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Real Domestic Product Canada's real domestic product for 1969 rose by 4.6%. This compares with the 1946-68 average growth rate of 4.7%, the 1961-68 growth rate of 5.6%, the 1968 rate of 4.5%, and the 1967 rate of 2.7%.

Financial Flow Accounts In response to the extensive application of monetary restraint the economy's expansion of fund demand came to a halt in the current year and the overall satisfied demand in the third quarter was 1/3 below the corresponding 1968 figure.

External Trade Canada's total exports increased by 9% in 1969 from \$13,605 million in 1968 to \$14,869 million. Imports rose by 15% from \$12,358 million to \$14,201 million.

Prices Between December and January, consumer price indexes increased in six regional cities and city combinations, declined in one and remained unchanged in three others.

Transportation Revenue freight loaded onto railway cars in Canada during the week ended February 7 totalled 68,184 carloads, down 0.3% from the total of 68,367 in the comparable February 1-7 period in 1969.

Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in November 1969 claimed 484 lives, an increase of 6.1% from the November 1968 total of 456.

Labour The seasonally-adjusted advance estimate of labour income for December was \$3,439.4 million, an increase of \$26.2 million over the preliminary estimate of \$3,413.2 million for November.

Manufacturing Manufacturers' shipments in December 1969, estimated at \$3,631.6 million were 1.8% below the revised November value of \$3,698.8 million but 6.7% higher than the \$3,402.1 million estimated for the same month a year ago.

Agriculture and Food Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina during the August-November period of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 370.5 million bushels, a decrease of 4% from the 384.8 million exported during the same four months in 1968.

1. Real Domestic Product, 1969 Canada's real domestic product for 1969 rose by 4.6%. This compares with the 1946-68 average growth rate of 4.7%, the 1961-68 growth rate of 5.6%, the 1968 rate of 4.5%, and the 1967 rate of 2.7%. Growth rates for the major segments of the economy are listed in the following table. They show that the domestic economy is moving towards the post-war rate of advance, but is still considerably below the rate of expansion that took place in 1962 to 1966. The decrease in mining was one of the major dampening influences on the economy in 1969; mining growth in the '60's has also slowed considerably from the post-war rate. Decelerations from the 1946-68 rates also occurred in transportation, storage and communication, and in trade.

Several major factors affected industrial output in 1969. Exports rose strongly, led by shipments of automotive products to the U.S. Population grew, but at a lesser rate than in 1968 because of decreased immigration from Europe. The labour force, however, increased by a larger percentage in 1969 than in the previous year, as did labour force employment. The major dampening factor was the increase of more than one-half in the number of man-days lost to strikes and lockouts. This loss amounted to one day for each person employed in Canada. The larger of the major strikes occurred in the miscellaneous metal mining (nickel), steel mills, iron ore mining, smelting and refining, construction, and air transport industries.

In 1969 the faster-rising goods-producing industries accounted for a little more than one-half of the growth in R.D.P. Increased manufacturing output had the largest effect within the goods-producing industries; the advance in manufacturing alone accounted for one-third of the year-over-year increase in output in the domestic economy. Within manufacturing, durables grew a little faster than non-durables. The increase in durables resulted from advances in the transportation equipment, electrical products, machinery, and metal fabricating industries which more than offset a decrease in the strike-affected primary metal industries. Non-durables increased on the basis of a strong advance in paper and allied industries, and gains in the foods and beverages, textile, and printing and publishing industries.

Of the other six goods-producing industry divisions, construction made the largest contribution to the change in aggregate R.D.P. The increase in this division originated in residential construction, which rose sharply in the year on the strength of the first and second quarter. Scarcity of mortgage money and rising interest rates and construction costs combined to slow the erection of housing units in the latter half of the year. These factors and the June deferral of capital cost allowances on commercial projects in three provinces contributed to holding non-residential building down to its 1968 levels. Within residential construction, the number of starts rose to a new record within the year, but all of the increase came from multiple units.

Agriculture and the utilities recorded significant advances of about the same magnitude. The 1969 rise in agriculture originated in increased production of grain (wheat), poultry and eggs, miscellaneous products (particularly tobacco), and livestock (cattle and calves). Expenses also rose, with an increase in feed expenses more than offsetting a decrease in machinery expenses.

The utilities expanded on the strength of large gains in both the electric power utilities and gas distribution. Forestry's rise, although small in terms of its impact on the total output of the national economy, was much stronger than the depressed level of operations in 1968. Pulpwood cuttings advanced in response to growth in external demand for pulp and paper, particularly from overseas markets.

In 1969 more than one-third of the increase in the service-producing industries came from the community, business and personal service division. Continued advances were recorded for education, business management, health and welfare, personal and other services.

Trade showed the second most significant increase of the service-producing industries, with two-thirds of it originating in retail trade. Department, variety, and chain grocery stores showed the largest volume increases among the retail outlets, while the most significant wholesale trade increases occurred in automotive parts and accessories, household electrical appliances, industrial and transportation equipment, and petroleum bulk tank stations.

Of the other two service-producing industry divisions with significant increases, the finance, insurance and real estate division received most of its growth from insurance and real estate, although the finance industries grew at a faster relative rate. The dominant factor in the transportation, storage and communication division's increase was the lack of growth in rail and water transport, neither of which were able to advance in the year primarily because of the effect of strikes in the mining industry. A continued strong upward movement in telephone systems, and increases in air transport (despite being strike-bound in April and May) and pipeline transport (particularly gas pipelines) were also important factors.

The increase in the output of the domestic economy was not as widespread as in 1968, when all of the twelve industry divisions rose. In 1969 three divisions decreased. Mining's decline was the most significant, and was caused by the miscellaneous metals and the iron ore strikes more than offsetting increases in the crude petroleum and natural gas industry and in non-metal mining (except coal).

The public administration and defence index was fractionally lower than in the previous year, because decreases in federal and provincial administration more than offset an increase in local administration. A very large percentage decrease was suffered by the fishing industry. Atlantic fishing declined, and B.C. fishing shrank substantially, because of a drop-off in the salmon catch.

Growth Rates

	<u>1946-68</u>	<u>1961-68</u>	<u>1967/66</u>	<u>1968/67</u>	<u>1969/68</u>
Real Domestic Product	4.7	5.6	2.7	4.5	4.6
Real Domestic Product less agriculture	5.0	5.7	3.6	4.4	4.5
Goods-producing industries	5.0	6.5	0.0	5.5	5.3
Goods-producing industries less agriculture .	5.8	6.9	1.7	5.2	5.1
Service-producing industries	4.4	4.9	5.0	3.7	4.0
Agriculture	1.7	2.9	-14.2	7.1	7.8
Forestry	2.3	4.2	4.1	2.1	4.2
Fishing and trapping	1.2	1.1	-7.8	11.4	-18.3
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	8.5	6.5	6.4	5.2	-1.8
Manufacturing	5.1	7.0	0.3	5.1	5.6
Non-durables	4.9	5.4	1.3	4.6	5.4
Durables	5.4	8.7	-0.6	5.6	5.8
Electric power, gas and water utilities	9.3	8.5	9.1	8.1	9.2
Construction	6.1	6.6	0.5	5.1	6.5
Transportation, storage and communication ...	4.8	6.3	5.8	4.1	4.0
Trade	4.6	5.1	4.2	3.5	4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	(1)	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.2
Community, business and personal service	4.3	5.6	4.8	3.8	5.8
Public administration and defence	(1)	2.5	6.9	2.8	-0.7

(1) Not available for this time period.

Real Domestic Product(1)
Fourth Quarter 1969

The seasonally adjusted real domestic product index rose 1.5% in the fourth quarter from its slightly revised third-quarter level. In 1969

production in the domestic economy started very strongly, with the first quarter exceeding the substantial expansion that had occurred in the last quarter of 1968. In the second quarter, however, production declined for the first time in the current expansionary period; the level of output in the third quarter was almost unchanged from that in the second.

Strikes and lockouts played a dominant role in the quarter-to-quarter movements. There were fewer working days lost in the first quarter than in the same quarter for the last several years. Not since the current expansionary period began, however, have the second, third and fourth quarters recorded so many days lost, and the third quarter established a new record.

The service-producing industries accounted for over 60% of the increase in R.D.P. in the fourth quarter. Transportation, storage and communication recorded the major increase within this grouping. Railway transport led the way, because of renewed carriage of commodities that had fallen off in volume in the previous months due to the iron ore, steel, and nickel strikes. Water transport also benefitted from the pickup in activity. Pipeline transport was up strongly, particularly gas pipelines, in response to accelerated demand from the United States. The effects of recovery from the B.C. telephone strike as well as continued advances in output are reflected in the advance in telephone systems.

Mining's strong advance was the result of iron ore mining rising from the strike-depressed levels of the previous two quarters, and an expansion in the crude petroleum and natural gas industry. Manufacturing also rose significantly in the fourth quarter, with most of the increase originating in durables. Within durables, strike recoveries in iron and steel mills and in smelting and refining, along with expansion in the wood industries, more than offset decreases in the transportation equipment industries and in the electrical product industries.

- (1) It should be noted that the movements described here may not always coincide with the constant price gross national expenditure data in the quarterly national income and expenditure accounts, due to conceptual and statistical differences. Among these differences are factor cost versus market price valuation, the use of domestic versus national boundaries, and the use of different weight base periods.

