declines. All regions reported increases, the largest being 1.9% in both Quebec and Ontario.

Seasonally-adjusted, the industrial composite index of employment in August at 125.9 was unchanged from the preceding month's level. Employment for most industry divisions was lower than in July, but increases occurred in construction (1.3%) and manufacturing (0.7%). With the exception of the Atlantic Region where employment dropped 1.9%, all regions reported increases.

Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

At the composite level, average weekly wages and salaries in August 1970 were \$128.17, a rise of 0.9% from the July level of \$127.02, and 7.6% from August 1969 level of \$119.07. Increases occurred in forestry, construction, mining, manufacturing and finance, insurance and real estate; decreases in service, transportation, communication and other utilities and trade. Average weekly wages and salaries increased in all regions except the Atlantic which declined.

Further information will contained in the DBS publication Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries (72-002, 30¢/\$3.00).

(see table on next page)

Advance Estimates of Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, September 1970

Industry division and area	Employment Index Numbers						Average Weekly Wages and Salaries			
	Unadjusted				Seasonally- adjusted					
	Sept. 1970a	Aug. 1970p	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	Sept. 1970a	Aug. 1970p	Sept. 1970a	Aug. 1970p	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969
			(1961=100)				dollars			
<u>Industry Division</u>										
Forestry	101.2	108.8	111.2	..	80.7	..	132.64	137.54	132.67
Mining	115.9	120.0	101.7	103.5	115.7	116.1	165.74	162.52	149.80	147.97
Manufacturing	122.4	126.3	127.0	127.9	119.6	122.8	133.86	133.17	125.62	122.55
Durables	130.5	135.6	136.2	136.4	128.7	133.8	144.91	144.44	136.53	131.99
Non-durables	115.9	118.8	119.5	121.0	112.4	113.6	123.78	122.74	115.55	113.85
Construction	126.5	126.5	134.8	136.3	112.8	111.5	175.07	174.13	159.67	156.85
Transportation, com- munication and other utilities	115.9	114.9	117.2	..	111.0	..	142.64	135.54	135.65
Trade	138.9	136.1	138.6	134.9	138.5	137.9	101.78	102.38	95.15	94.63
Finance, insurance and real estate	143.3	144.3	140.0	140.4	143.5	143.0	120.68	121.37	113.27	114.24
Service	180.8	185.3	179.2	184.3	175.9	175.0	91.20	91.06	84.55	84.89
Industrial composite .	128.6	130.4	130.3	131.1	125.1	125.9	128.78	128.17	120.49	119.07
<u>Industrial Composite</u>										
Atlantic region	122.4	125.0	125.2	128.6	116.1	115.6	107.15	105.76	99.37	98.38
Newfoundland	129.9	133.6	132.7	133.1	117.7	119.3	119.48	118.33	107.13	105.53
Prince Edward Island	145.3	151.0	146.5	154.6	129.9	134.9	87.04	84.59	79.51	79.14
Nova Scotia	114.6	116.3	119.7	123.1	111.0	111.6	105.05	103.54	98.40	97.41
New Brunswick	124.9	127.5	125.0	130.1	118.5	116.9	103.22	101.90	97.25	96.80
Quebec	121.1	122.7	124.3	125.1	117.2	117.9	123.84	123.32	117.97	116.60
Ontario	131.9	134.3	132.1	132.0	129.5	131.7	133.85	133.54	124.15	122.44
Prairie region	129.1	130.1	131.2	132.1	125.4	124.7	124.74	123.95	114.46	114.97
Manitoba	120.5	120.4	122.6	123.0	116.8	116.2	119.32	118.58	109.68	110.12
Saskatchewan	116.7	118.1	122.4	123.7	112.2	112.2	116.62	115.75	108.45	109.88
Alberta	141.5	143.1	142.1	143.2	137.9	136.9	131.37	130.53	120.07	120.30
British Columbia	140.3	141.5	143.5	146.4	135.9	134.9	139.86	138.39	133.76	130.64
Yukon	163.8	136.3	140.2	..	147.5	..	173.91	160.68	169.65
Northwest Territories	..	146.3	138.5	136.8	..	123.1	..	172.91	167.97	172.24
CANADA	128.6	130.4	130.3	131.1	125.1	125.9	128.78	128.17	120.49	119.07

.. figures not available.

a advance figures.

p preliminary figures.

Estimates of Labour Income, September 1970 - Advance informationWages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour IncomeBasis: 1960 Standard Industrial Classification

(millions of dollars)

	September 1970(a)	August 1970(p)	July 1970(r)	September 1969
	<u>Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation</u>			
Agriculture	41.6	47.0	41.9	39.9
Forestry	43.7	44.4	42.9	49.3
Mining	94.4	95.8	95.6	75.1
Manufacturing	1,004.2	1,009.8	990.2	968.3
Construction	324.7	316.0	306.9	303.0
Transportation, communication and other utilities ...	422.0	421.4	420.6	399.2
Trade	504.4	497.3	501.3	470.3
Finance, insurance and real estate ...	214.9	217.7	218.9	197.1
Service	888.1	872.7	873.9	791.0
Public administration and defence(1)	276.5	285.8	288.3	273.2
Total wages and salaries(2)	3,818.0	3,813.9	3,786.1	3,569.5
Supplementary labour income	203.2	207.6	209.1	191.7
Total labour income(2)	4,021.2	4,021.4	3,995.2	3,761.2
	<u>Adjusted for Seasonal Variation</u>			
Agriculture	30.6	30.5	30.4	29.4
Forestry	35.8	37.0	36.1	40.5
Mining	95.1	94.8	94.1	75.6
Manufacturing	984.1	1,001.4	992.3	948.9
Construction	282.2	273.7	273.1	263.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities ...	410.7	405.5	407.6	388.5
Trade	504.2	497.8	494.0	470.1
Finance, insurance and real estate ...	216.1	215.9	215.2	198.1
Service	890.7	886.1	884.7	791.0
Public administration and defence(1)	273.9	275.5	278.9	270.9
Total wages and salaries(2)	3,726.1	3,722.2	3,708.7	3,478.5
Supplementary labour income	202.8	202.6	202.0	189.0
Total labour income(2)	3,929.0	3,924.9	3,910.7	3,667.5

(a) Advance estimates.

