

Statistics Canada

weekly

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Friday, December 1, 1971

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Vital Statistics (Births), 1970 — Advance information

In 1970 Canada's birth rate reached the lowest level ever recorded — 17.4 live births per 1,000 population. It had declined steadily since 1954 when it was 28.5, till it reached 17.6 in 1968, and it maintained at that level through 1969.

Further information will be contained in Vital Statistics, 1970 (84-201, 75¢).

	1969		1970	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Canada	369,647	17.6	371,988	17.4
Newfoundland	13,000	25.3	12,539	24.2
Prince Edward Island	2,009	18.3	1,957	17.8
Nova Scotia	13,618	17.8	14,159	13.5
New Brunswick	11,695	18.7	11,545	18.5
Quebec	95,610	16.0	92,757	15.3
Ontario	130,398	17.5	134,724	17.6
Manitoba	17,809	18.2	18,248	18.6
Saskatchewan	17,592	18.3	16,443	17.5
Alberta	30,855	19.8	31,967	20.0
British Columbia	35,383	17.1	36,861	17.2
Yukon	462	30.8	451	28.2
Northwest Territories	1,216	38.0	1,337	40.5

* Per 1,000 population.



Gross National Product, Third Quarter 1971 - Advance information

Preliminary results of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts for the third quarter of 1971 indicate a continuation of the pattern of substantial gains in production evident since the fourth quarter of 1970. A feature of the third quarter was a sharp pick-up in the industrial sector, particularly noticeable in the indicators of production. The very sizable increase in the number of jobs created in the third quarter was not reflected in a significant decline in the unemployment rate because of an unusually rapid growth in the labour force. Aggregate measures of price movements rose at about the same rate as in the second quarter, although there were some sharp rises, especially in the prices of certain construction materials.

Gross National Product, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose by \$2.3 billion to reach a level of \$93.7 billion. This gain was somewhat larger than that realized in the first quarter of \$2.0 billion, but considerably smaller than the \$3.0 billion increase in the very strong second quarter. (It may be noted that revisions of a number of series, in particular labour income, fixed capital formation and value of physical change in both farm and non-farm inventories(1), had the net effect of raising the first and second quarter GNP estimates by \$304 million and \$380 million respectively.) In percentage terms, GNP rose by 2.5% in the third quarter, after rising by 3.4% in the second quarter and by 2.3% in the first quarter. After removing that part of the increase in the value of goods and services that reflected higher prices rather than volume increases, GNP rose by 1.6% in the third quarter. This was the fourth consecutive quarter showing sizable gain in real output.

By the end of the third quarter, the Canadian economy had been expanding at a sizable rate for about a year. GNP was 10.2% larger in the third quarter 1971 than in the third quarter of 1970. The real growth during the same period amounted to 6.9%. A nine months comparison also shows an acceleration in economic growth. In the first nine months of 1971, GNP was 8.7% larger in value and 5.3% larger in volume than in the comparable period in 1970. This compares with GNP increases for 1970 over 1969 of 7.5% in value, of 3.3% in volume. The assumption that there would occur no further output gain this year would yield a real growth of 5.6%; if output grew by 1.0% in the fourth quarter, the increase for the year as a whole would be 5.9%. For the year as a whole, it also appears likely that the rate of increase of the implicit price index for GNP will show a deceleration from the rates of increase of 4.1% for 1970 and of 4.7% for 1969.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services provided a major stimulus to demand, though to a smaller extent than in the previous quarter. After surging forward by \$2,144 million in the second quarter (4.2%), consumer spending rose by an additional \$1,068 million (2.0%) in the third quarter, reaching a level of \$54,168 million. Not unexpectedly, in view of the very large 5.7% rise in expenditure on goods in the second quarter, the third quarter rise in consumer spending was much more pronounced in

(1) In the farm sector, the 1971 value of the new crop is now estimated to be \$1,356 million, based on the November estimate of production. This compares with a figure of \$1,108 million estimated at the time of the second quarter and based upon preliminary estimates of crop acreage.

services, up 3.1%, than in goods, up 1.4%. Within goods, spending on durable items continued to pace the advance. Expenditure on furniture and house furnishings rose particularly sharply in the third quarter, by 6.5%, no doubt largely reflecting the very high level of housing completions in that quarter. Spending on new automobiles rose by 2.5%; in each of the two previous quarters this component had risen by around 15%, providing the bulk of the increased outlays on durable goods. (These spectacular gains partly reflected the satisfaction of a backlog of demand due to the prolonged strike of a major producer in the fourth quarter.) Expenditure on household appliances also rose, and that on most other durable goods generally showed some modest additional gains over their high second quarter level. Outlays on semi-durable goods were unchanged, a 5.4% increase in semi-durable household furnishings (items such as china and kitchen utensils) being offset by declines in articles of clothing. In the non-durable goods category, which showed a rise in outlays of 1.6%, the major increases were shown by fuel and electricity, up 2.3%, and by food, up 1.5% after a rise of 2.9% in the previous quarter.

The acceleration in the rate of spending on services (the third quarter rise of 3.1% compares with increases generally below 2.0% in recent previous quarters) was largely due to a sizable increase in Canadian tourists' expenditure abroad. On a domestic basis, that is excluding the expenditures made by Canadian residents abroad but including the expenditures of foreign residents in Canada, the rise in service outlays was 2.3%. Among other service components, notable gains occurred in spending on restaurant meals, on lodging in hotels and motels, on legal and financial services and on shelter.

Government current expenditure on goods and services rose at an accelerated pace in the third quarter. The rise of \$624 million represented a percentage increase of 3.5% compared with a 2.7% increase in the second quarter. All of the increased spending occurred at the provincial and local levels of government, which were up by 12.2% and 5.8% respectively, as federal government spending, which had risen sharply in the first half of the year, declined by 6.7% in the quarter. In contrast to current expenditure on goods and services, government outlays on fixed capital formation showed practically no change in the third quarter. By level of government, fixed capital outlays declined at the federal and provincial levels but rose at the municipal level.