Indexes of Real Domestic Product
1961=100
Without Seasonal Adjustment
1969

REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (continued)

	1961 Industry Weights (G.D.P.)	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1969	1st'69 1st'68	2nd'69 2nd'68	3rd'69 3rd'68	4th'69 4th'68	1969 1968
Real Domestic Product	100.000	142.7	149.4	162.8	153.2	152.1	6.5	4.5	4.4	3.2	4.6
Agriculture	4.557	68.1	62.4	371.2	74.1	143.9	0.3	5.2	14.3	-9.6	7.8
Forestry	1.257	125.8	132.8	151.4	142.6	138.2	6.3	4.2	0.1	6.9	4.2
Fishing and trapping .....	.262	63.3	105.5	134.3	75.9	94.8	9.0	-8.4	-34.6	-11.1	-18.3
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.298	154.3	151.7	139.0	154.7	149.9	7.0	-2.4	-9.4	-1.8	-1.8
Manufacturing	24.741	164.7	173.2	164.5	171.0	168.3	9.1	6.0	5.2	2.4	5.6
Non-durables	13.608	146.0	152.9	153.0	154.5	151.6	6.0	4.9	6.6	4.0	5.4
Durables	11.133	187.6	198.0	178.5	191.1	188.8	12.3	7.1	3.7	0.8	5.8
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.812	214.9	179.2	164.0	203.5	190.4	10.3	9.7	8.4	8.2	9.2
Construction	5.840	127.8	161.2	186.3	162.4	159.4	12.0	6.5	6.0	3.0	6.5
Transportation, storage and communication ...	9.985	150.0	155.3	157.8	161.6	156.2	7.5	2.0	1.8	4.7	4.0
Transportation	7.039	149.9	157.0	159.9	159.6	156.6	7.5	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.4
Storage .....	.363	99.6	113.6	119.4	118.2	112.7	-3.0	2.3	17.5	2.7	4.7
Trade	12.721	132.2	148.1	142.0	162.0	146.1	4.8	5.1	3.1	4.0	4.3
Wholesale	4.788	134.3	147.9	144.2	150.7	144.3	2.7	4.2	3.1	5.4	3.9
Retail	7.933	131.0	148.2	140.7	168.8	147.2	6.2	5.7	3.2	3.2	4.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	12.013	132.3	135.8	138.2	138.2	136.1	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.2
Community, business and personal services ...	13.789	147.3	151.7	156.5	154.0	152.4	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.8
Public administration and defence	7.725	116.5	119.7	123.0	118.1	119.3	-0.9	-0.5	-1.1	0.1	-0.7
<u>Special Industry Indexes</u>											
Real Domestic Product less agriculture	95.443	146.3	153.6	152.9	157.0	152.4	6.6	4.5	3.5	3.5	4.5
Goods-producing industries	43.767	150.2	156.8	185.8	158.9	162.9	8.8	5.4	5.6	1.9	5.3
Goods-producing industries less agriculture .	39.210	159.7	167.7	164.3	168.7	165.1	9.2	5.3	3.5	2.6	5.1
Service-producing industries	56.233	136.9	143.7	145.0	148.8	143.6	4.6	3.8	3.4	4.2	4.0
Commercial industries	84.355	144.0	151.3	166.5	155.5	154.3	7.2	4.8	4.8	3.1	4.9
Commercial industries less agriculture	79.798	148.3	156.4	154.8	160.2	154.9	7.4	4.8	3.5	3.6	4.7
Non-commercial industries	15.645	136.2	139.4	142.9	140.8	139.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.9
Index of Industrial Production	31.851	167.7	170.8	161.0	171.7	167.8	9.0	5.2	3.5	2.4	5.0

Indexes of Real Domestic Product
1961=100
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation
1969

	1961 Industry Weights (G.D.P.)	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Percentage changes			
						1st'69 4th'68	2nd'69 1st'69	3rd'69 2nd'69	4th'69 3rd'69
Real Domestic Product	100.000	152.1	151.4	151.3	153.6	2.4	-0.5	-0.1	1.5
Agriculture	4.557	149.6	145.7	140.9	139.6	8.6	-2.6	-3.3	-0.9
Forestry	1.257	135.9	142.6	131.7	145.2	-1.9	4.9	-7.6	10.3
Fishing and trapping .....	.262	114.2	102.0	89.4	99.9	-3.6	-10.7	-12.4	11.7
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.298	160.8	149.1	139.3	151.7	4.1	-7.3	-6.6	8.9
Manufacturing	24.741	167.7	168.2	167.6	168.7	1.6	0.3	-0.4	0.7
Non-durables	13.608	150.7	150.6	152.3	153.0	2.2	-0.1	1.1	0.5
Durables	11.133	188.4	189.8	186.2	187.9	1.0	0.7	-1.9	0.9
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.812	186.1	186.6	191.1	195.2	2.5	0.3	2.4	2.1
Construction	5.840	161.2	160.7	160.6	157.4	5.6	-0.3	-0.1	-2.0
Transportation, storage and communication ...	9.985	159.7	152.3	152.8	161.1	3.6	-4.6	0.3	5.4
Transportation	7.039	162.5	151.9	152.4	161.0	3.1	-6.5	0.3	5.6
Storage .....	.363	113.8	114.9	115.7	111.1	5.9	1.0	0.7	-4.0
Trade	12.721	143.9	144.7	147.4	148.1	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.5
Wholesale	4.788	139.6	142.2	147.2	148.1	1.7	1.9	3.5	0.6
Retail	7.933	146.5	146.1	147.5	148.2	1.9	-0.3	1.0	0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	12.013	133.6	135.6	136.9	138.5	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2
Community, business and personal services ...	13.789	149.9	151.3	153.2	155.5	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.5
Public administration and defence	7.725	119.3	119.7	119.4	118.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.4
<u>Special Industry Indexes</u>									
Real Domestic Product less agriculture	95.443	152.2	151.6	151.8	154.3	2.1	-0.4	0.1	1.6
Goods-producing industries	43.767	164.2	163.0	161.1	163.1	2.9	-0.7	-1.2	1.2
Goods-producing industries less agriculture .	39.210	165.9	165.1	163.5	165.9	2.3	-0.5	-1.0	1.5
Service-producing industries	56.233	142.6	142.3	143.7	146.2	1.8	-0.2	1.0	1.7
Commercial industries	84.355	154.6	153.6	153.4	155.9	2.6	-0.6	-0.1	1.6
Commercial industries less agriculture	79.798	154.9	154.0	154.1	156.8	2.2	-0.6	0.1	1.8
Non-commercial industries	15.645	138.4	139.5	140.3	141.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8
Index of Industrial Production	31.851	168.4	167.3	165.8	168.8	2.0	-0.7	0.9	1.8

2. Financial Flow Accounts In response to the extensive application of monetary restraint the economy's expansion of fund demand came to a halt in the current year and the overall satisfied demand in the third quarter was 1/3 below the corresponding 1968 figure. This striking change reflects in part the character of the third quarter of 1968, which had been fairly expansionary in comparison with other 1968 quarters. In the third quarter of 1969, the monetary aggregates became progressively tighter in relationship to the first and second quarters of the current year. With the exception of mortgages and foreign currency holdings, most categories show substantially lower growth patterns, but none of them is as drastic as that of currency and deposits. Total demand in this category dropped from 19% of all financial assets in the third quarter of 1968 to 2% in the corresponding 1969 period. The change from 21% to 12% in the year-to-date figures is also very substantial.

The changes are not restricted to the demand side. The anti-inflationary policy measures, which caused an overall slow-down in the growth of financial assets and in particular a sharp decline in deposits had its logical impact on the suppliers of financial claims. As a result of the very small increase in currency and deposits referred to above the growth of the financial intermediaries was seriously hampered and their contribution to the supply of funds was reduced in the current quarter to 24% of total fund supply, from 35% in 1968. On a year-to-date basis—a probably better comparative time horizon — the most significant shifts are those of the personal sector's decline from 23% to 16% and a corresponding growth of the rest of the world, which assumed a greater role in providing funds to the Canadian economy by increasing its participation from 4% to 12% of the total.

Supply and Demand for Funds

	III Q. 1968		III Q. 1969	
	<u>Demand for funds</u>			
<u>Categories</u>	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%
Official holdings of gold and foreign exchange	-43	-0.6	-91	-1.9
Currency and deposits	1,325	19.1	104	2.2
Foreign currency and deposits	80	1.1	469	10.1
Consumer credit	317	4.6	186	4.0
Trade receivables	803	11.6	412	8.9
Loans	-236	-3.4	-58	-1.2
Short-term paper	-5	-0.1	236	5.1
Mortgages	510	7.4	797	17.2
Bonds	1,081	15.6	536	11.5
Life insurance and pensions	360	5.2	263	5.6
Claims on associated enterprises	2,241	32.3	1,699	36.6
Stocks	218	3.1	92	2.0
Foreign investments	135	1.9	-50	-1.0
Other financial assets	153	2.2	42	0.9
Totals	6,939	100	4,637	100
	<u>Supply of funds</u>			
	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%
<u>Sectors</u>				
Persons	1,716	24.7	1,316	28.4
Unincorporated business	667	9.6	445	9.6
Non-financial private corporations	1,052	15.2	936	20.2
Non-financial government enterprises	147	2.1	8	0.2
The monetary authorities	-77	-1.1	66	1.4
Chartered banks	1,090	15.7	-236	-5.1
Other financial institutions	1,296	18.7	1,338	28.9
Governments	1,041	15.0	697	15.0
Rest of the world	7	0.1	67	1.4
Totals	6,939	100	4,637	100

SOURCE Tables 3-1 and 3-2, Financial Flows Matrix.

3. Canadian International Trade in 1969 The External Trade Division reports that during 1969, Canada's total exports increased by 9% from \$13,605 million in 1968 to \$14,869 million. Imports rose by 15% from \$12,358 million to \$14,201 million. The net result was that the balance of trade was favourable for the ninth year in succession, although the size of the surplus declined from \$1,247 million in 1968 to \$668 million last year.

Domestically produced exports during 1969 reached \$14,442 million, 9% higher than the previous year. The export gain of \$1,191 million was the net result of large increases in automotive products exports (more than \$800 million in 1969), wood products, fuels and industrial machinery, to name the larger items, which more than offset decreases in cereals, metals and minerals and aviation equipment.

Motor vehicles and parts now constitute by far the leading Canadian exportgroup, with a rise last year of \$830 million to \$3,500 million. More than half this amount was accounted for by passenger automobiles and chassis, where domestic exports rose from \$1,380 million in 1968 to \$1,795 million in 1969. Among wood products, newsprint exports exceeded the billion dollar level for the first time, rising by \$136 million to \$1,126 million. Wood pulp rose about by the same amount to \$753 million, and softwood lumber exports rose by more than \$40 million to \$665 million in 1969. Deliveries of crude petroleum and natural gas rose by more than \$100 million to just over \$700 million. Industrial machinery of many kinds showed gains in exports last year, the total rising from \$295 million in 1968 to \$370 million. Smaller, but still substantial increases were posted in exports of such items as whisky to \$189 million, asbestos to \$216 million and aluminum and alloys to \$475 million.

