## DBS Weekly

Thursday, December 24, 1970

## Contents

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Page
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, third quarter 1970 2

PRICES
Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, November. 1970 6

REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT
Real Domestic Product, October 1970

TRANSEORTATION
Weekly Carloadings, Period ended December 7, 1970 ... 12

ENERGY
Gas Utilftes (Sales of Natural Gas), October 1970.. 12

LABOUR
Local Government Employment, July-September 1970 .... 12
Estimates of Employees by Prouince and Industry,
October 1970

MOTORVEHICLE REGISTRATIONS
The Motor Vehicle -- Part III - Registrations,
September 30, 1970
Page
MERCHANDISING
Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1970 ..... 15
Chain Store Sales and Stocks, October 1970 ..... 16
Wholesale Trade, October 1970 ..... 16
Retail Trade, October 1970 ..... 16
TRAFEIC ACCIDENTS
Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, August 1970 ..... 18
H O TELS
Hotels, 1968 ..... 18
M I N I N G
Copper and Nickel Production, October 1970 ..... 18
MANUFACTURING
Steel Ingots, Week ended December 19, 1970 ..... 19
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, October 1970 ..... 19
Domestic Appliances, October 1970 ..... 21
Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, November 1970 ..... 21
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia (Lumber and Ties), October 1970 ..... 22
Cement, October 1970 ..... 22
Distilled Beverage Spirits and Industrial Ethyl Alcohol, October 1970 ..... 22
Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, October 1970 ..... 22
Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, October 1970 ..... 22
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
Fluid Milk Sales, October 1970 ..... 22
The Wheat Review, November 1970 ..... 23
Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, December 1, 1970 ..... 23
Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1970 ..... 23
OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
Summarized in the Weekly earlier ..... 24

## Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments,

 third quarter $1970(67-001,50 c / \$ 2.00)$The current account of the Canadian balance of international payments remained relatively strong in the third quarter of 1970 to produce a record surplus, unadjusted for seasonal variation, of $\$ 468 \mathrm{million}$. Continued buoyancy in the merchandise trade account and a normal thirdquarter swing to a surplus in the travel account were principal factors.

Summary Statement

| Item | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | IIIQ | IVQ | IQ | 110 | IIIQ |
| Merchandise exports .. | 13,537 | 14,874 | 3, ${ }^{\text {(\$ }}$ | millions) | 3,936 | 4,525 | 4,048 |
| Merchandise imports .. | 12,162 | 13,987 | 3,303 | 3,752 | 3,303 | 3,862 | 3,317 |
| Merchandise trade balance | $+1,375$ | + 887 | + 242 | $+301$ | $+633$ | 3,862 $+\quad 663$ | 3,717 $+\quad 731$ |
| Balance on nonmerchandise transactions | $-1,482$ | -1,678 | - 236 | - 491 | - 592 | - 417 | - 263 |
| Current account balance | - 107 | - 791 | + 6 | - 190 | + 41 | $+246$ | +468 |
| Capital movements in long-term forms ..... | +1,654 | +2,257 | + 596 | + 569 | + 655 | - 11 | + 153 |
| Capital movements in short-term forms .... | -1,198 | -1,401 | - 607 | - 217 | - 302 | $+546$ | - 395 |
| Net capital movement(1) excluding monetary items below) | + 456 | + 856 | - 11 | $+352$ | $+353$ | $+535$ | - 242 |
| Allocation of Special Drawing Rights ...... | N. A. | N. A. | N. A. | N. A. | $+133$ | - | - |
| Net official monetary movements | $+349$ | + 65 | - 5 | + 162 | $+527$ | + 781 | + 226 |

(1) Includes errors and omissions.
N.A. Not applicable.

An outward swing in capital movements of $\$ 777$ million produced a net out flow of $\$ 242$ million compared with a second-quarter inflow of $\$ 535$ million.

Long-term capital movements produced a net inflow of $\$ 153$ million, a change of $\$ 164$ million from the small $\$ 11$ million outflow of the previous quarter. The main factors contributing were increased sales of Canadian new issues abroad and sharply reduced outflows for the retirement of Canadian securities.

Capital movements in short-term forms led to a net outflow of $\$ 395$ million, a swing of almost $\$ 950$ million from the second-quarter inflow. Outflows to increase Canadian holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-term funds abroad rose from practically zero to almost $\$ 440$ million.

Official net monetary assets rose by $\$ 226$ million, a considerably lower rate of accumulation than in the preceding two quarters.

In the first nine months of 1970 merchandise exports reached a record $\$ 12,509$ million, about $16 \%$ more than in the corresponding period of 1969 . Merchandise imports, on the other hand, moved up only slightly (about $2 \%$ ) to $\$ 10,482 \mathrm{million}$. This produced a striking trade surplus of $\$ 2,027$ million -- more than three times the surplus for the comparable 1969 period and about twice that for all of 1969.

Part of the strength that sustained Canada's exports this year came from the booming economies of Europe and Japan with resource products being the main object of the intensified demand. (In the comparison, however, sales figures for 1969 had been 1 imited by work stoppages in the Canadian mineral industry.) Another source of strength for Canadian exports came from wheat shipments worth about $\$ 520$ million. This was $40 \%$ more than in the same period of 1969 with sales to the U.S.S.R. and China increasing by $85 \%$.

Exports of iron ore, nickel, copper, petroleum and natural gas, steel and motor vehicle and aircraft parts all increased. Exports of automobiles were influenced by the General Motors strike which began in mid-September; sales of lumber were lower as a result of weakening in the U.S. construction industry.

The slow rate of increase in imports reflected sluggishness in the domestic economy. Some softness in the retail market, restrained business spending, increasing unemployment and a decline in manufacturing activity were augmented by lower unit values for some imports resulting from freeing of the Canadian dollar early in June.

Imports of food, beverages and crude materials increased by some $7 \%$ each while those of manufactured commodities rose only marginally. Imports of excavating and agricultural machinery, automobiles and motor vehicle engines and parts declined substantially, reflecting in part the effects of the GM strike.

Over the first nine months of this year average export prices rose by $3.7 \%$ compared with the same 1969 period. On a quarter-to-quarter basis, however, export prices dropped in the third quarter by $1.3 \%$.

Average import prices increased by 2.5\% from January through September, or at about the same rate as for all of 1969. The import price index fell every month from June to September (reflecting higher values for the Canadian dollar) in contrast to an uninterrupted rise in the first nine months of 1969.

Total non-merchandise receipts increased to $\$ 3,529$ million in the first nine months of this year, $14 \%$ more than a year earlier. Non-merchandise payments rose by $12 \%$ to $\$ 4,801$ million, to bring a $\$ 1,272$ million deficit in this area of current account. The increase of $\$ 85 \mathrm{million}$ or $7 \%$ in the deficit arose from larger deficits on service transactions ( $\$ 54$ million) and transfer transactions ( $\$ 31 \mathrm{million}$ ).

The seasonally-adjusted current account balance declined $46 \%$ to $\$ 167$ million in the third quarter, reversing a fourth-quarter, 1969 upward trend. Net non-merchandise payments rose $25 \%$ to $\$ 482$ million; the trade balance dipped $6 \%$ to $\$ 649$ million. Total current receipts slipped $2 \%$ to $\$ 5,323$ million; total current payments edged up $1 \%$ to $\$ 5,156$ million.

The seasonally adjusted figure for merchandise exports declined marginally to $\$ 4,158$ million; imports declined to $\$ 3,509$ million. deficit from service transactions widened by $19 \%$ to $\$ 440$ million, largely on a $\$ 70$ million increase in net travel payments.