Business residential construction rose by 9.6%. This sector has been strongly and continually expanding since the third quarter of 1970. The third quarter rise of \$404 million brings the level of this investment to \$4,632 million, more than 40% above its trough in the second quarter of 1970. Because of sharp increases in the prices of certain construction materials, especially lumber, in the third quarter, probably reflecting mounting demand pressures, the gain in volume of 6.3%, though considerable, was substantially less than the gain in value. In the second and third quarters, the emphasis was on the construction of single units, which showed rises of over 15% in each quarter. This was a reversal of the previous tendency towards proportionately much larger outlays on multiple than on single units. The high levels of starts in the months up to October, the sustained demand for mortgage funds, and the federal government commitment of more funds for

housing announced in the October mini-budget, make it appear likely that the level of outlays will be approximately maintained in the fourth quarter. As a consequence, the rise in expenditure on residential construction will probably rise by over 20% in 1971.

In contrast to the sustained growth displayed by housing outlays, business spending on plant and equipment did not grow significantly in the third quarter. Very preliminary estimates indicate an increase of 0.4%, entirely due to a modest increase of 1.2% in spending on machinery and equipment as spending on non-residential construction declined slightly. However, it must be noted that growth of these business outlays had apparently been extremely large in the second quarter. (In volume terms investment in machinery and equipment in the third quarter remained flat and that on non-residential construction fell by 2.3%.) Within non-residential construction, building construction registered an increase, but this was more than offset by a decline in engineering construction (other than highways and railways), which had risen particularly sharply in the second quarter. In machinery and equipment, the increase in investment reflected mostly increased imports of non-farm machinery.

A notable development in the third quarter was the build-up in non-farm business inventories which amounted to \$228 million (seasonally adjusted at annual rates). In the light of more complete information, the second quarter figure, which originally showed practically no change in the value of physical stocks, has now been revised to show a \$540 million depletion, partly in industrial machinery, which showed large increases in sales in the second quarter. The resultant swing of \$768 million from a depletion to an accumulation was a major contributing factor to the third quarter expansion. The build-up occurred entirely at the retail trade level, as stocks in manufacturing and in wholesale continued to decline. The accumulation in retail trade, which was reflected in sharp increases in shipments in the quarter while sales rises were moderate, was widespread, but most notable in durable goods, where it was almost entirely due to increases in the stocks of motor vehicle dealers. Stocks in manufacturing had declined by successively larger amounts in the first three quarters of 1971. However, whereas previous declines appeared largely due to sluggish production failing to keep up with rising demand, the decline in the third quarter occurred despite substantial rises in manufacturing production, yet insufficient to meet the very large increase in shipments. New orders rose even faster than shipments and as a result the quarter ended with a greater backlog of unfilled orders than in the second quarter. The stock-to-shipments ratio fell sharply from 1.98 in the second quarter to an historically very low level of 1.91.

As in the first two quarters of the year, the net effect of current transactions in the external sector was again a source of weakness. The third quarter decline in the balance of trade in goods and services of \$524 million, on a national accounts basis, which was of the same magnitude as in the second quarter, caused a swing from an overall surplus of \$464 million to a small deficit of \$60 million. This was the first deficit since the fourth quarter of 1969. Although exports continued to rise quite sharply, imports, especially of non-merchandise items, rose faster, leading to declines in both the merchandise and the non-merchandise balances. On

the basis of preliminary information, it is not possible to ascertain whether the new economic measures announced in mid-August by the United States government had an impact on the volume and composition of Canadian exports to the United States in the third quarter.

In the merchandise account, the surplus fell by \$212 million to \$2,208 million as a gain of \$328 million in exports was more than offset by a rise of \$540 million in imports. (The decline in the balance was centered on trade with the U.S.; exports to that country fell while imports rose sharply.) In percentage terms, merchandise exports rose by 1.8%, after rises of 2.1% in the second quarter and of 4.1% in the first quarter. Wheat, wheat flour, lumber and other building materials and automotive products (except automobiles) registered the best gains. The bulk of the export gain was directed to the United Kingdom, Japan and Latin America, as exports to the United States fell slightly and exports to the European Economic Community fell sizably. Merchandise imports rose by 3.5%. Although large increases were recorded in imports from all major trading partners, in particular from the United Kingdom, 10.8%, imports from the United States, up 5.3%, contributed over three-fourths of the total increase. The increase in imports was widespread. In the non-merchandise account the deficit widened in the third quarter by \$312 million to \$2,268 million. Service exports rose by 2.9% while service imports rose by a sharp 7.0%, partly due to a rise in payments in the tourist and travel account.

The profile of merchandise trade so far this year is one of substantial expansion, but with a faster growth of imports than in exports. In the first nine months of 1971 merchandise exports were 4.9% greater than in the first nine months of 1970. Most of the strength in exports was from the sale of barley and wheat, and petroleum and natural gas, lumber and other wood building materials and automotive products, and coal and other crude bituminous substances. However, many declines were registered, in particular, in pulpwood and other crude wood materials, in all metallic ores except zinc and nickel, in most non-metallic minerals, in metal fabricated materials (except in iron and steel) and in newsprint. This was a reversal of the pattern of exports in 1970, when most of these commodities had recorded large increases. In merchandise imports, on the other hand, the increase of 7.4% was very broadly based, the only major grouping to show a decline being food, feed, beverages and tobacco, down by 0.5%. By country, the increase in exports to the United States was mainly responsible for the total increase, as exports to the UK and most of the other countries dropped, while increases in imports were recorded from all major trading partners.

