CATALOGUE N° 11-002

C2

DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

Friday, March 12, 1971

Contents

(continued over)

0804-503

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

L A B O U R

C R E D I T

C O N S T R U C T I O N

E N E R G Y

S O F T   D R I N K S

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

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

A G R I C U L T U R E   A N D   F O O D

O T H E R   P U B L I C A T I O N S   R E L E A S E D

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Gross National Product, Fourth Quarter and Annual 1970 - Advance information

Preliminary fourth quarter 1970 estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts and revised estimates for the earlier quarters indicate continued expansion in 1970. In real terms, the gain in the final quarter of the year was particularly strong.

The aggregate value of Canada's production of goods and services rose by 7.5% in 1970, to reach a level of $84.5 billion. This rate of increase is somewhat lower than those witnessed in most recent years, except in 1967 when the economy also experienced some slowing down. The rise in the implicit price deflator for GNP of 4.1%, though smaller than the 4.7% rise in 1969, was still one of the largest annual price increases recorded in recent years. However, most of the annual increase was attributable to the momentum of rising prices at the beginning of the year. In the course of the year there was some deceleration. After allowing for rising prices, the physical volume of production rose by 3.3%. This compares with increases of 3.5% in 1967 and of around 5% in 1968 and in 1969.

Fiscal and monetary policies adopted in 1969 apparently played some role in slowing down the growth of incomes and domestic demand in the first half of the year and at the same time contributed to the moderation of price advance. Some easing of these policies appear to have had an effect in the recovery of demand in the latter part of 1970. The quickened pace of activity in the fourth quarter was noteworthy, especially in view of the fact that it occurred despite a major strike in the automobile industry through most of that period. A remarkable development in 1970 which contributed to the continued growth of the economy was the spectacular gain in exports realized in the first quarter and maintained through the remainder of the year.

Prices showed a progressive deceleration as the year wore on. However, despite some indications of moderate productivity gains, there was no comparable evidence of a parallel decrease in cost pressure. The sharp decline in corporation profits reflected these underlying cost-price relationships as well as certain special factors, in particular numerous work stoppages and the effect on some export-oriented industries of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, which resulted from the freeing of the exchange rate in the month of June. Employment increases were unusually small and insufficient to absorb the rapid rise in the labour force. As a result, the unemployment rate for the year jumped from 4.7% to 5.9% - its highest level since 1962.

Consumer spending continued to be an important element in explaining cyclical changes in aggregate demand. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services rose by 5.3%, compared with increases of between 8% and 10% in the previous few years. Not unexpectedly, the principal weakness occurred in the purchases of the more expensive durable goods items, where the consumer has the greatest scope for discretionary spending. Outlays on new passenger cars fell by 17%. A steep decline in this component occurred in the first quarter; after recovering ground in the following two quarters, spending fell again in the fourth quarter, when sales were affected by the automobile strike. Among other durable goods, recreation equipment and home appliances also declined. Non-durables maintained a similar rate of advance as last year, while semi-durables, especially clothing and footwear, and services showed notable decelerations. The slowdown in the services category was

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (continued)

related to the further extension of the medicare program which has the effect of shifting most medical expenses from the personal to the government sector.

High levels of mortgage interest rates in 1969 and early 1970 had an influence on investment outlays for new housing. New residential construction fell by 8% in the year. Starts of new residential structures fell abruptly in March 1969 and continued to slide down until May 1970. This was reflected, with a usual time lag, in strongly declining outlays in the latter part of 1969 and in the first two quarters of 1970. In response to the easing in mortgage markets since mid-year, and to the injection of federal mortgage funds for direct lending in low rental housing, especially in the fourth quarter, starts climbed sharply from July onward. This rebound in starts showed up in a very sharp 12.7% advance in outlays in the closing quarter.

Business fixed investment excluding housing rose by 8.0% to a level of $11,172 million. These latest results, which are based on preliminary annual survey information, reveal a much better performance than could have been inferred from a reading of the quarterly estimates published earlier in the year. The indicators normally used in the preliminary estimation of quarterly spending did not capture in 1970 the strength of business spending on plant and equipment. Despite falling profits and sluggish sales in domestic markets, the current results are much closer to the expressed intentions declared at the beginning of the year in the survey of business investment. Spending on non-residential construction was up by 10.1% versus 5.1% last year. Outlays on machinery and equipment rose at a lesser rate than last year - by 6.2% compared with 11.1%.

