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1. Gross National Product, Second Quarter 1970--Advance informacion

Widespread easing of economic activity, accompanied by reduced inflationary pressure and a sharp increase in the unemployment rate characterized the spring quarter. This is the picture emerging from a reading of the preliminary estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts prepared on the recently adopted accelerated schedule.

Gross National Product at market prices rose by 0.6 per cent to reach 83.2 billion dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, compared with an increase of 2.2 per cent in the first quarter. The implicit price deflator rose by 0.5 per cent, compared with 1.0 per cent in the first quarter and with 1.6 per cent in the final quarter of 1969. After allowing for the price change, the volume of physical production rose by a marginal 0.2 per cent.

The current slowdown, which amounts to a virtual standstill in constant dollar terms, appears abrupt coming in the wake of large current and constant dollar gains in the first quarter. The first quarter strength was centered in an unusual rise in exports to overseas countries, apparently the result of a number of temporary influences. This tended to obscure the effect of developing weaknesses in consumer expenditure and investment spending. These weaknesses continued in the second quarter and, in the absence of a further significant boost in exports, resulted in a sharply reduced expansion in the aggregate value of production.

It is interesting to note that in contrast to GNP in constant dollars, domestic demand in real terms fell in the first quarter and rose marginally in the second, thus displaying movements in line with the trend shown by the American economy, where the external sector plays a much smaller role than in Canada. However, one significant difference in the recent performance of the two economies is the fact that subsiding market pressures, in a background of anti-inflationary measures, was accompanied by much clearer evidence of a price slowdown in Canada than in the United States.

Consumer expenditure on goods and services, with a 1.0 per cent increase, rose by 480 milli d dollars providing one of the few sources of strength in the quarter. Though representing a marked pick-up after the levelifng out of the first quarter, the current 1.0 per cent increase is modest compared with the average rate of increase of almost 2.0 per cent in recent years. The most notable increase was shown by durable goods, where a substantial decline of 11.0 per cent in the first quarter, gave way to a 3.2 per cent increase this quarter; this was mostly accounted for by spending on automoblles, which rose by almost 8.0 per cent, recovering some of the ground lost in the unusually steep first quarter decline of 22.5 per cent. Restraint in consumer buying is most evident if the first and second quarters are taken together - the increase of 2.4 per cent in the first half year comparing with increases of 4.0 per cent and over in the three previous half year periods.

The major support to aggregate demand in the second quarter appears to have originated in the government sector. Tentative estimates of current government expenditure on goods and services show an increase of 952 mlllion dollars or 6.3 per cent. The bulk of the increase occurred in federal (non defence) and provincial spending. Capital expenditures of governments, on the other hand, fell by 148 million dollars.

Declining investment spending was a major factor in the slowing in economic activity. Business gross fixed capital formation, which had already declined by 2.9 per cent in the first quarter, fell again, this time by a more substantial 6.3 per cent. Declines occurred in all three major types of fixed capital formation The drop in housing reflected the marked slowdown in the number of new starts in recent months; in non-residential construction the fall was associated with prolonged work stoppages which caused a record number of man hours lost in the construction industry this quarter. The mid-year survey of business intentions shows an anticipated increase for the year of about 8.0 per cent, which increases slightly the intentions reported at the beginning of the year. Business capital formation for the first half of the year runs approximately 11.0 per cent below these expectations, making their complete realization improbable, even if some upturn occurs in the remaining quarters.

The high level of merchandise exports realized in the first quarter was maintained and even increased slightly in the second quarter. Shipments to the United States increased a little, while exports to overseas countries eased somewhat, after rising by a spectacular 38.0 per cent in the previous period. In line with weak domestic demand, especially in capital formation, imports continued to display sluggishness, falling marginally for a second consecutive quarter. There was a slight narrowing of the deficit in the services account, partly attributable to lower interest and dividend payments. The unusual and sizeable overall surplus balance on transactions in goods and services with non-residents shown in the first quarter rose by $\$ 76$ million in the second quarter to reach a level of $\$ 928$ million.

The reduced rate of expansion was mirrored on the income side by a sharp deceleration in labour income, which rose by only 0.4 per cent compared with 3.1 per cent in the first quarter and with rates of over 2.0 per cent in the previous few years. The current increase is the smallest shown since the first quarter of 1961. Decline in employment in the goods-producing industries, especially in the strike-affected construction industry and in manufacturing, appear to have been the major factor behind the current slowdown. The slackening in the labour market is highlighted by the sharp increases in the unemployment rate, up from 4.5 per cent in January to 6.7 per cent in July, though there has been at the same time an unusually rapid growth in the labour force.

Preliminary estimates of corporation profits indicate a fall of 5.3 per cent. This more than cancels the first quarter increase and brings profits back to somewhat below their fourth quarter level. The most notable changes among other income components were shown by accrued farm income, up by 2.4 per cent, and by interest and miscellaneous investment income, which rose by 6.8 per cent.

The softening in income growth, particularly in wages and salaries, had a depressing impact on personal income and on personal disposable income. Personal income rose by 0.6 per cent, compared with usual increases of 2.0 per cent and over. The deceleration in personal income, concurrent with an increase in income tax collections, led to a fall of 1.0 per cent in personal disposable income its first decline since the first quarter of 1961.

## Price Movements

Price moderation is indicated this quarter by the implicit price deflators of Gross National Expenditure, except government. Even though implicit price indexes reflect changing spending patterns as well as price movements of individual goods and services and are therefore not strictly comparable to conventional base-weighted price measures, it is interesting to note that the current slowdown is generally consistent with the evolution of the consumer price index and of most wholesale price indexes in recent months.

The price rise in personal expenditure on goods and services of 0.5 per cent was the lowest in five quarters. Deceleration occurred in all categories of consumer spending, but particularly in durable goods and in services. The implicit price for business gross fixed capital formation slowed to a rate of increase of 0.4 per cent after rises of 1.2 and 1.4 per cent in the previous two quarters. The easing in this index was entirely attributable to marginal declines in the prices of residential and non-residential construction as the price for machinery and equipment accelerated this quarter from 0.8 to 2.1 per cent. The declines shown by construction, were caused by a softening in both material and labour cost components. However, statistical methods used in the seasonal adjustment of certain labour series are believed to have been somewhat inadequate this quarter in capturing all the impact of disruptions caused by work stoppages. Consequently, the implied fractionally lower labour cost may be fortuitous and subject to later revisions. The leveliing out in the implicit price index of imports may be partly related to the unpegging of the Canadian dollar at the end of May.

## Percentage Change from the Previous Quarter

|  | 1969 |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 10 | 29 | 30 | 40 |
| 1. Personal expenditure on |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| consumer goods and services | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 |  |  |
| Durable goods ............ | -1.1 | 1.4 | - | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 |  |  |
| Semi-durable goods ....... | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |  |
| Non-durable goods ........ | -0.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 |  |  |
| Services ..... | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 |  |  |
| 2. Government current expenditure on goods and services. | 0.3 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.7 |  |  |
| 3. Business gross fixed capital 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| formation | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 |  | 0.4 -0.3 |  |  |
| Residential construction. Non-residential con- | -1.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.2 | -0.3 |  |  |
| Non-residential construction | 3.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | -0.5 |  |  |
| Machinery and equipment | - | 1.8 | 0.8 | -0.3 | 0.8 | 2.1 |  |  |
| 4. Exports | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |  |  |
| 5. Imports | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 |  |  |
| 6. Gross national expenditure | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 |  |  |
| 7. Gross national expenditure excluding value of physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The application of a more adequate method and the introduction of more recent data in the calculation of implicit price indexes, may have caused their quarter-to-quarter movement to differ, in some cases, from the one previously published.

# Al. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1969-1970 <br> Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates <br> millions of dollars 

|  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | 111 | IV | Year | 1 | II | 111 | IV | Year |
| 1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income | 41,672 | 42,612 | 43,724 | 44,804 | 43,203 | 46,212 | 46.380 |  |  |  |
| 2. Milicary pay and ailowances .... | 840 | 920 | 884 | 948 | 898 | 896 | 928 |  |  |  |
| 3. Corporation profits before taxes (1)... | 8,160 | 8,084 | 7,576 | 7,588 | 7,852 | 7,836 | 7,420 |  |  |  |
| 4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2) | -860 | -848 | -796 | -844 | -837 | -1,084 | -960 |  |  |  |
| 5. Interest, and riscellaneous investment income (3) | 3,084 | 3,136 | 3,272 | 3,292 | 3,196 | 3,332 | 3,560 |  |  |  |
| 6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4) | 1,540 | 1,552 | 1,964 | 1,724 | 1,695 | 1,640 | 1,680 |  |  |  |
| 7. Net incowe of non-farm unincorporsted business including rent (5) ......... | 4,292 | 4,388 | 4,480 | 4,480 | 4,410 | 4,492 | 4,448 |  |  |  |
| 8. Inventory valuation adjustaent (6) | -536 | -616 | -460 | -584 | -549 | -380 | -180 |  |  |  |
| 9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACIOR COST | 58,192 | 59,228 | 60,544 | 61,408 | 59,868 | 62,944 | 63,276 |  |  |  |
| 10. Indirect tsxes less subsidies | 10,456 | 10,524 | 10,692 | 10,916 | 10,647 | 11,088 | 11,096 |  |  |  |
| 11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments | 8,796 | 8,872 | 9,200 | 9,396 | 9,066 | 9,716 | 9,804 |  |  |  |
| 12. Residual error of estimate | .956 | $-1,144$ | -1,244 | -832 | -1,044 | -1,088 | -984 |  |  |  |
| 13. GROSS MATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES | 76,488 | 77,480 | 79,292 | 80,888 | 78,537 | 82,660 | 83,192 |  |  |  |
| 14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of fara operators) | $(74,948)$ | (75,928) | (77,328) | (79, 164) | (76,842) | $(81,020)$ | $(81,512)$ |  |  |  |