The most notable features on the income side were the continued rapid growth in corporation profits before taxes and the sizable upward revisions of labour income for the first half of the year. Corporation profits, which had risen by 7.6% in the first quarter and by 10.1% in the second quarter, recorded a third important gain of 9.3% in the third quarter. The third quarter level of corporation profits of \$8,684 million was 14% above that of the third quarter of 1970, and 6.4% above the previous record level of \$8,160 in the first quarter of 1969. Undistributed corporations profits have been rising during 1971 at an even faster rate than profits; they rose by 13.7% in the first quarter, by 16.6% in the second quarter, and by 21.7% in the third quarter.

Revisions have raised the level of labour income by \$204 million in the first quarter and by \$636 million in the second quarter. (By industry groups, the second quarter upward revisions were very widespread.) As a result, the rates of increase of labour income have been raised in both the first and the second quarters, but especially in the latter which now appears to have risen by an exceptionally strong 4.0% instead of 3.2% as first published and which already contained the effect of unusually large retroactive payments by governments. The rise in the third quarter was of 2.1%, with the principal gains being shown by retail trade, up 3.2%, and by the manufacturing industries, up 1.9%. After a 5.8% increase in the second quarter, wages and salaries in the construction industry declined slightly, partly reflecting labour disputes in the third quarter.

Personal income and personal disposable income showed lower rates of increase in the third quarter than in the first two quarters of the year. This was especially true of personal disposable income, which slowed to a growth of 1.4% after making impressive gains of 4.1% in the second quarter and of 3.0% in the first quarter. In addition to the dampening impact of the slowdown in wages and salaries, after the unusually strong second quarter gain, personal disposable income was also affected by irregularly large personal income taxes in the third quarter. Personal saving apparently fell in the third quarter, as did the saving ratio (personal saving as a proportion of personal disposable income), from 8.6% to 8.0%. However, saving data, being derived residually, is sometimes very unreliable, especially when calculated on the basis of preliminary information. Thus, upward revisions to some income series in the second quarter, particularly of wages and salaries, coupled with downward revisions in income taxes, had the effect of raising the saving estimate for that quarter by almost \$1.5 billion. The saving ratio for the second quarter appears to have remained at approximately the same level as in the first quarter, instead of dropping sharply as first observed.

Price Movements

The implicit price index for GNP rose by 0.9% in the third quarter compared with a 1.3% increase in the second quarter. However, the movement of the index was affected by the irregularly high retroactive payments in wages and salaries by governments in the second quarter, because such payments are entirely reflected in the price component and leave real expenditure unchanged. If the effect of these payments were removed from the implicit price index, the rate of increase in the second and third quarters would be approximately the same, at around 1.0%.

The implicit price of personal expenditure rose at a lesser rate than in the second quarter, because of a marked slowdown in the rate of increase shown by the implicit price index for non-durable goods, from 2.2% in the second quarter to 0.7% in the third quarter. This deceleration in the non-durable goods implicit price index was mainly due to the food component, which showed a lower rate of increase following a significant rise in the second quarter. Lower increases were also recorded in the prices of fuel, gas and oil, and reading material. There was, however, an acceleration in the rate of price increase of alcoholic beverages, and of gas and

electricity. In semi-durables, the major price increase was shown by clothing and footwear. In the durable goods category, the implicit price index of which rose by a moderate 0.3%, there was a notable deceleration in the rate of increase of the new and used passenger car component, from a 1.4% rise in the second quarter down to a 0.6% rise. The implicit price index for services rose by 1.0%, approximately the same rate as in the previous four quarters.

The acceleration in the rate of increase of the implicit price index for gross fixed capital formation was due to the materials cost component of the residential construction price index, which rose abruptly reflecting demand pressure, especially on lumber, the price of which rose by 6%, and other wood building materials. The impact of the rise in materials prices more than offset a lessening in the rate of increase of the wage rate component, resulting in the sharp climb of the residential implicit price index, from a rise of 0.8% in the previous quarter, to one of 3.0% in the third quarter. By contrast, the price index for non-residential construction rose at a somewhat lower rate in the third quarter than in the second quarter. This was mostly due to the fact that materials prices did not climb as sharply in non-residential construction, largely because lumber has a smaller weight in that cost index. The implicit price index for machinery and equipment rose by 1.0%, approximately the same rate as in the second quarter.

Both the export and the import implicit price indexes rose at sharply accelerated rates in the third quarter. The 1.7% increase in the export price index reflected sharp jumps in the prices of lumber, nickel, zinc, and of some steel products. The export implicit price index had shown little change in recent previous quarters, except for a 0.9% decline in the first quarter. The price index for imports rose by 2.2%, compared with a 1.2% rise in the second quarter.

1951	1952				1953				1954			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. CONSUMER PRICES	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
2. DURABLE GOODS	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
3. SEMI-DURABLES	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
4. NON-DURABLES	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
5. SERVICES	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
6. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
7. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
8. NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
9. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
10. EXPORTS	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
11. IMPORTS	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2

SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE INDEXES - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ¹
Percentage Change from the Previous Quarter

	1970				1971			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1.6	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	
Durable goods	2.2	—	—	—	0.9	0.4	0.3	
Semi-durable goods	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.6	0.8	1.0	
Non-durable goods	1.2	0.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.2	2.2	0.7	
Services	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services	-1.6	3.0	1.9	0.9	1.6	2.5	-0.4	
3. Business gross fixed capital formation	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	1.4	2.0	
Residential construction	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.8	3.0	
Non-residential construction ..	0.6	-0.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.9	
Machinery and equipment	1.2	0.8	-0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	
4. Exports of goods and services ..	2.1	0.4	0.1	—	-0.9	0.2	1.7	
5. Imports of goods and services ..	0.7	0.5	-0.8	-0.6	0.7	1.2	2.2	
6. Gross national expenditure	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.9	
7. Gross national expenditure excluding value of physical change in inventories	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	

¹/ Implicit price indexes are currently weighted (Paasche) and therefore reflect changes in expenditure patterns as well as price changes of individual items.