In January-through-September transactions with the United States, the current account deficit dropped to $\$ 165$ million, $75 \%$ less than that for the same period in 1969. Total current receipts climbed $8 \%$ to $\$ 10,451$ aillion; payments rose only $3 \%$ to $\$ 10,616$ million. The tiade surplus quadrupled to $\$ 617$ million with exports rising $8 \%$ to $\$ 8,149$ million and imports increasing $2 \%$ to $\$ 7,532$ million. The non-merchandise deficit was unchanged.

With the United Kingdom, the current account deficit more than doubled to $\$ 537$ million. Receipts rose to $\$ 1,574 \mathrm{million}$ in the first nine months of 1970 , about. $28 \%$ more than in the corresponding period of 1969 . Total payments increased $3 \%$ to $\$ 1,037$ million.

The current account balance with all other countries swung to a surplus of $\$ 383$ million from a deficit of $\$ 206$ million in the 1969 period. Principal factors were significant increases in merchandise exports, especially to Japan, Russia, India, South Africa, Australia and Pakistan.

Capital Movements

| Item | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | IIIO | IVQ | 112 | 110 | 1110 |
| Foreign direct investment | (\$ millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in Canada ............... | + 590 | + 655 | $+79$ | $+187$ | $+200$ | +155 | +110 |
| Canadian direct investment abroad | 225 | - 255 | - 25 | - 75 | . 150 | - 15 | $+20$ |
| Net sales of Canadian securities .......... | $+1,530$ | +1,726 | $+496$ | $+214$ | $+448$ | - 140 | +201 |
| Net purchases of foreign securities | 1,567 $-\quad 467$ | 106 | +62 | 102 +10 | 1 +113 | 140 $+\quad 79$ | 1201 $-\quad 30$ |
| Other capital movements in long-term forms | $+226$ | $+25$ | - 16 | $+141$ | $+44$ | - 90 | -148 |
| Bank balances and other short-term funds abroad (excluding official |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| reserves) ......... | 401 | -1,604 | -621 | -259 | $+206$ | - 5 | -437 |
| Other capital movements in short-term forms | 797 | $+203$ | $+14$ | $+42$ | -508 | $+551$ | 1 $+\quad 42$ |
| Net capital movements ... | 456 | + 856 | - 11 | $+352$ | $+353$ | $+535$ | -242 |

Capital movements in long-term forms led to an inflow of $\$ 153$ million compared to a small $\$ 11 \mathrm{million}$ outflow in the second quarter. There was a change of $\$ 941 \mathrm{million}$ in short-term capital movements to produce an outflow of $\$ 395 \mathrm{million}$ following an inflow of $\$ 535$ million in the previous quarter. The continued strength of the current account, particularly the merchandise trade sectur more than offset the net capital outflow to produce an increase in Canada's net official monetary assets totalling $\$ 226$ million in the quarter under review.

Sales of new Canadian issues to non-residents at $\$ 304$ million, up almost 7100 million from the second quarter, were again a major source of net inflows. Sharply reduced outflows were recorded for the retirement of Canadian securities following the increase in the second quarter occasioned

B ALANCE OF P AYMENTS (concluded)
by the advanced redemption by the Canadian goverment of some Italian debt. Among changes which had a negative effect on the inflow balance were a swing of about $\$ 100$ million in the balance from trading in outstanding foreign securities to a net outflow of $\$ 20$ million and a $\$ 45 \mathrm{million}$ decrease in the inflow for direct investment in Canadian concerns to $\$ 110$ million.

The net outflow of $\$ 395$ million arising from capital movements in short-term forms in the third quarter resulted in a swing of $\$ 941$ million from the second quarter inflow and represented a return to the direction which had become normal in recent quarters for the aggregate. The most prominent transaction was an increase in the outflow bolstering foreign currency holdings abroad by $\$ 437$ million. This movement was augmented by drops in the inflows recorded for foreign investment in Canadian finance company paper and "other short-term capital transactions" and a swing of $\$ 114$ million in transactions associated with other Canadian finance company obligations as non-resident disinvestment led to net outflows of $\$ 40$ million.
PRICES
Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Citieq, November 1970 - Advance information
In November, consumer price indexes declined (from October) in three cities and city-combinations and increased in seven others. Food index movements ranged from a decrease of $1.4 \%$ in Winnipeg to an advance of $1.3 \%$ in vancouver. Movements were mixed in the housing and the clothing components. Transportation indexes rose in all cities largely as a result of higher automobile prices with 1971 model introductions (after adjustement for quality changes). Health and personal care indexes declined in six cities, rose in one and remained unchanged in three others. Increased prices for sporting goods advanced the recreation and reading indexes in all cities; tobacco and alcohol components were virtually unchanged from October.
$\frac{\text { Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities*of Canada }}{(\text { November } 1970}$

|  | All-Items |  | Group Indexes - November 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 1970 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | Food | Hous - sing** | Clothing | Trans-portation | Health Personal Care | Recreation \& Reading | Tobacco and Alcohol |
| St. John's | 121.0 | 121.2 | 117.2 | 116.0 | 131.1 | 116.7 | 135.4 | 117.2 | 143.9 |
| Halifax | 124.8 | 124.3 | 127.6 | 119.4 | 126.1 | 119.8 | 144.0 | 131.2 | 127.6 |
| Saint John | 123.9 | 123.4 | 128.7 | 116.4 | 128.7 | 121.1 | 136.1 | 131.0 | 126.3 |
| Montreal | 124.1 | 123.6 | 123.3 | 117.6 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 133.0 | 140.4 | 128.2 |
| Ottawa | 127.6 | 127.5 | 127.2 | 121.7 | 131.9 | 126.7 | 142.4 | 136.9 | 131.9 |
| Toronto | 127.3 | 127.1 | 126.2 | 121.6 | 131.2 | 132.1 | 141.2 | 129.1 | 130.2 |
| Winnipeg . | 126.9 | 127.1 | 127.5 | 116.5 | 135.6 | 129.9 | 148.4 | 136.5 | 128.6 |
| SaskatoonRegina .... | 121.8 | 122.1 | 126.6 | 114.3 | 129.2 | 117.7 | 128.5 | 130.7 | 122.1 |
| Edmonton- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calgary ... | 126.1 | 125.7 | 129.8 | 119.4 | 128.0 | 122.2 | 145.2 | 135.7 | 124.1 |
| Vancouver | 123.9 | 123.3 | 128.2 | 118.6 | 128.7 | 123.7 | 135.4 | 125.2 | 113.4 |

[^0]St.John's
The St. John's consumer price index declined by $0.2 \%$ in November but was $0.8 \%$ higher than a year earlier. A decline of $0.8 \%$ in the food index in the latest month reflected lower prices for most pork cuts, poultry and fresh vegetables. The housing component declined by $0.3 \%$ on rent reductions; an increase of $0.5 \%$ in the clothing index reflected higher prices for men's overcoats and shoes, and women's winter coats and dresses. The transportation index was up $0.3 \%$ on higher prices for new 1971 cars. The recreation and reading index rose by $0.3 \%$ (increased prices for camera film and sporting goods), remaining components registered little or no movement since October.

## Halifax

The all-items index increased by $0.4 \%$ from October to 124.8 , and was 2.3\% above the November 1969 level. The food index rose $0.2 \%$ largely on higher quotations for some beef cuts, chicken, oranges, apples and tomatoes. The housing component moved up by $0.4 \%$ with increases in fuel oil and some home furnishing items. The clothing index was up $0.6 \%$ as prices for footwear, men's suits and overcoats, and boys' parkas moved higher. The transportation index was up $0.7 \%$; the recreation and reading component moved up by $0.2 \%$ on higher prices for camera film, skates and hockey sticks. Indexes for health and personal care and for tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

## Saint John

The consumer price index for Saint John rose by $0.4 \%$ in October to give an increase of $2.0 \%$ on the level of a year previous. Higher prices for round steak, pork chops, poultry, eggs, butter and some fresh produce contributed to the month's advance of $0.5 \%$ in the food index. The housing index increased by $0.6 \%$ on higher rents and fuel oil prices; the transportation index moved up by $0.2 \%$. The remaining components were virtually unchanged.