The bulk of the sharp decline in inventory investment was attributable to the farm component, which swung from an accumulation of $503 million to a decumulation of $178 million. The farm inventory movement reflected a sharp reduction in the value of the new crop, partly in response to the government "Lower Inventory for Tomorrow" program; it also reflected considerable declines in grain stocks in commercial channels, coinciding with rising grain exports. Investment in non-farm business inventories also declined somewhat. This was largely due to sharp depletions in the fourth quarter, especially in the stocks of motor vehicle dealers which were drawn down as a result of the automobile strike.

Strong foreign demand for Canadian goods and services provided by far the greatest stimulus to the economy. The gains were concentrated in the first quarter, when they accounted for practically all of the increase in total demand. Exports were thereafter maintained at only slightly lower levels than in the first quarter, resulting in a gain of 13.5% for the year as a whole compared with 10.5% in 1969. In merchandise exports, increases were widespread but particularly notable in metals and in cereals. An unusual feature of this expansion was the altered direction of the flow of export gains. Exports to the United States, Canada's largest customer, increased very moderately, in line with the marked economic slowdown in that country, whereas exports to overseas countries, especially to the European Economic Community, to the United Kingdom and to Japan rose spectacularly. In sharp contrast with exports, imports of goods and services rose by only 2.0%. These developments in the external sector caused a huge swing of $2.1 billion in the balance on transactions in goods and services with non-residents, from a deficit of $967 million to a surplus of $1,136 million - the highest surplus ever recorded in Canada.

Rising government current expenditure on goods and services was another important sustaining force. This year's rise of 15.5% was the highest since 1966. Almost half of the gain occurred at the provincial level of government, up 37%, largely due to increased expenditures under medicare programs. Expenditure of local governments and of hospitals also recorded sizable increases of over 10%. Federal government current expenditure on goods and services rose by 5.1%.

On the income side, wages, salaries and supplementary labour income made a substantial gain of 8.9%. Though this increase was smaller than those recorded in recent years (when annual increases generally exceeded 10%), it was nevertheless well ahead of the increase of 7.5% in GNP. Higher average earnings accounted for most of the increase in labour income. With most of the increase in employment absorbed by service-producing industries, there was an accentuation of the tendency towards faster increases in this group than in goods-producing industries. Preliminary estimates of corporation profits show a decline of 6.2%. Accrued net farm income fell by almost 20% in 1970, mostly due to the lower crop. (Swings of this magnitude are not uncommon in this series.) Personal disposable income rose at a slower pace than in any year since 1961, but because personal expenditure was even more sluggish, the personal saving ratio (personal saving as a proportion of personal disposable income) increased in 1970.

Price Movements

For the year 1970 as a whole, the implicit price index for gross national expenditure rose by 4.1% compared with a 4.7% rise in 1969. While conceptually different, base-weighted price indexes such as the Consumer Price Index, the Industry Selling Price Indexes and the General Wholesale Price Index, also showed price moderation this year. The price indexes for most major categories of final expenditure recorded lower increases than last year. Within 1970, the overall implicit price index decelerated, mainly as a result of the moderation from the second quarter onward of the rise in the implicit price index for personal expenditure on goods and of that for exports.

The implicit price index for exports rose by 3.3%. The increase was concentrated in the first quarter, which showed an unusually strong 2.1% rise. Export prices rose very little in the rest of the year. The effect on export prices of the freeing of the exchange rate in June 1970 is not yet clear. It would appear that for many export commodities where prices are determined in world markets or contractually fixed in United States dollars it caused a lowering of the Canadian prices. The impact of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar on import prices was, as expected, to ease their rate of increase.

The implicit price index for total personal expenditure rose by 3.2% - a deceleration from the increases of about 4.0% recorded in each of the previous two years. All components except durables decelerated. A marked easing in the price of rents explains the slowdown in services, as most other items in the services group continued to rise strongly. The softening in non-durables was due to declining food prices. The decline in these prices, which was one of the more striking developments of the year, was related to depressed markets for certain agricultural products, to lower prices of food imports, and, in the latter part of the year, to intense competition among large retail chain stores. The rise in durable goods prices was centered on the first quarter.