A1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1970-1971
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(\$ millions)

	1970					1971				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	46,156	46,444	47,212	48,360	47,043	49,492	51,484	52,584		
2. Military pay and allowances	896	908	884	936	906	924	876	824		
3. Corporation profits before taxes (1) ..	7,740	7,412	7,596	6,708	7,364	7,216	7,944	8,684		
4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2)	-1,076	-868	-896	-784	-906	-824	-832	-828		
5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income (3)	3,416	3,560	3,836	3,644	3,614	3,740	3,928	4,048		
6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4)	1,380	1,536	1,116	1,444	1,369	1,548	1,776	1,812		
7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent (5)	4,488	4,484	4,564	4,668	4,551	4,764	4,892	5,064		
8. Inventory valuation adjustment (6)	-380	-188	-84	-32	-171	-544	-696	-632		
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	62,620	63,288	64,228	64,944	63,770	66,316	69,372	71,556		
10. Indirect taxes less subsidies	11,152	11,096	11,420	11,336	11,251	11,996	12,400	12,568		
11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments ..	9,732	9,924	10,080	9,856	9,898	10,092	10,096	10,268		
12. Residual error of estimate	-820	-484	-740	240	-451	-32	-476	-716		
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	82,684	83,824	84,988	86,376	84,468	88,372	91,392	93,676		
14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators)	(81,304)	(82,288)	(83,872)	(84,932)	(83,099)	(86,824)	(89,616)	(91,864)		

(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 and other government investment income.

(4) Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production, and standard seasonal adjustment for withdrawals of grain from farm 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 B1.

B1. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1970-1971
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(\$ millions)

	1970					1971				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	48,008	48,580	49,312	50,080	48,995	50,956	53,100	54,168		
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services (1)	15,024	15,708	15,968	16,508	15,802	17,164	17,620	18,244		
3. Gross fixed capital formation	17,592	17,404	18,168	18,680	17,961	18,804	20,112	20,564		
4. Government (2)	3,172	3,204	3,276	3,356	3,252	3,400	3,660	3,656		
5. Residential construction	20	24	24	16	21	20	16	40		
6. Non-residential construction	2,844	2,864	2,916	3,004	2,907	3,024	3,252	3,236		
7. Machinery and equipment	308	316	336	336	324	356	392	380		
8. Business (3)	14,420	14,200	14,892	15,324	14,709	15,404	16,452	16,908		
9. Residential construction	3,620	3,280	3,408	3,840	3,537	4,000	4,228	4,632		
10. Non-residential construction	5,092	5,120	5,304	5,496	5,253	5,384	5,788	5,760		
11. Machinery and equipment	5,708	5,800	6,180	5,988	5,919	6,020	6,436	6,516		
12. Value of physical change in inventories	432	692	216	-852	122	424	-380	44		
13. Government	-8	4	12	-60	-13	-48	-28	-84		
Business										
14. Non-farm (4)	608	536	760	-652	313	132	-540	228		
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels (5)	-168	152	-556	-140	-178	340	188	-100		
16. Exports of goods and services	21,132	21,096	20,780	20,868	20,969	21,764	22,048	22,500		
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-20,320	-20,140	-20,200	-18,672	-19,833	-20,776	-21,584	-22,560		
18. Residual error of estimate	816	484	744	-236	452	36	476	716		
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	82,684	83,824	84,988	86,376	84,468	88,372	91,392	93,676		
Detail of farm inventories and GICC:										
Value of grain crop production	972	972	972	976	973	1,356	1,356	1,356		
Depletions of farm stocks of grain ..	-1,432	-1,120	-1,096	-840	-1,122	-1,056	-1,164	-1,328		
Change in other farm-held inventories	232	424	-204	236	172	100	252	116		
Grain in commercial channels	60	-124	-228	-512	-201	-60	-256	-244		

- (1) Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 44, Table 16 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Third Quarter 1971" (Cat. No. 13-001).
- (2) Includes outlay on new durable assets such as building and highway construction by governments, other 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-commercial 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.
- (4) The book value of inventories is deflated to remove the effect of price changes and the derived "physical" change is then valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The differences between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment. (See line 8, Table A1.)
- (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 A1). All other items in the farm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.

C1. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1961) Dollars, by Quarters, 1970-1971 (1)
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(\$ millions)

	1970					1971				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	37,984	38,280	38,776	39,400	38,610	39,896	41,084	41,576		
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services	9,508	9,648	9,628	9,860	9,661	10,088	10,108	10,512		
3. Gross fixed capital formation	13,736	13,560	14,092	14,312	13,925	14,276	15,060	15,132		
4. Government	2,444	2,480	2,516	2,560	2,500	2,548	2,704	2,676		
5. Residential construction	16	16	16	12	15	12	12	28		
6. Non-residential construction	2,156	2,188	2,208	2,260	2,203	2,232	2,360	2,328		
7. Machinery and equipment	272	276	292	288	282	304	332	320		
8. Business	11,292	11,080	11,576	11,752	11,425	11,728	12,356	12,456		
9. Residential construction	2,628	2,352	2,416	2,676	2,518	2,764	2,900	3,084		
10. Non-residential construction	3,856	3,880	3,980	4,072	3,947	3,964	4,168	4,072		
11. Machinery and equipment	4,808	4,848	5,180	5,004	4,960	5,000	5,288	5,300		
12. Value of physical change in inventories	132	472	92	-528	42	308	-372	-112		
13. Government	-4	-4	-	-52	-15	-36	-24	-80		
Business										
14. Non-farm	372	604	524	-460	260	64	-380	108		
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels	-236	-128	-432	-16	-203	280	32	-140		
16. Exports of goods and services	17,428	17,324	17,044	17,108	17,226	18,000	18,208	18,276		
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services ..	-16,976	-16,744	-16,932	-15,744	-16,599	-17,400	-17,872	-18,264		
18. Residual error of estimate	628	368	564	-180	345	28	344	520		
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLLARS	62,440	62,908	63,264	64,228	63,210	65,196	66,560	67,640		

(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.