(p) Preliminary figures.

(1) Excludes military pay and allowances.

(2) Includes fishing and trapping.

(r) Revised figures.

Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, September 1970 -
Advance information

The advance unadjusted estimate of employees in non-agricultural industries indicated a rise from August to September 1970. Increases in trade and in community, business and personal services more than offset declines in the other industry divisions for which data are available. The rise in community, business and personal services resulted mainly from an increase in education where teachers not being paid during the summer months are now not reported as employed these months. Employment was higher in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Alberta where decreases occurred.

The seasonally-adjusted, September advance estimate of non-agricultural employment also rose from August. The largest relative change was an increase in community, business and personal services, affected by the change in classifying teachers. Seasonally higher employment was indicated in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba which showed declines.

For the last week of August the preliminary unadjusted estimate of 6,700.6 thousand employees in non-agricultural industries rose 0.8% from the July level of 6,646.0 thousand employees. Increases in forestry, manufacturing, construction, and finance, insurance and real estate more than offset declines in the other industry divisions. In manufacturing, which showed the largest relative gain, 3.6% (59,600 employees), the rise occurred mainly in the durable goods component where employees returned to work following July layoffs associated with the model changeover in motor vehicles. Higher employment was recorded in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and in British Columbia. The other provinces showed decreases.

Compared to August 1969, employment was 0.2% (16,100 employees) lower. This change was mainly due to decreases recorded in construction, 5.5% (24,000 employees) and in community, business and personal services, 2.1% (37,700 employees). Employment was lower in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and in British Columbia.

Seasonally-adjusted, the August estimate of non-agricultural employment increased 0.4% (23,300 employees). With the exception of transportation, communication and other utilities, trade, and public administration and defence which recorded declines, all industry divisions showed gains. Employment rose in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta where decreases occurred.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry (72-008, 10¢/\$1.00)

(see table on next page)

Advance Estimates of Employees by Industry, Canada and by Province

	Seasonally-Adjusted		Unadjusted			
	Sept. 1970(a)	Aug. 1970(p)	Sept. 1970(a)	Aug. 1970(p)	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969
	thousands					
<u>Canada</u>						
Forestry	63.5	..	77.3	80.3	81.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells ..	128.6	129.4	129.4	134.5	114.2	117.5
Manufacturing	1,640.3	1,674.2	1,675.1	1,718.7	1,722.7	1,732.7
Non-durables	862.0	865.7	885.3	901.3	902.0	911.4
Durables	779.3	806.5	789.7	817.3	820.7	821.3
Construction	362.5	361.1	409.7	414.8	432.0	438.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	658.5	..	685.5	685.7	691.3
Trade	1,086.4	1,085.0	1,090.3	1,086.8	1,093.4	1,074.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	305.6	310.2	305.3	312.7	301.3	303.4
Community, business and personal services	1,908.9	1,796.8	1,913.1	1,786.3	1,829.9	1,823.9
Non-commercial sector(1)	1,199.7	1,079.4	1,185.1	1,032.9	1,109.9	1,080.3
Commercial sector (2)	711.1	704.6	728.0	753.4	720.0	743.6
Public administration and defence (civilian)	451.4	447.0	462.3	472.0	433.6	443.7
Grand Total	6,593.8	6,528.7	6,745.0	6,700.6	6,702.2	6,716.7
<u>Grand Total</u>						
Newfoundland	99.2	100.0	108.6	107.5	106.6	108.9
Prince Edward Island	23.2	22.3	24.8	24.1	25.5	25.5
Nova Scotia	199.0	199.1	204.5	207.2	203.9	206.0
New Brunswick	160.0	155.0	166.9	166.0	164.2	164.4
Quebec	1,786.0	1,751.3	1,835.4	1,804.1	1,821.1	1,821.9
Ontario	2,704.8	2,688.9	2,745.0	2,736.4	2,697.8	2,699.4
Manitoba	297.2	298.7	306.3	305.6	309.2	304.9
Saskatchewan	188.0	187.1	193.1	192.7	201.2	203.7
Alberta	470.6	469.1	478.8	479.3	472.0	473.8
British Columbia	651.5	632.2	666.6	651.8	678.4	685.9

Data for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon and for fishing and trapping are included in the Canada total.

(a) Advance figures

(p) Preliminary figures

.. not available.

(1) Includes hospitals, education and related services, welfare and religious organizations and private households.

(2) Includes health services excluding hospitals, motion picture and recreational services, services to business management, personal services except domestic and miscellaneous services.

L A B O U R (continued)

The Labour Force, Week ended October 17, 1970 - Advance information

The manpower situation improved in October. Although a reduction normally occurs at this time of year, total employment of 7,993,000 remained at the same level as in September. An increase of 21,000 unemployed -- to 419,000 in October from 398,000 in September - was a somewhat smaller rise than in recent years.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate dropped for the first time this year to 6.6% in September from 6.9% in October. The unadjusted rate of unemployment in October was 5.0% compared with 4.7% in September.

