

Friday, June 19, 1970

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EXJERNALIRADE

1. Commodity Imports

During April, Canada's imports increased to a value of $\$ 1,298,901,000$ from $\$ 1,240,610,000$ and $\$ 1,089,286,000$ in the same month of 1969 and 1968 respectively. For the cumulative period January-April their value climbed to $\$ 4,629,641,000$ from $\$ 4,504,786,000$ in 1969 and $\$ 3,899,364,000$ in 1968

|  | April |  | January-April |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1969 |  | 1969 | 1970 |
|  |  | thousands | dollars |  |
| SELECTED COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 915,130 | 941,701 | 3,402,377 | 3,430,918 |
| United Kingdom | 62,976 | 69,218 | 23),998 | 238,851 |
| Japan | 44,213 | 51,413 | 139,007 | 177,684 |
| Venezuela | 30,406 | 25,980 | 118,169 | 110,862 |
| Germany, West | 32,392 | 32,380 | 93,255 | 103,642 |
| Italy ....... | 11,406 | 14,129 | 40,133 | 47,088 |
| France | 10,876 | 15,571 | 44,219 | 44,716 |
| Australia | 7,112 | 8,062 | 19,971 | 32,160 |
| Sweden | 7,936 | 7,586 | 29,214 | 28,143 |
| Netherlands | 7,999 | 9,431 | 22,958 | 27,511 |
| Hong Kong | 5,765 | 6,711 | 20,841 | 24,534 |
| Switzerland | 7,986 | 6,564 | 24,638 | 24,014 |
| Mexico | 7,232 | 7,307 | 26,111 | 22,675 |
| ALL COUNTRIES | 1,240,610 | 1,298,901 | 4,504,786 | 4,629,641 |
| SELECTED COMMODITIES |  |  |  |  |
| Food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 73,316 | 97,471 | 268,295 | 309,099 |
| Coffee | 6,871 | 8,600 | 23,499 | 30,155 |
| Sugar, raw | 1,482 | 5,491 | 12,551 | 12,843 |
| Crude materials, inedible | 89,512 | 93,545 | 320,828 | 346,917 |
| Crude petroleum | 39,333 | 35,781 | 142,569 | 139,672 |
| Coal <br> Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap | 4,634 | 7,398 | 7,911 | 9,728 |
|  | 6,671 | 9,937 | 26,275 | 35,228 |
| Fabricated materials, inedible | 244,381 | 249,990 | 885,015 | 919,104 |
| Fuel ofl | 7,480 | 5,563 | 30,856 | 27,348 |
| Organic chemicals | 12,348 | 12,362 | 43,813 | 43,301 |
| Plate, sheet and strip, steel | 9,173 | 10,811 | 39,305 | 49,533 |
| Plastics materials not shaped.. | 9,983 | 10,146 | 37,723 | 37,155 |
| End products, inedible .......... | 815,906 | 841,341 | 2,958,883 | 2,998,438 |
| Motor vehicle parts, except engines ................. 140,304 163,736 577,920 569,516 |  |  |  |  |
| Sedans, new . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 86,202 | 75,271 | 324,651 | 245,385 |
| Aircraft, complete with engines | 55,381 | 36,254 | 127,485 | 142,155 |
| Motor vehicle engines .......... | 27,146 | 30,731 | 98,605 | 89,276 |
| Trucks, truck tractors and chassis $\qquad$ | 24,145 | 24,605 | 80,863 | 85,032 |
| Electronic computers | 14,906 | 20,144 | 50,788 | 61,417 |

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F. X T E R N A L T R A DE (concluded)
2. Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Expogts - May 2yi0
(Domestic Exports plus Re-Fxports)
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Percentage

| Value 1n Millions |
| :--- |
| $\underline{1969} \quad 1970$ |

## Month of May

| United Kingdom | 120.6 | 173.9 | $+44.2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other C'wealth \& Pref. | 65.7 | 54.6 | - 16.9 |
| United States | 902.2 | 971.4 | + 7.7 |
| Japan | 60.07 |  |  |
| European Economic Community | 72.4 | 298.7 | $+22.8$ |
| Latin America | 37.0 | 298.7 | + 22.8 |
| Other Countries | 73.8 |  |  |
| Total C'wealth d Pref. | 186.3 | 228.5 | $+22.7$ |
| Total Others | 1,145.4 | 1,270.1 | $\begin{array}{r}+10.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Grand Total | 1,331.7 | 1,498.6 | $+12.5$ |
| January - May |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 493.8 | 624.3 | $+26.4$ |
| Other C'wealth \& Pref. | 240.0 | 298.9 | + 24.5 |
| United States | 4.253.6 | 4,598.2 | + 8.1 |
| Japan . . . . . | 24:7. 27 |  |  |
| European Economic Community | 323.7 | 1,389.9 | $+38.2$ |
| Latin America .... | 155.3 | ,389.9 |  |
| Other Countries | 279.7 |  |  |
| Total C'wealth d Pref. | 733.7 | 923.2 | $+25.8$ |
| Total Others | 5,259.5 | 5,988.1 | $\pm 13.9$ |
| Grand Total | 5,993.2 | $6,911.3$ | $+15.3$ |

Note: Figures may not add because of rounding.
TOTAL EXPORTS BY COUNTRY - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

# ( $\$$ millions) 

Other
Countries $\frac{U_{0} S_{n} A_{8}}{\text { (Monthly Averages) }} \frac{\mathrm{U}_{n} K_{2}}{\text { Countries }}$


3.

Index of Industrial production $\frac{\text { The }}{\text { seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose to } 172.9}$ in April, a gain of $0.9 \%$ from the revised March level of $\mathbf{1 7 1 . 4 \text { . The }}$ gain was concentrated in manufacturing and utilities as miling declined.

Users should note that all previously published data from January 1969 to date, have been revised to incorporate raw data changes and more up-to-date seasonally factors.