Estimates of Labour Income, July-September 1971 - Advance information.

Total labour income, seasonally adjusted, was estimated at \$4,335.6 million in June, \$4,328.4 million in July, \$4,384.6 million in August and \$4,433.0 in September. The estimates for June, July, August and September were 11.3, 10.9, 11.3 and 11.9% higher than those of the same months of 1970 respectively.

During the third quarter, total labour income, seasonally adjusted, increased by 2.1%. This compares with increases of 2.4% in the first quarter and 4.0% in the second quarter. The second quarter growth was somewhat inflated by large retroactive payments. The deceleration in the third quarter occurred in both the goods and service producing industries.

Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries advanced 1.4%, 2.2 percentage points less than that recorded in the second quarter. Construction, after recording a 5.8% increase in the second quarter declined by 0.5%. Part of this deceleration can be attributed to labour disputes in the third quarter. In manufacturing, wages and salaries advanced by 1.9%, 0.9 percentage points less than that recorded in the second quarter. The service-producing industries increased by 2.5% as compared with 4.4% in the second quarter. The second quarter increase reflected large retroactive payments made in public administration. If the effect of these retroactive payments were removed from the second and third quarter estimates, the quarterly gains would have been 3.8% and 3.1% respectively. All industry divisions contributed to the deceleration except transportation, communication and other utilities which showed about the same growth in both quarters.

Figures for January 1971 to June 1971 have been revised. These revised data as well as additional information for July 1971 to September 1971 will be contained in Estimates of Labour Income July-September 1971 (72-005, 20¢/\$2).

(See table on page 13)

Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 1971-72 - Published only in the Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly.

The rapid expansion of enrolment in Canadian Universities and Colleges has slowed to a modest growth. An estimated 326,870 full-time students are now registered in post-secondary courses which can, directly or indirectly, lead to degrees. This is an increase of only 3.1% over the actual enrolment last year, compared with a 3.7% increase last year, and a 1960-69 average of 11%.

Deceleration hit hardest in the West, where enrolment dropped 5.1% in Saskatchewan and 1.5% in Alberta. Gains in Quebec (3.0%), Ontario (4.4%) and Manitoba (4.8%) were well below the 6% advances expected, while enrolment in the Maritimes grew by a more predictable 8.7%.

Further information will be contained in Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, (81-204, \$1.50).

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Basis: 1960 Standard Industrial Classification	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations			
	(\$ million)			
	Sept. 1971(a)	Aug. 1971(p)	July 1971(p)	Sept. 1970
Agriculture	43.6	49.3	44.0	41.6
Forestry	52.8	48.4	49.3	45.8
Mining	109.0	104.7	100.4	95.8
Manufacturing	1,111.4	1,091.7	1,064.3	1,011.1
Construction	375.2	371.2	357.2	333.7
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	476.0	481.8	468.6	425.0
Trade	562.8	546.0	543.8	603.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate ...	236.7	240.7	241.8	217.4
Service	1,011.8	996.7	992.0	893.8
Public Administration and Defence*.....	325.3	328.0	327.1	283.7
Total Wages & Salaries**	4,309.1	4,263.6	4,194.1	3,855.2
Supplementary Labour Income.....	220.6	225.1	232.1	205.4
Total Labour Income**.....	4,529.7	4,448.7	4,426.2	4,060.6
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture	32.2	32.0	31.9	30.7
Forestry	47.1	40.4	41.5	36.9
Mining	109.8	103.6	98.9	96.4
Manufacturing	1,088.9	1,082.6	1,065.9	989.5
Construction	326.1	321.5	318.1	289.6
Transportation, Storage & Communi- cation and Other Utilities	463.3	463.7	464.3	413.6
Trade	562.7	546.7	535.9	503.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	238.1	238.7	237.7	218.5
Service	1,009.2	1,008.9	1,001.7	892.5
Public Administration and Defence* ...	322.3	316.3	316.5	281.1
Total Wages & Salaries**.....	4,203.2	4,157.5	4,104.6	3,755.3
Supplementary Labour Income	299.8	227.1	223.9	204.6
Total Labour Income**	4,433.0	4,384.6	4,328.4	3,959.9

(a) Advance estimates

(p) Preliminary figures

* Excludes military pay and allowances

Includes fishing and trapping.

Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1971 -
Advance information

Data on financial position, cash flow, balance sheet and income statement ratios and percentages, and seasonally adjusted data for nineteen items of the balance sheet and the income statement are contained in Industrial Corporation Financial Statistics (61-003, \$1/\$4).

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	1971	1970		1971	1970	
	Third(1) Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Third(1) Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
(\$ millions)						
Total, all industries*						
Sales	28,809	27,324	25,816	28,146	28,031	25,130
Total revenue	29,168	27,702	26,138	28,471	28,389	25,435
Depreciation	828	794	807	830	810	812
Amortization and depletion	197	191	155	182	196	145
Provision for income taxes:						
(a) Current	559	556	493	504	582	448
(b) Deferred	92	64	63	84	63	59
Other deductions (2).....	26,338	25,045	23,674	25,827	25,617	23,106
Total deductions.....	28,018	26,668	25,174	27,427	27,268	24,570
Net Profit.....	1,136	1,070	936	1,044	1,121	865
Profit before income taxes	1,787	1,704	1,490	1,632	1,766	1,372

* 25 industrial groupings-comprising: Mining (3), Manufacturing (15) and Other (7) - but excluding agriculture, fishing and trapping and construction.