## Montreal

Increased food prices were chiefly responsible for a $0.4 \%$ rise to 124.1 in the Montreal consumer price index; compared with November 1969, it was $1.1 \%$ higher. The food index advanced by $1.1 \%$ in November on higher prices for some beef and pork cuts, chicken, sugar, infants' food, and some fresh produce items. Higher fuel oil and home furnishings prices contributed to a rise of $0.3 \%$ in the housing index; the transportation index moved up by $0.2 \%$. The indexes for clothing and for health and personal care each dipped by $0.2 \%$. In clothing, lower prices were recorded for women's and girls' coats, women's hosiery and boys' trousers; some pharmaceutical and toiletry items declined in price. The remaining components registered little or no movement.

## Ottawa

Despite lower food prices, the ottawa consumer price index increased by $0.1 \%$ in November; it was $1.8 \%$ higher than a year ago. A November decline of $0.4 \%$ in the food index reflected lower quotations for most meats, chicken, eggs, sugar, and fresh fruit. The housing component moved up by $0.3 \%$ with rent increases; a $0.4 \%$ rise in the clothing index resulted from higher prices for men's suits and overcoats, women's winter coats and dresses, and boy's parkas. The transportation index advanced by $0.8 \%$. In the tobacco and alcohol component, a decline of $0.2 \%$ reflected marginally lower prices for cigarettes. The health and personal care index dipped by $0.1 \%$; the recreation and reading component crept up by a similar amount.

## Toronto

The all-items index moved up by $0.2 \%$ in November and was $1.0 \%$ higher than a year ago. The food index rose $0.3 \%$ in November on higher quotations for some beef cuts, turkey, oranges and most fresh vegetables. Higher prices for men's suits, shirts, overcoats and boy's parkas contributed to an increase of $0.2 \%$ in the clothing component; the transportation index was up $0.5 \%$. The recreation and reading index advanced by $1.0 \%$ in response to increased motion picture admissions and higher prices for sports equipment; the health and personal care component declined by $0.6 \%$ on lower prices for some drugs and toiletries. The housing and the tobacco and alcohol indexes each edged down by $0.1 \%$.
Winnipeg
Markedly lower food prices were chiefly responsible for a $0.2 \%$ decline to 126.9 in the Winnipeg consumer price index; it was $1.2 \%$ above the level of a year ago. Lower quotations for meat, bread, cereal products, eggs, butter, and most fresh produce items contributed to a decrease of 1.4\% in the food index. A rise of $0.3 \%$ in the housing index reflected higher rents and increased furniture prices. The clothing component rose by $0.4 \%$ partly in response to higher prices for men's overcoats, boys' shirts, children's footwear and cotton piece goods. The transportation index increased by $0.8 \%$. An increase of $0.5 \%$ in the recreation and reading component was attributable to higher cinema admission charges and increased prices for sports equipment. The components for health and personal care and for tobacco and alcohol each dipped by $0.1 \%$.

## Saskatoun-Regina

The all-items index declined by $0.2 \%$ in November; it increased by only $0.4 \%$ in the 12 -month period. The food index decreased by $1.3 \%$ in November with lower prices for beef and pork cuts, chicken, cereal products, sugar, butter, eggs and many fresh produce items. Increased prices for men's overcoats and underwear, women's shoes and infants' overalls contributed to a $0.5 \%$ rise in the clothing component. The transportation index increased by $0.6 \%$; the recreation and reading component by $0.8 \%$ as a result of increased prices for camera film, bicycles and sporting goods. The remaining components were unchanged.

## Edmonton-Calgary

The consumer price index for Edmonton-Calgary increased by $0.3 \%$ in November to reach a level $2.4 \%$ higher than a year previous. Higher quotations in November for many beef and pork items, poultry, bakery and cereal products, tomatoes and celery were principal factors in a 0.5\% increase in the food index. An increase of un upward movement of $0.2 \%$ in the housing component was attributable to higher rents and increased prices for many items of hardware. The transportation index advanced by $0.6 \%$; a rise of $0.5 \%$ in the recreation and reading component was attributable to increased prices for sports equipment and higher cinema admission rates in Calgary. The remaining indexes registered little or no movement.

Vancouver
The all-items index rose by $0.5 \%$ in the latest month and stood $3.2 \%$ above its level of a year ago. The food index advanced by $1.3 \%$ in November on increased quotations for most beef cuts, turkey, bakery and cereal products, sugar and fresh produce. Higher rents contributed to a $0.3 \%$ rise in the housing component; the clothing index moved up by $0.2 \%$
en ifcreased prices tor men's suits and hats, women's hosiery and rayon piece goods. The transportation component advanced $0.7 \%$. The recreation and reading index rose $0.3 \%$ on increased motion picture admission prices. The components for health and personal care and for tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

Regional consumer price index point changes, October and November compared were as follows: Vancouver, $+0.6 \%$ to 123.9 ; Halifax, $+0.5 \%$ to 124.8; Saint John, to. $5 \%$ to 123.9; Montreal, to. $5 \%$ to 124.1 ; EdmontonCalgary, $+0.4 \%$ to 126.1 ; Toronto, $+0.2 \%$ to 127.3 ; Ottawa, $+0.1 \%$ to 127.6 ; St. John's, $-0.2 \%$ to 121.0 ; Winnipeg, $-0.2 \%$ to 126.9 ; Saskatoon-Regina, -0.3\% to 121.8 .

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

## REALDOMESさIC P O O DUCT

Real Donestic Product, October 1970-Advance Information
The seasonally adjusted index of real domestic product edged up $0.3 \%$ to 158.3 in October, after registering almost no change in September. The small October gain came entirely from the goods-producing industries as the service-producing industries reported a decline.

The output of the goods-producing industries increased by $1.5 \%$ in October following a substantial recovery in August and a fractional decrease in September.

Continuing upward movements in agriculture and construction accounted for most of the October strength. Large increases in livestock production as well as a continued rise in accrued income from sales by the Canadian Wheat Board accounted for the increase in agriculture. In the construction industry, residential construction advanced sharply, especially multiple dwellings, reflecting the effects of governmentinitiated housing programs.

The continuing decline in manufacturing output was largely attributable to the strike-affected motor vehicle industry and its suppliers, particularly iron and steel mills.

Among the service-producing industries, all groups recorded declines in October except community and business services and public administration and defence.

Trade fell for the second consecutive month from the high level in August. The decline in retail store sales was widespread, with motor vehicle dealer sales showing the most substantial drop due largely to the effects of the strike in the auto industry. Department stores and used car dealers, on the other hand, showed sizable increases.

Output in the transportation, storage and communication industries was also down significantly from the high level in September, due mainly to declines in air and railway transport.