## Seasonally Adjusted Index of Industrial Production ( $1961=100$ )

|  | 1961 percentage weights | Feb. | Mar. | Apr . | change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Index of Industrial Production | . 31.851 | 175.1 | 171.4 | 172.9 | +0.9 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal mines | 2.463 | 153.4 | 147.5 | 144.7 | - 1.9 |
| Non-metal mines except coal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 24.741 | 172.0 | 168.0 | 170.4 | $+1.4$ |
| Non-durable manufacturing | 13.608 | 154.8 | 152.8 | 154.8 | $+1.3$ |
| Food and beverages | 3.547 | 149.4 | 146.7 | 148.3 | $+1.1$ |
| Tobacco products industries | . 233 | 121.2 | 111.3 | 125.4 | +12.7 |
| Rubber industries | . 411 | 170.9 | 147.3 | 142.6 | - 3.2 |
| Leather industries | . 293 | 99.8 | 95.4 | 98.5 | $+3.2$ |
| Textile industries | . 904 | 180.1 | 180.3 | 187.9 | + 4.2 |
| Knitting mills | . 218 | 143.0 | 138.8 | 138.0 | - 0.6 |
| Clothing industries | . 854 | 122.9 | 118.4 | 116.2 | - 1.9 |
| Paper and allied industries | 2.675 | 152.4 | 155.5 | 153.7 | - 1.2 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries ....... | $1.353$ | 139.1 | 141.2 | 144.1 | + 2.1 |
| Petroleum and coal products industries | $.583$ | 157.0 | 152.0 | 154.4 | $+1.6$ |
| Chemical and chemical products Miscellaneous manufacturing | $\text { ts } 1.682$ | 178.1 | 175.8 | 182.6 | + 3.9 |
| industries | . 855 | 191.3 | 185.3 | 158.1 | + 1.5 |
| Durable manufacturing | 11.133 | 192.9 | 186.7 | 189.6 | + 1.6 |
| Wood industries | 1.117 | 146.6 | 141.6 | 145.1 | $+2.5$ |
| Furniture and fixtures industries $\qquad$ | . 448 | 156.0 | 152.3 | 149.2 | - 2.0 |
| Primary metal industries .... | - 2.256 | 173.2 | 167.0 | 166.0 | - 0.6 |
| Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | . 1.857 | 169.6 | 165.4 | 167.7 | $+1.4$ |
| Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) ...... | . .995 | 223.2 | 222.9 | 224.1 | $+0.5$ |
| Transportation equipment industries ............. | 2.001 | 265.3 | 249.6 | 26.2 .8 | $+5.3$ |
| Electrical equipment industries | . 1.572 | 211.2 | 206.5 | 207.6 | $+0.5$ |
| Non-metallic mineral products industries | $.887$ | 139.3 | 138.1 | 135.6 | - 1.8 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | $2.812$ | 203.9 | 203.0 | 206.5 | $+1.7$ |

4. Weekly Security Price Indexes

| Index | Number stocks priced | $\frac{\text { June } 11 / 70}{\text { This week }}$ | $\frac{\text { June } 4 / 70}{\text { Week ago }}$ | $\frac{\text { May } 14 / 70}{\text { Month ago }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $(1956=100)$ |  |  |
| Investors price index | 114 | 166.2 | 167.9 | 171.3 |
| Industrials | 80 | 170.1 | 172.5 | 179.4 |
| Industrial mines | 4 | 192.6 | 196.1 | 208.6 |
| Foods | 10 | 235.3 | 230.5 | 226.1 |
| Beverages | 7 | 276.2 | 279.1 | 287.1 |
| Textiles and clothing | 5 | 91.4 | 97.5 | 102.8 |
| Pulp and paper ...... | 7 | 110.9 | 114.3 | 131.8 |
| Printing and publisling | 4 | 659.6 | 666.5 | 690.0 |
| Primary metals ......... | 8 | 83.8 | 84.5 | 85.9 |
| Metal fabricating. | 9 | 105.6 | 108.5 | 113.8 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 4 | 103.2 | 103.3 | 105.9 |
| Petroleum .......... | 7 | 142.8 | 144.1 | 145.9 |
| Chemicals $\qquad$ | 4 | 65.6 | 73.1 | 73.5 |
| Construction | 4 | 47.6 | 50.5 | 47.7 |
| Retail trade ........... | 7 | 197.8 | 199.1 | 191.4 |
| Utilities | 20 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 144.1 |
| Pipelines | 5 | 152.4 | 159.5 | 163.5 |
| Transportation ........ | 4 | 177.0 | 178.1 | 176.4 |
| Telephone ............. | 3 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 98.6 |
| Electric power....... | 3 | 111.7 | 110.7 | 114.4 |
| Gas distribution ..... | 5 | 312.0 | 318.5 | 299.6 |
| Finance | 14 | 174.9 | 175.9 | 167.7 |
| Banks | 6 | $190.5$ | $191.3$ | $180.5$ |
| Investment and loan .... | 8 | 144.1 | 145.5 | 142.5 |
| Mining stock price index: | 24 | 98.8 | 98.0 | 104.3 |
| Golds $\qquad$ | 6 | $105.3$ | $96.4$ | $107.1$ |
| Base metals | 18 | 95.3 | 98.8 | 102.7 |
| Uraniums price index | 4 | 113.5 | 115.5 | 121.6 |
| Primary oils and gas .... | 6 | 153.5 | 162.4 | 150.9 |

5. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities

Between April and May, consumer price index movements were mixed, with increases recorded in five regional cities and combined cities, declines in three and no change in two others. The movements ranged from an increase of $0.6 \%$ in Halifax to a decrease of $0.5 \%$ in St. John's. Food prices were generally lower across the country with declines being registered in seven of the ten food indexes. Increased rents and higher prices for household operation were mainly responsible for housing indexes moving up in most cities surveyed. Clothing movements rose fractionally in five cities, declined in two and remained unchanged in three others. Advances were registered in most transportation indexes reflecting seasonally higher rail fares, while recreation and reading indexes recorded increases for all but three regional cities. Health and personal care components rose in six cities, declined in three and remained unchanged in Saskatoon-Regina. Tobacco and alcohol indexes since the preceding month were unchanged in the majority of cities, and registered minor changes in the remainder.

Consumer Prife Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada May 1970 (1)
(Base $1961=100$ )

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apri1 } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | Food | Hous- ing(2) | Cloth- ing | ndexes <br> Trans -portation | Health \& Personal Care | Recreation \& Reading | Tobacco and Alcohol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. John's | $\overline{121.8}$ | $\overline{122.4}$ | $\overline{122.5}$ | 115.2 | 128.5 | 115.9 | 132.9 | 112.6 | 144.2 |
| Halifax | 125.2 | 124.5 | 132.6 | 117.9 | 124.9 | 118.7 | 142.0 | 129.8 | 127.8 |
| Saint John | 123.6 | 123.5 | 130.3 | 115.3 | 128.0 | 120.2 | 134.6 | 129.8 | 126.1 |
| Montreal | 124.4 | 124.7 | 127.5 | 116.2 | 123.8 | 125.4 | 131.9 | 139.3 | 128.4 |
| Ottawa | 127.4 | 127.6 | 131.8 | 118.5 | 128.6 | 125.8 | 142.8 | 136.8 | 132.2 |
| Toronto | 127.5 | 127.5 | 128.9 | 120.9 | 130.7 | 131.1 | 140.6 | 127.1 | 130.3 |
| Winnipeg | 127.3 | 127.1 | 133.7 | 115.2 | 133.1 | 128,5 | 145.6 | 130.6 | 128.8 |
| Saskatoon- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regina | 122.2 | 122.1 | 128.8 | 114.6 | 128.0 | 117.2 | 127.3 | 129.5 | 122.1 |
| Edmonton- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calgary | 124.7 | 124.7 | 127.7 | 118.6 | 125.8 | 121.3 | 143.3 | 132.4 | 124.2 |
| Vancouver | 123.4 | 123.1 | 130.0 | 117.5 | 126.9 | 122.4 | 134.1 | 119.5 | 113.5 |

(1) All-items indexes for May and April and component indexes for May 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 (DBS Catalogue number 62-002)
(2) Includes shelter and household operation.