(1) Preliminary estimates.

(2) Includes: Provision for doubtful accounts and bad debts, additions to other provisions or reserves, other deductions, such as cost of sales, etc., exploratory and drilling expenses, geological and geophysical expenses, and land and lease acquisition and retention expenses.

Prices and Price Indexes, November 1971 - Advance information
Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	Nov. 25 1971	Nov. 18 1971	Oct. 28 1971
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
1961=100				
Investors price index	114	136.7	138.8	136.3
Industrials	89	136.3	133.7	136.2
Utilities	20	137.6	140.2	138.6
Finance	14	140.5	140.0	136.1
Mining stock price index	24	85.5	85.2	82.5
Uraniums price index	4	115.2	118.9	116.4
Primary oils and gas	6	365.7	390.7	403.3

For further information, order the November issue of Prices and Price Indexes, (Weekly Security Price Indexes) (62-002, 40¢/\$4).

Prices and Price Indexes, September 1971 (62-002, 40¢/\$4).

A new series of Farm Input Price Indexes is introduced today in the September 1971 issue of Prices and Price Indexes, Statistics Canada (62-002). Quarterly and annual indexes (1961 to 1971) are published for Canada and for Eastern and Western Canada and a full description of the indexes and their construction is presented in the publication..

The new indexes (1961=100) replace the Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers (1935-39=100) publication of which was suspended early in 1970 because of their outdated content. The new indexes incorporate a revised list of items and weights and reflect recommendations by the Federal Task Force on Agriculture and the Royal Commission and Farm Machinery.

The new indexes are designed to measure the movements of prices paid by farmers for commodities and services used in farming. The items in the indexes and their weights, which reflect the relative importance of each item, are based on rates of use of materials, services and capital in Canadian farming in 1958, the most recent year for which detailed data on farm inputs are available. The index baskets remain fixed and movements of the indexes reflected only changes in prices.

The new indexes will be published quarterly in both Prices and Price Indexes (62-002) and Farm Input Price Indexes (62-004). In addition to the two regional indexes and the Canada composite index, indexes for an expanded list of component items and groups of items within the aggregates will be published. A large selection of additional item price indexes relating to individual regions and some provinces are available on request.

The Farm Input Price Indexes indicate a steady rise in prices covered throughout the 1961-71 period. For Canada as a whole, 1961 to 1970 prices rose at an average annual rate of 3.1%.

While confirming the steady rise of prices over the decade, the new indexes show a considerably less rapid rate of increase than did the former suspended indexes. This resulted primarily from updating of the weights of items in the indexes. For example, while the price of farm labour rose at a higher rate than other major components in both the new and old indexes, the weights for hired labour in the new indexes are much less than in the old indexes. As a result, the impact of rising farm labour prices in the aggregate indexes is reduced in the new series. The new indexes thereby provide a much improved measure of price movements as they relate to commodities and services used in farming operations since 1961.

FARM INPUT PRICE INDEXES
(1961=100)

Year	Eastern Canada	Western Canada	Canada
1961	100	100	100
1962	103.4	107.2	105.2
1963	105.7	110.6	108.0
1964	107.0	110.3	108.6
1965	110.2	114.1	112.0
1966	116.9	120.6	118.6
1967	121.4	121.6	121.5
1968	124.3	125.6	124.9
1969	128.1	130.2	129.1
1970	131.4	131.3	131.3
1971, 1st Q.	134.7	133.7	134.2
2nd Q.	136.0	134.6	135.4
3rd Q.	136.2	135.6	135.9

Prices and Price Indexes (General Wholesale Index), October 1971 - Advance information

The general wholesale index (1935-39=100) moved down 0.1% in October to 291.2 from the September index of 291.6. It was 2.3% higher than the October 1970 index of 284.6. Four of the eight major group indexes were lower, while four advanced.

The wood products group index declined 0.6% in October to 401.4 from 403.7 on lower prices for spruce and cedar. Higher prices for milk and its products and cured meats were the principal items responsible for an increase of 0.3% to 331.5 from 330.4 in the animal products group index. Increases of 0.1% occurred in 2 major group indexes: iron products to 318.8 from 318.4 and the non-metallic mineral products group index moved to 227.4 from 227.1. Decreases occurred in four major group indexes; vegetable products, of 0.5% to 231.7 from 232.8, textile products, of 0.1% to 263.6 from 263.9, chemical products, 0.4% to 239.7 from 238.8 and non ferrous metals, 0.3% to 259.1 from 259.9.

For further information order the October issue of General Wholesale Indexes (62-002, 40¢/\$4).

Prices and Price Indexes (Industry Selling Price Indexes), October 1971 - Advance information

Industry selling price indexes (1961=100) were higher in October than in September for 37 manufacturing industries, lower for 23 and unchanged for 40.

September to October Changes in Industry Indexes

	<u>October/September</u>			<u>Major Group Indexes</u>		
	<u>Number of Industries</u>					
	<u>In-</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Un-</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>
	<u>creases</u>	<u>ses</u>	<u>changed</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
All industries	37	24	39	122.6	122.4	118.9
Foods and beverages industries	11	5	7	128.8	128.1	124.0
Tobacco and tobacco products industries	-	-	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rubber products industries	2	-	-	108.3	107.8	106.7
Leather industries	1	-	2	131.7	130.9	127.8
Textile industries	2	3	4	103.6	103.7	103.2
Knitting mills industries	-	1	1	98.5	98.9	98.5
Clothing industries	-	-	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wood industries	2	3	1	149.7	151.2	131.4
Furniture and fixture industries	3	-	-	125.4	124.3	121.0
Paper and allied industries	1	1	4	118.7	119.2	116.5
Primary metal industries	2	4	1	132.7	133.1	133.1
Metal fabricating industries	-	1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Machinery industries	-	1	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Transportation equipment industries ...	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Electrical products industries	5	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Non-metallic mineral products industries	1	1	7	128.0	127.9	124.8
Petroleum and coal products industries	1	-	1	116.2	115.8	104.6
Chemical and chemical products industries	5	-	2	103.1	102.1	102.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	1	4	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Indexes not available at this level of aggregation.