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

## Indexes of Real Domestic Product.

(1961/100)

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1361 \\ \text { Industry } \\ \text { Weights } \\ \text { (G.D.P.) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Without seasonal adjustment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { months } \\ & 1969 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { months } \\ & 1970 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \% change based on weighted indexes |
| Real Domestic Product | 100.000 | 152.4 | 156.8 | 2.9 |
| Agriculture | 4.557 | 157.7 | 145.0 | -8.1 |
| Foreatry | 1.257 | 138.8 | 140.6 | 1.3 |
| Fishing and trapping | . 262 | 108.2 | 109.3 | 1.0 |
| Mines (incl. milling), quarries and ofl wells. | 4.298 | 147.9 | 171.1 | 15.7 |
| Manufacturing ..................................... | 24.741 | 168.1 | 167.0 | - 0.7 |
| Nun-durables ................................... | 13.608 | 151.6 | 153.5 | 1.3 |
| Durables ......................................... | 11.133 | 188.2 | 183.5 | - 2.5 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities...... | 2.812 | 185.9 | 202.2 | 8.8 |
| Construction .................................... | 5.840 | 154.9 | 144.7 | - 6.6 |
| Transportation, storage and communication .... | 9.985 | 155.8 | 167.3 | 7.4 |
| Transportation ................................. | 7.039 | 157.6 | 168.3 | 6.8 |
| Storage ..................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 363 | 112.7 | 126.7 | 12.4 |
| Trate .............................................. | 12. 721 | 141.8 | 145.8 | 2.8 |
| Wholesale ...................................... | 4.788 | 145.1 | 155.3 | 7.0 |
| Retril ........................................... | 7.933 | 139.8 | 140.1 | 0.2 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ............ | 12.013 | 136.2 | 143.1 | 5.1 |
| Communty, business and personal services .... | 13.789 | 155.8 | 167.0 | 7.2 |
| Public administration and defence ............. | 7.725 | 122.6 | 127.3 | 3.8 |
| Special Industry Indexes |  |  |  |  |
| Real Domestic Product less egriculture ........ | 95.443 | 152.1 | 157.3 | 3.4 |
| Goodsmproducing industries ...................... | 43.767 | 163.2 | 163.3 | 0.1 |
| Coods-producing industries less agriculture.. | 39.210 | 163.9 | 165.4 | 0.9 |
| Service-producing industries .................. | 56.233 | 143.9 | 151.7 | 5.4 |
| Commercial industries ............................ | 84.355 | 153.8 | 157.0 | 2.1 |
| Comercial industries less egriculture ....... | 79.798 | 153.6 | 157.7 | 2.7 |
| Non-commercial industries ...................... | 15.645 | 144.3 | 155.4 | 7.7 |
| Index of Industrial Production ............... | 31.851 | 166.9 | 170.7 | 2.3 |


| 1961 |
| :---: |
| Percentage |
| Weights |




| 4.557 | 132.7 | 141.1 | 155.9 | 10.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.257 | 129.8 | 134.1 | 138.7 | 3.4 |
| 262 | 119.5 | 95.2 | 123.2 | 29.4 |
| 4.298 | 174.6 | 178.2 | 176.3 | -1.1 |
| 24.741 | 166.5 | 162.9 | 162.3 | -0.4 |
| 13.608 | 151.8 | 152.0 | 154.4 | 1.6 |
| 11.133 | 184.4 | 176.2 | 172.1 | -2.3 |
| 5.840 | 143.3 | 146.5 | 153.3 | 4.6 |
| 2.812 | 21)5.9 | 208. ${ }^{4}$ | 211.4 | 1.4 |
| 9.985 | 165.6 | 164.4 | 167.3 | -1.2 |
| 7.039 | 164.3 | 169.2 | 166.8 | -1.4 |
| 423 | 344.6 | 344.0 | 317.6 | -7.7 |
| 2.969 | 157.4 | 169.8 | 166.9 | -1.7 |
| . 097 | 163.1 | 161.4 | 165.4 | 2.2 |
| 348 | 97.7 | 103.7 | 103.2 | -0.5 |
| 475 | 249.8 | 258.4 | 258.9 | 0.2 |
| 363 | 137.8 | 133.0 | 131.5 | -1.1 |
| . 273 | 137.3 | 131.2 | 130.9 | .0.2 |
| 2.583 | 173.3 | 174.9 | 173.8 | -0.6 |
| 12.721 | .159 .0 | 153.9 | 150.3 | -2.3 |
| 4.788 | 181.8 | 160.3 | 159.1 | -0.7 |
| 3.449 | 183.2 | 153.5 | 153.8 | 0.2 |
| 7.933 | 145.2 | 150.0 | 145.0 | -3.3 |
| 1. 530 | 140.9 | 141.8 | 138.0 | -2.7 |
| 1. 160 | 156.7 | 157.4 | 161.5 | 2.6 |
| . 232 | 129.4 | 128.6 | 123.5 | -4.0 |
| .300 | 136.5 | 147.0 | 138.2 | -6.0 |
| .918 | 161.7 | 175.8 | 159.6 | -9.2 |
| .503 | 120.6 | 129.3 | 123.4 | -4.6 |
| .118 | 106.7 | 130.8 | 125.0 | -4.4 |
| . 164 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 129.9 | 2.7 |
| .336 | 131.4 | 140.3 | 139.6 | -0.5 |
| . 341 | 167.0 | 167.5 | 170.1 | 1.6 |
| 12.013 | 143.9 | 144.2 | 144.1 | -0.1 |
| 13. 789 | 167.9 | 168.7 | 169.9 | 0.7 |
| 3.527 | 226.8 | 229.3 | 231.8 | 1.1 |
| 3. 563 | 147.9 | 147.6 | 148.5 | 0.6 |
| .389 | 172.4 | 170.5 | 162.2 | -4.9 |
| 1. 643 | 164.7 | 162.8 | 166.8 | 2.5 |
| 3.623 | 127.6 | 129.6 | 129.2 | -0.3 |
| 2.326 | 131.6 | 134.2 | 133.9 | $-0.2$ |
| 7.725 | 127.6 | 128.5 | 129.0 | 0.4 |

## Special industry indexee

| Real Dometic Product lesa egriculture | 95.443 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Goode-producing induntriea | 43.767 |
| Goode-producing induntriee lees agricu | 39.210 |
| Service-producins induntrien | 56.233 |
| Commercial Induatries | 84.355 |
| Commercial induetries lese agriculture | 79.798 |
| Non-commerciel Industrion | 15.645 |

158.6
161.6
164.0
154.7
157.7
158.7
157.8
169.0

| 154.3 | 0.1 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 164.1 | 1.5 |
| 165.0 | 0.6 |
| 153.9 | -0.5 |
| 158.2 | 0.3 |
| 158.4 | -0.2 |
| 158.9 | 0.7 |
| 11.8 .6 | 0.2 |

```
Weekly Carloadings, Period ended December 7, 1970-Published only in
the DBS Daily and Weekly
    Loadings of revenue freight on railways in Canada declined \(0.9 \%\) to
74,664 cars during the week ended December 7, from 75,330 cars in the
comparable 1969 period. Eastern carloadings declined \(6.1 \%\) to 44,097
cars, while loadings west of the Lakehead rose \(7.7 \%\) to 30,567 .
    Year-to-date loadings were up \(6.4 \%\) to \(3,644,503\) cars from \(3,425,054\)
in the same period of 1969. Western loadings were up by \(10.3 \%\) at
\(1,435,836\) while eastern loadings rose by \(4.0 \%\) to \(2,208,667\) cars.
```

Railway Carloadings of Revenue Freight in Canada

|  | Year | East | West | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7-day Period |  |  |  |  |
| ending December 7 |  |  |  |  |
| All traffic - cars | 1970 | 44,097 | 30,567 | 74,664 |
| All traffic - cars | 1969 | 46,957 | 28,373 | 75,330* |
| All traffic - tons | 1970 | 2,312,600 | 1,637,982 | 3,950,582 |
| Piggyback traffic - cars | 1970 | 2,777 | 1,537 | 4,314 |
| Piggyback traffic - tons | 1970 | 53,773 | 32,340 | 86,113 |
| Year-to-Date |  |  |  |  |
| All traffic - cars | 1970 | 2,208,667 | 1,435,836 | 3,644,503 |
| All traffic - cars | 1969 | 2,123,474 | 1,301,580 | 3,425,054* |
| All traffic - tons | 1970 | 120,115,481 | 75,146,354 | 195,261,835 |
| Piggyback traffic - cars | 1970 | 133,115 | 70,506 | 203,621 |
| Piggyback traffic - tons | 1970 | 2,498,368 | 1,457,919 | 3,956,287 |

* Revised

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

ENERGY

Gas Utilities (Sales of Natural Gas), October 1970 - Advance information
Distribution companies sold 69.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas to Canadian consumers in October. The comparable 1969 figure was 63.3 billion cubic feet. Exports for the month were 61.7 billion cubic feet compared with 61.5 billion in 1969.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Gas Utilities (55-002, 20¢ / $\$ 2.00$ ) .