The increase of 3.0% shown by the implicit price index for business gross fixed capital formation was notably lower than that of 4.6% shown in 1969. The deceleration occurred in construction prices. The implicit price index for residential construction rose by 3.3%; that for non-residential construction by 4.2%. This compares with increases in 1969 of 5.2% and 6.3% respectively. The rise in the price of residential construction was entirely due to increased price of the labour component; in non-residential construction both labour and materials contributed to the increase. The price for machinery and equipment rose at the same rate of 2.5% as in 1969.

The Fourth Quarter 1970

Preliminary estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts indicate an acceleration in the rate of economic activity in the closing quarter of 1970. The fact that a substantial gain was realized in spite of a major strike in the automobile industry suggests an improvement in the underlying trend of the economy. Gross National Expenditure at market prices, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose by 1.6% to reach a level of $86.4 billion. In each of the previous two quarters, the increases had been at a somewhat smaller rate of 1.4%. As there was practically no change in the overall implicit price index in the quarter, the volume of physical production also rose by 1.6%. This was the largest gain in real terms since the third quarter of 1969.

The significant contributions to aggregate demand in the fourth quarter were found in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, up 1.6%; in government current expenditure on goods and services, up 3.4% (half at the federal level); and in business gross fixed capital formation, up 2.9%. Within consumer expenditure, semi-durable goods made the largest percentage gain, mostly on account of a sharp increase in spending on women's and children's clothing. Most durable goods also rose quite strongly, though a decline in spending on new cars, probably partly reflecting the automobile strike, dampened the rise in that category. The increase in business gross fixed capital formation was apparently due to an upsurge in residential construction, which rose by 12.7%. Plant and equipment spending remained flat in the quarter, as an increase in non-residential construction was offset by a decline in machinery and equipment.

In contrast to the above mentioned categories of demand, investment in non-farm business inventories declined sharply, from an accumulation of $760 million in the third quarter to a decumulation of $652 million in the fourth quarter. The most notable depletion occurred in the stocks of motor vehicle dealers. However, inventory investment other than motor vehicles also fell quite sharply at all major industry levels.

The final quarter of the year saw the balance on current transactions in goods and services with non-residents rise spectacularly from a surplus of $580 million to one of $2,196 million, as a marginal increase in exports was dwarfed by a 7.6% fall in imports. Most of the sharp drop in merchandise imports was in goods from the United States, particularly automotive products. (Exports of automotive products also fell in the quarter.) Lower deficits in the travel and income accounts also contributed to the unprecedentedly large overall surplus.

The most notable development on the income side was a severe drop of 11.7% in corporation profits. The drop was substantial even after allowing for the influence of the industrial dispute in the automobile industry. The declining trend in corporation profits which started in the first half of 1969 was sharply accentuated by this further setback which brought profits down to their 1967 level. Most other major income components rose in the quarter. The gain in labour income of 2.4% represented an acceleration over the gains of 1.7% in the third quarter and of 0.6% in the second quarter. Both personal income and personal disposable income also showed appreciably larger gains than in previous recent quarters.

Price Movements

A feature of the year was the pronounced easing in the quarterly rates of increase of the implicit deflator for gross national expenditure. This was most evident in the final quarter, when it rose by a negligible 0.1%. However, this easing was partly due to a substantial weight shift between the value of physical change in inventories, which declined steeply in the quarter, and the other components of gross national expenditure. Excluding inventories, the rise in the overall deflator was 0.4%, compared with 0.8% in the previous two quarters. The slowdown in these overall implicit price indexes reflected a slight decline in the implicit price index for personal expenditure, a deceleration in that for government current expenditure, and a stable implicit price index for exports. With the continuing appreciation of the Canadian dollar, import prices 1/ fell for a second consecutive quarter. The decline in the deflator for merchandise imports of 1.5% was especially notable. The price index for business gross fixed capital formation was the only major component to show an accelerated rise.

The decline in the price for personal expenditure on consumer goods and services - the first since the fourth quarter of 1963 - was entirely due to a fall of 1.0% in the non-durable goods component. A second consecutive sharp decline in food prices was responsible for the fall in non-durable prices. (Falling food prices in the quarter were due both to lower prices of imported food items, and to competitive price cutting by large retail chain stores.) The implicit price indexes for durable and semi-durable goods showed little change, while that for services, where increases were widespread, continued to rise at the same rate of 1.0% as in the previous quarter.