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

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

On the average, weekly wages in manufacturing are estimated to have increased in September as a drop in weekly hours partly offset the increase in hourly earnings. In mining, weekly wages rose, mainly as a result of higher hourly earnings. Increases in hourly earnings in construction pushed weekly wages to a level higher than in August, although weekly hours declined.

In August, average weekly wages in manufacturing -- \$120.62 -- were \$1.56 higher than the July level of \$118.06. This resulted from a 0.6-hour increase in average weekly hours and a 2-cent gain in average hourly earnings. In non-durables, a 0.5-hour increase in average weekly hours was partly offset by 2 cents loss in average hourly earnings. But in durables, average weekly hours gained 0.7 hours and average hourly earnings also increased by 5 cents. Compared to August 1969, average hourly earnings were 24 cents higher and average weekly hours remained unchanged.

In mining, average weekly wages rose to \$149.21 in August from \$148.12 in July. Average hourly earnings increased by 2 cents and average weekly hours remained unchanged at 40.6 hours. Compared to August 1969, average weekly hours were down 0.6 hours and average hourly earnings up 43 cents.

Average weekly wages in construction reached \$173.81 in August from \$166.10 in July as average weekly hours increased by 1.1 hours and average hourly earnings rose 6 cents. The trend was shared by both residential and non-residential construction. Average hourly earnings were 0.4 hours lower and average hourly earnings 47 cents higher than in August 1969.

Further details 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, September 1970

Industry division and area	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Wages			
	Sept. 1970a	Aug. 1970p	July 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970a	Aug. 1970p	July 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970a	Aug. 1970p	July 1970	Sept. 1969
	number				dollars							
<u>Industry division</u>												
Mining including milling .	40.7	40.6	40.6	41.6	3.77	3.67	3.65	3.25	153.32	149.21	148.12	135.24
Manufacturing	39.6	39.9	39.3	40.7	3.06	3.02	3.00	2.82	120.93	120.62	118.06	114.89
Durables	40.5	40.3	39.6	41.6	3.28	3.30	3.25	3.05	132.67	133.05	128.88	126.95
Non-durables	38.8	39.5	39.0	39.9	2.84	2.75	2.77	2.59	110.09	108.74	107.97	103.38
Construction	41.1	41.6	40.5	42.0	4.24	4.17	4.11	3.78	174.25	173.81	166.10	158.81
Building	38.8	39.3	38.3	39.8	4.43	4.36	4.30	3.94	171.85	171.68	164.93	157.03
Engineering	45.5	46.2	44.5	46.6	3.93	3.85	3.78	3.49	178.98	177.97	168.34	162.52
<u>Manufacturing</u>												
Atlantic region	37.0	39.0	40.4	40.5	2.59	2.38	2.40	2.23	95.61	92.86	97.00	90.18
Quebec	40.3	40.8	39.8	41.5	2.73	2.68	2.68	2.54	110.12	109.45	106.60	105.19
Ontario	40.1	40.1	39.4	40.9	3.21	3.22	3.19	2.96	128.81	129.27	125.65	121.13
Prairie region	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.8	3.06	3.00	3.00	2.78	119.64	117.79	116.82	110.49
British Columbia	36.0	36.1	36.3	37.6	3.74	3.65	3.64	3.56	134.41	131.89	132.26	133.99

a Advance figures.

p Preliminary figures.

The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings for electrical industrial equipment for August 1970 was 151.9.

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

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

During September, sales by chain stores advanced 8.7% to \$856,676,000 from \$788,445,000 in September 1969. The highest increase was made by service stations and garages (48.2%). Stocks (at cost) rose by 4.3% to \$1,421,609,000 in September 1970 from \$1,363,221,000 a year earlier, the largest increase being in men's clothing stores (44.7%).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1970 - Advance information

Department stores registered sales of \$247,981,000 during September 1970, an increase of 7.9% from the \$229,791,000 in September 1969.

Sales increased in thirty-six departments and fell in only three. Highest increases in sales were in girls' and teenage girls' wear (19.6%), followed by food and kindred products (19.2%) and women's and misses' sportswear (19.0%). Provinces showing the largest growth were New Brunswick (19.7%) and Newfoundland (10.4%).

Sharpest declines were reported in women's and girl's hosiery (3.6%) and women's and misses' dresses, housedresses, aprons and uniforms (2.1%) and in the provinces of Saskatchewan (4.0%) and Manitoba (0.2%).

The selling value of stocks held in September 1970 was \$674,970,000, up 6.5% from September 1969. Inventory increases were led by men's clothing (27.3%) and food and kindred products (20.5%). Sharpest declines were recorded in furs (27.2%) and millinery (18.6%).

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

Retail Trade, September 1970 - Advance information

Retail sales totalled \$2,258,159,000 in September 1970, an increase of 2.6% from September 1969. The sharpest increase occurred in sales by shoe stores (12.6%) and men's clothing stores (9.4%) and in the provinces of Prince Edward Island (11.5%) and Newfoundland and New Brunswick (both 5.1%).

The largest sales decreases in september were reported by motor vehicle dealers (12.6%) and furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores (3.1%) and by the province of Saskatchewan (2.5%).

The 12.6% drop in sales by motor vehicle dealers during September marks the eleventh successive month in which sales declined compared to the same month of the previous year. Previous month-by-month 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% and August, 9.5%.