## St. John's

Lower food prices accounted for most of the $0.5 \%$ decline in the allitems index. At its May level of 121.8 , the index was $2.4 \%$ higher than a year earlier. The food component dropped by $1.3 \%$ in response to lower prices for beef and pork cuts, poultry, most cereal and bakery products, eggs and fresh fruit. Reduced prices for many pharmaceutical and tolletry items contributed to a decline of $0.7 \%$ in the health and personal care index. Partially offsetting these declines, a rise of $0.4 \%$ in the recreation and reading component was mainly attributable to higher prices for camera film and processing. The remaining indexes were virtually unchanged since the preceding month.

Halifax
The consumer price index for Halifax increased by $0.6 \%$ in the latest month to reach a level $4.9 \%$ higher than twelve months ago. Higher. prices for beef and fresh pork, sugar, grapefruit, most fresh vegetables, tea and coffee contributed to a rise of $0.4 \%$ in the food index. An advance of $0.3 \%$ in the housing component was partially attributable to increased rents, while the transportation index rose by $1.6 \%$ in response to higher train fares and increased automobile operation costs. Higher prices for prescriptions, toiletries and ladies' hairdressing contributed to a $0.7 \%$ increase in the health and personal care index. The recreation and reading component advanced by $1.7 \%$ in response to higher cinema admissions. The clothing index moved up by $0.2 \%$ while the tobacco and alcohol component registered no movement since April.
Saint John
The all-items index edged up by $0.1 \%$ since the previous month to reach a level $3.4 \%$ higher than a year earlier. The food component declined by $0.3 \%$ as lower prices for pork cuts, chicken, eggs, and most fresh produce outweighed higher quotations for beef, turkey and sugar. Increased prices for men's haircuts were mainly responsible for a $2.1 \%$ advance in the health and personal care component, while seasonally higher railway fares and increased auto insurance rates contributed to a $0.2 \%$ rise in the transportation index. The tobacco and alcohol component declined by $0.2 \%$ in response to lower cigarette prices, while the remaining components registered little or no movement since the previous month. Montreal

For the first time since last October, the Montreal consumer price index registered a decline. At its May level of 124.4 , it was $0.2 \%$ lower than in April and $2.5 \%$ higher than twelve months previous. A decrease of $0.9 \%$ in the food index was attributable in part to lower quotations for beef and pork cuts, poultry, eggs, butter and most fresh produce. Among the components that increased in the latest month, clothing moved up by $0.2 \%$ in response to higher prices for men' suits, ladies' dresses and children's shoes, while a similar rise in the transportation index was attributable to seasonally increased train fares and slightly higher new car prices. Higher prices for phamaceuticals contributed to a $0.3 \%$ upward movement in the health and personal care index. The remaining components were unchanged since April.

## Ottawe

The all-items index dropped by $0.2 \%$ to 127.4 in May, a level which was $3.8 \%$ higher than a year earlier. The food component decreased by $0.8 \%$ in response to lower quotations for pork, poultry, eggs, and a number of fresh produce items. A decline of $0.2 \%$ in the clothing index was attributable to lower prices for men's dress trousers, women's coats and dresses, and many items of children's wear. The health and personal care index decreased by $0.4 \%$ in response to lower prices for pharmacaticals and toiletries. Increased rents contributed to a rise of $0,3 \%$ in the housing component, while the remaining indexes were unchanged since the preceding month.

## Toronto

The Toronto consumer price index was unchanged from the previous month as lower food prices offset increases in five other mafor components. At its May level of 127.5 it was $3.4 \%$ higher than a year ago. The fond index decreased by $1.1 \%$ in response to lower quotations for most meats, poultry, egs, tomatoes and lettuce. Increased rents and furniture prices
contributed to a $0.3 \%$ increase in the housing component, while a $0.2 \%$ rise in the clothing index was partially attributable to highex prices for women's skirts and shoes. Seasonal increases in rail fares were chiefly responsible for a $0.2 \%$ increase in the transportation index. The health and personal care component rose by $0.9 \%$ in response to higher prices for men's haircuts and women's hairdressing, while increased newspaper prices were responsible for an advance of $1.2 \%$ in the recreation and reading index.

## Winnipeg

The all-items index edged up by $0.2 \%$ since the preceding month to reach a level $4.2 \%$ higher than a year earlier. Higher quatations for beef, fresh fruit, potatoes and carrots contributed to an upward movement of $0.3 \%$ in the food index. The recreation and reading component advanced by $0.9 \%$ in response to higher prices for cinema admissions and for toys and games. A decline of $0.2 \%$ in the tobacco and alcohol component was attributable to lower cigarette prices. The indexes for housing, clothing, and transportation each edged up by $0.1 \%$, while the health and personal care component declined by a similar amount. Saskatoon-Regina

The all-items index crept up by $0.1 \%$ since the previous month and stood $2.8 \%$ higher than in May 1969. The clothing component moved up by $0.2 \%$ in response to higher prices for men's suits, women's dresses, children's shoes and piece goods. Increased prices for comera film and processing, and for toys and games were responsible for a $0.4 \%$ rise in the recreation and reading index. A decline of $0.2 \%$ in the housing index was partially attributable to lower rents in Regina, while the remaining components registered little or no movement since the previous month.

## Edmonton-Calgary

No inovement was registered in the Edmonton-Calgary consumer price index between April and May. At its May level of 124.7 it was 3.2\% higher than a year previous. The food index declined by $0.4 \%$ in response to lower prices for most beef and pork cuts, eggs and fresh vegetables. Increased rents and furniture prices contributed to a $0.3 \%$ rise in the housing component, while the health and personal care index rose by a similar amount in response to higher prices for pharmaceuticals and tolletries. Higher quotations for camera film and processing in Calgary contributed to a rise of $0.2 \%$ in the recreation and reading index. The clothing component dipped by $0.2 \%$ and the tobacco and al cohol component by $0.1 \%$.