LABOUR

Local Government Employment, July-September 1970, (72-009, 50c/\$2.00)
There were 147,791 employees in general services of urban municipal-
ities with populations over 10,000 at the end of September. The payrolls reported by these municipalities amounted to $\$ 272,509,000$ during the second quarter of 1970.

L A B OUR (continued)
Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, October 1970 - Advance information

The advance unadjusted estimate of employees in non-agricultural industries decreased slightly from September to October 1970, but was still higher than in October 1969. Decreases occurred in mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing, and public administration and defence. All other industry divisions recorded gains. All provinces showed lower employment this month except Nova Scotia where there was an increase.

Seasonally-adjusted, the October advance estimate of non-agricultural employment dropped slightly from its September level. Decreases in manufacturing and trade offset gains in other industry divisions. Employment declined in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Alberta, and British Columbia where it increased.

There were an estimated $6,792,800$ employees in non-agricultural industries in the last week of September. This was $1.1 \%$ or 75,000 employees more than in August. Increases were recorded in transportation, in communication and other utilities, in trade, and in community, business and personal services. The gain in community, business and personal services resulted mainly from an increase in education since vacationing teachers were not counted as employed in the summer months. Other industry divisions reported declines. Most provinces recorded higher employment; Nova Scotia and Alberta reported decreases and Saskatchewan remained unchanged.

Employment was $1.4 \%$ ( 90,600 employees) larger than in September 1969. This gain was mainly the result of a $4.6 \%$ increase ( 84,300 employees) in comminty, business and personal services. With the exception of forestry, manufacturing, and construction which recorded decreases, all other industry divisions showed gains. The decline in manufacturing was largely due to the industrial dispute in motor vehicle manufacturing. Employment was higher in most provinces, but decreases occurred in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Seasonally-adjusted, the September estimate of non-agricultural employment rose $1.4 \%$ ( 98,000 employees) from August 1970. Increases occurred in all industry divisions except forestry, mines, quarries and 011 wells, manufacturing, and finance, insurance and real estate. As above, teachers helped produced the largest gain, $6.1 \%$ or $109,700 \mathrm{employees}$, in community, business and personal services. Higher employment was recorded in all provinces except Newfoundland which showed a decrease and Manitoba which remained unchanged.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry (72-008, 10c//\$1.00).
(see table on next page)

|  | Seasonal | djusted |  | Unadjust |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. /70(a) | Sept. / D(p) | Oct. $170(\mathrm{a})$ | Sept. $170(\mathrm{p}$ ) | Uct. 169 | Sept. 169 |
|  |  |  |  | nds |  |  |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forestry .................. | .. | 62.0 | - | 74.2 | 77.5 | 80.3 |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 130.3 | 130.0 | 129.9 | 130.5 | 113.6 | 114.2 |
| Manufacturing ............ | 1,647.5 | 1,658.3 | 1,668.6 | 1,690.8 | 1,722.2 | 1,722.7 |
| Non-durables | 870.5 | 872.3 | 881.2 | 895.3 | 892.8 | 902.0 |
| Durables ... | 774.5 | 786.6 | 787.4 | 795.5 | 829.4 | 820.7 |
| Construction ............. | 374.6 | 366.0 | 414.3 | 412.9 | 428.3 | 432.0 |
| Transportation, commicat and other utilities .... |  | 672.8 |  | 694.7 | 672.5 | 685.7 |
| Trade ..................... | 1,091.1 | 1,097.9 | 1,104.4 | 1,100.3 | 1,104.9 | 1,093.4 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ............. | 306.0 | 305.6 | 306.0 | 305.1 | 302.8 | 301.3 |
| Community, business and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| personal services ... | 1,916.6 | 1,911.4 | 1,925.1 | 1,914.2 | 1,830.8 | 1,829.9 |
| Non-commercial sector(1) | 1,193.3 | 1,194.7 | 1,200.8 | 1,180.1 | 1,116.4 | 1,109.9 |
| Commercial sector(2) ... | 719.9 | 718.5 | 724.3 | 734.0 | 714.4 | 720.0 |
| Public administration and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| defence (3) .............. | 454.3 | 452.2 | 453.6 | 463.1 | 427.1 | 433.6 |
| Grand Total .. | 6,635.3 | 6,644.9 | 6.748 .4 | 6,792.8 | 6,685.8 | 6,702.2 |
| Grand Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 101.5 | 99.3 | 107.3 | 108.5 | 101.4 | 106.6 |
| Prince Edward Island ..... | 21.5 | 23.5 | 23.2 | 25.1 | 28.2 | 25.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 203.4 | 201.5 | 207.9 | 206.7 | 205.8 | 203.9 |
| New Brunswick | 159.8 | 161.4 | 163.4 | 167.9 | 161.7 | 164.2 |
| Québec | 1,802.0 | 1,807.8 | 1,842.3 | 1,855.2 | 1,813.6 | 1,821.1 |
| Ontario .................... | 2,709.6 | 2,718.5 | 2,743.2 | 2,157.0 | 2,711.3 | 2,697.8 |
| Manitobs .................. | 297.9 | 299.7 | 304.8 | 308.5 | 304.1 | 309.2 |
| Saskatchewan .............. | 187.1 | 188.3 | 192.6 | 193.0 | 199.5 | 201.2 |
| Alberta | 478.8 | 471.0 | 480.6 | 478.7 | 469.5 | 472.0 |
| British Columbia ......... | 661.5 | 656.9 | 669.2 | 671.6 | 672.0 | 678.4 |

Estimates may not add to totals because of rounding. Data for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon and
for fishing trapping are included in the Canada total.
.. 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.
(3) Excludes non-civilian employees.
(a) Advance figures.
(p) Preliminary figures.

SOURCE Employment Section, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry.

Motor vehicle registrations in effect on September 30 increased to $7,788,600$ in 1970 from 7,532,000 in 1969. Registrations appear to have dropped $15.96 \%$ in Nova Scotia, but much of the apparent change may be due to revised methods of licensing in that province. Saskatchewan was the only other province reporting a decline ( $1.34 \%$ ).

Registration data for the whole year will be contained in the DBS publication Motor Vehicle -- Part III -- Registrations (53-219, 50c).
$\frac{\text { Motor Vehicle Registrations }}{\text { Preliminary }}$

| Province | 1969 | 1970 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1970 - Advance information
Department stores sold $\$ 206,292,000$ worth of goods during October, an increase of $6.1 \%$ from $\$ 245,230,000$ in October 1969.

Sales increased in 32 departments and fell in 6 . Highest increases were in smallwares and notions ( $18.6 \%$ ), followed by lamps, pictures, mirrors and all other home furnishings ( $16.0 \%$ ) and women's and misses' spartwear ( $15.4 \%$ ). Provinces showing the largest growth were New Brunswick ( $17.9 \%$ ) and Newfoundland ( $16.9 \%$ ).

Declines were sharpest in furs (18.4\%) and millinery ( $16.4 \%$ ) and provincially in Saskatchewan (5.0\%) and Manitoba (0.1\%).

The selling value of stocks held in October was $\$ 835,969,000,2.5 \%$ more than in October 1969. Inventory increases were led by gasoline, oil, auto accessories, repairs and supplies ( $19.2 \%$ ) and plumbing, heating and building materials ( $18.6 \%$ ). Sharpest declines were reported in millinery ( $20.1 \%$ ) and furs ( $18.1 \%$ ).