Most other metals and minerals, however, were lower in 1969 than in 1968, mainly on account of extended work stoppages at major producing mines and plants. Iron ore exports declined by a quarter to \$333 million last year. Steel exports were down by almost \$40 million to some \$300 million. Copper shipments were about \$80 million lower at \$535 million in 1969 and nickel was \$55 lower at about \$450 million. In aviation equipment, although deliveries of complete aircraft were unchanged in 1969 at \$62 million, shipments of engines and assemblies declined, so that total exports for the industry were \$45 million lower at \$325 million. Cereal exports fell in 1969 for the third successive year, mainly owing to a continuing fall in wheat sales, which were lower by more than \$200 million at \$473 million.

The increase in total exports of \$1,264 million in 1969 was more than accounted for by a 15% rise in shipments to the United States which increased by \$1,345 million to \$10,556 million. Some \$800 million of this gain in exports to the U.S. was accounted for by automotive products, and newsprint and wood pulp accounted for almost another \$100 million apiece.

There were offsetting declines in exports to several other major trading partners. Total exports to the United Kingdom were \$112 million lower at \$1,113 million, the lowest level since 1963. Owing almost entirely to lower grain shipments, exports to China were some \$40 million lower in 1969 at \$122 million, while those to the Soviet Union tumbled from \$89 million in 1968 to \$9 million last year. Declines were also registered in exports to Australia (\$186 million in 1968 versus \$163 million last year) and Venezuela (\$102 million compared with \$93 million). There was a slight increase of 3% in domestic exports to Japan at \$625 million in 1969 and a more substantial one of \$90 million in exports to the European Economic Community at \$837 million. This rise was mainly attributable to a more than \$40 million rise in domestic exports to both France and West Germany, at \$125 million and \$277 million respectively in 1969.

Imports in 1969 increased by \$1,844 million or 15%. The increase was more broadly based than in 1968, when motor vehicle products accounted for well over half that year's increase. Imports in all major sections rose substantially in 1969, with the exception of inedible crude materials, for example food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose by 16% to \$1,044 million. Most foodstuffs imports registered gains last year, the most notable being an increase in raw sugar imports to the very high level for recent years of \$70 million, with price changes accounting for most of the increase. Inedible crude materials, as indicated before, declined to \$1,055 million, the major category in this section being energy materials. Here a rise of \$20 million in crude petroleum imports to \$393 million in 1969 was more than offset by a sharp fall from \$160 million in 1968 to \$84 million in imports of coal from the United States. Imports of fabricated materials rose faster than those of any major section in 1969, from \$2,435 million to \$2,905 million, a gain of 19%. Increases of this section were widespread, but the largest contributor to the increase by far was fabricated steel products, imports of which rose by more than 40% from \$325 million in 1968 to \$461 million last year; largely the result of production shutdowns in the Canadian industry during the year.

Imports of end products continued to increase faster than imports overall in 1969, rising 18% in the year to \$8,987 million. The major category was automotive products, which increased by more than one fifth from \$3 billion to \$3,645 million, to account for more than one third of the increase in total imports last year. The rise in imports of motor vehicles proper was relatively small, to \$1,440 million in 1969, the major contributor being trucks, where the rise was one of \$80 million to \$248 million. The increase in imports of motor vehicle parts was much more substantial. Imports of motor vehicle engines and parts rose from \$354 million in 1968 to \$441 million in 1969, and imports of other motor vehicle parts increased by \$423 million to \$1,765 million. As in previous years, the United States predominated in this sector, but a rapid rise occurred in imports from Japan also. Among other transportation equipment, there was a decline of some \$30 million in imports of aircraft to \$203 million last year, and aircraft parts were down slightly at \$198 million.

Imports of industrial machinery rose sharply by \$268 million to \$1,442 million in 1969, reflecting the advance in Canadian capital investment. Imports of agricultural machinery on the other hand were little changed from 1968. Tractor imports were \$194 million in 1969 and imports of other agricultural equipment were \$157 million.

Among countries supplying goods to Canada, the United States maintained its position as our major supplier. Imports from that country rose by 14% to \$10,315 million, a level higher than that for Canada's total imports as recently as 1966. Imports from the United Kingdom also rose by 14% last year to a little short of \$800 million. Imports from EEC countries were higher by close to \$70 million at almost \$790 million in 1969, with Western Germany alone accounting for the largest part of the increase with a rise of about \$50 million. The most striking rise however, among Canada's major trading partners was in purchases from Japan, which for the first time exceeded half a billion dollars, a rise of 40% in the year.

As a result of the faster rise in exports to the United States than in imports from that country the balance of trade in Canada's favour widened in 1969 from \$163 million in 1968 to some \$240 million. On the other hand, the surplus with the United Kingdom declined by more than \$200 million to around \$325 million.

Both export and import prices advanced faster in 1969 than the previous year. Export prices rose by some 4½% and import prices by about 3½%.

CANADIAN EXPORTS 1968 - 1969

	<u>Leading Countries</u>			<u>% of Total</u>	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
	<u>(\$'000)</u>	<u>(\$'000)</u>			
United States	9,210,967	10,555,877	+ 14.6	67.7	71.0
United Kingdom	1,225,508	1,113,345	- 9.2	9.0	7.5
Japan	608,239	626,210	+ 3.0	4.5	4.2
Germany, Federal Republic	232,311	280,627	+ 20.8	1.7	1.9
Netherlands	184,213	187,450	+ 1.8	1.4	1.3
Australia	191,492	168,644	- 11.9	1.4	1.1
Italy	132,794	135,450	+ 2.0	1.0	0.9
France	84,381	129,615	+ 53.6	0.6	0.9
People's Republic of China	163,249	122,421	- 25.9	1.2	0.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	<u>128,285</u>	<u>118,113</u>	<u>- 7.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total for leading countries	<u>12,161,439</u>	<u>13,437,752</u>	<u>+ 10.5</u>	<u>89.4</u>	<u>90.4</u>
Total Export	<u>13,605,036</u>	<u>14,869,203</u>	<u>+ 9.3</u>		

<u>Leading Commodities</u> <u>(Domestic Exports)</u>					
Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,381,918	1,794,742	+ 29.8	10.4	12.4
Newsprint paper	989,831	1,125,801	+ 13.7	7.5	7.8
Wood pulp and similar pulp	627,874	753,488	+ 20.0	4.7	5.2
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	556,154	722,935	+ 29.8	4.2	5.0
Other motor vehicles	487,073	696,348	+ 43.0	3.7	4.8
Lumber, softwood	623,414	664,759	+ 6.6	4.7	4.6
Crude petroleum	446,413	525,780	+ 17.8	3.4	3.6
Aluminum, including alloys	445,128	474,752	+ 6.7	3.4	3.3
Wheat	684,469	472,703	- 30.9	5.2	3.3
Iron ores and concentrates	<u>443,202</u>	<u>333,131</u>	<u>- 24.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Total for leading commodities	<u>6,685,476</u>	<u>7,564,439</u>	<u>+ 13.1</u>	<u>50.5</u>	<u>52.4</u>
Domestic exports	<u>13,250,960</u>	<u>14,441,556</u>	<u>+ 9.0</u>		

<u>Trading Areas</u>					
United States	9,210,967	10,555,877	+ 14.6	67.7	71.0
United Kingdom	1,225,508	1,113,345	- 9.2	9.0	7.5
European Economic Community	761,983	851,256	+ 11.7	5.6	5.7
Other Countries	788,566	665,190	- 15.6	5.8	4.5
Japan	608,239	626,210	+ 3.0	4.5	4.2
Other commonwealth	607,303	613,853	+ 1.1	4.5	4.1
Latin America	<u>402,470</u>	<u>443,472</u>	<u>+ 10.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Total exports	<u>13,605,036</u>	<u>14,869,203</u>	<u>+ 9.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

CANADIAN IMPORTS 1968-1969 (JAN. to NOV.)Leading Countries

	1968 (\$'000)	1969 (\$'000)	% Change	% of Total	
				1968	1969
United States	8,271,898	9,425,626	+ 13.9	73.4	72.8
United Kingdom	625,488	731,158	+ 16.9	5.6	5.6
Japan	323,393	434,660	+ 34.4	2.9	3.4
Germany, Federal Republic	272,898	323,411	+ 18.5	2.4	2.5
Venezuela	325,466	316,212	- 2.8	2.9	2.4
France	109,719	138,709	+ 26.4	1.0	1.1
Italy	105,751	129,211	+ 22.2	0.9	1.0
Australia	69,549	86,946	+ 25.0	0.6	0.7
Sweden	68,723	77,539	+ 12.8	0.6	0.6
Switzerland	57,814	75,926	+ 30.1	0.5	0.6
Total Leading Countries	<u>10,230,699</u>	<u>11,739,398</u>	<u>+ 21.2</u>	<u>90.8</u>	<u>90.6</u>
Total all Countries	<u>11,268,459</u>	<u>12,952,949</u>	<u>+ 14.9</u>		

Leading Commodities

Motor vehicle parts, except engines	1,221,067	1,606,178	+ 31.5	10.8	12.4
Sedans, new	850,334	906,580	+ 6.6	7.5	7.0
Crude petroleum	343,638	363,199	+ 5.7	3.0	2.8
Motor vehicle engines	220,967	284,101	+ 28.6	2.0	2.2
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	151,202	227,487	+ 50.5	1.3	1.8
Other telecommunication and related equipment	150,731	183,899	+ 22.0	1.3	1.4
Aircraft, complete with engines	210,936	169,795	- 19.5	1.9	1.3
Miscellaneous equipment and tools	131,170	162,652	+ 24.0	1.2	1.3
Other end products, inedible	138,653	147,343	+ 6.3	1.2	1.1
Electronic computers	100,051	144,480	+ 44.4	0.9	1.1
Total Leading Commodities	<u>3,518,749</u>	<u>4,195,714</u>	<u>+ 19.2</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>32.4</u>
Total imports	<u>11,268,459</u>	<u>12,952,949</u>	<u>+ 14.9</u>		