The upsurge of 1.4% in the implicit price index for business gross fixed capital formation contrasted sharply with the relatively small increases of less than half a per cent in the previous two quarters. The acceleration was mostly due to higher prices for construction. Increases in the prices for residential and non-residential building resulted from a higher price for labour input, as material prices remained unchanged. In engineering construction, both labour and materials components showed increases.

1/ It may be noted that since imports are a negative entry in gross national expenditure a price decline in this component appears to raise the implicit price index. However, import prices will already have been reflected in the various other categories of gross national expenditure. The implicit price index is accordingly a price measure for domestically produced goods and services.

SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE INDEXES - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Percentage Change from the Previous Quarter

	1969				1970			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.2	-0.1
Durable goods	—	0.7	-0.1	0.7	2.2	—	—	—
Semi-durable goods	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Non-durable goods	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.4	-0.5	-1.0
Services	2.5	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services	-0.5	4.6	2.3	1.6	-1.6	3.0	1.9	1.9
3. Business gross fixed capital formation	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4
Residential construction .	2.3	1.8	-0.7	—	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7
Non-residential construction	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	0.6	-0.1	1.0	1.3
Machinery and equipment ..	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.8	-0.3	0.3
4. Exports	1.3	1.2	—	0.6	2.1*	0.4	0.1	—
5. Imports	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	-0.8	-0.6
6. Gross national expenditure .	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.1
7. Gross national expenditure excluding value of physical change in inventories	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4

*In the third quarter 1970 publication the movement from the fourth quarter 1969 to the first quarter 1970 had been erroneously computed as a decrease of 0.3.

A1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1969-1970
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
($ millions)

	1969 I	1969 II	1969 III	1969 IV	1969 Year	1970 I	1970 II	1970 III	1970 IV	1970 Year
1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	41,672	42,612	43,724	44,804	43,203	46,156	46,444	47,212	48,360	47,043
2. Military pay and allowances	840	920	884	948	898	896	908	884	936	906
3. Corporation profits before taxes (1)	8,160	8,084	7,576	7,588	7,852	7,740	7,412	7,596	6,708	7,364
4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2)	-808	-832	-772	-860	-818	-1,076	-868	-896	-784	-906
5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income (3)	3,076	3,132	3,252	3,288	3,187	3,418	3,560	3,838	3,844	3,814
6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4)	1,540	1,552	1,934	1,724	1,695	1,380	1,536	1,116	1,444	1,369
7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent (5)	4,292	4,388	4,480	4,480	4,410	4,488	4,484	4,564	4,668	4,551
8. Inventory valuation adjustment (6)	-536	-616	-460	-584	-549	-380	-188	-84	-32	-171
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	58,236	59,240	60,648	61,388	59,878	62,520	63,288	64,228	64,944	63,770
10. Indirect taxes less subsidies	10,456	10,524	10,692	10,916	10,647	11,152	11,096	11,420	11,336	11,251
11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	8,796	8,872	9,200	9,396	9,066	9,732	9,924	10,080	9,856	9,898
12. Residual error of estimate	-1,044	-1,184	-1,200	-696	-1,031	-820	-484	-740	240	-451
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	76,444	77,452	79,340	81,004	78,560	82,684	83,824	84,988	86,376	84,468
14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators)	(74,904)	(75,900)	(77,376)	(79,280)	(76,865)	(81,304)	(82,288)	(83,872)	(84,932)	(83,099)

(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, 1969-1970
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
($ millions)