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

(see tables on next pages)

Retail Trade, by Kind of Business - Seasonally Adjusted

1970

Kind of business	September	August	July	June
	millions of dollars			
Grocery and combination stores	544.2	541.1	554.6	513.3
All other food stores	80.8	76.7	81.8	81.1
Department stores	242.2	230.2	232.2	236.2
General merchandise stores	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
General stores	82.8	83.8	82.6	81.0
Variety stores	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Motor vehicle dealers	354.0	330.5	337.4	328.2
Service stations and garages	219.4	215.8	222.7	216.6
Men's clothing stores	35.3	32.2	34.0	35.4
Women's clothing stores	40.1	38.0	41.4	38.1
Family clothing stores	30.0	27.1	29.8	29.7
Shoe stores	29.5	22.8	25.8	25.3
Hardware stores	35.4	35.1	36.3	36.5
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores	74.0	68.1	78.9	71.3
Fuel dealers	38.3	39.1	38.3	34.8
Drug stores	68.0	67.6	67.6	67.2
Jewellery stores	22.5	18.2	18.4	20.5
All other stores	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total, all stores	2,370.5	2,274.2	2,338.7	2,272.8

Retail Trade, by Province - Seasonally Adjusted

Newfoundland	42.7	41.0	39.9	41.7
Prince Edward Island	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.2
Nova Scotia	83.7	78.4	82.0	74.0
New Brunswick	59.3	58.6	58.8	59.2
Quebec	597.6	571.6	588.9	584.6
Ontario	929.8	902.0	917.8	887.4
Manitoba	106.2	102.4	105.0	105.0
Saskatchewan	87.3	85.7	90.1	79.4
Alberta	187.1	181.9	190.3	171.8
British Columbia(1)	260.7	245.8	253.1	252.6

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Not available.

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

Canada

September 1970

Kind of business	Chain store sales	Independent store sales	All stores	
			Sales	September 1970 September 1969
		\$'000		%
Grocery and combination stores	268,856	254,918	523,774	+ 6.2
All other food stores	6,383	73,418	79,801	+ 3.7
Department stores	247,981	-	247,981	+ 7.9
General merchandise stores	55,053	18,116	73,169	+ 2.5
General stores	8,455	74,220	82,675	+ 7.6
Variety stores	28,029	8,525	36,554	+ 7.8
Motor vehicle dealers	5,310	292,572	297,882	- 12.6
Service stations and garages	7,586	206,726	214,312	+ 6.2
Men's clothing stores	7,270	23,260	30,529	+ 9.4
Women's clothing stores	13,693	24,752	38,445	- 1.0
Family clothing stores	8,622	20,195	28,816	+ 2.8
Shoe stores	12,604	18,053	30,657	+ 12.6
Hardware stores	6,006	32,715	38,721	+ 1.5
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores	14,209	58,485	72,694	- 3.1
Fuel dealers	4,810	16,738	21,548	+ 4.2
Drug stores	10,756	55,802	66,558	+ 4.2
Jewellery stores	5,963	13,764	19,727	+ 2.6
All other stores	145,090	209,227	354,316	+ 5.4
Total, all stores	856,676	1,401,486	2,258,159	+ 2.6

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

Newfoundland	13,700	28,077	41,777	+ 5.1
Prince Edward Island	2,969	7,448	10,416	+ 11.5
Nova Scotia	25,189	54,207	79,393	+ 4.7
New Brunswick	19,628	37,602	57,227	+ 5.1
Quebec	176,811	394,307	571,119	+ 2.8
Ontario	372,375	504,202	876,579	+ 3.5
Manitoba	39,500	58,339	97,841	+ 1.8
Saskatchewan	26,060	60,327	86,388	- 2.6
Alberta	69,774	109,260	179,033	+ 0.2
British Columbia(1)	110,664	147,721	258,387	+ 1.3

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Summary of Canal Statistics, September 1970 - Advance information

Canadian canal networks handled 14,479,997 tons of cargo during September 1970, 22.0% more than the 11,867,229 tons in September 1969. The gain reflects much heavier grain traffic, which was further strengthened by more soyabean and fuel oil cargoes.

This traffic carries the cumulative total for the year's canal season to 81,157,264 tons, versus 62,805,451 tons in 1969. This year's traffic is currently exceeding the 1966 record year when 78,125,211 tons were reported at this time.

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Summary of Canal Statistics (54-001, 10¢/\$1.00).

Weekly Railway Carloadings, period ended October 31, 1970 - Published only in the DBS Daily

Loadings of revenue freight in Canada rose 4.0% to 120,496 cars during the 10-day period ended October 31, as compared with 115,874 cars in the comparable 1969 period. This increase was mainly due to western carloadings which rose 9.6% to 49,341 cars, while loadings east of the Lakehead rose only 0.4% to 71,155.

Year-to-date loadings were up 6.7% to 3,239,339 cars from 3,037,092 in the same period of 1969. Western loadings were ahead 9.6% at 1,265,825 while eastern cars totalled 1,973,514, up 4.9%.

Railway Carloadings of Revenue Freight in Canada

		Year	East	West	Canada
<u>10-day Period Ending</u>					
<u>October 31</u>					
All traffic	- cars	1970	71,155	49,341	120,496
All traffic	- cars	1969	70,869	45,005	115,874*
All traffic	- tons	1970	3,915,529	2,617,794	6,533,323
Piggyback traffic	- cars	1970	4,419	2,506	6,925
Piggyback traffic	- tons	1970	84,911	51,800	136,711
<u>Year-to-date</u>					
All traffic	- cars	1970	1,973,514	1,265,825	3,239,339
All traffic	- cars	1969	1,881,786	1,155,306	3,037,092*
All traffic	- tons	1970	107,473,252	66,066,178	173,539,430
Piggyback traffic	- cars	1970	118,202	62,288	180,490
Piggyback traffic	- tons	1970	2,214,546	1,284,100	3,498,646

* Revised

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

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Index of Industrial Production, September 1970 - Advance information

The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production declined in September by 0.9% to 169.4 from a revised August level of 170.9. All the decrease came from manufacturing (1.7%) where durables fell sharply. Both mines and utilities rose.