## Vancouver

Increases in the indexes for transportation, housing, and health and personal care were chiefly responsible for a $0.2 \%$ upward movement in the Vancouver consumer price index. At its May level of 123.4 it was $4.1 \%$ higher than a year ago. The transportation index advanced by $1.1 \%$ in response to increased automobile insurance rates and seasonally higher train fares, while increased ladies' hairdressing charges and higher prices for tolletries contributed to an increase of $1.0 \%$ in the health and personal care component. The indexes for housing and for recreation and reading each rose by $0.3 \%$, the former in response to higher rents, and the latter to increased prices for camera film and processing. The tobacco and alcohol component crept up by $0.1 \%$. Partially offsetting these increases the food index declined by $0.2 \%$. The clothing index was unchanged since the preceding month.

Regional consumer price index point changes between April and May were as follows: Halifax, +0.7 to 125.2; Vancouver, +0.3 to 123.4; Winnipeg, +0.2 to 127.3; Saint John, +0.1 to 123.6; Saskatoon-Regina, to. 1 to 122.2; Toronto no change from 127.5; Edmonton-Calgary no change from 124.7; St. John's, -0.6 to 121.8 ; Montreal, -0.3 to 124.4 ; Ottawa, -0.2 to 127.4.
6.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES
$(1935-1939=100)$


* These indexes are preliminary.

TRANSPORTATION

## 7. Canal Statistics

Freight transported through all Canadian canals during April totalled $8,776,119$ tons compared to 8,267,008 tons in April 1969. Of this volume, $4,981,502$ tons were moved through the Welland Canal, and 3,563,175 tons through the St. Lawrence Canals.

Vessel passages through all Canadian canals numbered 1,237 with a registered net tonnage of $6,605,594$ compared to 1,230 vessels of 6,159,749 registered net tons in April 1969.
5. Kallway Carloadings

Revenue freight carloadings during the 10 -day period ended May 31 totalled 107,239 carloads, up $2.5 \%$ from 104,601 in the comparable period in 1969. This increase may be attributed to Eastern Canadian loadings which rose $6.9 \%$ to 65,343 cars, while loadings West of the Lakehead dropped $3.7 \%$ to 41,896 . It should be noted that 1969 carloads in East ern Canada were adversely affected by a strike at iron ore mines in Northeastern Quebec.

Year-to-date loadings were down 0.27 to $1,531,275$ cars from $1,534,256$ cars in the 1969 period. This decrease reflects a drop in Eastern loadings of $2.6 \%$ to 951,982 , while Western loadings rose 4.1 to 579,293 cars.

|  | Year | East | West | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10-day Period ending |  |  |  |  |
| May 31 |  |  |  |  |
| All traffic - cars | 1970 | 65,343 | 41,896 | 107,239 |
| Alltraffic - cars | 1969 | 61,109 | 43,492 | 104,501 |
| All traffic - tons | 1970 | 3,709,360 | 2,248,513 | 5,957,873 |
| Plggyback traffic - cars | 1970 | 3,800 | 2,057 | 5,857 |
| Piggyback traffic - tons | 1970 | 71,140 | 43,008 | 114,148 |
| Year-Lo-Date |  |  |  |  |
| All traffic - cars | 1970 | 951,982 | 579,293 | 1,531,2; ; |
| All traffic - cars | 1969 | 977,654 | 556,602 | 1,534,256* |
| All traffic - tons | 1970 | 50,098,950 | 30,042,451 | 80, 141,401 |
| Piggyback traffic - cars | 1970 | 52,577 | 30,050 | 82,627 |
| Piggyback traffic - tons | 1970 | 977,497 | 620,390 | 1,597,887 |

* 1969 carloads revised to correct understatement resulting from improper counting of multi-car units by one roat.

9. Motor Freight Carriers

Total operating revenues of Class 1 and 2 carriers increased by $14.5 \%$ Lo $\$ 874.6$ million in 1968 from $\$ 763.7$ million in 1967 . Operating expenses increased by $\$ 100.4$ million or $13.7 \%$ to $\$ 830.7$ million from $\$ 730.3$ million. Net operating revenues increased by $31.7 \%$ to $\$ 43.9$ uillion in 1968 from $\$ 33.4$ million. Salaries increased to $\$ 335.6$ miliion from $\$ 280.6$ million, an increase of $19.6 \%$. Purchased transportation showed a slight increase of $8.6 \%$ to $\$ 122.7$ million from $\$ 113.0 \mathrm{million}$.

Operating revenues more than doubled to $\$ 874.6 \mathrm{million}$ in 1468 from $\$ 371.0$ million in 1961. During the same period, the number of carriers reporting in this group classification increased to 893 from 501 . The cost of purchased transportation has more than doubled since 1961 when $\$ 53$ million was expended; however, this has levelled off to all average of $7.1 \%$ in the three years $1966-68$, compared to the last larg: increase of $35.4 \%$ to $\$ 100.3$ million in 1965 from $\$ 74.0$ million in 1964.

Total operating revenues in class 3 and 4 carriers(1) increased by $8.0 \%$ to $\$ 86.5$ million in 1968 Erom $\$ 80.1$ million in 1967 . Operating expenses increased by $\$ 4.1 \mathrm{mlli}$ ion or $6.1 \%$ to $\$ 70.9$ million from $\$ 66.8$ million. Net operating revenues increased by $17.3 \%$ to $\$ 15.6$ million from $\$ 13.3$ million. Salaries and wages increased slightly co $\$ 20.0$ million from $\$ 19.2$ million, an increase of $4.2 \%$.

[^0]T R A VEL
10. Non-Resident Vehicles Entering Canada

A total of 736,787 vehicles registered in other countries entered Canada during the month of April 1970, a decrease of $2.4 \%$ below the 1969 figure. Vehicles remaining one or more nights numbered 138,704 , a $6.4 \%$ decrease. Total cumulative data for the period January to April are $5.9 \%$ above last year's total while long-term traffic has increased by $12.0 \%$ 。

## FINANCIALINSTITUTIONS

11. 

Financial Institutions
In the first quarter of 1970 , trust companies registered an increase in short term notes of 42 million and an increase in commercial paper of 121 million. On the other hand these companies showed a decrease of 40 million in foreign currency. Investment in mortgages continued to grow at the same rapid rate, which has been displayed since the second quarter of 1969. The increase in the first quarter of 1970 was 134 million; and, as in the prior four quarters, was financed almost entirely by an increase in term deposits.