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

Chain Store Sales and Stocks, October 1970 (63-001, 10c/\$1.00)
Chain store sales increased to $\$ 942,218,000$ during October, $7.6 \%$ more than in October 1969. The largest growth occurred in service stations and garages ( $40.1 \%$ ), followed by men's clothing stores (24.1\%) and the all other stores group ( $12.4 \%$ ). Sales declines were greatest in general merchandise stores ( $13.0 \%$ ) and "all other food stores" ( $10.2 \%$ ).

In October, stocks (at cost) were valued at $\$ 1,440,967,000$, an increase of $8.2 \%$ from October 1969. The largest increases were registered in men's clothing stores (48.2\%) and shoe stores (17.9\%). The only decline occurred in furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores ( $14.1 \%$ ).

Sales estimates have been adjusted on the basis of the 1966 Census of Merchandising results. The revised monthly estimates for 1970 will be published as a supplement in the December issue of Retail Trade, catalogue number 63-005.

Wholesale Trade, October 1970 (63-008, \$1.00 a year)
Canadian wholesale sales decreased by $2.8 \%$ in October to $\$ 1,638,073,000$ from $\$ 1,684,426,000$ in October 1969. Farm machinery dealers reported the lowest drop ( $33.7 \%$ ). In the January-October period, however, sales were $3.4 \%$ higher $(\$ 15,618,210,000$ compared to $\$ 15,101,816,000$ year earlier). The highest increase was one of $53.3 \%$ in grain.

Recail Trade, October 1970 - Advance information
Retail sales increased by $1.6 \%$ to $\$ 2,456,772,000$ in October 1970 from October 1969. The sharpest increases occurred in sales of grocery and combination store ( $7.5 \%$ ) and general stores ( $7.1 \%$ ) and in the provinces of New Brunswick ( $8.1 \%$ ) and Nova Scotia (6.3\%).

Motor vehicle dealers reported the largest decreases (11.5\%) followed by general merchandise stores (9.8\%) and family clothing stores (2.4\%). Provincially, the largest decline was in Quebec ( $0.6 \%$ ).

October was the twelfth successive month in which automotive dealers' sales declined compared with the same month of the previous year. Previous feclines were: November 6.4\%; December 1.5\%; January 9.5\%; February 18.5\%; March 13.7\%; April 10.5\%; May 9.8\%; June 4. $2 \%$; July $4.0 \%$; August $9.6 \%$; September $12.7 \%$. The overall decrease for the period November 1969 to October 1970 from the corresponding period of the previous year was -9.4\%.

These sales estimates have been adjusted on the basis of the 1966 Census of Merchandising results. The revised monthly estimates for 1970 will be published as a supplement in the December issue of Retail Trade (63-005, 30c/\$3.00).
(see table on next page)

Canada
October 1970

| Kind of business | Chain store sales | Independent <br> store <br> sales | All storea |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Salea | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 1970 \\ & \hline \text { October } 1969 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | \$'000 |  | \% |
| Grocery and combination tores ..... | 312,705 | 298,662 | 611,367 | $+7.5$ |
| All other food tores ......... | 4,367 | 51,174 | 55,540 | + 0.9 |
| Department stores. | 260,292 | - | 260,292 | + 6.1 |
| General merchandise stores | 56,731 | 22,103 | 78,834 | - 9.8 |
| General stores.. | 8,878 | 50,528 | 59,406 | + 7.1 |
| Varlety stores | 40,682 | 6,745 | 47,427 | + 4.7 |
| Motor vehicle dealers | 5,846 | 379,229 | 385,075 | -11.5 |
| Service stations and garages ....... | 10,628 | 183,984 | 194,612 | + 1.3 |
| Men's clothing stores ........ | 5,781 | 30,605 | 36,386 | + 2.2 |
| Women's clothing stores ............ | 16,059 | 29,700 | 45,759 | + 1.8 |
| Family clothing stores .............. | 10,218 | 25,775 | 35,994 | - 2.4 |
| Shoe stores ................................ | 13,595 | 17,544 | 31,139 | + 2.0 |
| Hardware stores ...................... | 6,697 | 32,502 | 39,199 | +6.1 |
| Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores | 14.270 | 63,684 | 77,955 | + 2.8 |
| Fuel dealers | 8,448 | 31,903 | 40,351 | - 1.7 |
| Drug stores | 11,140 | 61,253 | 72,393 | + 7.0 |
| Jewellery stores | 5,382 | 9,782 | 15,164 | + 6.1 |
| All other stores | 150,499 | 219,380 | 369,879 | + 5.5 |
| Total, all stores | 942,218 | 1,514,553 | $2,456,772$ | $+1.6$ |

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

(1) Include Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TRAFEICACCIDENTS

## Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, August 1970 - Amending Release of December 9 for British Columbia and Canada

The following table gives the traffic accident figures for British Colmbia, which were not available at the time of the report in the Daily December 9 . The estimates provided in that report for British Columbia and the Canada totals should now be revised according to this table.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Victims, and Value of Property Damage for August 1970

## British Columbia

Canada

| Fatal Accidents ............... | 51 | 477 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Injury Accidents | 1,165 | 11, 174 |
| Property Damage | 2,659 | 25,725 |
| Total | 3,875 | 37,376 |
| Victims Killed | 65 | 606 |
| Victims Injured | 1,954 | 17,654 |
| Value of Property Damage ..... <br> (\$thousands) | 3,373 | 29,548 |

## HOTELS

Hotels 1968 - Advance information
In $1968,4,767$ hotels reported receipts totalling $\$ 955,861,000$, an increase of $7.6 \%$ compared to $\$ 888,227,000$ in 1967. Sales of beer, wine and liquor amounted to $\$ 443,470,000$, accounting for $46.4 \%$ of total revenue. In order of importance, receipts from other sources were: receipts from room rentals, $\$ 240,169,000$ ( $25.1 \%$ of total receipts); from meals, $\$ 208,187,000(21.8 \%)$; all other sources, $\$ 64,034,000(6.7 \%)$.

Salaries and wages amounted to $\$ 246,464,000$, a rise of $9.3 \%$ compared to $\$ 225,528,000$ registered in 1967.

Of 4,767 hotels, 4,006 were open a full year. The breakdown of the remaining 761 was: 336 non-licensed but open a full year; 168 seasonal and 1icensed, and the other 257 seasonal non-licensed. Further Information will be contained in the DBS publication Hotels, 1968 ( $63-204,50 c$.).

MIN ING

Copper and Nickel Production, October 1970 (26-003, 10c/\$1.00)
October production of primary copper jumped to 59,099 tons from 34,715 in October 1969. This brought the year-to-date total to 557,963 tons compared with 465,812 in the same period of 1969 .

Nickel production in October increased to 26,998 tons from 5,574 in October 1969, bringing the year-to-date total to 253,104 tons ( 179,214 tons in 1969).

Steel Ingots, Week ended December 19, 1970-Advance information
Steel ingot production for the week ended December 191970 totalled 231,484 tons, virtually the same as 231,135 tons in the preceding week. The comparabje week's total in 1969 was 237,282 tons. The index of procuction based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 tons equalling 100 was 241 in the current week, 240 a week eavlier and 247 one year ago.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, Oclober 1970 - Advance information

Manufacturers' shipments were established at $\$ 3,941.5$ million in October. This was $1.8 \%$ below the revised September estimate of $\$ 4.014 .4$ million and $3.8 \%$ below the $\$ 4,098.5 \mathrm{million}$ estimated for October 1969. Shipments during the first ten months of 1970 were estimated at $\$ 37,807.2$ million, $0.8 \%$ higher than the $\$ 37,524.7$ million estimated for the same period in 1969. The seasonally adjusted shipment estimate in october, was $\$ 3,719.3$ million, $1.7 \%$ lower than the revised September estimate of $\$ 3,783.9$ million. This more-than-seasonal decrease resulted primarily from the continuing strikes in the automobile and automohile parts and accessories industries.