Department Store Sales by Regions, October 1971 - Advance information

During October 1971, department store sales rose in Canada by 6.8% over the corresponding month last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 14.1%; Quebec, 6.7%; Manitoba, 5.9%; Ontario, 5.7%; Saskatchewan, 5.5%; Alberta, 4.6%; and British Columbia, 9.3%.

For further information order the October issue of Department Store Sales by Regions (63-004, 10¢/\$1).

Building Permits, October 1971 - Advance information

in Centres of 10,000 Population & Over

October 1971	Starts					Completions				
	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total
Newfoundland	67	42	—	—	109	49	6	150	56	261
Prince Edward Island	10	—	—	—	10	8	10	—	—	18
Nova Scotia	92	8	39	273	412	55	12	—	215	282
New Brunswick	174	6	20	71	271	135	28	—	73	236
Quebec	1,390	196	389	3,331	5,306	1,180	112	120	2,349	3,761
Ontario	2,353	761	698	4,301	8,113	2,086	630	770	4,166	7,652
Manitoba	207	76	87	500	870	227	87	52	235	601
Saskatchewan	320	24	10	146	500	184	6	5	—	195
Alberta	602	72	233	977	1,884	648	66	377	489	1,580
British Columbia	573	38	168	1,077	1,856	608	40	78	979	1,705
Canada	5,788	1,223	1,644	10,676	19,331	5,180	997	1,552	8,562	16,291

For further information, order the October issue of Building Permits, (64-002, 30¢/\$3).

Railway Operating Statistics, August 1971 - Advance information.

Total railway operating revenues of \$151,834,046 were reported by the 24 common carriers in Canada in August, up 12.4% from a year earlier. Operating expenses rose 9.1% to \$142,322,520 leaving net railway operating income higher by 103.4% at \$9,511,526. Cumulative operating revenues to the end of August were ahead 5.5% a \$1,160,281,800, however net operating income for this period was lower by 18.9% at \$48,241,329.

Ton-miles of revenue freight rose 12.8% to 10,430,700,000 in August 1971 while revenue passenger-miles eased 1.3% to 265,094,000.

Further details will be contained in the August 1971 issue of Railway Operating Statistics (52-003, 10¢/\$1).

Weekly Railway Carloadings, November 14, 1971 - Advance information

Canadian railways loaded 4,194,812 tons of revenue freight in the 7-day period ended November 14. This was 3.5% less than in the comparable period of 1970. This brought the year-to-date total up 2.1%.

For further information order the November issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, 20¢/\$2).

Travel between Canada, the United States and Other Countries, Quarter ended September 30, 1971 - Advance information

Canadian receipts for the first nine months of this year were estimated at \$1,102 million as compared to \$1,045 million last year. This year's aggregate comprises \$978 million earned from the United States and \$124 million from overseas countries. United States resident's spending in Canada during this period increased \$60 million, and is primarily attributable to an increase in spending by those visitors who travelled by car and stayed for more than one night during the third quarter the most important quarter in terms of dollar value.

Receipts from overseas visitor spending during the January-September 1971 period showed no significant change from last year, while Canadian expenditure in overseas countries increased by \$20 million.

Cumulative statistics for the first nine months reveal that 32,327,000 visitors entered Canada a 2.6% increase from last year. United States residents entering Canada during this period numbered 31,879,000, a 2.6% increase, while visitors from overseas countries numbered 448,000, no change from the previous year.

Canadian residents returning from the United States numbered 27,506,000, a 4.4% decrease from last year. This decrease in aggregate volume statistics results primarily from a decline in short-term automobile re-entries from the United States. Canadians returning direct from visits to overseas countries numbered 864,000, a 4.9% increase from a year earlier.

For further information order the September issues of Travel between Canada, the United States and Other Countries (66-001, 30¢/\$3), and Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments (67-001, 50¢/\$2).

Receipts and Payments on International Travel
January-September 1969-1971

	1969	1970	1971*	Change 1971/1970
	(Million, Canadian \$)			%
<u>United States</u>				
Receipts	824	918	978	+6.5
Payments	-767	-792	-776	-2.0
Balance	+57	+126	+202	
<u>Overseas Countries</u>				
Receipts	93	127	124	-2.4
Payments	-318	-448	-468	+4.5
Balance	-225	-321	-344	
<u>All Countries</u>				
Receipts	917	1,045	1,102	+5.4
Payments	-1,085	-1,240	-1,244	+0.3
Balance	-168	-195	-142	

* Subject to revision.

British Columbia Hops, 1970-71 - Published only in the Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly.

Year	Area acres	Yield pounds/acres	Production pounds	Total Value	Average price \$ per pound
1970	992	1,812	1,797,189	1,278,112	0.711
1971	985	1,608	1,584,159	1,143,217	0.722

Productivity Trends in Industry: Petroleum Refineries; Sugar Refineries; and Cement Manufacturers, 1959-1969 - Advance information

In the petroleum refineries industry, output per man-hour of persons employed grew at an annual average rate of 7.0% from 1959 to 1969. Output increased by 5.1% per annum and man-hours fell by 1.7% per annum. This significant growth more than matched increases in hourly earnings in the industry so that salaries and wages per unit of output declined on average by 1.6% per annum during the decade.

The sugar refineries showed a 4.2% average annual growth rate in output per man-hour, accompanied by a 2.5% growth in output and a 1.6% decline in man-hours. Such a rate of increase in productivity was not sufficient to outweigh growth in hourly earnings with the result that salaries and wages per unit of output rose on average by 1.6% per year.