Mortgage companies on the other hand indicated a smaller increase in investment in mortgages of 36 million compared to 80 million in the fourth quarter of 1969 . This again was largely financed by increases in one to six-year term deposits.

Mutual funds increased their holdings of bankers acceptance and commercial paper by 57 million and showed another large increase of 52 million in investment in Canadian preferred and common shares. Investment in foreign preferred and common shares continued to decrease, dropping by 127 million.

Sales finance and consumer loan companies showed a decrease of 39 million in retail sales financing of consumer business and a decrease in wholesale financing of 94 million. Sales finance companies increased investments of short term notes by 24 million.

Fire and casualty insurance experienced a decrease in premiums and net claims incurred and continued to show a underwriting loss in the industry.

EDUCATION
12. Vocational Education and Training

During the 1967-68 school year, almost 500,000 Canadians were enrolled in publicly-sponsored vocational classes on a full-time basis. This is a decrease of approximately $10 \%$ from the previous survey which covered a peak period in en rolments during the final year of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act.

Vocational students attending vocational, technical, composite and commercial high schools comprised over one-half of the above enrolment. The remaining number of trainees attended community colleges and related institutions, provincial trade schools and adult vocational centres, retraining classes in industry, or registered apprenticeship programs.

Not included in the above figures were 24,300 students in diploma nursing programs leading to an R.N. and another 5,100 training as nursing assistants. In the private sector, 16,000 attended proprietary trade schools and business colleges.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
13. Unemployment Insurance

A total of 202,764 initial and renewal claims were filed in Canada in March 1970, an increase of 1,940 (1\%) over the previous month and an increase of 44,328 ( $28 \%$ ) over the same month of last year.

Although the rate of increase of the claimant count, month over month, decreased from 5\% in February to 2\% in March, the March 31 claimant count of 705,145 was $19 \%$ higher than at the end of the same month last year.

The claimant population as measured at March 31,1970 had been on claim longer, on average, than the same population measured at the end of March one year earlier. In March 1970, $40 \%$ of the claimants had been on claim 14 weeks or longer whereas in March of the previous year $37.4 \%$ of the population was in the latter group. The difference is most notable for those claimants on clain 27 weeks or more; $11.0 \%$ in this group this March as compared to $7.4 \%$ in the same group last March.

The average number of beneficiaries per week during March 1970 was estimated to be 528,000 , a decrease of $3.8 \%$ from the previous month's estimate of 549,100 but an increase of $0.4 \%$ from the estimate of 526,100 for the same month of last year. Benefit payments totalled $\$ 84.0$ million in March 1970 compared to $\$ 77.6$ million in February and $\$ 66.4$ million in March 1969. Average weekly benefit paid in March was $\$ 35.36$, marginally higher than the $\$ 35.34$ paid in February and substantially higher than the $\$ 31.57$ paid in March 1969.

CHEQUES
14. Cheques

The value of cheques cashed in 50 clearing centres in March totalled $\$ 64,393$ million, $10.9 \%$ higher than for the same month last year. The five economic areas showed an increase in the March comparison. Cheques cashed in the Atlantic Provinces increased by $28.0 \%$, in Ontario by $16.5 \%$, in the Prairie Provinces by $13.0 \%$, in British Columbia by 2.2\% and in Quebec by $1.4 \%$.

The value of cheques cashed in the first three months of 1970 was $8.7 \%$ higher than for the same months of 1969. Cheques cashed in the Atlantic Provinces increased by $16.5 \%$, in Ontario by $13.9 \%$, in the Prairie Provinces by $13.5 \%$ and in British Columbia by $3.6 \%$. Cheques cashed in Quebec for the first three months wereslightly lower than for the same period of 1969.
15. Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors

During 1968, there were 1,409 motion picture theatres in Canada, including 1,148 regular theatres and 261 drive-in theatres. Total admission receipts of $\$ 113,697,252$ (excluding taxes) were reported for $97,188,785$ admissions. Admission receipts for 1967 were $\$ 103,563,832$ for $97,572,894$ admissions. Per capita expenditure in Canada averaged $\$ 5.88$ in 1968, an increase over the $\$ 5.08$ reported in 1967.

Regular motion picture theatres $(1,148)$ reported admission receipts of $\$ 99,041,543$, receipts from the sale of candy, soft drinks, cigarettes, etc. of $\$ 16,205,472$, from rental of concessions and vending equipment space, an amount of $\$ 240,031 ; \$ 43,354$ came from exhibiting commercial Eilm and $\$ 1,262,927$ from other sources. The average admission price increased from \$1.06 in 1967 to $\$ 1.17$ in 1968. Regular theatres employed 10,964 persons and paid wages and salaries amounting to $\$ 21,355,685$. An additional 988 persons including working proprietors and unpaid family workers formed part of the regular theatre working force.

Drive-in theatres (261) reported admission receipts of $\$ 14,655,709$. Other receipts totalled $\$ 6,519,464$. Corresponding figures for 1967 were $\$ 12,759,308$ and $\$ 5,622,968$. These theatres employed 2,876 persons in 1968 as compared to 2,712 in 1967.

During 1968 films were distributed by 56 companies through 120 offices located across Canada. These exchanges reported receipts of $\$ 64,653,218$ in 1968 compared to $\$ 56,551,239$ in 1967. A total of 761 persons was employed by these agencies and $\$ 4,733,799$ in salaries and wages was paid out. New films released for theatrical bookings numbered 1,047 of which 649 were features, 114 cartoons, 166 newsreels and 118 other short subjects.

SERVLCES
16. Restaurants

April restaurant receipts were estimated at a value of $\$ 94,874,000$, $3.6 \%$ higher than in April of last year. Chain restaurants were estimated to have received $\$ 9,795,000$, and independent establishments, $\$ 85,079,000$. The highest rise in receipts of all restaurants was in New Brunswick ( $16.5 \%$ ).

C I GAREITES
17. Production and Disposition of Cigarettes

Production of cigarettes during May came to $4,571,696$ thousand; the opening inventory was $3,680,337$ thousand and the closing inventory, $4,024,871$ thousand. Sales were as follows: domestic, 4,174,783 thousand; ex-warehoused for ships' stores (including sales to embassies), 20,080 thousand; and ex-warehoused for export, 32,299 thousand. Revised production for March was 3,717,162 thousand; and for April, $4,462,467$ thousand. Revised domestic sales were $3,893,725$ thousand in March and 3,840,205 thousand in April.

In April, net generation rose $8.3 \%$ to $16,695,955$ thousand kwh. from $15,402,956$ thousand kwh. in April 1969. There were increases in net generation in all provinces. The largest increases occurred in Newfoundland and the Yukon Territories ( $24.0 \%$ and $92.7 \%$ respectively). Hydro generation increased $4.3 \%$ from April last year, while thermal generation increased $23.2 \%$.