Trading Areas

United States	8,271,898	9,425,626	+ 13.9	73.4	72.8
United Kingdom	625,488	731,158	+ 16.9	5.6	5.6
European Economic Community	602,613	718,756	+ 19.3	5.3	5.5
Other Countries	549,240	633,758	+ 15.4	4.8	4.9
Other Commonwealth	413,821	511,958	+ 23.7	3.7	4.0
Latin America	482,006	497,078	+ 3.1	4.3	3.8
Japan	323,393	434,660	+ 34.4	2.9	3.4
Total Imports	<u>11,268,459</u>	<u>12,952,949</u>	<u>+ 14.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

4.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade - January, 1970

	<u>Total Exports</u>		<u>Imports</u>		<u>Trade Balance</u>		<u>Percentage Change 1969 to 1970</u>	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
							%	%
<u>Month of January</u>								
United Kingdom.....	102.8	110.4	57.3	54.5	+ 45.5	+ 55.9	+ 7.4	- 4.9
Other C'wealth & Pref.....	46.5	73.5	37.2	38.3	+ 9.3	+ 35.2	+58.1	+ 3.0
United States.....	789.2	874.7	850.8	777.0	- 61.6	+ 97.7	+10.8	- 8.7
Japan.....	44.3	287.0	30.1	49.6	+ 14.2	+ 88.3		+ 64.8
European Economic Community	73.4		51.4	51.9	+ 22.0		+44.9	+ 1.0
Latin America.....	26.6		45.0	50.1	- 18.4			+ 11.3
Other Countries.....	53.8		50.5	47.1	+ 3.3			- 6.7
Total C'wealth & Pref...	149.3	183.9	94.5	92.8	+ 54.8	+ 91.1	+23.2	- 1.8
Total others.....	987.3	1,161.8	1,027.8	975.7	- 40.5	+ 186.1	+17.7	- 5.1
Grand Total.....	1,136.6	1,345.7	1,122.3	1,068.6	+ 14.3	+ 277.1	+18.4	- 4.8

Note: Export and Import values for 1970 are preliminary estimates and may not add because of rounding.

5. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities Between December and January, consumer price indexes increased in six regional cities and city combinations, declined in one and remained unchanged in three others. The movements ranged from an increase of 0.5% in Halifax to a decrease of 0.1% in Ottawa. Food prices registered a mixture of minor advances and declines with the exception of Montreal which recorded a rise of 1.0%. Housing indexes on the other hand moved up in most cities reflecting generally higher shelter prices and increased parcel post rates. Mid-winter sales were chiefly responsible for declines in the clothing components for seven cities, while the level of apparel prices edged up slightly in St. John's and remained unchanged in two other cities. Transportation indexes advanced in all cities mainly in response to seasonally higher train fares. A marked rise of 2.7% in Halifax was largely attributable to a substantial increase in local transit fares. The components for health and personal care and for recreation and reading registered mixed movements across the country. Tobacco and alcohol indexes remained unchanged in all cities surveyed except Edmonton-Calgary where higher beer prices increased this index by 1.3% since the previous month.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada

(1)

January 1970

(Base 1961=100)

All-Items

	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Food	Hous- ing	Cloth- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's	120.9	120.5	122.1	114.6	126.3	113.4	133.0	110.8	144.0
Halifax	123.2	122.6	130.3	116.3	123.4	116.1	138.1	126.0	127.8
Saint John	122.4	122.0	127.5	114.9	127.8	120.5	130.9	126.6	126.6
Montreal	123.5	123.1	127.0	115.0	122.8	123.9	129.8	138.1	128.5
Ottawa	125.7	125.8	130.5	117.3	127.8	120.6	140.0	135.5	132.2
Toronto	126.8	126.6	130.4	120.1	128.6	129.2	136.0	124.0	130.2
Winnipeg	126.2	126.2	130.9	115.0	133.2	127.0	144.8	128.5	129.1
Saskatoon-Regina	121.7	121.6	128.9	114.8	126.9	114.5	126.3	127.9	122.1
Edmonton-Calgary	123.5	123.5	127.2	117.5	124.8	119.1	139.8	129.5	124.3
Vancouver	121.0	121.0	128.4	115.1	124.6	117.8	130.0	118.2	113.2

(1) All-items Indexes for Jan./70 and Dec./69 and component indexes for Jan./70 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 (DHS Catalogue 62-002).

St. John's The St. John's consumer price index rose by 0.3% in the latest month to 120.9, a level 3.2% higher than a year earlier. The food component edged up by 0.2% as higher prices were recorded for most pork cuts and fresh vegetables. An advance of 0.7% in the housing index was attributable to increased rents, telephone and parcel post rates, while higher train fares were responsible for a rise of 0.3% in the transportation component. The remaining indexes were virtually unchanged since the preceding month.

Halifax The all-items index increased by 0.5% since December. At its January level of 123.2, it was 6.4% above its level of twelve months ago. The housing component rose by 0.8% in response to increased rents, parcel post rates, and some furniture items. Increased local bus fares and seasonally higher rail rates contributed to an advance of 2.7% in the transportation index. A decline of 0.7% in the clothing component was mainly attributable to lower prices for men's suits and overcoats, women's dresses and hosiery, and boy's overcoats. The remaining indexes registered little or no movement since December.

Saint John The consumer price index for Saint John increased by 0.3% in the latest month to reach a level 5.0% higher than in January 1969. The housing component advanced by 0.8% in response to increased rents, and wages for household help, higher telephone and parcel post rates and higher prices for some furniture items. The food and the transportation indexes each moved up by 0.2%, while higher prices for most toiletries contributed to a rise of 0.3% in the health and personal care component. The remaining indexes were unchanged since the previous month.

Montreal Increased food prices accounted for much of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. At its January level of 123.5, the index was 2.8% higher than a year previous. Higher quotations for beef, pork, poultry, fresh vegetables, and some citrus fruits contributed to an advance of 1.0% in the food component. The transportation index increased by 0.4% reflecting seasonally higher train fares, while a rise of 0.6% in the recreation and reading component was attributable to increased newspaper subscription rates. Lower prices for most appliances and some household services contributed to a decline of 0.3% in the housing index, while a similar decline in the clothing component was attributable to lower prices for men's suits and dress pants, and women's dresses and overcoats. The remaining components registered little or no movement since December.

Ottawa Lower food and clothing prices were the chief contributing factors in a 0.1% decline in the Ottawa consumer price index. At its January level of 125.7, it was 4.5% higher than January 1969. Lower quotations for pork and some beef cuts, poultry, eggs, and some fresh produce items contributed to a 0.5% decline in the food index. A similar decrease in the clothing component was attributable to lower prices for men's suits, women's fur coats and street dresses. The housing index moved up by 0.2% in response to increased rents and parcel post rates, while higher train fares and gasoline prices contributed to an increase of 0.5% in the transportation component. The remaining indexes were virtually unchanged since the preceding month.

Toronto Between December and January, the Toronto consumer price index moved up by 0.2% to 126.8 a level which was 4.5% higher than a year earlier. An increase of 0.4% in the food component was chiefly attributable to higher quotations for a number of pork cuts, fats and oils, most fresh vegetables, tea and coffee. Higher rent and parcel post rates contributed to a rise of 0.3% in the housing index, while the transportation component advanced by 0.8% in response to seasonally higher train fares and increased gasoline prices. The health and personal care index moved up by 0.5% in response to higher prices for some toiletries. A decline of 1.2% in the clothing index was attributable to lower prices for men's suits and sport shirts, women's dresses and winter coats and some articles of children's wear. The recreation and reading index declined by 0.2% reflecting lower prices for portable television sets, while the tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged since December.

Winnipeg The all-items index registered no movement since the previous month. At its January level of 126.2, it was 4.8% higher than twelve months earlier. Lower quotations for some pork cuts, bread, sugar, eggs, and many fresh produce items contributed to a decline of 0.2% in the food component. The housing index, on the other hand, moved up by 0.2% in response to higher rents and increased parcel postage rates. An advance of 0.7% in the transportation index was attributable to increased rail fares, taxi rates, and to higher prices for gasoline. Lower quotations for men's suits and dress trousers, ladies fur coats and dresses, and boy's overcoats contributed to a decline of 1.3% in the clothing index. The recreation and reading index moved up by 0.3% in response to higher cinema admissions, while the health and personal care component edged up by 0.2% reflecting increased prices for some toiletry items.

Saskatoon-Regina The all-items index crept up by 0.1% in the latest month to 121.7, a level which was 3.3% higher than in January 1969. The food index dipped by 0.2% in response to lower prices for eggs, grapefruit, apples and tomatoes, while a decline of 0.4% in the recreation and reading component was attributable to lower prices for portable television sets. The transportation component rose by 0.3%, while the remaining indexes registered little or no movement since the preceding month.

Edmonton-Calgary For the first time since May 1968, the all-items index registered no movement. Its January level of 123.5 was 3.7% higher than a year ago. The clothing index dropped by 0.6% in response to lower prices for men's suits, dress shirts and trousers, women's winter coats, dresses and shoes. Decreased prices for radios and television sets contributed to a decline of 0.5% in the recreation and reading component. An advance of 1.3% in the tobacco and alcohol component was attributable to increased beer prices, while the remaining indexes were virtually unchanged since December.

Vancouver No movement was registered in the Vancouver all-items index between December and January. The food component edged up by 0.1%, while the housing and the health and personal care indexes each moved up by 0.2%. A rise of 0.4% in the transportation index was attributable to higher train fares and automobile prices. The clothing component dropped by 0.6% in response to lower prices for men's suits, dress pants, and shoes, women's fur and cloth coats, and some items of children's wear. Decreased prices for television sets were responsible for a decline of 0.8% in the recreation and reading index.

6. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1961=100) rose from 114.5 to 115.1 during the month ending mid-December. This gain is mainly attributable to higher prices for eggs and livestock. The December 1968 index was 113.4.

7. Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	Feb. 12/70	Feb. 5/70	Jan. 15/70
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
(1956=100)				
Investors price index	114	194.3	192.8	200.6
Industrials	80	206.3	204.3	213.2
Industrial mines	4	232.8	226.0	236.1
Foods	10	248.5	248.5	259.6
Beverages	7	320.9	315.8	329.8
Textiles and clothing	5	133.6	133.8	136.7
Pulp and paper	7	151.3	148.7	157.5
Printing and pub.	4	805.5	804.0	851.1
Primary metals	8	92.0	91.3	94.5
Metal fabricating	9	126.8	127.2	136.8
Non-metallic minerals	4	107.0	111.4	123.2
Petroleum	7	184.6	186.9	186.2
Chemicals	4	87.2	87.9	92.2
Construction	4	58.9	64.8	70.5
Retail trade	7	242.4	243.0	260.6
Utilities	20	153.8	156.1	161.8
Pipelines	5	180.3	182.3	189.7
Transportation	4	199.8	204.5	213.8
Telephone	3	97.8	97.9	100.3
Electric power	3	112.6	116.5	121.1
Gas distribution	5	341.1	346.4	357.8
Finance	14	189.4	185.3	190.8
Banks	6	199.9	195.5	202.5
Investment and loan ...	8	168.4	164.9	167.5
Mining stock price index:	24	112.1	112.0	115.8
Golds	6	104.7	103.1	113.0
Base metals	18	116.2	116.9	117.3
Uraniums price index	4	137.4	131.0	138.8
Primary oils and gas	6	226.1	228.5	243.9

8.

Building Materials Price Indexes & Selected Components

	Indexes				Percent changes		
	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1969	Dec. 1968	<u>Jan. 1970</u> <u>Dec. 1969</u>	<u>Jan. 1969</u> <u>Dec. 1968</u>	<u>Jan. 1970</u> <u>Jan. 1969</u>
Residential (1961=100)	139.4	138.4	138.2	135.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.4	+ 0.9
Lumber and Lumber Products	147.2	146.6	150.5	146.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	- 2.2
Plumbing and Heating Equip- ment	123.0	121.4	114.4	113.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.1	+ 7.5
Wallboard and Insulation ...	130.1	128.0	122.8	122.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.3	+ 5.9
Concrete Products	130.8	129.5	127.0	124.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.8	+ 3.0
Other	130.2	128.7	121.9	119.3	+ 1.2	+ 2.2	+ 6.8
Non-residential (1961=100) ...	128.4	127.8	123.1	121.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 4.3
Steel and Metal Work	125.3	125.3	116.2	115.9	-	+ 0.3	+ 7.8
Plumbing, Heating and Other Equipment	126.1	124.5	118.9	117.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	+ 6.1
Electrical Equipment	118.8	118.8	112.5	110.7	-	+ 1.6	+ 5.6
Concrete Products	133.6	132.1	129.4	126.9	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 3.2
Lumber and Lumber Products	151.6	150.8	158.2	154.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.4	- 4.2
Other	125.7	125.2	120.5	119.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 4.3

9.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

(1935-1939=100)

	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1969	Dec. 1968	% Change	
					Jan./70 Dec./69	Jan./70 Jan./69
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	289.2	285.7	278.1	274.5	+ 1.2	+ 4.0
Vegetable products	237.2	236.9	238.9	236.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Animal products	332.1	327.2	306.1	304.4	+ 1.5	+ 8.5
Textile products	258.6	256.6	256.5	257.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Wood products	388.4	378.9	391.0	381.9	+ 2.5	- 0.7
Iron products	302.0	297.7	278.4	277.6	+ 1.4	+ 8.5
Non-ferrous metals	290.9	288.7	255.6	244.3	+ 0.8	+ 13.8
Non-metallic minerals	212.9	210.3	208.9	207.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Chemical products	225.7	224.0	215.3	214.8	+ 0.8	+ 4.8
 Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	 358.9	 354.6	 318.6	 309.6	 + 1.2	 + 12.6
 Raw and partly manufactured goods	 268.7	 265.1	 255.4	 250.9	 + 1.4	 + 5.2
Fully and chiefly manufactured goods	300.7	297.1	290.8	287.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.4

* These indexes are preliminary.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

10. Motor Freight Carriers In the third quarter of 1969, 179 Class I carriers (gross annual operating revenue of \$500,000 or more) reported gross operating revenues of \$153,768,000. The number of Class II carriers reporting (firms with a gross annual operating revenue of \$100,000 to \$499,999) was 226, with a gross operating revenue of \$17,910,000.

11. Railway Carloadings Revenue freight loaded onto railway cars in Canada during the week ended February 7 totalled 68,184 carloads, down 0.3% from the total of 68,367 in the comparable February 1-7 period in 1969. This decrease may be attributed to a 5.9% drop in Eastern Canadian loadings to 42,222 while loadings West of the Lakehead were up to 25,962, an increase of 10.5%.

From January 1 to February 7, 1970 total carloadings were down marginally at 356,018 from 356,162 in the 1969 period. This decrease is entirely attributable to Eastern Canadian traffic where loadings were down 7.0% to 222,513 while Western loadings rose 14.2% to 133,505.

The following tables show carloadings and tonnages for total traffic and for piggyback traffic for the first week of February and for the year to date. Data are shown for 1969 only where comparable figures are available.

Railway Carloadings of Revenue Freight in Canada

	<u>Year</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>Canada</u>
<u>7-Day Period Ending February 7</u>				
All traffic - cars	1970	42,222	25,962	68,184
All traffic - cars	1969	44,872	23,495	68,367
All traffic - tons	1970	2,214,125	1,313,820	3,527,945
Piggyback traffic .. - cars	1970	2,370	1,559	3,929
Piggyback traffic .. - tons	1970	44,085	30,342	74,427
<u>Year to Date</u>				
All traffic - cars	1970	222,513	133,505	356,018
All traffic - cars	1969	239,239	116,923	356,162
All traffic - tons	1970	11,823,753	6,866,631	18,690,384
Piggyback traffic .. - cars	1970	11,921	7,062	18,983
Piggyback traffic .. - tons	1970	219,176	141,334	360,510

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

12. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in November 1969 claimed 484 lives, an increase of 6.1% from the November 1968 total of 456.

All provinces showed increases in fatal accidents over the same month in 1968 with the exception of British Columbia which remained the same (45); New Brunswick which decreased slightly from 16 to 14; Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia showed significant decreases. Fatal accidents in Saskatchewan decreased from 24 in 1968 to 16 in 1969 while fatal accidents in Nova Scotia decreased from 23 in 1968 to 16 in 1969.

The number of persons killed increased in 1969 over the same month in 1968. However, British Columbia showed a decrease from 53 in 1968 to 49 in 1969. New Brunswick fatalities decreased slightly from 17 in 1968 to 15 in 1969. Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia showed significant decreases in fatalities in November 1969 compared to the same month in 1968. Saskatchewan fatalities decreased to 19 from 30 in the same month in 1968 and fatalities in Nova Scotia decreased to 18 from 28 in the same month in 1968.

Saskatchewan also reported that 76 fewer persons were injured in 1969 compared to the same month in 1968.

When comparing the number of traffic deaths in this release with those in the annual Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Daily Bulletin of May 7, 1969.

**Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Victims, and Value of Property Damage (1)
for November 1969 and comparative figure for November 1968**

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TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS (concluded)

Province		Accidents				Victims		Value of property damage (1)
		Fatal	Injury	Property damage (1)	Total	Killed	Injured	
(Number)								\$'000
Newfoundland	1969	8	208	654	870	10	301	511
	1968	3	153	444	600	8	244	331
Prince Edward Island	1969	1	42	126	169	1	61	95
	1968	—	52	129	181	—	83	79
Nova Scotia	1969	16	221	1,140	1,377	18	300	782
	1968	23	233	1,215	1,471	28	332	817
New Brunswick	1969	14	200	728	942	15	304	644
	1968	16	217	840	1,073	17	327	607
Quebec	1969	128	2,368	10,642	13,138	146	3,721	7,870(2)
	1968	105	2,212	11,099	13,416	122	3,255	7,660(2)
Ontario	1969	132	4,704	11,863	16,699	169	6,988	10,615
	1968	120	4,592	11,321	16,033	142	6,812	9,359
Manitoba	1969	11	543	1,468	2,022	11	808	973
	1968	10	481	1,237	1,728	10	701	816
Saskatchewan	1969	16	339	1,842	2,197	19	532	1,121
	1968	24	364	1,603	1,991	30	608	1,146
Alberta	1969	36	593	4,364	4,993	42	953	2,696
	1968	35	553	3,409	3,997	45	867	2,110
British Columbia	1969	45	1,334	5,416	6,795	49	1,976	4,135
	1968	45	1,257	4,723	6,025	53	1,865	3,639
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1969	4	35	73	112	4	40	113
	1968	1	16	68	85	1	18	58
Totals	1969	411	10,587	38,316	49,314	484	15,984	29,555(2)
	1968	382	10,130	36,088	46,600	456	15,112	26,622(2)

(1) Excludes property damage accidents under \$100. (2) Estimated figures. — Nil

13. Estimates of Labour Income The seasonally-adjusted advance estimate of labour income for December was \$3,439.4 million, an increase of \$26.2 million over the preliminary estimate of \$3,413.2 million for November.