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

(see table on next page)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (concluded)

Seasonally Adjusted Index of Industrial Production

(1961 = 100)

	1961 percentage weights	July	Aug.	Sept.	% Change
Index of Industrial Production	31.851	170.0	170.9	169.4	- 0.9
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.298	173.4	174.6	177.4	+ 1.6
Metal mines	2.463	159.4	160.4	158.1	- 1.4
Mineral fuels	1.030	202.3	200.4	213.5	+ 6.5
Non-metal mines except coal mines	.385	218.2	230.4	236.5	+ 2.6
Manufacturing	24.741	165.4	166.3	163.5	- 1.7
Non-durable manufacturing	13.608	152.0	151.7	151.9	+ 0.1
Foods and beverages	3.547	145.7	149.8	148.1	- 1.1
Tobacco products industries ..	.233	114.2	129.4	139.4	+ 7.7
Rubber industries411	176.3	160.9	158.6	- 1.4
Leather industries293	100.8	103.7	100.2	- 3.4
Textile industries904	175.5	176.4	173.5	- 1.6
Knitting mills218	129.2	133.7	129.3	- 3.3
Clothing industries854	117.3	118.0	121.9	+ 3.3
Paper and allied industries ..	2.675	144.4	135.1	138.8	+ 2.7
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1.353	151.4	148.0	147.3	- 0.5
Petroleum and coal products industries583	154.3	160.1	165.5	+ 3.4
Chemical and chemical products industries	1.682	176.1	176.7	175.2	- 0.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries855	186.0	192.1	192.4	+ 0.2
Durable manufacturing	11.133	181.7	184.1	177.7	- 3.5
Wood industries	1.117	133.3	134.8	135.4	+ 0.5
Furniture and fixtures industries448	146.5	149.2	145.7	- 2.3
Primary metal industries	2.256	158.0	162.6	167.4	+ 3.0
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	1.857	163.2	168.0	169.9	+ 1.1
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)995	214.5	218.8	217.3	- 0.7
Transportation equipment industries	2.001	253.7	251.7	212.4	-15.6
Electrical products industries	1.572	196.1	199.9	196.7	- 1.6
Non-metallic mineral products industries887	134.4	133.2	133.7	+ 0.4
Electric Power, Gas and Water	2.812	206.1	205.9	208.4	+ 1.2

Primary Iron and Steel, September 1970 - Advance informationSummary of Net Shipments(1) of Rolled Steel Products

	Monthly Shipments		
	Domestic	Export	Total
	net tons of 2,000 pounds		
Ingots and semi-finished shapes ..	24,167	36,753	60,920
Rails	20,686	635	21,321
Wire rods	37,045	10,004	47,049
Structural shapes:			
Heavy	47,493	6,501	53,994
Bar-sized shapes	7,836	441	8,277
Concrete reinforcing bars	63,712	3,563	67,275
Other hot rolled bars:			
Flats	66,536(2)	7,703(2)	74,239(2)
Other			
Tie plates and track material	7,810	20	7,830
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	89,927	6,695	96,622
Hot rolled sheets	86,033	31,825	117,858
Hot rolled strip	33,769	211	33,980
Cold finished bars	4,827	145	4,972
Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled other, coated (excluding tin)	117,405	28,269(3)	145,674
Galvanized sheets	45,657	6,438	52,095
Total	652,903	139,203	792,106

(1) Producers' shipments excluding producers' interchange.

(2) Separate breakdown not available.

(3) Includes 918 tons exported for conversion and return.

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

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

September production of rubber decreased by 1.9% to 37,207,000 pounds from 37,905,000 pounds in September 1969. January-September production increased by 2.0% to 360,451,000 pounds from 353,317,000 pounds in 1969. September consumption of rubber was 10.0% more in 1970, standing at 41,403,000 pounds compared to 37,771,000 in 1969. For the year to date, consumption increased by 6.3% to 331,259,000 pounds from 311,494,000 a year earlier.

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

MANUFACTURING (continued)

Products Made from Canadian Clays, August 1970 (44-005, 10¢/\$1.00)

The August value of products made from Canadian clays was \$3,994,341, down from \$4,865,132 in August 1969. For the January-August period, their value dropped to \$26,563,799 from \$32,115,134.

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

September shipments of cement rose to 938,529 tons from 886,632 tons in September a year ago. January-September shipments, however, decreased to 5,873,298 tons from 6,128,408 in the same period last year.

Natural Gas Pipe Line Mileage, 1969 - Advance information

By December 31, 1969, total natural gas pipe line mileage amounted to 56,623.4 miles, an increase of 4,224.1 miles over the total for the previous December. Detailed preliminary data of pipe line mileage by type, size of pipe, province, may be found in the DBS Service Bulletin (57-002, Vol. 5, No. 86).

Electricity Bills for Domestic, Commercial and Small Power Service, 1969 - Advance information

No change in electricity rates were experienced in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba or British Columbia during 1969, and in Quebec only Grand'Mère showed an upward revision of rates and in Alberta, only Medicine Hat. Revisions to provincial taxes in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan resulted in increased bills in these two provinces, while in Ontario and New Brunswick alterations in rate structures caused fluctuations with the general trend being upward.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Electricity Bills for Domestic, Commercial and Small Power Service (57-203, 50¢).