In the cement manufacturers industry, output per man-hour increased at an annual average rate of 1.9%, with a 2.0% growth in output and only a slight change in man-hours. Salaries and wages per unit of output showed a 2.8% average annual rise. Gross capital stock continued to expand but was accompanied by low rates of capacity utilization, particularly after the Expo 67 boom in the industry.

Further details will be available in the publication series of Productivity Trends in Industry for: Petroleum Refineries, 1959-1969 (14-504, 50¢); Cement Manufacturers, 1959-1969 (14-505, 50¢); and Sugar Refineries, 1959-1969 (14-506, 50¢).

Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, October 1971 - Advance information

Canadian manufacturers produced 8,991 tons or 20,303,343 square feet of vinyl-asbestos floor tile in October 1971 compared to 8,155 tons or 17,629,344 square feet in 1970. Year to date production totalled 69,214 tons (149,331,526 square feet), compared to 60,849 tons (132,335,253 square feet) in 1970.

For further information order the October issue of Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile (47-001, 10¢/\$1).

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

SUMMARIZED IN THE WEEKLY EARLIER

Financial Flow Accounts, Second Quarter 1971 (13-002, \$1/\$4).

Prices and Price Indexes, September 1971 (62-002, 40¢/\$4)

Summary of Imports, September 1971 (65-005, 20¢/\$2)

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, September 1971 (62-003, 10¢/\$1)

Preliminary Estimates of Planted Commercial Acreages of Vegetable Crops, 1971 (22-003, \$1 a year)

Urban Transit, September 1971 (53-003, 10¢/\$1)

Fish Freezings and Stocks, September 1971 (24-001, 30¢/\$3)

Oils and Fats, September 1971 (32-006, 20¢/\$2)

Nickel-Copper, 1969 (26-211, 50¢)

Service Bulletins (\$5 for the year): Food and Beverage

Processing: Pack of Processed Cherries; Pack of Processed Peas, 1971

(continued)

Retail Trade, September 1971 (63-005, 30¢/\$3)
Finances des Entreprises Publiques Fédérales, 1968
(61-203-F, 50¢)
Railway Transport, Part IV, 1970 (52-210, 50¢)
Summary of Exports, September 1971 (65-002, 20¢/\$2)
Consumer Credit, September 1971 (61-004, 20¢/\$2)
International Toll Bridges, Tunnels and Ferries, 1970
(53-202, 50¢)
Railway Freight Traffic, Third Quarter 1970 (52-002, 75¢/\$3)
Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals, 1969 (46-219, 50¢)
Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1969 (24-201, 50¢)
Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds, 1969 (46-
214, 50¢)
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, September 1971
(25-001, 10¢/\$1)
The Sugar Situation, September 1971 (32-013, 10¢/\$1)
Factory Sales and Electric Storage Batteries, September
1971 (43-005, 10¢/\$1)
Distilled Beverage Spirits and Industrial Ethyl Alcohol,
September 1971 (32-021, 10¢/\$1)
Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, September 1971
(32-020, 10¢/\$1)
Service Bulletins (\$5 for the series): Communication (56-001):
Monthly Telephone Statistics, September 1971; Road
Transport (53-006): Motor Carriers - Freight Quarterly,
Class I and II, 1970
Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1971 (63-002,
20¢/\$2)
Police Administration Statistics, 1970 (85-204, \$1 a year)
Passenger Bus Statistics, 1970 (53-215, 50¢)
Railway Transport, Part II, 1970 (52-208, 50¢)
Railway Express, 1970 (52-204, 25¢)
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, September
1971 (61-005, 20¢/\$2)
The Dairy Review, October 1971 (23-001, \$2)
Sawmills and Planing Mills, 1969 (35-204, 50¢)
Gas Utilities, August 1971 (55-002, 20¢/\$2)
Sash, Door and other Millwork Plants, 1969 (35-205, 50¢)
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July 1971
(26-006, 20¢/\$2)
Radio and Television Receiving Sets, September 1971
(43-004, 20¢/\$2)
Stoves and Furnaces, September 1971 (41-005, 20¢/\$2)
Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, September 1971 (46-003,
10¢/\$1)
Railway Operating Statistics, July 1971 (52-003, 10¢/\$1)
Breweries, September 1971 (32-019, 10¢/\$1).
Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, September 1971
(26-008, 10¢/\$1).
Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, September 1971
(26-007, 10¢/\$1).
Fisheries Statistics, New Brunswick, 1969 (24-204, 50¢).
Stone Quarries, 1968 (26-217, 50¢).
Miscellaneous Metal Mines, 1968 (26-219, 50¢).
Gold Mining Industry, 1968 (26-209, 50¢).
Cement, September 1971 (44-001, 10¢/\$1).

(continued)

Biscuits and Confectionery, Quarter ended September 30,
1971 (32-016, 25¢/\$1)
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, September 1971
(43-003, 10¢/\$1)
Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, September 1971
(33-001, 10¢/\$1)
Cement, September 1971 (44-001, 10¢/\$1)
Products Made from Canadian Clays, September 1971 (44-005,
10¢/\$1)
Concrete Products, September 1971 (44-002, 10¢/\$1)
Service Bulletins (\$5 for the series): Food and Beverage
Processing: Fish Freezings and Stocks, Quebec, Newfoundland,
October 1971; Advance Release of Fish Landings, Maritimes,
October 1971; Production and Inventory of Process Cheese,
October 1971; Energy Statistics (57-002): Vol.6, No.57:
Preliminary Report on Coal Production and Landed Imports
of Coal, by Provinces, October 1971
Preliminary Bulletin, 1970, Census of Manufactures (\$3.50
for the series): Thread Mills (34-210-P); Cane and Beet
Sugar Processors (32-222-P)
Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, September
1971 (33-003, 20¢/\$2)
Sales and Purchases of Securities between Canada and other
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