	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	48,008	48,580	49,312	50,080	48,995
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services (1)	12,996	13,368	14,068	14,288	13,680	15,024	15,708	15,968	16,508	15,802
3. Gross fixed capital formation	16,804	17,092	17,368	17,704	17,242	17,592	17,404	18,168	18,680	17,961
4. Government (2)	3,012	3,012	3,068	3,116	3,052	3,172	3,204	3,276	3,356	3,252
5. Residential construction	8	12	16	12	12	20	24	24	16	21
6. Non-residential construction	2,680	2,652	2,708	2,784	2,706	2,844	2,864	2,916	3,004	2,907
7. Machinery and equipment	324	348	344	320	334	308	316	336	336	324
8. Business (3)	13,792	14,080	14,300	14,588	14,190	14,420	14,200	14,892	15,324	14,709
9. Residential construction	3,780	3,948	3,888	3,756	3,843	3,620	3,280	3,408	3,840	3,537
10. Non-residential construction	4,688	4,664	4,776	4,964	4,773	5,092	5,120	5,304	5,496	5,253
11. Machinery and equipment	5,324	5,468	5,636	5,868	5,574	5,708	5,800	6,180	5,988	5,919
12. Value of physical change in inventories	1,180	848	1,348	796	1,043	432	692	216	-852	122
13. Government	12	16	12	-16	6	-8	4	12	-60	-13
Business										
14. Non-farm (4)	1,064	196	420	456	534	608	536	760	-652	313
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels (5)	104	636	916	356	503	-168	152	-556	-140	-178
16. Exports of goods and services	18,312	18,048	18,104	19,408	18,468	21,132	21,096	20,780	20,868	20,969
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-19,144	-19,120	-19,396	-20,080	-19,435	-20,320	-20,140	-20,200	-18,672	-19,833
18. Residual error of estimate	1,040	1,184	1,200	700	1,031	816	484	744	-236	452
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	76,444	77,452	79,340	81,004	78,560	82,684	83,824	84,988	86,376	84,468
Detail of farm inventories and GICC:										
Value of grain crop production	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444	972	972	972	976	973
Depletions of farm stocks of grain	-1,288	-1,064	-1,484	-980	-1,204	-1,432	-1,120	-1,096	-840	-1,122
Change in other farm-held inventories	-212	88	392	32	75	232	424	-204	236	172
Grain in commercial channels	160	168	564	-140	188	60	-124	-228	-512	-201

(1) Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 44, Table 16 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1970" (DBS 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 difference 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, 1969-1970 (1)
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
($ millions)

	1969					1970				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	37,384	37,552	37,720	38,732	37,847	37,984	38,280	38,775	39,400	38,610
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services	8,804	8,656	8,904	8,900	8,816	9,508	9,648	9,628	9,860	9,661
3. Gross fixed capital formation	13,592	13,716	13,796	13,968	13,768	13,736	13,560	14,092	14,312	13,925
4. Government	2,380	2,440	2,420	2,428	2,417	2,444	2,480	2,516	2,560	2,500
5. Residential construction	8	8	12	8	9	16	16	16	12	15
6. Non-residential construction	2,076	2,120	2,100	2,136	2,108	2,156	2,188	2,208	2,260	2,203
7. Machinery and equipment	296	312	308	284	300	272	276	292	288	282
8. Business	11,212	11,276	11,376	11,540	11,351	11,292	11,080	11,576	11,752	11,425
9. Residential construction	2,808	2,880	2,856	2,760	2,826	2,628	2,352	2,416	2,676	2,518
10. Non-residential construction	3,772	3,688	3.712	3,780	3,738	3,856	3,880	3,980	4,072	3,947
11. Machinery and equipment	4,632	4,708	4,808	5,000	4,787	4,808	4,848	5,180	5,004	4,960
12. Value of physical change in inventories	1,028	548	1,284	780	910	132	472	92	-528	42
13. Government	8	4	8	-8	3	-4	-4	—	-52	-15
Business										
14. Non-farm	860	200	312	452	456	372	604	524	-460	260
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels	160	344	964	336	451	-236	-128	-432	-16	-203
16. Exports of goods and services	15,704	15,296	15,340	16,348	15,672	17,428	17,324	17,044	17,108	17,226
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services.	-16,656	-16,444	-16,440	-16,892	-16,608	-16,976	-16,744	-16,932	-15,744	-16,599
18. Residual error of estimate	828	932	932	544	809	628	368	564	-180	345
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLLARS	60,684	60,256	61,536	62,380	61,214	62,440*	62,908	63,264	64,228	63,210

(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.

* In the Daily Bulletin of March 4, 1971, this figure was incorrectly given as 63,440.