(1) Excludes profits of government business enterprises.
(2) Includes the withholding tax applicable to this item.
(3) Includes profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises snd other government investment income.
(4) Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production, and standard seasonal adjustment for withdrawals of grain fron fara stocks and for the change in farm-held livestock and other inventories. Because of the arbitrary element, too precise an interpretation should not be given the seasonally adjusted figures of accrued net income of farm operators.
(5) Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.
(6) See footnote 4 , of Table Bl.
aillions of dollars

|  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| 1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services | 45,256 | 46,032 | 46,648 | 48,188 | 46,531 | 48,316 | 48,796 |  |  |  |
| 2. Government current expenditur on goods and services (1) | 13,048 | 13,388 | 14,256 | 14,404 | 13,774 | 15,032 | 15,984 |  |  |  |
| 3. Gruse fixed capital furmation ........ | 16,756 | 17,032 | 16,984 | 17,272 | 17,011 | 16,972 | 15,956 |  |  |  |
| 4. Government (2) ........... | 3,004 | 3,000 | 2,976 | 2,992 | 2,993 | 3,104 | 2,956 |  |  |  |
| 5. Residential construction | 8 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 20 |  |  |  |
| 6. Non-residential construction | 2,616 | 2,620 | 2,648 | 2,672 | 2,639 | 2,740 | 2,568 |  |  |  |
| 7. Machinery and equipoent | 380 | 368 | 312 | 308 | 342 | 344 | 368 |  |  |  |
| 8. Business (3) | 13,752 | 14,032 | 14,008 | 14,280 | 14,018 | 13,868 | 13,000 |  |  |  |
| 9. Residential construction | 3,748 | 3,980 | 3,776 | 3,912 | 3,854 | 3,848 | 3,312 |  |  |  |
| 10. Non-residential construction | 4,688 | 4,664 | 4,684 | 4,772 | 4,702 | 4,832 | 4,588 |  |  |  |
| 11. Machinery and equipment .... | 5,316 | 5,388 | 5,548 | 5,596 | 5,462 | 5,188 | 5,100 |  |  |  |
| 12. Value of physical change in inventories | $1,180$ | 848 | 1,348 | 796 | 1,043 | 396 | 544 |  |  |  |
| 13. Governaent | $12$ | 16 | 12 | -16 | 6 | -8 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Non-farm (4) | 1,064 | 196 | 420 | 456 | 534 | 608 | 516 |  |  |  |
| 15. Fara and grain in comercial channels (5) | , 104 | 636 | (18) 916 | 356 | 503 | -204 | 24 |  |  |  |
| 16. Exports of goods and services | 18,364 | 18,064 | 18,188 | 19,304 | 18,480 | 21,108 | 21,032 |  |  |  |
| 17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services | -19,068 | -19,032 | $-19,376$ | -19,908 | -19,346 | $-20,256$ | -20,104 |  |  |  |
| 18. Residual error of estimate ......... | 952 | 1,148 | 1,244 | 832 | 1,044 | 1,092 | 984 |  |  |  |
| 19. GROSS MATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES | 76,488 | 77,480 | 79,292 | 80,888 | 78,537 | 82,660 | 83,192 |  |  |  |
| Detail of farm inventories and GICC: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value of grain crop production ... | 1,444 | 1,444 | 1,444 | 1,444 | 1,444 | 804 | 804 |  |  |  |
| Depletions of farm stocks of grain | -1,288 | -1,064 | -1,484 | -980 | -1,204 | -1,108 | -896 |  |  |  |
| Change in other farm-held inventories | -212 | 88 | 392 | 32 | 75 | 40 | 240 |  |  |  |
| Grain in commercial channels ....... | 160 | 168 | 564 | $-140$ | 188 | 60 | -124 |  |  |  |

(1) Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 3, Table 18 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Second Quarter 1970' (DBS 13-001).
(2) Includes outlay on new durable assets such as building and highway construction by governments, ather than government business enterprises. Excludes defence construction and equipment which are defined as current expenditure.
(3) Includes capital expenditures by private and government business enterprises, private non-comercial institutions and outlays on new residential construction by individuals. Capital expenditure is defined to include all transfer costs on the sales and purchases of the existing land and buildings.
 valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The difference between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment. (See line 8 , Table Al.)
(5) In the seasonally adjusted series, the value of grain crop production in each quarter is taken as one-fourth of the estimated value of crop production for the year as a whole (see footnote 4 , Table Al). All other items in the farm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.

|  | 1969 |  |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| 1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services <br> 2. Government current expenditure on goods | 37,504 | 37,772 | 37,808 | 38,304 | 37,847 | 38,064 | 38,272 |  |  |  |
| and services . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,768 | 8,684 | 9,108 | 9,008 | 8,892 | 9,364 | 9,796 |  |  |  |
| 3. Gross fixed capital formation | 13,548 | 13,692 | 13,536 | 13,556 | 13,583 | 13,160 | 12,412 |  |  |  |
| 4. Gover nment | 2,372 | 2,436 | 2,372 | 2,328 | 2,377 | 2,388 | 2,348 |  |  |  |
| 5. Residential construction | 4 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |
| 6. Non-residential construction | 2,024 | 2,096 | 2,068 | 2,044 | 2,058 | 2,080 | 1,992 |  |  |  |
| 7. Machinery and equipment | 344 | 332 | 292 | 276 | 311 | 292 | 340 |  |  |  |
| 8. Business ............. | 11,176 | 11,256 | 11,164 | 11,228 | 11,206 | 10,772 | 10,064 |  |  |  |
| 9. Residential construction. | 2,796 | 2,948 | 2,792 | 2,800 | 2,834 | 2,748 | 2,372 |  |  |  |
| 10. Non-residential construction | 3,736 | 3,688 | 3,652 | 3,652 | 3,682 | 3,632 | 3,464 |  |  |  |
| 11. Machinery and equipment .......... | 4,644 | 4,620 | 4,720 | 4,776 | 4,690 | 4,392 | 4,228 |  |  |  |
| 12. Value of physical change in inventories | 1,028 | 548 | 1,284 | 780 | 910 | - 88 | 436 |  |  |  |
| 13. Government <br> Business | 8 | 4 | 8 | -8 | 3 | -4 | -4 |  |  |  |
| 14. Non-farm | 860 | 200 | 312 | 452 | 456 | 372 | 564 |  |  |  |
| 15. Farm and grain in comercial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. channels .............. | 160 | 344 |  |  |  | -280 |  |  |  |  |
| 16. Exports of goods and services | 15,700 | 15,332 | 15,384 | 16,240 | 15,664 | 17,632 | 17,476 |  |  |  |
| 17. Deduct: Lmports of goods and serivces | -16,552 | -16,456 | -16,544 | -16,712 | -16,566 | -16,608 | -16,468 |  |  |  |
| 18. Residual error of estimate ............ | 764 | 900 | 968 | 640 | 818 | 828 | 740 |  |  |  |
| 19. GROSS MATIUNAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1961) DOLLARS | 60,760 | 60,472 | 61,544 | 61,816 | 61,148 | 62,528 | 62,664 |  |  |  |

(1) The implicit price deflators of the seasonally unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, derived by dividing the value figures in current dollars by the constant dollar figures, are not suitable as indicators of quarter-to-quarter price change. This is because they are currently weighted and therefore are affected by compositional shifts which occur within the unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, on a quarter-to-quarter basis. Quarter-to-quarter movements in the implicit price deflators based on seasonally adjusted data are less subject to the problem of shifting weights and may be used as a measure of price change.
2. Canada's International Investment Position, Second Quarter 1970 - Advance information

The second quarter 1970 report of the Canadian Balance of International Payments which is to be released in the second half of September 1970, will contain statistics of Canada's international investment position at the end of 1967.

Preliminary estimates, based on currently available data, indicate that Canada's balance of international indebtedness showed an annual increase of about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion reaching a book value of over $\$ 27$ billion by the end of 1969. Long-term Eoreign investment rose by about $\$ 31 / 2$ billion to $\$ 41$ billion, reflecting an inflow of long-term capital and an increase in earnings accrued to and reinvested by non-residents. Other nonresidents' claims on Canadians brought the total of Canada's external liabilities to about $\$ 46$ billion. Total outflow of domestic long-term capital together with an increase in earnings accrued to Canadians abroad caused the total book value of Canadian long-term investments abroad to rise to over $\$ 10$ billion at the end of 1969. A large rise in private holdings of foreign exchange was the principal factor in an increase of total Canadian assets abroad of about $\$ 2$ billion, producing a total at the end of 1969 in excess of $\$ 18$ billion.

Canada's Balance of International Indebtedness
Year ends, 1963-67


Note: As figures are individually rounded, totals do not necessarily equal the sum of their component parts.
$r$ Revised.
The major contributor to the $4.5 \%$ rise in Canada's balance of international indebtedness of $\$ 25.2$ billion in 1967 was an expansion in foreign long-term investments. These were valued at $\$ 34.7$ billion at the end of 1967, up from $\$ 32.1$ billion a year earlier and up $\$ 17.5$ billion from 10 years previously. Although these investments registered a record annual rise of $\$ 2,612$ million over the 1966 level, the rate of increase was slightly less compared to that of the previous year. Nearly $65 \%$ of this increase was attributable to direct investment which expanded by $\$ 1,691$ million to $\$ 20,699$ million. Approximately two-fifths of this amount was invested in manufacturing and the remainder, in descending order of magnitude, in finance, other mining and smelting, petroleum and natural gas, merchandising, other enterprises and utilities. There was a large gain in non-resident holdings of government securities mainly as a result of sales of new provincial issues to non-residents. Other portfolio investments and miscellaneous investments held mainly through intermediaries accounted for the balance of the increase in foreign long-term investments.

|  | $\begin{array}{cr} \text { Year Ends } & 1963-67 \\ 1963 & 1964 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $1965{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $1966{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 20,537 | 21,558* | 23,389 | 125,723 | 28,030 |
| United Kingdom | 3,348 | 3,460 | 3,512 | 3,518 | 3,576 |
| Other countries | 2,320 | 2,456 | 2,702 | 2,849 | 3,096 |
| Total book value | 26,205 | 27,474* | 29,603 | 32,090 | 34,702 |

[^0]The United States residents' share of foreign owned long-term investments in Canada registered yet another year of increase in both absolute and relative terms. At the end of 1967 this investment amounted to $\$ 28,030$ million and comprised nearly $81 \%$ of all foreign long-term investments in Canada. The corresponding figures of United States share for earlier years were $80 \%$ for $1966,75 \%$ for 1960 and $70 \%$ for 1945. Direct investments owned in the United States with a book value of $\$ 17,000$ million at the end of 1967 were the main source of increase of total United States investment. But there were also substantial gains in United States holdings of Canadian government securities and some modest gains in other portfolio holdings and miscellaneous investments. The relative share of United Kingdom residents' long-term investment in Canada declined from about $11 \%$ in 1966 to about $10 \%$ in 1967. In absolute terms, however, these investments registered a small increase, mainly due to an increase in direct investment which amounted to $\$ 2,152$ million at the end of 1967. Other United Kingdom long-term investments declined by $\$ 48$ million to $\$ 1,424$ million. Long-term investment owned in other foreign countries increased by $\$ 247$ million to $\$ 3,096 \mathrm{million}$ at the end of 1967. More than three-fifths of this increase was accounted for by direct investment. Portfolio investments showed a modest gain.