The preliminary estimate for November shows that total income seasonally-adjusted at \$3,413.2 million was \$48.2 million or 1.4% more than the revised estimate for October. During the month, the larger changes in wages and salaries were increases of \$26.2 million (3.9%) in service; \$15.0 million (1.8%) in manufacturing; \$6.3 million (2.6%) in construction; \$5.3 million (1.1%) in trade; \$3.4 million (4.6%) in mining and a decrease of \$12.1 million (3.8%) in government.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
Basis: 1948 Standard Industrial Classification

	December 1969(a)	November 1969(p)	October 1969(r)	December 1968
<u>Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation</u>				
	millions of dollars			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping ..	17.8	19.8	24.5	16.9
Forestry	37.4	44.2	46.6	29.6
Mining	81.3	76.7	73.2	74.6
Manufacturing	855.9	870.6	863.9	785.4
Construction	219.7	263.2	278.6	188.4
Transportation, storage and communication (1)	273.2	283.3	284.6	261.9
Public utilities	59.9	60.1	59.7	54.2
Trade	511.7	507.2	494.0	459.4
Finance, insurance and real estate .	147.3	145.5	144.2	130.7
Service	695.3	701.9	679.5	600.1
Government, non-military	302.1	306.8	317.2	272.5
Total wages and salaries	3,201.6	3,279.3	3,266.0	2,873.7
Supplementary labour income	158.8	162.2	172.0	153.1
Total labour income	3,360.4	3,441.5	3,438.0	3,026.8
<u>Adjusted for Seasonal Variation</u>				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping ..	24.0	24.1	23.1	23.0
Forestry	42.6	38.1	39.6	33.0
Mining	82.6	76.8	73.4	74.8
Manufacturing	874.0	863.4	848.4	801.1
Construction	261.9	251.2	244.9	219.8
Transportation, storage and communication (1)	281.3	283.1	281.2	274.0
Public utilities	60.2	59.7	59.2	54.6
Trade	495.5	495.1	489.8	443.8
Finance, insurance and real estate .	147.6	145.7	144.4	130.2
Service	694.0	691.4	665.2	604.2
Government, non-military	299.3	309.4	321.5	276.2
Total wages and salaries	3,263.0	3,238.0	3,190.7	2,934.7
Supplementary labour income	176.4	175.2	174.3	161.9
Total labour income	3,439.4	3,413.2	3,365.0	3,096.6

(a) Advance estimates.

(p) Preliminary figures.

(r) Revised figures.

(1) Includes Post Office.

14. Provincial Government Employment The number of employees of nine provincial governments and the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories reported for the last pay period of December 1969 was 337,851, a decrease of 4.5% from the 353,837 reported for the same period in September 1969, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October-December issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Provincial Government Employment". Data for the Province of British Columbia are not available.

Summary of Employee's and Gross Payrolls(1)

	December 1969	September 1969	October 1 - December 31 1969	July 1 - September 30 1969	Gross Payrolls January 1 December 31 1969
	Numbers		Thousands of Dollars		
Departmental Services	206,684	225,978	330,263	338,310	1,266,094
Institutions of Higher Education	48,924	44,129	73,785	69,738	355,640
Government Enterprises	78,419	79,695	158,343	155,116	508,052
Workmen's Compensation Boards	3,824	4,035	6,793	6,390	25,364
Total	337,851	353,837	569,184	569,554	2,155,150

- (1) Gross payrolls represent all monies paid to the employees during the period before any deductions. The number of employees relate to employment on the last day of the month or at the end of the final pay period of the month.

15. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry December 1969 The advance estimate of employees in non-agricultural industries (1) showed a decrease in December over November 1969. All industries for which data are available recorded lower employment except finance, insurance and real estate and public administration and defence where small increases occurred. The decrease in construction was seasonal. All provinces showed lower employment in December 1969 except Prince Edward Island which reported a gain.

November 1969 The preliminary estimate of 6,670,313 employees in non-agricultural industries (1) for the last week of November 1969 showed a decrease of 15,500 or 0.2% from October 1969. Decreases occurred in forestry, construction, public administration and defence, manufacturing and transportation, communication and other utilities. The remaining industries recorded increases. All provinces reported lower employment in November 1969 except Ontario and Alberta where small gains occurred.

Compared with November 1968, total employment was 4.6% (290,600 employees) higher. Increases were recorded in all industries with the largest gains in forestry, 9.5% (6,200 employees); trade, 8.1% (83,900 employees); finance, insurance and real estate, 5.4% (15,500 employees); community, business and personal services, 5.1% (88,700 employees) construction; 4.8% (18,300 employees) and public administration and defence, 4.5% (18,100 employees). All provinces showed higher employment in November 1969 except Newfoundland and Saskatchewan where decreases of 6.1% and 1.1% were recorded, respectively.

- (1) See coverage on page 15 of the monthly report.

Changes in Estimates of Employees by Industry, Canada and Provinces

	November 1969		October 1969		November 1968	
	to		to		to	
	December 1969		November 1969		November 1969	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<u>Canada</u>						
Forestry .....	..	..	- 5.2	- 6.7	6.2	9.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells .	- 0.5	- 0.4	10.4	9.2	3.7	3.1
Manufacturing	-44.2	- 2.6	-13.6	- 0.8	38.0	2.3
Non-durables	-24.2	- 2.8	-19.6	- 2.2	8.4	1.0
Durables	-20.0	- 2.4	6.0	0.7	29.6	3.7
Construction	-62.2	-15.5	-27.7	- 6.5	18.3	4.8
Building .....	..	..	- 6.2	- 4.6	9.7	8.2
Special trade contractors ....	..	..	- 9.1	- 4.5	9.5	5.2
Highways, bridges and streets and other .....	..	..	-12.5	-10.5	0.9	- 1.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities .....	..	..	- 2.4	- 0.4	19.2	2.9
Transportation .....	..	..	- 2.2	- 0.5	7.1	1.7
Communication and other utilities .....	..	..	- 0.2	- 0.1	12.1	5.3
Trade	- 2.1	- 0.2	19.8	1.8	83.9	8.1
Wholesale .....	..	..	- 2.3	- 0.7	26.8	8.5
Retail .....	..	..	22.2	2.9	57.1	7.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	15.5	5.4
Community, business and personal service	-22.8	- 1.3	7.4	0.4	88.7	5.1
Non-commercial sector (1)	2.5	0.2	24.6	2.2	18.2	1.6
Commercial sector (2)	-25.3	- 3.6	-17.2	- 2.4	70.5	11.3
Public administration and defence (3)	0.4	0.1	- 4.2	- 1.0	18.1	4.5
Grand total	-159.3	- 2.4	-15.5	- 0.2	290.6	4.6
<u>Grand Totals</u>						
Newfoundland	- 9.8	-10.3	- 6.1	- 6.0	- 6.1	- 6.1
Prince Edward Island	4.6	16.7	- 0.7	- 2.4	4.5	19.5
Nova Scotia	- 6.4	- 3.2	- 2.6	- 1.3	11.6	6.0
New Brunswick	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 2.2	- 1.4	8.7	5.8
Quebec	-48.2	- 2.7	-15.0	- 0.8	72.6	4.2
Ontario	-51.6	- 1.9	20.9	0.8	117.5	4.5
Manitoba	- 6.7	- 2.2	- 4.8	- 1.6	13.3	4.7
Saskatchewan	- 4.7	- 2.4	- 5.1	- 2.6	- 2.1	- 1.1
Alberta	- 7.4	- 1.6	1.3	0.3	27.2	6.1
British Columbia	-21.7	- 3.2	- 0.2	0.0	42.5	6.8

NOTES 1. Estimates may not add to totals owing to rounding.

2. Data for the Northwest Territories and Yukon are too small to be published separately and are included in the Canada total.

3. Employees in fishing and trapping are included at the Canada level.

4. See coverage, definitions and explanations on the estimates on page 15 of the monthly report.

5. -- not available.

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

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

(3) Excludes non-civilian employees.

SOURCE Employment Section, "Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, December 1969", (cat. number 72-008) and unpublished data.

16. Credit The following table summarizes the credit picture as at the end of December 1969. It shows balances outstanding reported in millions of dollars for selected holders of credit with amounts for the corresponding period last year and the percentage change.

	Period 1968 millions of Dec. 1968	Period 1969 dollars Dec. 1969	% change
<u>Selected Credit Holders</u> (reporting monthly)			
<u>Sales finance companies:</u>			
Consumer goods	1,125	1,279	+ 13.7
Commercial goods(1)	662	738	+ 11.4
<u>Consumer loan companies:</u>			
Cash loans	1,417	1,662	+ 17.3
Instalment credit	96	111	+ 15.6
<u>Chartered banks (Personal loans)</u>			
Fully-secured(1)	595	573	- 3.7
Home improvement(1)	68	60	- 11.8
Unsecured other	3,665	4,147	+ 13.2
Quebec savings bank loans	21	24	+ 14.3
<u>Life-insurance companies:</u>			
Policy loans	553	645	+ 16.6
<u>Department stores</u>	632	693	+ 9.7
<u>Furniture and appliance stores</u>			
Instalment credit	173	174	+ 0.6
Charge accounts	39	40	+ 2.6
<u>Motor vehicle dealers (instalment credit only)</u>	16	16	-
<u>Sub-total of monthly reporters</u>	(9,062)	(10,162)	(+ 12.1)
<u>Sub-total-consumer credit (net)</u>	7,737	8,791	+ 13.6
<u>Other credit holders - reporting quarterly:</u>	At Sept. Qr. 1968	At Sept. Qr. 1969	% change
<u>Other retail dealers:</u>			
Instalment credit	85	91	+ 7.1
Charge accounts	330	346	+ 4.8
<u>Oil companies (credit cards)</u>	137	164	+ 19.7
<u>Credit unions and caisses populaires</u> ...	1,208	1,331	+ 10.2
<u>Sub-total of quarterly reporters</u>	1,760	1,932	+ 9.8
<u>TOTAL CONSUMER CREDIT</u>	9,095	10,459	+ 15.0

(1) These outstanding balances not included in consumer credit totals.

B R E W E R I E S

17. Breweries December shipments of brewed products were as follows, with the figures for the year 1969 in brackets: domestic, 30,369,000 gallons (319,150,000); tax exempt (export sales, sales to ships' stores, embassies and similar transactions), 265,000 gallons (5,541,000).

18. Education Finance Statistical data on income and expenditures of public school boards for the calendar year 1966 and federal and provincial expenditures on education for the fiscal year 1966-1967 are presented in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, "Survey of Education Finance, 1966". This publication also contains information on revenue and expenditures of independent teaching institutions such as universities, private academic schools and business colleges for their respective school years, closest to the 1966 calendar year.

The 1966 total expenditures on education of \$4,158,651,000 were higher by \$747,777,000, or 21.9% than in 1965, the highest level of expenditure to date and the greatest annual increase on record. This expansion in expenditures on education is explained, in part, by the greatly increased capital outlays on vocational high schools and other facilities for vocational training, by mounting construction costs in universities accompanied by increased grants for assisted research and scholarships, and by a more than two-fold increase in the cost of retraining the unemployed.