Total inventory owned by manuEacturers was estimated at \$7,888.6 million in October, slightly down from the revised September ustimate but $3.6 \%$ higher than the October 1969 estimate of $\$ 7,616.9$ million. Total inventory held slipped to $\$ 8,448.6$ million from the revised Sept ember estimate of $\$ 8,450.5 \mathrm{million} ;$ gonds in process decreased 1.0 while raw materials and finished products both increased slighli. The seasonally adjusted estimate of total inventory held alsu increased slightly to $\$ 8,515.4$ million in October from the $\$ 8,499.6$-1:illion revised September estimate. The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned tu shipments was 2.13 in October and 2.10 revised fur September. The seasonally adjusted ratio of finished peoducts to shipments was 0.77 in October compared with the revised figure of 0.75 Eor September.

New orders in Uctober were estimated at $\$ 3,894.5$ million. This was $1.1 \%$ below the revised September estimate of $\$ 3,937.8 \mathrm{million}$ and $3.6 \%$ lower than the October 1969 estimate of $\$ 4,038.9$ million. The unfilled orders were estimated to be $\$ 4,296.4$ million in Octuber, $1.1 \%$ smaller than the revised $\$ 4,343.4$ million September value but $1,8 \%$ larger than the October 1969 estimate of $\$ 4,221.8$ million. Seasonally adjusted, new orders were estimated at $\$ 3,706.5$ million, $1.3 \%$ beluw the revised September value of $\$ 3,754.1$ million. Unfilled urders, seasomally adjusted, ducreased to $\$ 4,362.0$ million in Oetober, 0.3 below the revised September estimate of $\$ 4,374.8$ million.

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not Adj } \\ \hline \text { October } 1970 \\ \text { Preliminary } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | usted for September Revised | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug Vart } \\ 1970 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1969 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (\$ millions) |  |  |  |
| Shipments - Total | 3,941.5 | 4,014.4 | 3,549.7 | 4,098.5 |
| New orders - Total | 3,894.5 | 3,937.9 | 3,596.6 | 4,038.9 |
| - Non-durable | 2,145.6 | 2,169.2 | 1,978.7 | 2,176.7 |
| - Durable | 1,748.9 | 1,768.6 | 1,617.7 | 1,862.3 |
| Unfilled orders |  |  |  |  |
| - Total | 4,296.4 | 4,343.4 | 4,420.0 | 4,221.8 |
| - Non-durable | 577.1 | 590.9 | 569.1 | 594.5 |
| - Durable | 3,719.3 | 3,752.5 | 3,850.8 | 3,627.4 |
| Inventory owned |  |  |  |  |
| - Total | 7,888.6 | 7,897.8 | 7,936.7 | 7,616.9 |
| Inventory held - Tutal | 8,448.6 | 8,450.5 | 8,473.8 | 8,117.2 |
| Raw materials | 3,267.2 | 3,254.4 | 3,255.0 | 3,201.2 |
| Goods in process | 2,376.7 | 2,399.5 | 2,367.9 | 2,267.6 |
| Finished Products ... | 2,804.7 | 2,796.6 | 2,850.9 | 2,648.4 |


| Shipments - Total | 3,719.3 | 3,783.9 | 3,855.4 | 3,786. 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New orders - Total | 3,706.5 | 3,754.1 | 3,883.4 | 3,760.6 |
| Non-durable | 2,015.0 | 2,039.8 | 2,001.0 | 2,021.3 |
| - Durable | 1,691.5 | 1,714.3 | 1,882,4 | 1,739.3 |
| Unfilled orders |  |  |  |  |
| - Total | 4,362.0 | 4,374.8 | 4,404.6 | 4,290.6 |
| - Non-durable | 589.9 | 589.1 | 572.7 | 606.6 |
| - Durable | 3,771.1 | 3,785.7 | 3,831.9 | 3,684.0 |
| Inventory owned |  |  |  |  |
| - Total | 7,927.0 | 7,950.9 | 7,966.1 | 7,650.4 |
| Inventory held - Total | 8,515.4 | 8,499.6 | 8,488.1 | 8,168.9 |
| Ratio of total |  |  |  |  |
| inventory owned to |  |  |  |  |
| shipments | 2.13 | 2.10 | 2.07 | 2.02 |
| Ratio of finished |  |  |  |  |
| products to shipments | 0.77 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.71 |

NOTE Figures may nut add due to rounding.

Manufacturers' shipments in October decreased $1.8 \%$ from the revised September value. Decreases ranged from $5.3 \%$ in New Brunswick to $0.8 \%$ in Saskatchewan, but the largest decrease in absolute terms, $\$ 53 \mathrm{mil}$ lion, occurred in Ontario, due mainly to the strikes in the automobile and automobile parts and accessories industries. 111 provinces except British Columbia showed year-to-date increases nver the same period in 1969. The 4.5\% decrease in British Columbia's shipments for the first ten months of 1970 resulted from strikes in the wond and paper and allied industries earlier this year.

|  | OcLober $1970(p)$ | October $1969$ | $\%$ <br> change | September $1970(r)$ | JanuaryOctober 1970 | January October 1969 | \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (\$ mi | ions) |  |  | millions) |  |  |
| NE1d. | 23.1 | 20.9 | $+10.5$ | 19.6 | 198.3 | 180.1 | 10.1 |
| NoS. | 64.4 | 62.1 | 1.7 | 63.2 | 610.3 | 596.1 | 2.4 |
| NoB. | 58.9 | 56.9 | + 3.5 | 62.2 | 561.4 | 549.7 | 2.1 |
| Que. | 1,149.3 | 1,215.0 | 5.4 | 1,169.0 | 10,700.2 | 10,522.3 | 11.7 |
| Ont. | 2,027.8 | 2,132.7 | 4.9 | 2,080.8 | 19,641.4 | $19,515.3$ | 0.6 |
| Man. | 103.7 | 108.3 | 4.3 | 106.5 | 1,016.9 | 1,006.9 | 1.0 |
| Sask. | 50.4 | 44.9 | + 12.2 | 50.8 | 484.6 | 439.6 | 10.2 |
| Alta. | 152.6 | 154.4 | 1.2 | 161.0 | 1,531.1 | 1,512.0 | 1.3 |
| B.C. ${ }^{\text {C... }}$ | 306.4 | 298.1 | 2.8 | 295.8 | 3,010.1 | 3,152.9 | 4.5 |
| CANADA(1) | 3,941. 5 | 4,098.5 | - 3.8 | 4,014.4 | 37,807.2 | 37,524.7 | $+\quad 0.7$ |

(1) Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest ferritories.
(p) Preliminary.
(r) Revised.

|  | lotal <br> Canada sales |  | Exports |  | Stocks at nd of month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1969 | 1970 | 1969 | 1970 | 1969 | 1970 |
|  |  |  | mer | units |  |  |
| Washimg machines (domestic): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automatic. | 24,635 | 29,014 | 1 | 5 | 43,611 | 32,343 |
| Conventional | 16,291 | 10,224 | 1,776 | 231 | 39,178 | 15,999 |
| (lothes dryers (domestic): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric.... | 27,076 | 27,738 | - | -4 | 39,207 | 30,080 |
| Gas ............ | 3,372 | 2,514 | - | - | 6,243 | 4,098 |
| Refrigerators |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (domestic) . | 31,838 | 32,509 | 558 | 64 | 83,038 | 58,707 |
| Froezers (home |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and farm) ...... | 17,338 | 18,496 | 636 | x | 12,446 | 7,491 |

$\therefore$ Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.
Fut her information will be contained in the DBS publications Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers (43-002, 10c/\$1.00) and in Donest ic Refriguretors and Freezers (43-001, 10k/\$1.00).