Value of United States Long-term Investments in Canada
Year ends 1963-67


[^1]EXTERNALTRADE
3. Total Exports, June 1970 - Advance information

The value of total exports increased to $\$ 1,528,930,000$ in June 1970 from $\$ 1,288,294,000$ and $\$ 1,134,198,000$ in the same month of 1969 and 1968 respectively. January-to-June exports increased to $\$ 8,439,727,000$ in 1970 from $\$ 7,281,540,000$ in 1969 and $\$ 6,538,393,000$ in 1968.
June
$\frac{1970}{(\text { S thousands })} \quad \frac{1969}{1969}$

## SELECTED COUNTRIES

|  | United States |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | United Kingdom |
|  | Japan |
|  | Germany, West |
|  | Netherlands |
|  | Australia |
|  | Belgium \& Luxembourg |
|  | Norway |
|  | Italy |
|  | People's Republic of |
|  | France |
|  | Venezuela |
|  | India |

ALL COUNTRIES

913,261
84,292
55,024

1,020,920 123,403 66,380 22,062 37,008 17,192 24,631 17,039 12,891 9,692 18,801 11,038 12,313 14,888 14,698 16,558
7,182
1,288,294
1,528,930


5,620,976
578,069
747,702
302,210
133,224 388,267 170,711 84,093 122,253 83,073 99,432 53,533 95,771
62,598 83,189
59,143 83,002
69,672 82,246

69,630 78,864
44,722 47,566
$56,425 \quad 40,946$

## SELECTED COMMODITIES

## Food, feed, beverages and

| tobacco | 129,327 | 160,881 | 677,742 | 795,530 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | 44,702 | 64,068 | 249,063 | 288,368 |
| Whisky | 15,240 | 15,432 | 77,047 | 76,060 |
| Crude materials, inedible | 181,763 | 261,528 | 1,167,104 | 1,468,525 |
| Crude petroleum | 40,913 | 43,600 | 250,357 | 326,932 |
| Iron ores and concentrates | 9,909 | 51,886 | 106,066 | 197,011 |
| Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap | 16,912 | 24,301 | 141,929 | 179,147 |
| Fabricated materials, |  |  |  |  |
| inedible | 444,707 | 497,315 | 2,660,206 | 3,028,469 |
| Newsprint paper | 96,151 | 87,353 | 542,322 | 558,540 |
| Wood pulp, similar pulp | 68,054 | 70,823 | 369,578 | 416,715 |
| Lumber, softwood | 60,671 | 57,731 | 377,359 | 326,112 |
| Aluminum, including alloys | 40,332 | 32,832 | 236,234 | 249,327 |
| Copper and alloys | 25,345 | 42,051 | 164,787 | 241,043 |
| End products, inedible | 523,991 | 599,489 | 2,731,917 | 3,096,736 |
| Passenger automobiles and chassis | 171,079 | 201,118 | 880,703 | 1,030,913 |
| Motor vehicle parts, except engines ... | 64,491 | 75,778 | 353,886 | 428,046 |
| Trucks, truck tractors and chassis ......... | 53,784 | 55,431 | 277,294 | 296,164 |
| Other motor vehicles ...... | 11,475 | 15,309 | 31,975 | 45,568 |
| Motor vehicle engines and parts | 30,922 | 28,533 | 160,183 | 147,926 |
| Aircraft parts, except engines | 16,381 | 16,191 | 91,687 | 92,319 |

4. Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Exports - July 1970
(Domestic Exports plus Re-exports)

|  | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { (\$ millions) } \\ 1969 & 1970 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ 1969-1970 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \% |

Month of July

| United Kingdom | 84.5 | 154.5 | $+82.8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other C'wealth \& Pref. | 61.7 | 81.8 | + 32.6 |
| United States | 802.1 | 874.6 | + 9.0 |
| Japan | 69.3 | 90.5 | + 30.6 |
| European Economic Community | 69.0 | 124.0 | + 79.7 |
| Latin America | 48.9 | 58.1 | + 18.8 |
| Other Countries | 84.7 | 99.0 | +16.9 |
| Total C'wealth \& Pref. | 146.2 | 236.3 | $+61.6$ |
| Total Others | 1,073.9 | 1,246.2 | + 16.0 |
| Grand Total | 1,220.1 | 1,482.5 | + 21.5 |
| January - July |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 662.5 | 902.2 | $+36.2$ |
| Other C'wealth \& Pref. | 355.0 | 438.9 | + 23.6 |
| United States | 5,969.0 | 6,495.6 | + 8.8 |
| Japan | 371.5 | 478.7 | + 28.9 |
| European Economic Community | 468.6 | 674.6 | $+44.0$ |
| Latin America ........ | 248.1 | 313.3 | + 26.3 |
| Other Countries | 426.8 | 618.9 | + 45.0 |
| Total C'wealth \& Pref. | 1,017.6 | 1,341.1 | $+31.8$ |
| Total Others | 7,484.0 | 8,581.1 | +14.7 |
| Grand Total | 8,501.6 | 9,922.3 | $\pm 16.7$ |

At $\$ 1,482$ million, Canada's preliminary export total for July was $21 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent above that of $\$ 1,220$ million for July 1969. The increase of $\$ 262$ million was distributed over principal export destinations, with concentration in the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community. Nickel ores and aircraft contributed to the export gain to these two areas, respectively. The anticipation of a dock tie-up in the latter half of July in the United Kingdom may have led to some accelerated shipments to this country.

Larger exports of iron ores, crude petroleum, natural gas and nickel alloys were some of the commodities which accounted for a 9 per cent rise in exports to the United States. Wheat shipments to the U.S.S.R. were some $\$ 20$ miliion higher in July 1970 over the same month in 1969.

Total exports of $\$ 9,922$ million for the first 7 months of 1970 were about $16 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent above $\$ 8,502$ million in the corresponding period in 1969. Following a 3 per cent dip in June, Canadian exports, after allowance for seasonal variations, recovered in July to approximately the level for April and May 1970.

Exports (including re-exports)
Seasonally Adiusted Quarters and Months
(\$ millions)


# Domestic Exports of Selected Commodities Preliminary Figures for July 1970 

Percentage change
1969
1970 1969-70

Month of July

| Wheat ................... | 53.8 | 74.6 | $+38.7$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whisky .................. | 13.2 | 10.1 | - 23.5 |
| Iron ores, concentrates and scrap | 20.7 | 60.4 | +191.8 |
| Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap ............ | 27.6 | 25.3 | 8.3 |
| Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap ........... | 22.0 | 30.9 | $+40.4$ |
| Crude petroleum | 42.6 | 50.1 | $+17.6$ |
| Natural gas ............. | 13.5 | 16.9 | + 25.2 |
| Asbestos, manufactured . | 20.3 | 21.1 | +3.9 |
| Lumber | 58.0 | 58.6 | + 1.0 |
| Wood pulp and similar pulp ................ | 61.2 | 61.3 | $+0.2$ |
| Newsprint paper | 98.1 | 95.6 | - 2.5 |
| Fertilizers and fertilizer materials ................ | 9.5 | 9.8 | + 3.2 |
| Aluminum including alloys | 38.7 | 51.1 | + 32.0 |
| Copper and alloys ....... | 22.5 | 42.6 | + 89.3 |
| Nickel and alloys | 19.0 | 42.8 | +125.3 |
| Passenger automobiles and chassis .................. | 120.8 | 114.1 | 5.5 |
| Other motor vehicles .... | 49.3 | 51.5 | + 4.5 |
| Motor vehicle engines and engine parts ........ | 16.3 | 22.3 | + 36.8 |
| Other motor vehicle parts | 53.9 | 61.3 | + 13.7 |
| Aircraft and parts | 24.7 | 46.0 | +86.2 |
| a) All selected commodities .......... | 785.7 | 946.4 | + 20.4 |
| b) Total Domestic Exports <br> a) as percent of $b$ ) | $\begin{array}{r} 1,173.1 \\ 67.0 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,440.7 \\ 65.7 \% \end{array}$ | + 22.9 |

5. Real Domestic Product, June 1970 - Advance information

Canada's real domestic product, seasonally adjusted, fell by $1.0 \%$ in June. This downturn in aggregate production, which was almost as sharp as the strike-affected drop that took place in May of last year, marks the fourth time in the first six months of this year that aggregate production has either decreased or shown no growth. This latest decline places the R.D.P. index at a level lower than that for the previous November. In June both the goods-producing and the service-producing industries declined. For the goods-producing industries this was the third monthly decrease (all of which have been relatively large) in the last six months.

On a quarterly basis(1), production was slightly lower ( $-0.1 \%$ ) in the second quarter of 1970 than in the first. This quarterly change followed the moderate increase in the first quarter of the year, and the strong advance in the fourth quarter of 1969 from the strike-affected second and third quarters. In the January to June period of 1970 compared to the same period last year, seasonally unadjusted, R.D.P. increased by $3.7 \%$, compared to the $5.1 \%$ growth that was recorded for all of 1969 . Strikes and lockouts in the first six months of this year have accounted for one-quarter more time lost than in the same period last year. This loss has been concentrated in the construction industry, and is one of the reasons why this industry has been a major dampening influence on economic growth this year.

Trade reported the most significant of the many divisional decreases that occurred in June. Wholesale trade fell sharply, following May's large increase in the volume of grain sales, but also because of continued decreases in the sales of construction materials and farm machinery. A decline in retail trade almost eliminated the gains of April and May. Within retail trade, the impact of a further monthly decrease in food stores and a fall-off in department store sales from the strong gains that took place in the previous two months was greater than that of the continued increase in motor vehicle dealer sales.

Agriculture(2) also recorded a substantial decrease. The change in cattle inventories was small, following the unusually large increase that occurred in May. There was also a smaller amount of income accruing from Canadian Wheat Board sales, due to decreased sales of wheat more than offsetting increases in oats and barley.
(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, and the use of domestic versus national boundaries.
(2) It should be noted that the June survey of seeded acreage has been incorporated. The effects of these data on the 1970 crop estimates have been incorporated into the agriculture indexes. The revised monthly agriculture indexes and affected aggregates are listed in the first of the attached tables. All other indexes for the first three months of 1970 have not been revised.

Manufacturing output decreased again in June, with the index falling to a level equivalent to that of last August, which was the second-lowest month in all of 1969. The sharp drop in non-durables was widespread, but the most note-worthy declines were reported by the pulp and paper manufacturers, which were strike-affected, and the petroleum and coal products industry. Manufacturing of durables increased during the month, with an advance in iron and steel mills more than offsetting a decrease in the wood industries, which were affected by the British Columbia towboat strike and falling demand for forest products.

The amount of construction put in place in June was again lower than in the previous month - the monthly construction industry index has increased only once so far this year. Changes in the residential portion of construction continued to dominate the industry. For the second consecutive month, multiple-housing units fell markedly, and in June singlehousing units also registered a large decline.

Production in the forestry industry again fell sharply in June. In this month cuttings of pulpwood were even more affected by strikes and falling demand than were cuttings of wood for manufacture into sawn lumber.

Of the industry divisions that increased their output, mining rose on the strength of gains in miscellaneous metal mining and crude petroelum and natural gas; public administration and defence increased because of an advance in federal non-defence services; and the utilities index was higher because of the provision of more electric power.