E N E R G Y

19. Electric Storage Batteries During December, factory sales of electric storage batteries (automotive type) came to 86,713 for initial installation (87,055 in December 1968) and 213,673 for replacement (220,606). During the year 1969, the number sold for initial installation was 1,140,037 (1,170,168 in 1968) and 2,564,154 for replacement (2,486,403).

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

20. Department Store Sales and Stocks Department store sales rose during December to \$389,210,000, 11.8% higher than the \$348,030,000 experienced in December 1968. Increases were reported in almost all departments, with the largest in toys and games (+31.4%), photographic equipment and supplies (+26.2%), piece goods (+23.5%) and women's and girls' hosiery (+19.4%). Stocks at selling value were 10.2% higher than in December 1968, reaching a level of \$625,457,000 at month end. Major stock increases were noted in floor coverings (+40.7%), toys and games (+38.6%) and major appliances (+36.6%).

For the year 1969, department store sales totalled \$2,657,725,000, an increase of 10.9% over the amount recorded in 1968. All but three departments (food and kindred products, millinery and furs) showed increases for the year, with the best growth reported in women's and girls' hosiery (+25.3%), photographic equipment and supplies (+23.5%) and toys and games (+23.4%).

21. Chain Store Sales and Stocks Chain store organizations reported total sales of \$1,251,746,000 during December, a gain of 14.0% over the December 1968 result. Sales increases were recorded by all kinds of business but one (fuel dealers), with the largest growth experienced by service stations and garages (+52.0%), variety stores (+32.3%), men's clothing stores (+30.2%) and general merchandise stores (+22.9%). Sales of fuel dealers declined by 0.8%.

Chain store stocks (at cost) reached a value of \$1,578,824,000 in December, 10.3% higher than the comparable 1968 figure. Largest increases in inventory were registered by family clothing stores (+22.9%), drug stores (+12.9%) and department stores (+12.2%). There were no kinds of business in which stock declined during December.

22. Manufacturers' Shipments
Inventories and Orders Manufacturers' shipments in December 1969, estimated at \$3,631.6 million were 1.8% below the revised November value of \$3,698.8 million but 6.7% higher than the \$3,402.1 million estimated for the same month a year ago. The preliminary value of shipments for the year 1969, estimated at \$43,404.2 million was 6.8% higher than the 1968 estimate of \$40,648.7 million. Seasonally adjusted shipments in December, estimated at \$3,619.9 million were 1.0% lower than the revised November value of \$3,655.0 million.

Total inventory owned by manufacturers in December 1969, estimated at \$7,335.3 million, was 0.8% lower than the revised November value of \$7,280.5 million but 6.6% higher than the \$6,880.2 million estimated in December 1968. Total inventory held by manufacturers in December 1969, estimated at \$7,834.8 million, was fractionally higher than the revised November value of \$7,818.2 million and 6.9% higher than the \$7,326.7 million estimated in December 1968. Seasonally adjusted total inventory owned at \$7,318.2 million increased 0.5% in December 1969 from the \$7,283.4 million revised November estimate. Seasonally adjusted total inventory held estimated at \$7,845.3 million in December, decreased fractionally from the revised November estimate of \$7,850.9 million. Seasonally adjusted raw materials and finished products increased 0.7% and 0.1% respectively while goods in process decreased 1.4%. The ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to shipments was 2.02 in December and 1.99 in November. The seasonally adjusted ratio of finished products to shipments was 0.75 in December and 0.74 in November.

New orders in December 1969 were estimated at \$3,725.8 million, 1.2% below the revised November estimate of \$3,771.8 million but 10.6% higher than the December 1968 value of \$3,367.7 million. Unfilled orders in December, estimated at \$3,975.2 million, were 2.4% higher than the revised November value of \$3,881.0 million and 10.8% higher than the December 1968 value of \$3,587.5 million. Seasonally adjusted new orders in December were estimated at \$3,722.0 million, 0.8% lower than the revised November estimate of \$3,753.6 million. Seasonally adjusted unfilled orders in December, estimated at \$4,067.0 million, were 2.6% higher than the revised November value of \$3,964.9 million.

The following tables show estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
	December 1969 Preliminary	November 1969 Revised	October 1969	December 1968
		millions of	dollars	
Shipments - total	3,631.6	3,698.8	3,922.9	3,402.1
New Orders - total	3,725.7	3,771.8	3,860.6	3,367.7
- non-durable	1,946.6	1,967.5	2,085.0	1,789.0
- durable	1,779.1	1,804.2	1,775.6	1,578.7
Unfilled Orders				
- total	3,975.2	3,881.0	3,808.0	3,587.5
- non-durable	495.1	486.4	490.0	493.7
- durable	3,480.1	3,394.5	3,318.0	3,093.8
Inventory Owned - total	7,335.3	7,280.5	7,229.6	6,880.2
Inventory Held - total	7,834.8	7,818.2	7,760.1	7,326.7
Raw materials	3,080.4	3,000.6	2,969.9	2,880.7
Goods in process	2,094.4	2,144.9	2,134.4	1,936.5
Finished products	2,660.1	2,672.7	2,655.8	2,509.5

	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
	December 1969 Preliminary	November 1969 Revised	October 1969	December 1968
		millions of	dollars	
Shipments - total	3,619.9	3,655.0	3,683.1	3,453.2
New Orders - total	3,722.0	3,753.6	3,634.3	3,429.7
- non-durable	1,980.6	1,975.5	1,944.4	1,864.8
- durable	1,741.4	1,778.1	1,689.9	1,564.9
Unfilled Orders				
- Total	4,067.0	3,964.9	3,866.3	3,677.7
- non-durable	508.6	519.2	505.8	507.2
- durable	3,558.4	3,445.7	3,360.5	3,170.5
Inventory Owned - Total	7,318.2	7,283.4	7,264.1	6,852.7
Inventory Held - Total	7,845.3	7,850.9	7,821.0	7,312.8
Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments.....	2.02	1.99	1.97	1.98
Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.74

NOTE Figures may not add due to rounding.

Provincial Shipments The estimated value of manufacturers' shipments decreased 1.8% in December as compared to the revised November estimate with five of the listed provinces showing decreases ranging from 17.8% in Newfoundland to 1.1% in Quebec. All listed provinces showed increases in the estimated value for the year 1969 over 1968 ranging from 13.4% in Newfoundland to 3.2% in New Brunswick.

Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

	December 1969(p)	December 1968	% change	November 1969(r)	January- December 1969	January- December 1968	% change
	millions	of dollars			millions of dollars		
Nfld. ...	14.3	15.9	-10.1	17.4	190.5	168.0	+13.4
N.S.	59.6	57.4	+ 3.8	59.2	691.6	649.8	+ 6.4
N.B.	51.0	45.2	+12.8	49.1	587.8	569.4	+ 3.2
Que.	1,048.5	938.6	+11.7	1,060.5	12,219.4	11,334.0	+ 7.8
Ont.	1,847.8	1,810.1	+ 2.1	1,930.8	22,611.6	21,274.2	+ 6.3
Man.	92.8	83.8	+10.7	94.1	1,142.9	1,090.1	+ 4.8
Sask. ...	42.2	36.7	+15.0	43.0	505.9	476.8	+ 6.1
Alta	133.6	114.7	+16.5	129.1	1,621.9	1,527.2	+ 6.2
B.C.	336.7	296.4	+13.6	311.3	3,782.1	3,512.3	+ 7.7
CANADA(1)	3,631.6	3,402.1	+ 6.7	3,698.8	43,404.2	40,648.7	+ 6.8

(1) Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

(p) Preliminary.

(r) Revised.

23. Asphalt Roofing Production of asphalt shingles of 210 pounds and over came to 181,924 roof squares in December compared to 174,901 squares in December 1968. For the year to date, production came to 3,958,230 squares (3,655,690 in 1968). December production of shingles of less than 210 pounds amounted to 4,008 squares in 1969 and to 10,338 squares in 1968. For the year 1969 production fell to 157,660 squares from 198,263 in 1968.
24. Iron Castings, Pipe and Fittings Production of iron castings, pipe and fittings during December came to 78,771 tons compared to 85,387 in December 1968. For the year 1969, production totalled 1,017,478 tons (985,101 in 1968).
25. Plastic Bottles Plastic bottles produced during the fourth quarter of 1969 numbered 81,625,000 of which 57,293,000 were shipped to outside customers. These shipments were valued f.o.b. plant at \$4,211,000. Detailed information is available in special statement 6507-756 on request.
26. Phonograph Records Phonograph records produced during the month of December 1969 numbered: 4,678,011; net sales for the same period amounted to 4,225,328, valued free on board at the plant at \$5,811,308. Production for the year to date came to 48,304,625, shipments to 41,277,077, valued at \$50,768,465.
27. Sawmills in British Columbia December production of lumber and ties in sawmills in British Columbia amounted to 640.1 thousand feet board measure compared to 616.2 thousand feet board measure in December 1968. Production during the year 1969 amounted to 7,723.8 thousand feet board measure (7,844.3 thousand in 1968).
28. Sawmills East of the Rockies Production of lumber in sawmills East of the Rockies increased in December to 263,693,000 feet board measure from 246,514,000 feet board measure in December 1968.
- Stocks on hand at the end of December totalled 714,313,000 feet board measure.
29. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended February 20, 1970 totalled 232,935 tons, a decrease of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 237,734 tons. The comparable week's total in 1969 was 224,446 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 242 in the current week, 247 a week earlier and 234 one year ago.
30. Hardboard December shipments of hardboard amounted to 36,571,309 square feet (1/8 inch basis), compared to 44,446,614 square feet in 1968. For the year 1969, shipments came to 578,566,471 square feet (543,690,243 square feet in 1968).
31. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents Sales of these products for household use in December, with the figures for the year 1969 in brackets, were as follows: toilet soap bars, 3,677,356 pounds (51,543,371); direct retail sales of granular synthetic detergents, including tablets but excluding automatic dishwasher products, 14,081,883 pounds (215,323,355); and direct retail sales of light duty detergents (primarily for dishwashing excluding automatic dishwasher products), 6,560,856 pounds (74,684,954).