Canadian manmacturet: prodered $25,118,669$ gallons of suf drinks in twember, up from $20,895,705$ in fovember 1969 . This brought llu lanuary Noveati er toLal to $287,235,128$ sallons, above the $264,525,044$ tn 1969.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawnills in British fulumbia
(Lumber and Ties), October 1970 - Advance information
Production of lumber and ties by sawmills in British Columbia in
October increased to 708.7 million feet board measure from 657.5 mil 1 ion in October 1969. For the year to date, production decreased to 6,404.7 million feet board measure from 6,522. 2 million feet board measure in the same period of last year.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, (35-003, 20ф/\$2.00)

Cement, October $1970(44-001,10 c / \$ 1.00)$
Canadian manufacturers shipped 958,969 tons of cement in October, up from 903,747 tons in October 1969. This brought the 10 -month total to $6,832,267$ tons, a decrease from the $7,032,155$ in the corresponding 1969 period.

Distilled Beverage Spirits and Industrial Ethyl Alcohol, October 1970 (32-021, 10c/\$1.00)

In October, Canadian manufacturers shipped $3,445,924$ proof gallons of matured beverage spirits in bottles and barrels and 2,190,196 in bulk. For the year to date, these figures were $19,698,593$ proof gallons and $17,247,684$ proof gallons respectively. Shipments of ethyl alcohol were 987,403 proof gallons in October and $10,080,603$ in the 10 -month period.

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

Canadian manufacturers shipped 59,081 tons of iron castings, pipe and fittings in October compared with 70,537 tons a year earlier, bringing the year-to-date total to 577,717 tons versus 586,468 in the same period of 1969.

Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, October $1970(46-001,10 c / \$ 1.00)$
October sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers decreased to a value of $\$ 15,147,110$ from $\$ 17,003,347$ in October 1969 . Year-to-date totals were $\$ 179,471,348$ in 1970 and $\$ 181,711,144$ in 1969 .

AGRICULTUREAND ANOD

Fluid Milk Sales, October 1970 (23-002, 10c/\$1.00)
Sales of standard, special and two per cent milk rose by $6 \%$ in October over October 1969, reaching $146,650,000$ quarts. Sales of cereal, table, whipping and sour cream rose by $1 \%$ to $5,966,000$ quarts.

The Wheat Review, November 1970 (22-005, 30¢/\$3.00)
Exports of wheat and bushel equivalent of wheat flour from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina during the first three months of the Canadian crop year jumped $56 \%$ to 429.1 million bushels from 275.4 million in the same period of the last crop year. This yuar's exports were $23 \%$ more than the ten-year (1959-68) average for the period of 349.5 million.

Supplies of wheat on or about November 1 in these countries, in millions of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: Canada, 1,036.6 (1,299.0); Australia, 307.1 (286.9); United States, $1,734.1(1,313.5)$ and Argentina, 44.4 (23.7).

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, December 1, 1970 (32-010, 20c/\$2.00) Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories on December 1, 1970 totalled $55,888,000$ pounds compared with last year's corresponding total of $58,992,000$ pounds. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled $123,513,000$ pounds (112,957,000 pounds in 1969).

Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1970 (21-001, 25c/81.00)
Total cash receipts of $\$ 3,021.8$ million were estimated for farming operations in 211 provinces except Newfoundland during the first nine months of 1970 . This was $1.8 \%$ less than the $\$ 3,076.2$ million realized during the same period of 1969.

The decline was mainly caused by substantial repayments of cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada, and a considerable decrease in Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, but reductions in dairy supplementary payments and in the value of sales of oats and eggs also contributed. Increased returns for wheat, barley, rapeseed potatoes, tobacco, hogs, cattle and calves partially offset the declines.

Farm cash receipts decreased $9.2 \%$ in Saskatchewan, $4.3 \%$ in Alberta, and $7 \%$ in Manitoba; remained level in British Columbia; and increased $1 \%$ in Ontario, $2 \%$ in Quebec, $21 \%$ in New Brunswick, $2 \%$ in Nova Scotia, and $25 \%$ in Prince Edward Island.

In addition, farmers received supplementary payments amounting to $\$ 32.1$ million during the first nine months of 1970 , compared with $\$ 9.1$ million for the same period last year. Payments both years included those made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. They also included payments to sugar beet growers in Ontario in 1969, and, payments made under the Lower Inventory For Tomorrow (LIFT) program in 1970. When added together, famers' cash recelpts from farming operations and supplementary payments totalled $\$ 3,053.8$ million, $1 \%$ below the 1969 level of $\$ 3,085.3$ million.

Provincial Farm Cash Receipts
(excluding supplementary payments other than those
paid to dairy producers)

|  | January-September |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1969 |
| Prince Edward Island | 34,621 | 27,619 |
| Nova Scotia | 47,458 | 46,591 |
| New Brunswick | 45,066 | 37,119 |
| Quebec | 512,987 | 503,424 |
| Ontario | 1,013,211 | 1,002,918 |
| Manitoba | 232,087 | 249,492 |
| Saskatchewan | 492,758 | 542,527 |
| Alberta | 507,381 | 530,281 |
| British Columbia | 136,195 | 136,248 |

Summarized in the Weekly earlier
Railway Operating Statistics, August 1970 (52-003, 10ç/\$1.00)
Iranscontinental and Regional Air Carrier Operations, September 1y70 (51-001, 30c/\$3.00)
Production of Canada's Leading Finerals, October 1970 (26-007, 10c/\$1.00)
Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1970 (63-002, 20c/\$2.00)
Summary of Canal Statistics, October 1970 (54-001, 10c/\$1.00)
Passenger Bus Statistics, October 1970 (53-002, 10 $/ 1 \$ 1.00$ )
Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, October 1970 (63-010, 10c/\$1.00)
Specified Chemicals, October 1970 ( $46-002,10 ¢ / \$ 1.00$ )
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products; October 1970 ( $41-006,10 ¢ / \$ 1.00$ )
The Dairy Review, November 1970 (23-001, 20c/\$2.00)
Index of Industrial Production, October 1970 ( $61-005,20 \subset / \$ 2.00$ )
Shipments, Inventories and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, September 1970 (31-001, 40c/\$4.00)
Health Manpower in Hospitals - Psychologists, 1961-68 (83-514, 50c)
Pack, Shipments and Stocks of Selected Canned Fruits and Vegetables, October 1970 (32-011, 20c/\$2.00)
Summary of Imports, September 1970 (65-005, 20c/\$2.00)
Health Manpower in Hospitals: Medical Record Librarians, 1961-68 (85-513, 50c )

Radiological Technicians, 1961-68 (85-508,
50c )
Dieticians, 1961-68 (83-511, 50c)
General, 1961-68 (83-507, 50c)
Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, September 1970 (72-008, 30c/\$3.00)
Railway Express, 1969 (52-204, 25c)
Shipping Statistics, September 1970 (54-002, 20c/\$2.00)
'Jobacco and 'Jobacco Products Statistics Quarterly. Septembet 1970
(32-014, 50c/\$2.00)

```
Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, October 1970 (33-003,
        20c/$2.00)
Electric Power Statistics, October 1970 (57-001, 20c/$2.00)
Pack, Shipments and Stocks of Selected Canned Fruits and Vegetables
    (Supplementary Data on Stocks), June 1970 (32-011, 20c/$2.00)
Gypsum Mines, 1968(26-221, 50c)
Peat Industry, 1968 (26-212, 50c)
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 56: Preliminary
    Aircraft Movement Statistics, November 1970, at Airports with
    NoT Air Traffic Control Towers
```


[^0]:    * All-items indexes for November 1970 and October 1970 and component indexes for November 1970 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 ( $62-002,40 ¢ / \$ 4.00$ )