## Index of Real Domestic Product (1) (1961=100) <br> (Seasonally Adjusted)

| 1970 | Real Domestic Product | Agriculture | Goods-producing Industries | Commercial Industries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 156.7 | 138.8 | 164.9 | 157.7 |
| February | 156.7 | 125.6 | 165.3 | 157.5 |
| March | 155.7 | 139.3 | 163.3 | 156.1 |

(1) Changes to previously published indexes as a result of revisions to the agriculture estimates.
-18 .
REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (concluded)
Index of Real Domestic Product
( $1961=100$ )
(Seasonally Adjusted)

|  | 1961 <br> Percentage Heights | 1970 |  |  | $\%$ Change $\qquad$ <br> May |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | April | May | June |  |
| Real Domestic Product | 100.000 | $\overline{157.0}$ | $\overline{156.5}$ | $\overline{154.9}$ | - 1.0 |
| Agriculture | 4. 557 | 142.7 | 153.4 | 143.1 | - 6.7 |
| Forestry | 1.257 | 152.5 | 129.8 | 115.0 | -11.4 |
| Fishing and trapping | . 262 | 92.4 | 90.0 | 74.1 | -17.7 |
| Mines (including milling), |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing . . | 24.741 | 170.0 | 167.5 | 166.4 | - 0.7 |
| Non-durable manufacturing | 13.608 | 154.8 | 155.0 | 152.1 | - 1.9 |
| Durable manufacturing . .... | 11.133 | 188.6 | 182.8 | 183.8 | + 0.5 |
| Construction | 5.840 | 145.4 | 137.0 | 132.4 | - 3.4 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities ..... | 2.812 | 206.4 | 202.7 | 205.2 | $+1.2$ |
| Tranaportation, storage and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation | 7.039 | 163.9 | 162.0 | 162.1 | $+0.1$ |
| Air transport | . 423 | 324.6 | 338.1 | 335.4 | -0.8 |
| Rallway transport | 2.969 | 161.1 | 156.4 | 155.8 | -0.4 |
| Bus transport, interurban and rural | . 097 | 175.9 | 169.9 | 166.2 | - 2.2 |
| Urban tranait syatems | . 348 | 107.6 | 98.3 | 103.1 | $+4.9$ |
| Pipeline transport | . 475 | 236.3 | 234.9 | 251.3 | $+7.0$ |
| Storage | . 363 | 121.5 | 124.9 | 125.7 | $+0.6$ |
| Grain elevators | . 273 | 113.5 | 118.0 | 119.9 | $+1.6$ |
| Communicetion | 2.583 | 171.0 | 172.4 | 172.8 | $+0.2$ |
| Trade | 12.721 | 147.5 | 149.7 | 145.3 | - 2.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.788 | 151.0 | 155.2 | 146.2 | - 5.8 |
| Wholesale merchants | 3.449 | 145.0 | 150.2 | 140.3 | - 6.6 |
| Retall trade | 7.933 | 145.3 | 146.4 | 144.7 | - 1.2 |
| Food stores | 1.530 | 138.6 | 137.8 | 134.9 | - 2.1 |
| Department stores | 1.160 | 157.9 | 165.6 | 160.3 | - 3.2 |
| General stores | . 232 | 120.3 | 123.8 | 121.9 | -1.5 |
| (Variety stores | . 300 | 133.9 | 148.2 | 143.2 | - 3.4 |
| Motor vehicle dealera | . 918 | 155.5 | 157.4 | 162.2 | $+3.0$ |
| Clothing stores | . 503 | 127.0 | 129.9 | 126.3 | - 2.8 |
| Shoe stores | . 118 | 117.9 | 118.9 | 115.6 | - 2.8 |
| Hardware stores | . 164 | 125.3 | 136.3 | 127.2 | -6.7 |
| Eurniture, television, radio and appliance stores | . 336 | 136.2 | 133.8 | 133.3 | -0.4 |
| Drug stores | . 341 | 156.6 | 164.6 | 165.0 | $+0.2$ |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 12.013 | 142.2 | 143.1 | 143.3 | $+0.1$ |
| Community, business and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education and related |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health and welfare services | 3.563 | 146.4 | 147.2 | 147.0 | -0.1 |
| Motion picture and recres- |  |  |  |  | - 3.3 |
| Service to builnese |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public adminiatration and |  |  |  |  |  |
| defence. | 7.725 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 127.5 | $+0.8$ |

## Special industzy indexes


6. Provincial Government Finance (Debt), 1966 ( $68-209,50 \varepsilon$ )

Total direct bonded debt of provincial governments on March 31, 1967, was $\$ 6,303$ million, an increase of $\$ 790$ million or $14.3 \%$ over that of the preceding fiscal year.

During fiscal 1967, all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia floated new bond issues. These totalled $\$ 1,077$ million of which $\$ 968$ million were sold in Canada. The total included the following provincial savings bonds: Quebec, $\$ 65$ million; Manitoba, $\$ 6.2$ million; and Saskatchewan, $\$ 14.8$ million. All provinces made retirements of bonded debt totalling $\$ 287$ million. All but Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases over the preceding fiscal year in gross bonded debt outstanding. In British Columbia the outstanding direct funded debt is fully covered by sinking funds.

Bonds guaranteed by provincial governments showed increases in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. The total for all provinces at March 31, 1967 amounted to $\$ 7,349$ million, an increase of $\$ 924$ million or $14.4 \%$ over the preceding fiscal year.

## FINANCIAL FLOWS ACCOUNTS

7. Financial Flows Accounts, System of National Accounts, First Quarter 1970 Advance information

Financlal flows accounts for the first quarter of 1970 show that after a period of severe contraction in credit flows in the latter part of 1969, the overall satisfied demand for funds began to rise again (in comparison with the first quarter of 1969).

Among the more significant trends shown in comparisons of the 1970 and 1969 first-quarter flows of new funds were these:

1. Short-term financing, loans and commercial paper, fell to $11 \%$ of total financing (from $38 \%$ ).
2. The share of bonds and mortgages rose to $30 \%$ (from $25 \%$ ).
3. There was a sharp decline in consumer credit offsetting by more than $10 \%$ other types of credit advances.
The sectors supplying these funds changed their share of participation in total financing. The basic direction of the shift was toward the non-financial domestic sources (particularly persons and unincorporated business). There was a sharp continuing contraction in the chartered banks' role in credit expansion and supplies of credit by the non-bank financial institutions levelled out. In the combined impact of these trends, the share of funds raised by the financial sectors dropped to $27 \%$ (from 53\%) with the banks accounting for almost all the decline.

The GNP increase in the first quarter of 1970 over the 1969 first quarter was accompanied by a modest credit expansion in contrast to the pattern which developed in the second half of 1969 when the constraining impact of policy measures brought sharp declines in financing activities.

The following statement shows the aggregate dollar amounts of varicus forms of credit flows demanded or used by borrowers in the financial markets, e.g. loans, mortgages, consumer credit, matched by the funds supplied by classes of lenders (the net increase in financial assets of the various sectors advancing credit).

| $\frac{\text { Supply and Demand for Funds }}{}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{\text { First Quarter }}{} 1969$ First Quarter 1970 <br> $\$ 000,000$ $\%$ $\$ 000,000$ | $\%$ |


| and foreign exchange .. | -54 | - 1.6 | 343 | 9.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Currency and deposits | 480 | 14.5 | 112 | 3.0 |
| Foreign currency and deposits | 328 | 9.9 | -75 | 2.0 |
| Consumer credit .... | 91 | 2.7 | -379 | -10.3 |
| Trade receivables | -20 | - 0.6 | 708 | 19.3 |
| Loans .. | 879 | 26.5 | 299 | 8.1 |
| Short-term paper | 326 | 9.8 | 115 | 3.1 |
| Mortgages ... | 296 | 8.9 | 420 | 11.4 |
| Bonds ..... | 549 | 16.5 | 641 | 17.5 |
| Life insurance and pensions ......... | 378 | 11.4 | 348 | 9.5 |
| Claims on associated enterprises ......... | -73 | - 2.2 | 750 | 20.4 |
| Stocks | 206 | 6.2 | 252 | 6.9 |
| Foreign investments | 49 | 1.5 | -122 | - 3.3 |
| Other financial assets | -115 | - 3.5 | 258 | 7.0 |
| Totals | 3,320 | 100.0 | 3,670 | 100.0 |
| Sectors |  | f Fund |  |  |
| Sectors | \$000,000 | \% | \$000,000 | \% |
| Persons ...... | 54 | 1.6 | 111 | 3.0 |
| Unincorporated business | 455 | 13.7 | 895 | 24.4 |
| Non-financial private corporations .......... | -257 | - 7.7 | 272 | 7.4 |
| Non-financial government enterprises | $276$ | 8.3 | 253 | 6.9 |
| Chartered banks | 563 | 17.0 | -203 | - 5.5 |
| The monetary authorities | -225 | - 6.8 | 350 | 9.5 |
| Other financial <br> institutions | 1,194 | 36.0 | 1,203 | 32.8 |
| Governments | 747 | 22.5 | 547 | 14.9 |
| Rest of the world | 513 | 15.4 | 242 | 6.6 |
| Totals ..... | 3,320 | 100.0 | 3,670 | 100.0 |

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Financial Flow Accounts, First Quarter 1970.
8. Weekly Security Price Indexes

| Index | Number stocks priced | Week ended |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | g. 13/7 | g. 6/7 | aly 13 |
|  | $(1961=100)$ |  |  |  |
| Investors price index | 114 | 127.2 | 128.9 | 124.5 |
| Industrials | 80 | 132.2 | 134.8 | 130.5 |
| Industrial mines | 4 | 141.0 | 144.6 | 139.7 |
| Foods | 10 | 136.2 | 137.6 | 132.5 |
| Beverages | 7 | 173.8 | 179.6 | 174.2 |
| Textiles and clothing . | 5 | 80.3 | 85.3 | 77.2 |
| Pulp and paper ...... | 7 | 92.9 | 97.6 | 92.1 |
| Printing and publishing | 4 | 197.9 | 201.8 | 200.6 |
| Primary metals ........ | 8 | 85.5 | 85.8 | 85.5 |
| Metal fabricating | 9 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 109.5 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 4 | 111.6 | 113.1 | 111.7 |
| Petroleum. | 7 | 150.6 | 151.8 | 141.3 |
| Chemicals | 4 | 73.9 | 74.1 | 73.8 |
| Construction | 4 | 43.0 | 45.3 | 41.9 |
| Retall trade. | 7 | 105.2 | 106.5 | 105.8 |
| Utilities. | 20 | 123.0 | 122.9 | 116.1 |
| Pipelines | 5 | 136.3 | 136.4 | 124.2 |
| Transportation ....... | 4 | 207.8 | 208.0 | 197.3 |
| Telephone .... | 3 | 86.1 | 86.3 | 85.4 |
| Electric power .. | 3 | 92.9 | 90.9 | 87.2 |
| Gas distribution | 5 | 182.8 | 185.3 | 169.7 |
| Finance | $14$ | 111.3 | 111.0 | 109.2 |
| Banks | $6$ | $131.8$ | 131.0 | 128.3 |
| Investment and loan | 8 | 79.0 | 79.7 | 79.5 |
| Mining stock price index: | 24 | 105.8 | 108.2 | 105.2 |
| Golds | 6 | 96.3 | 99.1 | 97.3 |
| Base metals | 18 | 111.9 | 114.2 | 110.5 |
| Uraniums price index ..... | 4 | 161.5 | 166.0 | 161.0 |
| Primary 0118 and gas .... | 6 | 320.8 | 327.2 | 266.5 |

P R I C E S (continued)
9. Prices and Price Indexes, July 1970:- Advance information

Consumer price indexes for July declined from June levels in five regional cities and city-combinations, rose slightly in four and remained unchanged in one other. Lower prices for most meats and salad vegetables were major contributors to declines in food indexes in eight cities. Housing components moved up in eight cities as rents and household operation costs generally rose in the latest month. Recreation and reading indexes advanced in Edmonton, Winnipeg and Montreal as a result of increased newspaper subscription rates. Movements were mixed in the remaining major components except tobacco and alcohol which remained unchanged in all cities from the preceding month.

## Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada <br> July 1970(1) <br> (Base 1961=100)

|  | All-Items |  | Group Indexes - July 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | Food | Housing (2) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cloth- } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | Trans-portation | Health \& person al care | Recre ation readi | Tobacco and al cohol |
| St. John's | $\overline{122.3}$ | $\overline{122.2}$ | $\overline{123.3}$ | $\overline{115.5}$ | $\overline{129.8}$ | 116.0 | 132.5 | 112.5 | 144.2 |
| Halifax ... | 125.2 | 125.3 | 132.0 | 118.3 | 125.0 | 119.1 | 142.0 | 129.8 | 127.6 |
| Saint John | 123.8 | 124.1 | 130.6 | 115.4 | 128.6 | 120.5 | 134.5 | 130.0 | 126.1 |
| Montreal | 125.3 | 125.0 | 129.2 | 117.2 | 123.7 | 125.9 | 131.7 | 139.8 | 128.4 |
| Ottawa. | 128.5 | 128.4 | 133.6 | 120.3 | 128.7 | 126.2 | 143.2 | 136.5 | 132.2 |
| Toronto .. | 127.8 | 127.8 | 129.5 | 121.2 | 130.5 | 131.7 | 140.5 | 126.6 | 130.3 |
| Winnipeg | 127.3 | 127.6 | 131.6 | 115.5 | 135.5 | 128.7 | 145.7 | 134.6 | 128.8 |
| SaskatoonRegina.. | 122.4 | 122.5 | 129.9 | 114.5 | 127.9 | 116.9 | 127.4 | 128.9 | 122.1 |
| EdmontonCalgary | 125.5 | 125.2 | 129.5 | 119.0 | 126.7 | 121.2 | 143.6 | 134.3 | 124.2 |
| Vancouver | 123.6 | 123.8 | 129.6 | 117.9 | 126.8 | 122.5 | 134.2 | 123.5 | 113.5 |

(1) All-items indexes for July 1970 and June 1970 and component indexes for July 1970 are shown in the above table. These indexes measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities. For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 13 of Prices and Price Indexes (DBS Catalogue 62-002).
(2) Includes shelter and household operation.

St. John's
The all-items index ( 122.3 ) crept up by $0.1 \%$ to reach a level $1.9 \%$ higher than in July 1969. The food index declined by $0.3 \%$ because of lower prices for most beef and cured pork cuts, eggs and sugar. Increased rents and higher electricity rates contributed to a rise of $0.3 \%$ in the housing component. An increase of $0.5 \%$ in the clothing index was attributable to higher prices for men's shirts and sweaters, women's dresses and skirts, and men's and women's footwear. The health and personal care index decreased by $0.2 \%$ as a result of lower prices for toiletry items; the remaining components were unchanged.

## Halifax

The consumer price index (125.2) dipped by $0.1 \%$ in July but was $4.0 \%$ higher than a year earlier. Lower quotations for cured pork cuts, poultry, eggs and most fresh vegetables contributed to a decline of $0.4 \%$ in the food index. Increased rents and higher prices for some furniture and hard-
ware items resulted in a $0.2 \%$ rise in the housing component; the health and personal care component decl ined by a similar amount in response to lower prices for many loiletries. The remaining indexes were virtually unchanged.

## Saint John

The all-items index ( 123.8 ) deopped by $0.2 \%$ in July, Lo reach a level $2.3 \%$ higher than a year ago. A decrease of $0.8 \%$ in the food index was mainly attributable to lower prices for most meats, poultry, eggs, butter and many fresh vegetables. The housing component dipped by $0.2 \%$ in response to a decrease in the price of household help; an increase of $0.2 \%$ in the transportation index arose from higher prices for new cars and seasonally increased rail fares. The remaining components registered little or no movement since June.

## Montreal

The consumer price index ( 125.3 ) rose by $0.2 \%$ and was $2.1 \%$ higher than in July 1969. Increased restaurant meal prices and higher quotations for most beef cuts, eggs and butter contributed to a rise of $0.5 \%$ in the food component. The transportation index moved up by $0.2 \%$ in response to seasonally higher train fares, while a rise of $0.5 \%$ in the recreation and reading index was attributable to some increased newspaper subscription rates. The remaining components were virtually unchanged since June.
Ottawa
The all-items index ( 128.5 ) edged up by $0.1 \%$ in July to reach a level $3.8 \%$ higher than a year earlier. The food index decreased by $0.5 \%$ in response to lower prices for most beef cuts, poultry, eggs, bananas and salad vegetables. An advance of $0.6 \%$ in the housing collponent was attributable to increased rents and higher wages for household help. The clothing and transportation components each moved up by $0.2 \%$, while the remaining indexes registered little or no movement.

## Toronto

The Toronto consumer price index was unchanged from June. The July level of 127.8 , was $2.3 \%$ higher than a year ago. Lower prices for most beef and cured pork cuts, turkey, eggs, bananas and celery contributed to a drop of $0.2 \%$ in the food index. A similar decline was registered in the clothing component in response to lower prices for men's shirts, women's hosiery, and some boy's wear items. Seasonally higher train fares accounted for most of the rise of $0.2 \%$ in the trarsportation index, while the remaining components were virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

## Winnipeg

Lower food prices were responsible for a $0.2 \%$ decline in the Winnipeg consumer price index (127.3) which was $2.9 \%$ above the level of a year ago. A decrease of $1.6 \%$ in the food index was chiefly attributable to lower quotations for most beef and pork cuts, turkey, fresh fruit, tomatoes and celery. The housing and the clothing components each rose by $0.2 \%$, the former in response to increased rents and the latter to higher prices for women's skirts, children's shoes and piece goods. A $3.4 \%$ advance in the recreation and reading index was attributable to increased newspaper prices, while the remaining components registered little or no movement since the previous month.

## P R I C E S (concluded)

## Saskatoon-Regina

The all-items index (122.4) dipped by $0.1 \%$ since the preceding month to a level $1.6 \%$ higher than in July 1969. The transportation component declined by $0.3 \%$ in response to lower prices for new automobiles; a $0.5 \%$ decrease in the recreation and reading component reflected lower prices for bicycles. The remaining indexes were virtually unchanged since the previous month.

## Edmonton-Calgary

The consumer price index (125.5) moved up by $0.2 \%$ in July to reach a level $2.7 \%$ higher than a year earlier. Higher quotations for beef, poultry, eggs, and potatoes in both citics and restaurant meals in Calgary contributed to a $0.2 \%$ rise in the food index. The clothing component increased by $0.5 \%$ in response to higher prices for footwear and women's skirts, while a $1.1 \%$ advance in the recreation and reading index was attributable to increased newspaper prices in Edmonton. The housing and the health and personal care indexes each crept up by $0.1 \%$.

## Vancouver

Lower food prices accounted for most of the $0.2 \%$ decline in the July all-items index (123.6) which was $3.0 \%$ higher than a year previous. A decrease of $0.7 \%$ in the food index reflected lower quotations for most meats, poultry and fresh vegetables. The housing component moved up by $0.2 \%$ in response to higher rents, while a similar rise in the clothing index was attributable to increased prices for men's shirts and trousers, and women's skirts and shoes. Lower prices for new cars were responsible for a drop of $0.2 \%$ in the transportation component. The remaining indexes registered little or no movement since June.

Regional consumer price index point changes between June and July were as follows: Saint John, -0.3 to 123.8; Winnipeg, -0.3 to 127.3; Vancouver, -0.2 to 123.6; Halifax, -0.1 to 125.2; Saskatoon-Regina, -0.1 to 122.4; Toronto remained unchanged at 127.8 ; St. John's, +0.1 to 122.3; Ottawa, +0.1 to 128.5 ; Montreal, +0.3 to 125.3 ; Edmonton-Calgary, +0.3 to 125.5 .

TRANSPORTATION

10. Summary of Canal Statistics, June 1970 - Advance information

Canadian canal systems handled 13,793,439 tons of cargo during June 1970 , a $33.8 \%$ increase compared to $10,318,502$ tons in June 1969. Significant advances were reported for bulk cargoes, notably wheat, barley, soyabeans and iron ore.

This traffic carries the cumulative total for the first quarter (April to June) of the year's canal season to $37,702,180$ tons versus $29,286,361$ tons in 1969. The lower 1969 level reflects volume shrinkage due to work stoppages in iron ore mining.

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

TRANSPORTATION (continued)
11. Railway Carloadings, 7 days ended August 7-Advance information

Revenue freight carloadings during the week ended August 7 totalled 67,436 , up $16.3 \%$ from 58,000 , in the comparable period of 1969 , (when loadings were adversely affected by Quebec and Labrador iron mine strikes). Loadings were up $17.1 \%$ to 39,958 ; those west of the Lakehead rose $15.0 \%$ to 27,478 .

Year-to-date carloadings were up $4.8 \%$ to $2,276,523$ cars from 2,172,565 in the 1969 period. This increase reflects a rise in Western loadings of $6.5 \%$ to 880,406 while Eastern loadings were $3.8 \%$ higher at $1,396,117$ cars.

Railway Carloadings of Revenue Freight in Canada

|  |  | Year | East | West | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7-day Period |  |  |  |  |  |
| ending August 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All traffic | cars | 1970 | 39,958 | 27,478 | 67,436 |
| All traffic | cars | 1969 | 34,111 | 23,889 | 58,000 |
| All traffic | - tons | 1970 | 2,263,312 | 1,436,831 | 3,700,143 |
| Piggyback traffic | - cars | 1970 | 2,249 | 1,053 | 3,302 |
| Piggyback traffic | tons | 1970 | 40,183 | 19,069 | 59,252 |
| Year-to-date |  |  |  |  |  |
| All traffic | - cars | 1970 | 1,396,117 | 880,406 | 2,276,523 |
| All traffic | cars | 1969 | 1,345,585 | 826,980 | 2,172,565 |
| All traffic | - tons | 1970 | 75,013,880 | $45,868,180$ | 120,882,060 |
| Piggyback traffic | - cars | 1970 | 83,589 | 43,186 | 126,775 |
| Piggyback traffic | - tons | 1970 | 1,545,453 | 881,358 | 2,426,811 |

Further information will be released in the monthly publication Carloadings (52-001, 30¢/\$3.00).
12. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1923-1969 - Advance information

Rail revenues of Canadian Pacific rose by $\$ 24.2$ million to a record $\$ 639.7$ million in 1969. However rail expenses jumped by $\$ 30.8$ million to $\$ 602.1$ miliion resulting in a decrease in net rail operating income to $\$ 37.6$ million from $\$ 44.2$ million in 1968. After adding income from other operations and investments and deducting fixed charges, net income was $\$ 53.3$ million, down from $\$ 61.3$ million in 1968.

Growth in net revenues since 1923, has not kept pace with increases in gross revenues. Gross figures tripled from $\$ 212$ million in 1923 while net income rose $55 \%$ from $\$ 34.4$ million in 1923.

Revenue freight ton-miles were 36.2 billion in 1969, up from 34.6 billion in 1968 and 14.6 billion in 1923. Passenger-miles, however. dropped again to 5,076,000 from 5,288,000 in 1968 and 16,224,000 in 1923.