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

Explosives and Ammunition Manufacturers (S.I.C. 371)

Selected Principal Statistics	1966	1967	1968p	% change 1968/1967
Establishments No.	15	17	25	+ 47.0
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	3,402	3,577	4,361	+ 21.9
Man-hours paid '000	6,960	7,002	9,062	+ 29.4
Wages .....\$'000	16,080	17,701	24,443	+ 38.1
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	35,592	37,669	45,645	+ 21.2
Value of shipments .....\$'000	90,777	97,455	119,334	+ 22.4
Value added .....\$'000	55,215	56,944	72,006	+ 26.4
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees No.	4,495	4,644	5,393	+ 16.1
Total salaries and wages .....\$'000	23,550	25,402	32,286	+ 27.1
Total value added .....\$'000	57,428	59,344	74,947	+ 26.3

p Preliminary.

Shingle Mills (S.I.C. 2511)

Selected Principal Statistics	1966	1967	1968p	% change 1968/1967
Establishments No.	71	70	73	+ 4.3
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	1,422	1,423	1,748	+ 22.8
Man-hours paid '000	2,745	2,774	3,367	+ 21.4
Wages .....\$'000	8,325	9,035	11,482	+ 27.1
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	13,449	14,158	22,292	+ 57.5
Value of shipments .....\$'000	25,653	27,742	43,605	+ 57.2
Value added .....\$'000	11,708	13,129	21,234	+ 61.7
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees No.	1,524	1,537	1,876	+ 22.1
Total salaries and wages .....\$'000	9,048	9,897	12,548	+ 26.8
Total value added .....\$'000	11,734	13,201	21,311	+ 61.4

p Preliminary.

Miscellaneous Clothing Industry, n.e.s. (S.I.C. 2499)

Selected Principal Statistics	1966	1967	1968p	% change 1968/1967
Establishments No.	47	45	39	- 13.3
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	780	757	696	- 8.1
Man-hours paid '000	1,549	1,503	1,368	- 9.0
Wages .....\$'000	2,282	2,302	2,260	- 1.8
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	6,789	6,527	5,953	- 8.8
Value of shipments .....\$'000	12,248	11,831	11,287	- 4.6
Value added .....\$'000	5,523	5,296	5,284	- 0.2
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees No.	965	961	900	- 6.4
Total salaries and wages .....\$'000	3,297	3,425	3,446	+ 0.6
Total value added .....\$'000	6,093	5,891	5,763	- 2.1

p Preliminary

33. Wheat Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina during the August-November period of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 370.5 million bushels, a decrease of 4% from the 384.8 million exported during the same four months in 1968 and 20% less than the ten-year (1958-67) average for the same period, of some 461.2 million bushels. Shipments from Argentina and Australia were at higher levels this year than last while those from the United States and Canada were lower.

Latest available estimates indicate that at December 1, 1969 supplies of wheat remaining in the United States and Canada for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years plus the year-end (November 30) carryover stocks in both Argentina and Australia, amounted to 2,837.8 million bushels and represented an increase of some 26% over the 2,251.4 million available a year ago.

Reflecting the combined effect of increase in both carryover stocks and production, total estimated supplies of wheat in Canada for the 1969-70 crop year are placed at a record 1,534.1 million bushels. The August 1, 1969 carryover of 849.8 million bushels exceeds by 28% the comparable figure of 665.5 million at the same date in 1968. The 1969 harvest, estimated at 684.3 million bushels, was the fourth largest wheat crop on record and represents an increase of 5% over the previous year's outturn of 649.8 million. Supplies of the size indicated are 17% greater than last year's total of 1,315.4 million bushels.

Exports of wheat and flour, in terms of wheat equivalent, during August-November 1969 amounted to 82.7 million bushels, 31% less than the 120.1 million exported during the same four months of 1968. The balance remaining on December 1, 1969 for export and carryover amounted to 1,286.4 million bushels, 24% above the December 1, 1968 total of 1,035.5 million.

34. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storages and factories on February 1, 1970 totalled 53,263,000 pounds as compared with last year's corresponding total of 45,012,000 pounds, while holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 91,424,000 pounds compared to 95,980,000 pounds.

35. Tea and Coffee Production of roasted coffee came to 26,489,000 pounds in the last quarter of 1969, with production of instant coffee coming to 7,035,000 pounds. Production of tea bags during the quarter amounted to 9,070,000 pounds.

36. Greenhouse Industry The total area of glass operated in 1967 and 1968 by reporting firms plus estimates for non-response in Essex County, in Ontario amounted to 24.0 million square feet and 23.0 million square feet respectively, while the total value of grower sales stood at 38.3 million dollars in 1967 and 35.8 million dollars in 1968.

37. Bread and Other Bakery Products Retail shipments of bread in 1969 amounted to 20,959,000 pounds, compared to 17,884,000 pounds in 1968. The value of these shipments was \$5,151,000 in 1969 and \$4,050,000 in 1968. The value of shipments of other bakery products was \$12,351,000 in 1969 and \$10,958,000 in 1968.

38. Meat During December, net distributive sales of fresh and frozen meats amounted to 149,204,000 pounds compared to 125,344,000 pounds in December 1968. During the year 1969, these sales came to 1,874,954,000 pounds (1,735,946,000 in 1968).

39. Cattle on Feed The cattle on feed survey conducted in Alberta on January 15, 1970 indicated a total of 570,000 steers and heifers on feed, weighing 600 pounds and over, in the province at that date. This compares with a revised January 15, 1969 estimate of 577,000. The revision was necessary as it became apparent that animals weighing less than 600 pounds were reported in the higher weight category of 600-799 pounds. This enlarged the estimate for the 600-799 pound category and inflated the estimate for the total number on feed at January 15, 1969. The introduction of a lower weight category, 450-599 pounds this year negated the chance of this re-occurring. The number of steers in this category at January 15, 1970 is estimated at 345,000 and heifers at 254,000.

Estimates for the category 600-799 pounds are: steers, 207,000 (up 18.3%), and heifers, 85,000 (down 27.4%). In the weight group 800-999 pounds steers are down slightly but heifers are down substantially. Animals in the top weight category 1,000 pounds and over are estimated at 73,000, up 21.7% over last year with steers up 36% but heifer numbers down by half. In general, steer numbers are up but heifers are down due to holding back for breeding purposes.

Cattle on Feed (600 lb+) Alberta-January 15, 1968, 1969, 1970

	1968 '000	1969 '000	1970 '000
Cattle on Feed: Total	595.0	577.0 ^r	570.0
Steers	420.0	380.0 ^r	425.0
Heifers	175.0	197.0 ^r	145.0
1,000 lb.+ Total	99.0	60.0	73.0
Steers	90.0	50.0	68.0
Heifers	9.0	10.0	5.0
800-999 lb. Total	225.0	255.0	205.0
Steers	160.0	155.0	150.0
Heifers	65.0	100.0	55.0
600-799 lb. Total	271.0	292.0 ^r	292.0
Steers	170.0	175.0 ^r	207.0
Heifers	101.0	117.0 ^r	85.0

r Revised.

R E L E A S E D T H I S W E E K

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

1. Real Domestic Product, 1969
2. Financial Flow Accounts, Third Quarter 1969
3. Canadian Trade, 1969
4. Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, January 1970
5. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, January 1970
6. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, December 1969 (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
7. Security Price Indexes, February 12, 1970
8. Building Materials Price Indexes and Selected Components, January 1970
9. Wholesale Price Indexes, January 1970
10. Motor Carriers, Freight Quarterly, July to September 1969 (53-005), 25¢/\$1.00

11. Carloadings, Period ended February 7, 1970
 12. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, November 1969
 13. Estimates of Labour Income, December 1969
 14. Provincial Government Employment, December 1969
 15. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, November and December 1969
 16. Credit Statistics, December 1969 (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
 17. Breweries, December 1969 (32-019), 10¢/\$1.00
 18. Survey of Education Finance, 1966 (81-208), 75¢
 19. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December 1969 (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
 20. Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1969 (63-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 21. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, December 1969 (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 22. Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, December 1969
 23. Asphalt Roofing, December 1969 (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 24. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, December 1969 (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
 25. Plastic Bottles, Fourth Quarter 1969
 26. Phonograph Records, December 1969
 27. Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1969
 28. Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1969
 29. Production of Steel Ingots, Week ended February 21, 1970
 30. Hardboard, December 1969 (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 31. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, December 1969 (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 32. Census of Manufactures, 1968: Miscellaneous Clothing Industry; Shingle Mills; Explosives and Ammunition Manufacturers
 33. The Wheat Review, December 1969 (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
 34. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, February 1, 1970 (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
 35. Tea and Coffee, Fourth Quarter 1969
 36. Greenhouse Industry, 1967 and 1968 (22-002), 50¢
 37. Bread and Other Bakery Products, Fourth Quarter 1969 (32-015), 25¢/\$1.00
 38. Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, December 1969 (32-020), 10¢/\$1.00
 39. Cattle on Feed, Alberta, January 15, 1970
- Service Bulletins: Fish Freezings and Stocks, Maritimes and Newfoundland, January 1970; Energy Statistics, Vol. 5, Nos 11 and 12 (57-002), \$5.00 a year; Fish Freezings and Stocks, Quebec, January 1970

Released this week but summarized in the Weekly earlier:

Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, December 1969 (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00

Electric Power Statistics, December 1969 (57-001), 20¢/\$2.00

Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1969 (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00

Lime Manufacturers, 1968 (44-209), 25¢

Venetian Blind Manufacturers, 1968 (47-210), 25¢

Pen and Pencil and Typewriter Supplies Manufacturers, 1968 (47-207), 50¢

Asbestos Products Manufacturers, 1968 (44-203), 25¢

Trade of Canada - Summary of Exports, December 1969 (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, November 1969 (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00

Trade of Canada - Exports by Commodities, December 1969 (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50

Retail Trade, December 1969 (63-005), 30¢/\$3.00

Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, November 1969 (72-008), 20¢/\$2.00

Inter-Corporate Ownership, 1967 (61-508), \$9.00

Finances des entreprises publiques fédérales, 1966 (61-203F), 50¢

Fish Freezings and Stocks, December 1969 (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00

Refined Petroleum Products, November 1969 (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00

Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, 1968 (63-203), 50¢

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