LABOUR
19. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings

Advance estimates show an increase in average weekly wages in manufacturing and construction and a decrease in mining in April over March 1970. Average hourly earnings increased in manufacturing but did not change in mining and construction. Average weekly hours were higher in construction and manufacturing and lower in mining. All regions recorded increases in average weekly wages in manufacturing except the Atlantic which decreased.

Average weekly wages in manufacturing decreased $\$ 0.27$ from $\$ 117.36$ in February to $\$ 117.09$ in March 1970 as a 0.5 hour decline in average weekly hours off-set a 3 cent increase in average hourly earnings. In durables, transportation equipment showed no change in average weekly hours and decreases in the remaining components ranged from 0.3 hours in primary metal to 0.7 hours in wood products. Compared with March 1969, average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose 22 cents and average weekly hours decreased 1.0 hour.

Average weekly wages in mining rose $\$ 3.28$ from $\$ 150.41$ in February to $\$ 153.69$ in March 1970 as average hourly earnings increased 10 cents and average weekly hours decreased 0.2 hours. Compared with March 1969, average hourly earnings were 49 cents higher and average weekly hours, 1.2 hours lower.

Average weekly wages in construction declined $\$ 13.10$ from $\$ 159.78$ in February to $\$ 146.68$ in March 1970 as a decrease of 3.3 hours in average weekly hours offset a 2 cent increase in average hourly earnings. Average weekly hours were lower because of unpaid absences associated with the Easter holiday. Compared with March 1969, average hourly earnings increased 50 cents and average weekly hours declined 3.8 hours.

All regions recorded lower average weekly wages in manufacturing in March 1970 except the Prairie and Atlantic regions which reported gains of 62 cents and 12 cents, respectively.

Advance Estimates of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, April 1970

| Industry division and area | Average Weekly Hours |  |  |  | Average Hourly Earnings |  |  |  | Average Weekly Wages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apri1 } \\ & 1970 \mathrm{a} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1970 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { 1970a } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1970 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | Feb. $1970$ | April 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { 1970a } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1970 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | number |  |  |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry division |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining including milling | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 3.73 | 3.73 | 3.63 | 3.23 | 153.07 | 153.69 | 150.41 | 134.04 |
| Manufacturing | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 2.98 | 2.96 | 2.93 | 2.75 | 118.28 | 117.09 | 117.36 | 110.87 |
| Durables | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 3.22 | 3.19 | 3.16 | 2.96 | 129.12 | 127.19 | 127.55 | 120.59 |
| Non-durables | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 2.74 | 2.73 | 2.70 | 2.53 | 107.30 | 106.88 | 106.99 | 100.78 |
| Construction | 38.4 | 35.6 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 4.10 | 4.12 | 4.10 | 3.66 | 157.46 | 146.68 | 159.78 | 144.38 |
| Building | 38.0 | 34.5 | 37.8 | 38.3 | 4.22 | 4.22 | 4.22 | 3.68 | 160.40 | 145.51 | 159.48 | 140.89 |
| Engineering | 39.6 | 39.2 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 3.76 | 3.83 | 3.80 | 3.61 | 148.77 | 150.30 | 160.64 | 153.62 |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Region | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.17 | 98.61 | 98.95 | 98.83 | 87.88 |
| Quebec | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.61 | 2.47 | 106.79 | 105.68 | 106.62 | 101.63 |
| Ontario | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 3.15 | 3.12 | 3.09 | 2.89 | 124.79 | 123.13 | 123.31 | 116.45 |
| Prairie Region | 38.9 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 2.91 | 2.90 | 2.86 | 2.66 | 113.27 | 112.49 | 111.87 | 104.63 |
| British Columbia | 37.0 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 3.71 | 3.65 | 3.62 | 3.41 | 137.41 | 136.50 | 135.97 | 128.70 |

a Advance figures.
p Preliminary figures.
The index number ( $1961=100$ ) of average hourly earnings for electrical industrial equipment for March 1970 was 141.0 .

Istimates of Employees by Province and Industry
The advance estimate of the April 1970 total of employees in the non-agricultural sector (1) indicates a rise from the March 1970 level. Most industry divisions contributed to the increase; manulacturing remained unchanged and finance, insurance and real estate recorded a slight drop. Employment totals rose in all provinces except Prince Edward Island which showed a decrease.

Seasonally-adjusted, the advance estimate of April non-agricultural employment showed virtually no change from last month. Anong the industry divisions, the largest relative changes were a decrease in construction and increases in mines, quarries and oil wells; and in community, business and personal services. Higher adjusted employment figures were recorded in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alherta and British Columbia. Decreases occurred in the other provinces.

The preliminary estimate for March 1970 of $6,487.5$ thousiand employees in non-agricultural industries for the last week of March 1970 showed little change from the February total of $6,489.7$ thousand employees. Among the industry divisions most changes were small. The largest relative change was a decrease of $10.4 \%$ in forestry ( 6,000 employees). This drop was mainly the result of seasonal layoffs. Increased employment totals were recorded in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The other provinces showed declines.

Compared with March 1969, total employment was 3.3\% (206,500 employees) higher. All industry divisions contributed to the increase with the largest relative gains recorded in forestry, $15.1 \%$ ( 6,800 employees), in public administration and defence, $6.8 \%$ ( 27,700 employces), and in community, business and personal services, $5.7 \%$ ( 100,800 employees). All provinces showed higher employment except Saskatchewan where a decrease was recorded.

Seasonally-adjusted, the March estimate of non-agricultural employment declined slightly from February 1970. Most industry divisions recorded small changes except forestry and public administration and defence where increases occurred, $6.9 \%$ and $2.1 \%$, respectively. Enployment rose in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario and declined in the other provinces.
(1) As defined in the publication "Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry" (catalogue number 72-008).


Estimates may not add to totals because of rounding. Data for the Northwes: Territories and the Yukon and for fishing irapping are included in the Canada total.
nil or zero.
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, February-March 1970 (cat no $72-008$ )
22. Fara hipleaent and fquiprent Sales

Sales of farm implements and equipment (including repair parts) in the period ended April 30, 1970 are estimated at a value of $\$ 56,091,000$, a decrease of $26.3 \%$ from the 1969 value of $\$ 76,122,000$. The value of repair parts sales, included in the above figures, was $\$ 18,130,000$ in 1970 and $\$ 19,924,000$ in 1969. A total of 3,183 wheel type farm tractors were sold during the four months ended Apzil 30, 1970 as against 4,895 units in the same period in 1969.