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1923-1969 (52-202, 50c)

TRANSPORTATION (concluded)

13. Railway Transport, 1969 - Part III (Equipnent, Track and Fuel Statistics)Advance information

The 188,268 freight cars in service on Canadian railroads on December 31, 1969 was only 14 cars more than in 1968. The aggregate carrying capacity of these cars, however, increased by $1.1 \%$ to $10,684,382$ tons, as larger equipment was introduced.

Total route miles of Eirst main track increased by 445 miles to 43,613 miles; most of the increase occurred in Alberta.

Fuel consumption was virtually unchanged at 419 million gallons, but the portion of this fuel which was of Canadian origin declined to $91 \%$ from $96 \%$ in 1968. The average cost per gallon rose to 13.8 c from 13.6 c.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Railway Transport, 1969 - Part III (Equipment, Track and Fuel Statistics, (catalogue number 52-209, price 50 ).
14. Shipping Statistics, June 1970 - Advance information

A total of $28,437,963$ tons of domestic and foreign cargo was moved into and out of Canadian harbours in June 1970, an increase of $25.9 \%$ from 22,592,855 tons in 1969.

Iron ore shipments, hampered by strikes in mines in 1969 made up most of the gain in traffic. Heavier grain loads and increased tanker movements of crude petroleum in Eastern Canada offset the effects of the May to mid-June towbat strike in British Columbia.

The January - June total for Canadian ports stood at $111,163,631$ tons, up $12.7 \%$ from $98,642,578$ tons in 1969, and $9.2 \%$ above the $101,796,267$ tons in 1968.

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Shipping Statistics (54-002, 20c/\$2.00).

LABOJR
15. Estimates of Labour Income, June 1970 - Advance information

The seasonally-adjusted advance estimate of labour income for June was $\$ 3,878.9$ million, $\$ 34.6$ million more than the preliminary estimate of $\$ 3,844.3$ million for May. The revised lestimate for April was $\$ 3,871.5$ million.

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Estimates of Labour Income ( $72-005,20 ¢ / \$ 2.00$ ).

## Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income <br> Basis: 1960 Standard Industrial Classification

Unadjusted for Seasunal Variation
June $/ 70(\mathrm{a}) \frac{\text { May } / 70(\mathrm{p})}{(\$ \text { millipr. } 170(\mathrm{r})} \frac{\text { June } / 69}{}$


| 35.8 | 30.1 | 25.0 | 34.6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 38.6 | 32.0 | 29.4 | 43.6 |
| 93.1 | 92.5 | 89.8 | 80.5 |
| $1,011.7$ | 987.1 | 974.6 | 958.4 |
| 295.3 | 252.8 | 253.0 | 255.7 |


| 410.8 | 405.9 | 394.9 | 396.0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 504.7 | 493.8 | 490.0 | 462.6 |
| 219.5 | 212.7 | 211.9 | 200.9 |
| 878.5 | 867.3 | 856.2 | 785.5 |
| 275.3 | 280.6 | 261.5 | 259.2 |
| $3,767.4$ | $3,658.0$ | $3,588.0$ | $3,481.2$ |
|  |  | 210.7 | 205.3 |
| 216.1 | $2,868.7$ | $3,793.3$ | $3,686.8$ |

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

| Agriculture | 30.3 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 29.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forestry | 35.1 | 34.8 | 45.1 | 39.8 |
| Mining | 91.3 | 93.0 | 92.0 | 78.9 |
| Manufacturing | 998.0 | 982.2 | 983.2 | 945.1 |
| Construction | 270.9 | 251.3 | 274.2 | 234.1 |
| Transportation, communication and other |  |  |  |  |
| utilities | 401.2 | 405.5 | 406.8 | 386.9 |
| Trade | 493.9 | 492.6 | 495.0 | 452.9 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 216.4 | 210.3 | 210.4 | 198.0 |
| Service | 869.3 | 862.0 | 863.6 | 776.9 |
| Public administration and defence (1) .... | 269.7 | 280.2 | 267.6 | 254.1 |
| Total wages and salaries (2) .. | 3,678.4 | 3,644.8 | 3,670.6 | 3,398.5 |
| Supplementary labour income $\qquad$ | 200.5 | 199.6 | 200.8 | 184.2 |
| Total labour income (2) | 3,878.9 | 3,844.3 | 3,871.5 | 3,582.7 |
| (a) Advance estimates. |  |  |  |  |
| (p) Preliminary figures. |  |  |  |  |
| (r) Revised figures. |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Excludes military pay | d allowan |  |  |  |
| (2) Includes fishing and | ping. |  |  |  |

16. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, June 1970-Advance information

Advance estimates of average weekly wages indicate an increase in manufacturing and construction and a decline in mining in June compared to May 1970. Average hourly earnings were higher in manufacturing and lower in mining and construction. Average weekly hours showed an increase in construction and a decrease in mining, but remained at the previous month's level in manufacturing.

In May, average weekly wages in manufacturing rose $\$ 1.04$ to $\$ 119.88$ from $\$ 118.84$ in Apri1. The average weekly hours in May increased 0.2 hours, while the average hourly earnings remained the same in April 1970.

Average weekly hours increased during May in primary metal ( 0.4 hours) and in transportation equipment ( 0.3 hours), declining slightly in all other durable groups. Average hourly earnings increased $5 ¢$ in primary metal, $4 ¢$ in metal fabricating and $3 ¢$ in both transportation equipment and electrical products; a decrease of $6 ¢$ occurred in wood products.

In non-durables, higher average weekly hours were recorded in May than in April for all components except paper products which was lower by 0.4 hours. Average hourly earnings were up in textiles and clothing and down in food and beverages and in paper products.

Average weekly wages in mining increased in May to \$151.04 from \$150.12 in April 1970, as a 0.4 hour drop in the average weekly hours offset a 6 ç increase in average hourly earnings. Compared with May 1969, average hourly earnings increased $48 ¢$ and average weekly hours declined 0.9 hours.

In the construction industry, average weekly wages increased to $\$ 164.90$ in May 1970 from $\$ 161.42$ in April, as a 1.3 hour increase in the average weekly hours was partly offset by a $4 C$ drop in the average hourly earnings. Comparisons with May 1969 show a 52 c increase in the average hourly earnings and 0.7 hours increase in the average weekly hours.

Average weekly wages in manufacturing were higher for May than for April in Quebec (\$1.58), Ontario (\$1.72) and the Prairie Region (\$3.56). Declines were reported in the Atlantic Region (\$1.11) and in British Columbia (\$3.14).

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, June 1970 (72-003, 40¢/\$4.00).

Industry division
and area

Industry division
Mining including milling
Manufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . . . Duraides ......................... Non-durables
Construction Building
Engineering
Manufacturing
Atlantic Region .............
Quebec . . .........................
Ontario ..........................
Prairie Region
British Columbia ...........
(a) Advance figures.
(p) Preliminary figures.

The index number ( $1961=100$ ) of average hourly earnings for electrical industrial equipment for May 1970 was 147.6 .
17. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, June 1970 - Advance information

The advance estimate of unadjusted composite index of employment (1961= 100) indicates an increase to 129.9 in June from 126.5 in May 1970. However, the estimate shows a small drop in employment from June 1969.

Seasonally-adjusted, the June composite index of employment showed an increase to 126.7 from 126.3 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction, and finance, insurance and real estate recorded increases. Quebec and British Columbia reported increases and the remaining regions showed decreases.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level were estimated at $\$ 126.61$ in June and at $\$ 126.12$ in May 1970, an increase of $\$ 0.49$. Increases were recorded in all industry divisions except mining and construction, which declined. All regions reported increases except British Columbia, which reported a decrease.

## Employment

The unadjusted index of employment for the industrial composite at 126.5 ( $1961=100$ ) was $1.6 \%$ higher in May than in April 1970 but 0.4\% lower than the May 1969 level of 127.0. Over the month, all industry divisions recorded increases ranging from $0.5 \%$ in finance, insurance and real estate to $21.8 \%$ in forestry. The regional change in employment was lower in British Columbia only ( $2.1 \%$ ) ; the remaining regions recorded advances in employment, the largest being $5.1 \%$ in the Atlantic region.

Seasonally-adjusted, the May industrial composite index of employment at 126.3 was down $1.2 \%$ from the April 1970 level. All industry divisions recorded decreases except service which increased 0.3\%.over April 1970. All regions showed declines ranging from $0.2 \%$ in Ontario to $4.2 \%$ in British Columbia.

## Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level rose from $\$ 125.53$ in April to $\$ 126.12$ in May 1970 and were up by $\$ 8.86$ from May 1969. Among the industry divisions, April-to-May increases occurred in manufacturing ( $\$ 1.11$ ); construction ( $\$ 0.59$ ); transportation, communication and other utilities ( $\$ 0.96$ ) and trade ( $\$ 0.12$ ): and decreases in forestry ( $\$ 16.69$ ); mining ( $\$ 1.15$ ); service ( $\$ 0.43$ ) and finance, insurance and real estate $(\$ 0.07)$. Average weekly wages and salaries rose in Ontario, the Prairie Region and Quebec while declines occurred in the Atlantic Region and in British Columbia.


[^2]18. Provincial Government Employment, Second Quarter 1970 - Advance information

The number of employees of nine provincial governments (excluding British Columbia for which data are not available) and the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories reported for the last pay period of June 1970 was 358,015 , an increase of $7.5 \%$ over the 333,161 reported for the same period in March 1970.

Summary of Employees and Gross Payrolls(1)

|  | Employees |  | Payrol1s |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | April- <br> June <br> 1970 | January - <br> March <br> 1970 | Gross <br> Payrolls <br> January 1- <br> June 30/70 |
|  | numbers |  | Gross earnings |  |  |
| Departmental |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services | 231,297 | 207,216 | 335,109 | 326,163 | 661,272 |
| Institutions of |  |  |  |  |  |
| Higher Educat - |  |  |  |  |  |
| ion | 42,401 | 46,925 | 73,795 | 73,226 | 147,021 |
| Government |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enterprise. | 80,336 | 75,110 | 165,400 | 150,759 | 316,159 |
| Workmens Comp- <br> ensation |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards | 3,981 | 3,910 | 6,874 | 6,353 | 13,227 |
| Total | 358,015 | 333,161 | 581,178 | 556,501 | 1,137,679 |

(1) Gross payrolls are all monies paid to employees during the period before any deductions. The number of employees relates to the emolovment on the last day, at the end of the final pay period, of the month.
Further information will be contained in the DBS publication, Provincial Government Employment, April-June 1970 (72-007, 50ç/\$2.00).

CHEQUES
19. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, May $1970(61-001,20 c / \$ 2.00)$

The value of cheques cashed in the 50 clearing centres in Canada in May was $\$ 63,951$ million, $1.7 \%$ above the May 1969 figure. In the At lantic Provinces the increase was $6.8 \%$, in Ontario, $5.2 \%$. British Columbia showed a fractional increase but Quebec and the Prairie Provinces recorded lower values.

The value of cheques cashed in the 50 centres during the first five months of 1970 was $8.4 \%$ greater than in the same period of 1969. Cheques cashed in the Atlantic Provinces increased by $13.8 \%$, in Ontario by $12.6 \%$, in the Prairie Provinces by $10.0 \%$ and in British Columbia by $3.1 \%$. Quebec showed an increase of $0.9 \%$.
20. Therapeutic Abortions, Second Quarter 1970 - Advance information

Therapeutic abortions reported to DBS by six provinces for the months of April, May and June totalled 992. The six provinces are: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Reporting systems have not been set up or reporting is incomplete in other provinces and areas of Canada.