Iron Ore, September 1970, (26-005, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian mines shipped 5,350,858 tons of iron ore in September, up from 5,026,876 tons a year earlier. January-September shipments rose to 39,136,602 tons from 24,716,173 tons in the 1969 period.

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

Production of motor vehicles dropped to 84,602 units in October from 138,807 in October 1969, bringing the year-to-date total to 1,034,481, down from 1,116,717 in 1969.

MANUFACTURING (continued) - 35 -

Steel Ingots, Week ended November 14, 1970 - Advance information

Steel ingot production for the week ended November 14, totalled 222,266 tons, a decrease of 2.5% from the preceding week's total of 227,870 tons. The comparable week's total in 1969 was 205,883 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 tons equalling 100 was 231 in the current week, 237 a week earlier and 214 one year ago.

Production and Shipments of Plastic Bottles, Quarter ended September 30, 1970 - Advance information

There were 83,183,000 plastic bottles produced during the quarter ended September 30, 1970, up from 70,930,000 in the same quarter of 1969. Of these, 55,407,000 were shipped to outside customers (52,938,000 in 1969). These shipments were valued f.o.b. plant at \$3,967,000 in 1970 and \$3,797,000 in 1969.

Further information is available in the DBS special statement Production and Shipments of Plastic Bottles, no. 6507-756 on request.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, September - Advance information

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,926,032 phonograph records in September 1970 compared to 4,586,957 in September 1969. This brought the year to date production to 29,891,030 records (34,770,511 in 1969). Net shipments were 3,764,104 for September 1970 (4,178,956 a year earlier) and 26,187,129 for the year to date (28,949,938 last year).

In September 1970, 265,702 pre-recorded tapes were produced.

Further information will be contained in the DBS special statement Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes No. 6507-747.

Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, September 1970 - Advance Information

	Total		Exports		Stocks	
	Canada	sales	1970	1969	end of month	1960
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1960
	number of units					
Washing machines (domestic):						
Automatic	21,841	28,167	8	29	35,345	43,610
Conventional	11,784	16,921	128	1,281	17,688	40,031
Clothes dryers (domestic):						
Electric	20,530	26,102	6	9	31,760	38,692
Gas	2,367	2,811	--	--	4,378	5,475

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

Census of Manufactures, 1969 - Advance information

The following statistics represent a selection of those which will appear later in regular publications of the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Frosted and Punched Felt Mills (S.I.C. 215)

Selected Principal Statistics	1967	1968	1969P	% change 1969/1968
Establishments No.	11	10	10	-
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	413	362	368	+ 1.7
Man-hours paid '000	925	745	848	+ 13.8
Wages\$'000	1,796	1,528	1,927	+ 25.1
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	6,137	4,833	5,583	+ 15.5
Value of shipments\$'000	9,836	7,689	10,360	+ 34.7
Value added\$'000	3,691	2,574	4,746	+ 84.4
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees No.	493	430	458	+ 6.5
Total salaries and wages\$'000	2,288	2,043	2,579	+ 26.2
Total value added\$'000	3,628	2,891	5,171	+ 78.9

p Preliminary.

Sugar Refineries (S.I.C. 133)

Selected Principal Statistics	1967	1968	1969P	% change 1969/1968
Establishments No.	13	13	14	+ 7.7
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	2,365	2,416	2,254	- 6.7
Man-hours paid '000	5,050	5,103	4,769	- 6.6
Wages\$'000	12,676	14,529	14,724	+ 1.3
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	84,882	90,513	113,299	+ 25.2
Value of shipments\$'000	143,506	152,194	174,825	+ 14.9
Value added\$'000	55,024	58,249	65,498	+ 12.4
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees No.	3,129	3,149	2,978	- 5.4
Total salaries and wages\$'000	18,512	20,505	20,985	+ 2.3
Total value added\$'000	55,943	59,749	65,946	+ 10.4

p Preliminary.

MANUFACTURING (concluded)

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

Motor vehicle shipments in Canada, after increasing to 131,580 units in September 1969 from 103,203 units in September 1968, were down to 93,501 units in September this year. January-September shipments were down when compared to the 1969 figure (947,363 units this year and 978,674 last), but up from the 1968 figure of 803,044 units.

Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, September 1970 - Advance information

		Total Canada sales	Exports number of units	Stocks at end of month
Refrigerators (domestic)	1970	37,894	82	62,495
	1969	45,422	905	82,391
Freezers (home and farm)	1970	17,514	X	5,852
	1969	22,144	670	13,616

X Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, (43-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

Footwear Statistics, September 1970 - Advance information

September 1970 production of footwear of all types decreased to 4,905,878 pairs from 4,936,277 in September 1969. January-through-September production decreased to 39,510,556 pairs in 1970 from 44,171,800 in 1969.

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

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

The value of paints, varnishes and lacquers sold during September was \$17,336,632, down from \$17,669,688 in September 1969. January-September values were \$164,528,337 in 1970 and \$164,707,797 in 1969.

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

On September 30, packers, dealers and tanners held 296,028 cattle hides and 172,214 calf and kip skins. During September they received 201,255 cattle hides and wet 186,296. Production of upper leather totalled 6,191,139 square feet.

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

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products (Cigarettes), October 1970 - Advance information

During October, 4,469,086,000 cigarettes were produced, up from 4,335,082,000 a year earlier. The opening inventory was 2,936,257,000 (3,375,340,000 in October 1969) and the closing inventory, 3,321,001,000 (down from 3,664,776,000). Domestic sales were 4,020,767,000 (up from 4,003,881,000); 15,549,000 were ex-warehoused for ships' stores including sales to embassies (16,390,000 a year earlier); and 48,026,000 were ex-warehoused for export (up from 25,375,000).