MANUFACTURING
22.
$\frac{\text { Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers }}{\text { April } 1970}$

|  | Total Canada sales | Export | Stocks end of month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washing machines (domestic): |  |  |  |
| Automatic | 15,724 | 50 | 46,070 |
| Conventional | 11,179 | 896 | 32,640 |
| Clothes dryers (domestic): |  |  |  |
| Electric.. | 11,900 | 12 | 36,459 |
| Gas | 624 | - | 6,172 |

23. Steel Warehousing

Sales of concrete reinforcing bars during March amounted to 7,545 tons compared to 5,938 tons in March 1969. For the year to date, sales rose to 18,712 tons from 17,105 last year.
24. Steel Ingots

Steel ingot production for the week ended June 13, totalled 230,581 tons, a decrease of $2.6 \%$ from the preceding week's total of 236,832 tons. The comparable week's total in 1969 was 223,957 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 19571959 of 96,108 tons equalling 100 was 240 in the current week, 246 a week earlier and 233 one year ago.

## ged

25. Production and Consumption of Rubber

April production of rubber increased by $13.3 \%$ to 42,649 thousand pounds from 37,634 thousand pounds in April 1969. For the year to date 1970, production increased by $4.1 \%$ to 167,658 thousand pounds from 161,001 thousand pounds in 1969. April consumption of rubber was 7.5\% less in 1970, standing at 36,344 thousand pounds compared to 39,309. For the year to date, consumption increased by $2.6 \%$ to 148,844 thousand pounds from 145,127 in 1969.
26. Iron Ore

Shipments of iron ore in Ap:il were lower than in April of 1969 , stunding at $3,865,397$ tons compared to $4,153,148$ tons. Year-to-date shipments, however, were higher $(10,339,998$ tons versus $8,731,703$ last year).
27. Rigid Insulating Board

April shipments of wool fibre insulating board amounted to $41,660,558$ square ffet ( $1 / 2$ inch basis) compared to $46,890,407$ square feet in April 1969. Year-to-date production was also lower this year than last ( $147,133,450$ square feet compared to $174,101,566$ ).
28. Gypsum Products

April shipments of gypsum wallboard amounted to $64,446,157$ square feet compared to $74,916,748$ square feet in April 1969. Year-to-date production also fell to $262,616,863$ square feet from $276,080,799$ in the 1969 period.
29. Phonograph Records and Pre-Recorded Tapes

Phonograph records produced during the month of April 1970 numbered 3,675,990. Year-to-date production amounted to $14,455,495$. Prerecorded tapes produced during April 1970 numbered 245,143. Year-todate production amounted to $1,247,841$.
30. Production of Footwear

May production of footwear by shoe factories came to $3,797,324$ pairs compared to $4,345,525$ pairs in May 1969. For the year to date 1970, production came to $15,408,363$ pairs (17,613,682 in 1969).
31. Pulprood and Wood Residue

Roundwood produced in April 1970 increased by $31.0 \%$ to 823,095 cunits from 628,467 cunits in April 1969. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue increased by $6.0 \%$ to $1,982,564$ cunits from $1,871,558$ cunits and the closing inventory of these two products increased by $0.1 \%$ to $9,745,315$ cunits from $9,699,283$. Receipts of wood residue increased by $5.6 \%$ to 577,113 cunits from 546,382 in the 1969 month.

(1) Producers' shipments excluding producers' interchange.
(2) Separate breakdown not available.
(3) Includes 1,523 tons exported for conversion and return.

## 33. Production of Motor Vehicles

Preliminary figures indicate that the production of motor vehicles during May was 133,253 units ( 133,005 units in May 1969) and during the first five months of 1970 , amounted to 597,507 units (591,349).
34. Concrete Products

Production of ready-mixed concrete during April reached 830,133 cubic yards, compared to 991,505 cubic yards in April 1969. For the year to date, production also fell to $2,636,304$ cubic yards from $3,115,946$ in 1969.
35. Canadian Clay Products

The value of products made from Canadian clays during March was $\$ 2,850,645$ compared $\mathrm{LO} \$ 3,255,336$ in March 1969. Year-to-date values were $\$ 6,566,089$ in 1970 and $\$ 8,101,501$ in 1969.

MANUFACTURING (continued)
36. Census of Manufactures

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

Feed Manufacturers (S.I.C. 123)

| Selected Principal Statistics | 1966 | 1967 | $1968{ }^{\text {P }}$ | \% change $1968 / 1967$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishments .............. No. | 860 | 892 | 874 | 2.0 |
| MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |
| Production and related workers No. | 5,011 | 5,314 | 5,239 | - 1.4 |
| Man-hours paid ............... '000 | 11,378 | 12,054 | 11,900 | -1.3 |
| Wages . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | 20,917 | 23,488 | 25,478 | + 8.5 |
| Cost of materials and supplies\$'000 | 369,513 | 405,251 | 397,698 | - 1.9 |
| Value of shipments . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\prime}$ '000 | 468,850 | 516,518 | 513,297 | 0.6 |
| Value added ................... ${ }^{\prime}$ '000 | 94,075 | 104,191 | 108,387 | + 4.0 |
| TOTAL ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |
| Total employees .............. No. | 8,869 | 9,295 | 9,258 | - 0.4 |
| Total salaries and wages ..... \$'000 | 40,310 | 45,076 | 48,410 | + 7.4 |
| Total value added ............ \$'000 | 113,844 | 125,898 | 131,006 | + 4.1 |

p Preliminary.

Miscellaneous Food Industries (including macaroni manufacturers) (S.I.C. 139)

| Selected Principal Statistics | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 P | \% change $1968 / 1967$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishments ............... No. | 288 | 285 | 275 | - 3.5 |
| MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |
| Production and related workers No. | 9,272 | 9,847 | 10,055 | $+2.1$ |
| Man-hours paid ............... '000 | 19,793 | 21,220 | 21,645 | + 2.0 |
| Wages . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$^{\prime} 000$ | 39,194 | 45,205 | 49,727 | +10.0 |
| Cost of materials and supplies\$'000 | 366,991 | 372,685 | 384,480 | + 3.2 |
| Value of shipments ........... ${ }^{\text {' }}$ '000 | 616,137 | 642,986 | 676,825 | + 5.3 |
| Value added .................. ${ }^{\text {' }}$ '000 | 245,548 | 267,593 | 286,353 | + 7.0 |
| TOTAL ACTIVITY LALA |  |  |  |  |
| Total employees . ............. No. | 14,594 | 15,419 | 15,882 | +3.0 |
| Total salaries and wages ..... \$'000 | 73,564 | 82,538 | 91,598 | +11.0 |
| Total value added ............ \$'000 | 255,557 | 280,610 | 301,100 | + 7.3 |