The number of therapeutic abortions reported by the six reporting provinces is given in the table below.

Number of Abortions Performed

Residents of the Reporting Province
Reporting
Province

|  | April | May | June | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P.E.I. .... | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| N.S. | 9 | 17 | 19 | 45 |
| N. B. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| Ont. | 110 | 141 | 205 | 456 |
| Alta | 30 | 57 | 45 | 132 |
| B.C. ...... | 71 | 101 | 145 | 317 |

Residents Residents
of of another other Province Countries April-June April-June

Total
therapeutic
abortions
performed in the
Province
April-June
45
8
484
133
320

The number of therapeutic abortions may be related to estimated of live births to produce therapeutic abortion rates. Such rates are shown in the tables which follow for the six reporting provinces and for selected countries.

Table I - By Provinces

| Province | Month | Number of legal therapeutic abortions | Number of live births | Abortion rate (per 100 live births) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P.E.I. .... | May, 1970 | 2 | 182 | 1.1 |
| N.S. | June, 1970 | 19 | 1,203 | 1.6 |
| N.B. | June, 1970 | 2 | 999 | 0.2 |
| Ont. | June, 1970 | 205 | 11,142 | 1.8 |
| Alta | June, 1970 | 45 | 2,830 | 1.6 |
| B.C. ...... | June, 1970 | 145 | 3,218 | 4.5 |
| Total, six reporting |  |  |  |  |
| provinces .. |  | 418 | 19,574 | 2.1 |

A B O R T I O N S (concluded)

Table 2 - By Selected Countries

| Country | Year |
| :---: | :---: |
| England \& Wales | April 1968 to |
|  | April 1969 |
| Denmark | 1968 |
| Sweden | 1968 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1965 |
| Japan | 1967 |
| Hungary | 1965 |


| Number of <br> legal <br> therapeutic <br> abortions | Number <br> of live <br> births |  | Abortion <br> rate (per 100 <br> live births) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37,736 | 819,272 |  |  |
| 6,123 | 74,656 | 8.6 |  |
| 11,350 | 113,200 |  | 8.2 |
| 79,600 | 231,000 | 34.4 |  |
| 748,388 | $1,933,000$ | 38.7 |  |
| 180,300 | 133,000 | 135.6 |  |

Note: Source of information, foreign countries: The Lancet, February 7, 1970, page 291. The abortion rate for England and Wales is the rate during the first year of operation under the Abortion Act 1967, which came into operation on April 27, 1968.
The tables below contain information which is routinely published in DBS publications. This information is shown here for ease of reference.

Deaths - Females


* Based on death records received in DBS up to May inclusive. N.A. Not available.

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KADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING
21. Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1969 - Advance information
    The radio and television broadcasting industry, including the Canadian
        Broadcasting Corporation registered an increase in opelating revenue
        for }1969\mathrm{ as compared with 1968. Total revenue from the sale of air
        time rose by }12.8%\mathrm{ to $236.7 million from $209.9 million and total
        uperating revenue rose by 11.8% to $252.5 million from $225.5 million.
        Radio broadcasting accounted for $110.1 million or 43.6% of the total
        operating revenue and television broadcasting,$142.4 million or 56.4%.
            Total operating expenses increased by $40.7 million in 1969 to $382.0
        million from $341.3 million. However operating revenue, including
        parliamentary grants of $166.1 million to the CBC, exceeded these expenses
        resulting in an operating profit, earned by the private sector, of $36.6
        million for 1969. This is an increase of $6.7 million on }1968\mathrm{ results.
            Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Radio and
        Television Broadcasting, 1969 (56-204, 50¢).
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BREWERIES
22. Breweries, June 1970 (32-019, 10c/\$1.00)

Canadian breweries shipped $34,762,000$ gallons in June. Total first-half shipments were $152,119,000$ gallons. Tax-exempt shipments were 395,000 gallons in June and $1,899,000$ during the year to date.

SOFTD RINKS
23. Monthly Production of Suft Drinks, July 1970 (32-001, 10 ç/\$1.00)

Production of soft drinks in July climbed to $33,384,649$ gallons from $29,376,896$ gallons in July 1969 and 26,236,081 in July 1968. JanuaryJuly 1970 production rose to $175,513,375$ gallons as against 161,966,726 in the 1969 period and $147,401,388$ in the 1968 period.

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

C I G AR S
24. Cigars, July 1970 . Advance information

July production of cigars fell to 21,397,000 from 25,727,000 in July 1969. The opening inventory was lower at $73,713,000$ ( $77,889,000$ in 1969), the closing inventory fell to $44,133,000$ from $54,361,000$. However, more cigars were consumed domestically this July than last $(50,202,000$ compared to $48,927,000)$. Cigars ex-warehoused for ships' stores (including sales to embassies) numbered 92,000 (71,000 in July 1969) and those ex-warehoused for export were sharply higher at 683,000 (257,000 in the 1969 month).

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Tobacco and Tobacco Products Statistics (32-014, 50c/\$2.00).

M I N I N G
25. Copper and Nickel Production, June 1970 (26-003, 10c/\$1.00)

Primary production of copper for June 1970 amounted to 62,225 tons compared to 52,646 tons for June 1969 and January-to-June production totalled 328,993 tons ( 264,337 in the 1969 period). Nickel production in May was 25,832 tons ( 26,482 in June 1969) and year-to-date production was 151,988 tons ( 144,930 in the comparable 1969 period).
26. Silver, Lead and Zinc, June $1970(26-008,10 c / \$ 1.00)$

June production of silver amounted to $2,982,640$ troy ounces compared to $3,587,486$ troy ounces in June 1969, January-to-June production was $20,902,105$ troy ounces ( $21,134,789$ in the 1969 period). Refined production of primary lead rose in June to 18,859 tons from 15,393 tons in June 1969, bringing the year-to-date total to 113,841 tons 99,971 tons in the 1969 period). Refined primary zinc production in June was 39,470 tons compared to 39,530 tons in June 1969. January-to-June production totalled 236,104 tons $(232,879$ in the 1969 period).

MERCHANDISING
27. Wholesale Trade, June 1970 (63-008, \$1.00 a year)

Wholesale trade decreased by less than $0.05 \%$ in July to $\$ 1,566,606,000$ from $\$ 1,566,644,000$ in June 1969. Coal and coke registered the largest gain ( $25.8 \%$ ). In the January-June period, total trade rose by $1.5 \%$ to $\$ 8,849,526,000$ from $\$ 8,717,987,000$ in the six-month period in 1969 , with the largest rise in junk and scrap ( $26.0 \%$ ).
28. Retail Trade, June 1970-Advance information

Retail sales amounted to $\$ 2,318,802,000$, in June 1970 , an increase of $3.8 \%$ from June 1969. The sharpest increases occurred in sales of garages and service stations (8.2\%) and men's clothing stores (8.0\%). By provinces, the largest gains were recorded in Nova Scotia (9.9\%) and in New Brunswick (9.4\%) .

The largest sales decreases occurred in general merchandise stores (down $6.6 \%$ ) and motor vehicle dealers ( $4.4 \%$ ) followed by furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores ( $3.7 \%$ ). By provinces, largest declines were recorded in Saskatchewan (6.2\%) and Alberta (4.9\%).

The $4.4 \%$ drop in sales of motor vehicle dealers during June marks the eight successive months in which sales declined compared to the same month of the previous year. Previous month-by-month percentage declines were: November, 6.9; December, 1.6, January, 9.9; February, 18.4; March 14.2; Apri1, 10.6; May, 10.0.

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

Retall Trade, Chain and Independent Storez, by Kind of Buiness
Canada
June 1970

| Kind of businest | Chain <br> etore <br> alen | Independent tore <br> ales | All tores |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Salet | Jume 1970 |
|  |  | \$'000 |  | \% |
| Grocery and combination tores ...... | 272,392 | 245,637 | 518,030 | $+7.2$ |
| All other food store ................ | 6,619 | 77,060 | 83,679 | $+2.6$ |
| Department stores.. | 223,310 | - | 223,310 | $+6.1$ |
| General merchandise stores ........... | 42,695 | 17.979 | 60,674 | -6.6 |
| General stores | 8,233 | 77.732 | 85,965 | $+5.6$ |
| Variety stores | 30,444 | 8,988 | 39,432 | $+3.6$ |
| Motor vehicle dealer | 6,682 | 383,659 | 390,340 | - 4.4 |
| Service stations and garagee | 9,561 | 209.230 | 218.791 | $+8.2$ |
| Men's clothing stores. | 9,343 | 29.255 | 38,598 | $+8.0$ |
| Women's clothing stores | 14,199 | 26,186 | 40,385 | - 2.4 |
| Family clothing stores | 9.177 | 20,400 | 29,576 | -0.1 |
| Shoe stares .......... | 12,643 | 13,480 | 26,123 | $+4.1$ |
| Hardware stores . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.699 | 33,866 | 41,564 | $+5.7$ |
| Furniture, T.V., sadio and ppliance stores | 12,414 | 55.740 | 68,154 | $-3.7$ |
| Fuel dealera | 4,418 | 14,880 | 19,299 | $+3.4$ |
| Drug stores | 9,776 | 55.639 | 65,414 | $+7.9$ |
| Jewellery stores | 6,251 | 12,444 | 18,695 | $+6.0$ |
| All other stores | 136.344 | 214,429 | 350,773 | $+7.6$ |
| Total, all stores ................. | 822,200 | 1,496,604 | 2,318,802 | $+3.8$ |

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

| Newfoundland | 13,514 | 32,218 | 45.735 | $+4.2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,855 | 8.119 | 10,973 | $+8.2$ |
| Nowa Scotia | 23,048 | 53,333 | 76,380 | +9.9 |
| New Brunswick | 18,651 | 42,506 | 61,160 | $+9.4$ |
| Quebec | 172,963 | 418,667 | 591,630 | $+6.6$ |
| Ontario | 361,034 | 554,662 | 915.695 | $+4.0$ |
| Manitoba | 37,218 | 71,157 | 108,375 | $+7.2$ |
| Saskatchewan | 23,590 | 58,959 | 82,551 | -6.2 |
| Alberta | 61,387 | 112,728 | 174,117 | - 4.9 |
| Britsah Columbla(1) ................. | 107,931 | 144,252 | 252,183 | $+1.9$ |

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

| Kind of business | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollers |  |  |  |
| Grocery and combination stores ...... | 513.3 | 542.0 | 543.7 | 546.2 |
| All other food stores ................ | 81.1 | 83.6 | 78.2 | 82.5 |
| Department stores | 236.2 | 239.7 | 234.8 | 220.9 |
| General merchandise stores |  |  |  |  |
| General stores ........................ | 81.0 | 81.5 | (2) 80.4 | 80.4 |
| Variety stores . ....................... | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Motor vehicle dealers | 328.2 | 322.4 | 324.0 | 312.4 |
| Service stations and garages | 216.6 | 223.2 | 219.3 | 213.8 |
| Men's clothing stores ...... | 35.4 | 35.7 | 33.5 | 33.1 |
| Women's clothing stores | 38.1 | 41.3 | 39.9 | 39.8 |
| Family clothing stores ............... | 29.7 | 30.4 | 29.0 | 31.1 |
| Shoe stores . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25.3 | 26.3 | 25.3 | 24.3 |
| Hardware stores | 36.5 | 38.9 | 35.0 | 35.6 |
| Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores | 71.3 | 72.6 | 70.4 | 69.9 |
| Fuel dealers ......................... | 34.8 | 33.3 | 42.7 | 35.3 |
| Drug stores | 67.2 | 66.3 | 63.9 | 65.1 |
| Jewellery stores | 20.5 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 19.3 |
| All other stores | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Total, 11 stores | 2,272.8 | 2,279.2 | 2,263. 2 | 2,243.0 |

Retail Trsde, by Province - Sessonally Adjusted


[^3]29. The Motor Vehicle, 1969, Part I: Rates and Regulations (53-217, 75c)

Quebec and New Brunswick had the highest minimum license fee for passenger cars in 1969 ( $\$ 21$ each) followed by Ontario at $\$ 20.00$. The lowest fee was in Manitoba (\$11.72).