Further details will be contained in the DBS Service Bulletin no. 42, Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, October 1970.

L I B R A R I E S

Survey of Libraries, Part II: Academic Libraries, 1968-69 - Advance information

In 1968-69, 58.9% of the 10,945 elementary and secondary schools reporting to the survey of academic libraries had centralized libraries. Their total bookstock was 23,988,913 or 7.9 books per pupil. Payments for books and other library materials ranged from \$1.00 per pupil in New Brunswick to \$7.57 in Ontario, the average for Canada being \$5.97.

During 1970, eight library schools reported 297 graduates receiving Master of Library Science degrees and 470 graduates obtaining degrees at the bachelor level. For graduates with bachelor degrees, the highest median salary was \$9,667, for those becoming school librarians; \$7,625, for those going to public libraries; \$7,375, to government libraries, and \$7,417 for other special libraries.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication (81-206, 75¢).

T R A F F I C A C C I D E N T S

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, June - Advance information

Deaths from motor vehicle traffic accidents dropped 17.4% in June 1970 compared with June 1969. This year accidents on Canada's streets and highways claimed 462 lives during the month versus 559 last year.

Through the first half of 1970 there were 28 motor vehicle accident deaths in Newfoundland (41 in the corresponding period of 1969); 11 in Prince Edward Island (12 a year earlier); 85 in Nova Scotia (103); 85 in New Brunswick (105); 699 in Quebec (722); 633 in Ontario (742); 45 in Manitoba (75); 65 in Saskatchewan (79); 180 in Alberta (152); 248 in British Columbia (203); and 6 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (7 the previous year).

Further information will be contained in the DBS quarterly publication Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (53-001, 50¢/\$2.00)

**Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Victims, and Value of Property Damage
for June 1970 and comparative figure for June 1969**

Province		Accidents				Victims		Value of property damage
		Fatal	Injury	Property damage (1)	Total	Killed	Injured	
		(Number)						\$'000
Newfoundland	1970	3	127	329	459	4	189	263
	1969	3	113	284	400	3	152	224
Prince Edward Island	1970	3	44	123	170	4	68	131
	1969	3	42	96	141	3	68	86
Nova Scotia	1970	14	280	901	1,195	16	391	682
	1969	14	220	887	1,121	20	307	612
New Brunswick	1970	13	228	478	719	19	339	629
	1969	21	251	571	843	30	385	567
Quebec	1970	145	2,902	9,723	12,770	169	4,145	8,875 (2)
	1969	154	3,202	9,274	12,630	189	4,790	7,856 (2)
Ontario	1970	94	4,577	6,102	10,773	114	6,705	8,052
	1969	140	4,668	9,208	14,016	176	7,276	8,689
Manitoba	1970	16	563	1,165	1,744	18	831	796
	1969	18	591	1,136	1,745	19	924	839
Saskatchewan	1970	14	343	897	1,254	19	558	974
	1969	12	389	1,391	1,792	21	612	1,063
Alberta	1970	35	673	3,350	4,058	45	1,044	2,524
	1969	30	662	3,215	3,907	39	1,025	2,613
British Columbia	1970	44	1,223	4,026	5,293	53	1,922	3,424
	1969	46	1,193	3,194	4,433	57	1,826	2,948
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1970	1	28	57	86	1	60	180
	1969	2	44	65	111	2	81	122
Totals	1970	382	10,988	27,151	38,521	462	16,252	26,530 (2)
	1969	443	11,375	29,321	41,139	559	17,446	25,619 (2)
Totals January - June	1970	1,740	53,415	185,306	240,461	2,085	77,644	150,653 (2)
	1969 (3)	1,854	53,958	190,262	246,074	2,241	79,707	137,830 (2)

(1) Minimum value of accident reported: \$100 except in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Yukon and Northwest Territories where minimum is \$200 in 1970.

(2) Estimated figures.

(3) Figures as shown in DBS quarterly: Catalogue No.53-001.

MINING

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

The value of gold production in September, calculated at the average price paid by the Royal Canadian Mint, was \$6,657,764. September gold production decreased to 187,252 troy ounces from 198,849 troy ounces in September 1969, bringing the year-to-date total to 1,758,395 troy ounces (1,852,084 in 1969).

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Honey, September 1970 - Advance information

Canadian producers held 27,669,966 pounds of honey on September 30, 28.1% more than the 21,606,540 held a year earlier.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Pack, Shipments and Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables (32-011, 20¢/\$2.00).

Miscellaneous Food Preparations (Tea and Coffee), Quarter ended September 30, 1970 - Advance information

Production of roasted coffee increased to 21,948,000 pounds in the quarter ended September 30, 1970 from 20,932,000 a year earlier with production of instant coffee declining to 5,200,000 pounds from 5,655,000. During the quarter, 8,865,000 pounds of tea bags were produced, up from 6,349,000 in the third quarter of 1969.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Miscellaneous Food Preparations (32-018, 25¢/\$1.00).

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

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1961=100) for September, was 110.3, a decrease of 1.9 points from the revised August index of 112.2. Lower prices for cattle and hogs, poultry and potatoes contributed to the drop. The relative downward trend in prices which started in July has continued into September. While prices of agricultural products were generally lower than in September last year, hog prices dropped very substantially.

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

The decline continued in the all-time record wheat stocks held for export and carryover by the five major wheat exporting nations, as well as in current production.

After two months of marketing following the end of the 1970 crop year (July 31) four of the five exporting nations - Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia - held stocks for export and carryover estimated at 2,793 million bushels, a decline of 7% from 3,003 million bushels a year ago.