P Preliminary.

| Selected Principal Statistics | 1966 | 1967 | $1968{ }^{\text {P }}$ | \% change 1968/1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eistablishments ............... No. | 52 | 51 | 42 | - 17.7 |
| MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |
| Production and related workers No. | 2,555 | 2,399 | 2,245 | 6.4 |
| Man-hours paid . . . . . . . . . . . . ' 000 | 5,346 | 5,179 | 4,853 | - 6.3 |
| Wages . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\prime}$ '000 | 12,123 | 12,521 | 13,002 | + 3.8 |
| Cost of materials and supplies\$'000 | 206,236 | 200,473 | 183,338 |  |
| Value of shipments . . . . . . . . $\$ 1000$ | 263,689 | 248,411 | 227,666 | - 8.4 |
| Value added . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$ '000 | 55,621 | 47,431 | 43,047 | - 9.3 |
| TOTAL ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |
| Total employees . . . . . . . . . . . . No. |  |  |  |  |
| Total salarles and wages ..... \$'000 | 22,300 | 21,988 | 22,031 | + 0.2 |
| Total value added . ........... \$'000 | 59,339 | 49,873 | 46,434 | - 6.8 |

p Preliminary.

Dairy Factories (S.I.C. 10j)

| Selected Principal Statistics | 1966 | 1967 | $1968{ }^{\text {P }}$ | \% change $1968 / 1967$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishments ................ No. | 1,308 | 1,175 | 1,037 | -11.8 |
| MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |
| Production and related workers No. | 13,704 | 13,720 | 13,406 | - 2.3 |
| Man-hours paid .............. '000 | 30,175 | 30,273 | 29,500 | - 2.6 |
| Wages . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {' }} 0000$ | 58,086 | 62,455 | 65,210 | +4.4 |
| Cost of materials and supplies\$'000 | 793,346 | 852,606 | 874,206 | + 2.5 |
| Value of shipments ........... \$'0001, | ,070,972 | 1,1+1,099 | 1,184,638 | $+3.8$ |
| Value added ................... ${ }^{\prime}$ '000 | 263,418 | 272,263 | 290,529 | + 6.7 |
| TOTAL ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |
| Total employees . . . . . . . . . . . No. | 31,845 | 31,312 | 29,841 | - 4.7 |
| Total salaries and wages ..... ${ }^{\prime} 1000$ | 147,202 | 156,012 | 160,943 | +3.2 +5.4 |
| Total value added ........... ${ }^{\text {S }}$ '000 | 286,790 | 300,546 | 316,637 | + 5.4 |

p Preliminary.

AGNJCULTURE AND FOOD
37. Firage sept Report
 commercial seid. 1 indicalug pedigreed sied.
Hurchases 8 rom urnwers
and Primary Cleaners

Expurls
Invonls.



[^1]38. Daity Factory Production

Production of creamery butter fell by $2 \%$ in May to $35,456,000$ pounds from $36,120,000$ in Yay 1969. Cheddar cheese production rose by $4 \%$ to $17,736,000$ pounds from $17,117,000$ and production of ice cream mix fell by $3 \%$ to $2,825,000$ pounds from 2,906,000.
39. Stocks of Duiry Products

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter increased $68.1 \%$ on June 1 to $76,165,000$ pounds Erom $45,319,000$ pounds at June 1, 1969. Stocks of cheddar cheese were down $10.8 \%$ to $60,028,000$ pounds this year Erom $67,285,000$ pounds while skim milk powder stocks decreased $50.4 \%$ to $93,959,000$ pounds from $189,372,000$ pounds on June 1, 1969. Evaporated whole milk stocks were up $10.5 \%$ to $28,654,000$ pounds Erom $25,940,000$.
40. Stocks of Meat Products

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of June 1970 amounted to $82,637,000$ pounds as compared with $85,525,000$ pounds last month and 62,359,000 a year ago. The "out-ofstorage" movement for May 1970 was 2.9 million pounds as compared with a similar movement of 1.9 million pounds last year.
41. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storages and factories on June 1, 1970 totalled $38,252,000$ pounds as compared with last year's corresponding total of $30,353,000$ pounds, while holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled $57,516,000$ pounds compared to $61,678,000$ pounds.

## 42. Service Bulletins

Energy Statistics, Vol. 5, No. 46: Preliminary Electric Power Statistics, April 1970, (57-002), $\$ 5.00$ a year
Stocks of Canned Eruits and Vegetables Held by Canners, by Geugraphical Areas, April 1970
Acquirements of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, April 1 to December 31, 1969, from 1969 Crop
Aviation Statistics, Vol. 2, Nos. 21, 22 and 23: Airport Activity--Various Major Airports in Canada, 1968 and 1969 Vol. 2, No. 24: Canadian Commercial Air Carriers, January 15, 1970

43. Summarized in the Weekly earlier

Prices and Price Indexes, March 1970, (62-002), 40c/\$4.00
Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, April 1970, (33-001), $10 \mathrm{C} / \$ 1.00$
Convertibility Index of Customs Tariff Items to Import Commodity Classification, In Effect April 1, 1970, Working Document, (12-527), \$1.50
Steel Ingots and Pig $l_{\text {ron, May }} 1970$, (41-002), $10 c / \$ 1.00$
Trade of Canada-Exprots by Commodities, April 1970, (65-004), 75c/\$7.50
Mental Health Statistics, Volume I: Institutional Admissions and Separations, 1967 (83-204). \$2.0n
Gas Utilities, March 1970, (55-002), 20c/\$2.00
nefined Petroleum Products, February 1970; (45-004), 30c/\$3.00
Transcontinental and Regional Air-Carrier Operations, February 1970, (51-001), 30c/\$3.00
Crédit Statistics, March 1970, (61-004), 20ç/\$2.00
Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, March 1970, (72-003), 40¢/\$4.00
Electric Lamp and Shade Industry, 1968, (35-214), 25c
Wineries, 1968, (32-207), 25c
Wooden Box Factories, 1968, $(35-209)$, 25c
Civil Aviation, Preliminary Annual, 1969, (51-201), 50c
Industrial Corporations, Quarterly Financial Statistics, 1962-1969, (61-003), 50c/\$2.00
Fruit and Vegetable Preparations, Quarter ended March 31, 1970, (32-017), $25 \mathrm{c} / \$ 1.00$


[^0]:    (1) Cless 3 - firms with gross annual operating revenues from $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 99,999$;
    Class 4 . Firms with gross annual operating revenues less than $\$ 20,000$.

[^1]:    (1) Indicates less than 3 fires reporting