It costs $\$ 22.00$ to obtain a license for commercial thucks and tractors of 4,000 pounds in Newfoundland and $\$ 20.00$ for commercial vehicles in British Columbia. The same fees apply to buses of 4,000 pounds in these two provinces.

Taxes on gasoline ranged from $11_{c}$ in the Yukon to 25 c in Newfoundland. Diesel fuel carried the lowest tax in the Yukon ( $1 l_{C}$ ) and the highest in Nova Scotia (27c).

These data are presented in Part I of the Motor Vehicle - Rates and Regulations. Other data include private passenger and commercial vehicle regulations, taxes, reciprocal highway agreements,size, weight and safety regulations and taxes on gasoline and other motive fuels.

MANUFACTURING
30. Motor Vehicle Shipments, June 1970 (42-002, $10 ¢ / \$ 1.00$ )

Motor vehicle shipments for June 1970 amounted to 139,048 units compared to 130,048 in June 1969. The January-to-June total was 736,992 units (711,787 in the 1969 period).
31. Specified Chemicals, June 1970 ( $46-002,10$ / $\$ 1.00$ )

Production of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, as $100 \%$ declined to 10,241,023 pounds from 11,803,852 in June 1969. Production for the first half of 1970, however, was higher than in the first half of 1969 ( $66,217,780$ pounds this year versus $65,194,257$ ).
32. Concrete Products, June $1970(44-002,10 ¢ / \$ 1.00)$ Canadian manufacturers produced $1,332,460$ cubic yards of ready-mixed concrete in June compared to 1,326,404 in June 1969. This brought the year-to-date total to $4,996,085$ cubic yards, down from $5,823,683$ in the 1969 period.
33.

Asphalt Roofing, June 1970 ( $45-001,10 / \$ 1.00$ )
Shipments of asphalt shingles of 210 pounds and over climbed to 459,172 roof squares in June from 407,552 squares in June 1969. Year-to-date shipments were down as compared with 1969 ( $1,599,992$ squares versus $1,762,799$ ).

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MANUFACTURING (concluded)
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34. Steel Ingots, Week ended August 22, 1970 - Advance information

Steel ingot production for the week ended August 22, 1970, totalled 211,608 tons, a decrease of $1.5 \%$ from the preceding week's total of 214,793 tons. The comparable week's total in 1969 was 85,554 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100 was 220 in the current week, 223 a week earlier and 89 one year ago.
35. Plastic Bottles, Second Quarter 1970-Advance information Canadian manufacturers produced $84,875,000$ plastic bottles during the second quarter of 1970 , up from $78,862,000$ in the 1969 second quarter. Of these, $60,656,000$ were shipped to foreign customers $(59,374,000$ in 1969). Their value f.o.b. plant was $\$ 4,248,000(\$ 5,092,000)$.

For the first six months of $1970,170,491,000$ bottles were produced, versus $157,087,000$ in the same period of 1969. A total of $124,463,000$ were shipped to foreign customers ( $114,478,000$ in 1969). Value f.o.b. plant was $\$ 8,530,000$ compared to $\$ 7,922,000$ in the 1969 period.

Further details will be contained in Special Statement number 6507-756, available on request from the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
36. Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, January 1 to June 30, 1970 (63-009, $\$ 1.00$ a year)

Sales of farm implements and equipment (including repair parts) from January 1 to June 30 , 1970 were estimated at $\$ 126,516,000$, down $23 \%$ from the 1969's $\$ 164,411,000$. The value of repair part sales (included in the above figures) were estimated at $\$ 29,712,000(\$ 32,589,000$ in the first half of 1969. A total of 7,912 wheel type farm tractors were sold in the 1970 first half ( 10,683 in the 1969 period).
37. Fluid Milk Sales, June 1970 (23-002, 10 c/\$1.00)

Sales of standard, special and two per cent milk rose by $5 \%$ in June over June 1969 , reaching $137,158,000$ quarts. Sales of cereal, table, whipping and sour cream rose by $1 \%$ to $5,759,000$ quarts.
38. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, June 1970 (62-003, 10¢/\$1.00)

The index of farm prices of agricultural products ( $1961=100$ ) was estimated at 115.6 for June $19 \%$, just above than the revised figure of 115.3 fnr May. Prices were lower for livestock and eggs but higher for potatoes.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD (concluded)
39. Tea and Coffee, Second Quarter 1970 - Advance information

Coffee roasted in the second quarter of 1970 totalled $21,793,000$ pounds compared with $25,078,000$ pounds roasted in the 1969 second quarter. Instant coffee production increased to $6,914,000$ pounds from 5,776,000 the year before. Slightly fewer tea-bags were produced in the 1970 second quarter ( $10,581,000$ pounds compared to $10,634,000$ ).

Further details will be contained in the DBS publication Miscellaneous Food Preparations ( $32-018,25 \mathrm{c} / \$ 1.00$ ).
40. Report on Livestock Surveys: Cattle, Sheep, Horses, June 1, 1970 (23-004, 25c/50c)

The estimated number of cattle and calves in Canada (1) on June 1, 1970 was $13,060,000,4 \%$ above the $12,586,000$ on June 1, 1969. In the West, the increase is estimated at about half a million head; in the East numbers remained unchanged.

Milk cows are estimated at $2,550,600$ head, down 1\% from June 1, 1969 in both the East and West. Beef cow estimates increased by $5 \%$ to $3,082,100$ ( $5 \%$ in the West, $3 \%$ in the East).

The number of sheep and lambs, at 898,000 , is estimated to be up $2 \%$ from June 1, 1969. There was an $8 \%$ increase in the West, a $5 \%$ decline in the East.

The estimated number of horses was 325,300 , down $5 \%$ from the same date last year (the West declined by $4 \%$; the East by $6 \%$ ).
(1) Not including Newfoundland.
41. Production of Maple Products 1970 and Value of Maple Products 1969 (22-204, 25c)

The 1970 production of maple products (in syrup equivalent) stood at 1.72 million gallons, $13 \%$ below the 1969 crop of 1.97 million. Maple syrup, which makes up the bulk of production, was below last year's out-turn. Total farm-made sugar declined to 362,000 pounds from 364,000 pounds in 1969.

The bulk of the maple crop was produced in Quebec where syrup production totalled $1,436,000$ gallons this year, $14 \%$ below the $1,678,000$ gallons of 1969. Quebec producers made 482,000 pounds of taffy this year compared with 468,000 pounds in 1969. Production of syrup was lower in all provinces except Nova Scotia; production of farm-made sugar was higher in all provinces except Quebec.

The total value of production of maple products for the 1969 crop stood at $\$ 9.05$ million down about $40 \%$ from the $\$ 12.0$ raillion the previous season. Maple syrup accounted for $\$ 8.5$ million of the total and farm-made sugar, $\$ 249,000$.
42. Energy Statistics $\frac{\text { Vol. 5, No. } 65 \text { : }}{\text { 4, }}$

Preliminary Propane Statistics, February 1969 and February 1970 (57-002, \$5.00 a year)
Advance Release of Fish Landings, Maritimes and Newfoundland, July 1970
Fish Freezings and Stocks, Newfoundland, July 1970

RELEASED THIS WEEK
43. Summarized in the Weekly earlier

Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, May 1970 (42-002, 40 (\$ $\$ 4.00$ )
Passenger Bus Statistics, June 1970 (53-002, 10¢C/\$1.00)
Urban Transit, June 1970 (53-003, 10 C / $\$ 1.00$ )
Chain Store Sales and Stocks, June 1970 (63-001, 10¢c/\$1.00)
Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, June 1970 (33-001, 10 c/\$1.00)
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June 1970 ( $41-006,10 ¢ / \$ 1.00$ )
Trade of Canada - Imports by Countries, January-March 1970 (65-006, $\$ 1.00 / \$ 4.00)$
Trade of Canada - Exports by Commodities, June 1970 ( $65-004$, 75 ¢ / $\$ 7.50$ )
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May 1970 (31-001, 40¢/\$4.00)
First Estimate of the Commercial Production of All Fruits, 1970 (22-003, $\$ 1.00$ for 1970 series)
Railway Operating Statistics, March 1970 (52-003, 10¢/\$1.00)
Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, June 1970 (33-003, $20_{C} / \$ 2.00$ )
Plastics Fabricators, N.E.S., 1968 (47-208, 50ç)
Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products, 1968 (43-210, 50¢)
Smelting and Refining, 1968 (41-214, 50c)
Index of Industrial Production, June 1970 (61-005, 20¢/\$2.00)
Flour Mills, 1968 (32-215, 50 ¢ $)$
Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers, 1968 (41-216, 50c)
Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers, 1968 (42-214, 50¢̣)
Stone Quarries, 1967 (26-217, 50c)
Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1969 (23-202, 50¢)
Preliminary Bulletins: 1969 Annual Census of Manufactures: Rubber Footwear Manufacturers (33-206-P)
1968 Annual Census of Manufactures: Textile Dyeing and Finishing Plants (34-206-P), \$3. 50 for annual series on manufacturing industries
Transcontinental and Regional Air-Carrier Operations, May 1970 (51-001, 30c/\$3.00)
Shipping Statistics, May 1970 ( $54-002,20$ C $/ \$ 2.00$ )
Pack, Shipments and Stocks of Selected Canned Fruits and Vegetables, June 1970 (32-011, 20¢/\$2.00)
Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, June 1970 (26-007, 10 C /\$1.00)
Shipbuilding and Repair, 1968 (42-206, 25c)
Gold Mining Industry, 1967 ( $26-209$, 50c)
International Toll Bridges, Tunnels and Ferries, 1969 (53-202, 50ç)
Canadian Statistical Review, August 1970 (11-003, 50ch/\$5.00)
CANSIM: Manuel d'extraction et de manipulation des données ( $12-531 \mathrm{~F}$, \$1.50)
Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook, Mid-Year Review, 1970 (61-206, 35c)


[^0]:    * New series not strictly comparable with previous years.
    $r$ Revised.

[^1]:    * New series not strictly comparable with previous years.
    r Revised.

[^2]:    .. figures not available

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    a advance figures
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    P preliminary figures

[^3]:    (1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.
    (2) Not avalleble.