In France, after one month's marketing, stocks of soft wheat on September 1 were placed at 222 million bushels versus 270 million on the same date last year.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD (concluded)

Production Estimates: Estimates of current production in the five countries show varying decreases:

Canada: 330 million bushels (684 million last year) from a 51% reduction in acreage and a small reduction in average yield.

United States: 1,360 million bushels, down 7% from last year.

Argentina: Acreage down 35% from last year and 30% from the recent 10-year average because of extremely dry conditions at seeding time. If 85% of seeded acreage can be harvested and average yields compare with last year, 1970-71 crop of about 165 million bushels could result (down about 36% from 258 million in 1969-70).

Australia: Good rainfalls in September brought improved crop prospects. Total production, previously estimated at 200-225 million bushels, could now reach 280 million (400 million in 1969) but prospects are very limited for exportable surplus of premium grades.

France: With most harvesting now completed, the current crop is estimated at 454 million bushels, down about 13% from the 1969 harvest of 522 million.

Grain Milling Statistics, September 1970 (32-003, \$1.00 a year)

Canadian mills produced 3,587,000 hundredweight of wheat flour in September. This was 6% more than the 3,376,000 hundredweight produced in August, 5% above the September 1969 total of 3,412,000 hundredweight and 6% more than the ten-year (1960-69) September average of 3,380,000 hundredweight. Production of wheat flour during the first two months of the current crop year was 6,963,000 hundredweight, 5% more than the 6,643,000 hundredweight produced a year earlier. Mill operations during September averaged 87.9% of capacity for a 25-day working period and a daily capacity of 163,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting for August operated at 79.8% of their combined rated capacity for 26 days.

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

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter increased 9.8 % on November 1 to 117,220,000 pounds from 106,784,000 pounds at November 1, 1969. Stocks of cheddar cheese were down 22.2 % to 67,833,000 pounds this year from 87,221,000 pounds while skim milk powder stocks decreased 23.8 % to 154,968,000 pounds from 203,485,000 pounds on November 1, 1969. Evaporated whole milk stocks were down 21.0 % to 39,969,000 pounds from 50,604,000.

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

Production of creamery butter fell by 5 % in October to 27,993,000 pounds from 29,473,000 pounds in October 1969. Cheddar cheese production declined by 5 % to 14,090,000 pounds from 14,867,000 and production of ice cream mix rose by 4 % to 2,045,000 gallons from 1,962,000.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Summarized in the Weekly earlier

Summary of Imports, August 1970 (65-005, 20¢/\$2.00)
Slaughtering and Meat Processors, 1968 (32-221, 50¢)
Miscellaneous Paper Converters, 1968 (36-206, 50¢)
Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1970 (45-002, 20¢/\$2.00)
Miscellaneous Wood Industries, 1968 (35-208, 50¢)
November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Field Crop
Reporting Series, No. 20
Vegetable Oil Mills, 1969 (32-223, 25¢)
The Labour Force, October 1970 (71-001, 20¢/\$2.00)
Financial Flow Accounts, Second Quarter 1970 (13-002, \$1.00/\$4.00)
Building Permits, August 1970 (64-001, 30¢/\$3.00)
Hospital Indicators, January-June 1970 (83-001, \$1.00/\$4.00)
Production, Stocks and Sales of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August
1970 (35-002, 20¢/\$2.00)
Canal Statistics, 1969 (54-201, \$1.00)
Foundation Garment Shipments, Third Quarter 1970 (34-002, 25¢/\$1.00)
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1970 (41-006,
10¢/\$1.00)
Community Antenna Television, 1969 (56-205, 50¢)
Fish Freezings and Stocks, September 1970 (24-001, 20¢/\$2.00)
Provincial Government Finance (Debt), 1967 (68-209, 50¢)
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, November 1, 1970 (32-012, 30¢/\$3.00)
Trade of Canada - Exports by Commodities, September 1970 (65-004,
75¢/\$7.50)
New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1970 (63-007, 20¢/\$2.00)
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, October 1970 (41-002, 10¢/\$1.00)
Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure (Estimates),
1970 (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1971) (68-205, 50¢)
Finances des entreprises publiques provinciales, 1966 (Exercices clos
le plus près du 31 décembre), Actif, passif et valeur
nette, Revenus et dépenses ordinaires (61-204F, 75¢)
New Residential Construction, September 1970 (64-002, 30¢/\$3.00)
Transcontinental and Regional Air Carrier Operations, August 1970
(51-001, 30¢/\$3.00)
Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, August 1970 (72-008,
30¢/\$3.00)
Oil Burners and Oil-Fired Hot Water Heaters, September 1970 (41-008,
10¢/\$1.00)
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, May 1970 (26-006, 20¢/\$2.00)
Concrete Products, September 1970 (44-002, 10¢/\$1.00)
Stoves and Furnaces, August 1970 (41-005, 20¢/\$2.00)
Fisheries Statistics, Alberta and Northwest Territories, 1969 (24-212,
50¢)
Power Laundries, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Plants, 1967 (63-205, 50¢)
Fruit and Vegetable Cannerys and Preservers, 1968 (32-218, 50¢)
Service Bulletins: Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables held by
Cannerys, by Geographical Areas, September 1970, IND-
SB-1-4-(36), \$5.00 a year.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (concluded)

Energy Statistics, Vol. 5, No. 86: Electricity Bills for Domestic,
Commercial and Small Power Service, 1969; Preliminary
Electric Energy Statistics, September 1970; Natural
Gas Pipe Line Mileage, 1969

1970 Pack of Fruits and Vegetables as Reported up to the end of
September 1970

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