Real Domestic Product Indexes for 1970 - Advance information

Users should note that the January to November 1970 Real Domestic Product indexes published in the DBS catalogue number 61-005 have been revised. The new indexes are continuous with the 1961-69 data in DBS catalogue number 61-510, released on February 12, 1971. The first of the attached tables contain revised indexes for October and November, and the first release of December data. Revised indexes for the January to September months will be published in a few days in the December issue of catalogue number 61-005. In the interim, revised data for these months may be obtained upon request. The revised 1970 indexes for the Index of Industrial Production component (manufacturing, mining and the utilities) were released on February 15.

The revised indexes for 1970 show that, in real terms, the output of the economy fluctuated around the same level from January to July. In the latter part of the year, it very slowly began to increase from this plateau.

In the first part of the year, the major influences on month-to-month movements were fluctuations in the manufacturing industries, particularly motor vehicles, and increases in sales of grain. During the early months of the year there were also strong increases in mining output. In the remainder of the year, trade increased, as did construction, as a result of the recovery in residential construction. The effects of grain movements on transportation and other industries lessened towards the end of this period. November registered the strongest monthly increase of the year.

In 1970 the major dampening factors in the relatively small increase in RDP was the lack of growth in the agriculture (smaller wheat crop), manufacturing, and construction industries. On the other hand, mining recovered strongly from the strike-affected 1969 levels, as did transportation, storage and communication.

Strikes and lockouts again had a major role in affecting month-to-month changes in the economy. Slightly more man-working days were lost in 1970 than in 1969, which had been the record year in the 1960's. Major strikes took place in the construction, pulp and paper, Post Office and automobile manufacturing industries.

(see tables on next pages)

INDEX OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(1961=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	1961 Percentage Weights	1970 Oct.	1970 Nov.	1970 Dec.	% Change
Real Domestic Product	100.000	161.4	162.8	162.8	-
Agriculture	4.525	135.7	143.2	138.8	- 3.1
Forestry	1.231	144.3	154.5	144.5	- 6.5
Fishing and trapping	0.259	138.8	104.1	99.3	- 4.6
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.564	175.4	181.6	179.8	- 1.0
Manufacturing	24.943	164.3	165.3	164.4	- 0.5
Non-durable manufacturing	13.933	152.0	155.0	152.3	- 1.7
Durable manufacturing	11.010	179.9	178.3	179.6	0.7
Construction	5.803	152.5	156.4	155.9	- 0.3
Transportation, storage and communication	9.910	173.1	172.3	173.5	0.7
Transportation	6.873	174.8	173.1	174.7	0.9
Air transport	0.463	320.0	326.6	338.5	3.6
Railway transport	2.859	171.6	164.6	161.6	- 1.8
Bus transport, interurban and rural	0.096	177.1	179.9	191.3	6.3
Urban transit systems	0.303	105.1	108.3	106.1	- 2.0
Pipeline transport	0.451	290.3	302.3	308.1	1.9
Storage	0.299	129.9	118.9	120.2	1.1
Grain elevators	0.211	125.6	110.1	110.9	0.7
Communication	2.738	173.4	176.3	176.5	0.1
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.908	195.0	194.8	201.0	3.2
Trade	12.973	158.7	161.0	162.6	1.0
Wholesale trade	4.906	175.2	181.1	179.2	- 1.1
Wholesale merchants	3.491	185.9	193.0	188.6	- 2.3
Retail trade	8.067	148.7	148.8	152.5	2.5
Food stores	1.552	136.6	146.3	147.3	0.7
Department stores	1.161	176.8	169.3	186.2	10.0
General stores	0.239	98.0	96.3	104.2	8.2
Variety stores	0.301	188.8	183.3	192.5	5.0
Motor vehicle dealers	0.926	169.7	150.4	139.2	- 7.4
Clothing stores	0.507	138.4	143.7	148.3	3.3
Shoe stores	0.119	139.6	133.7	134.1	0.3
Hardware stores	0.167	122.9	122.9	121.1	- 1.5
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores	0.345	124.9	114.6	106.5	- 7.1
Drug stores	0.343	166.5	169.1	168.9	- 0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	11.831	152.0	152.7	152.8	0.1
Community, business and personal service industries	13.821	177.3	176.8	177.2	0.2
Education and related services	3.450	236.2	235.6	237.3	0.7
Health and welfare services	3.476	163.9	164.3	164.7	0.2
Motion picture and recreational services	0.400	158.1	159.9	163.1	2.0
Services to business management	1.616	178.3	178.5	175.8	- 1.5
Personal services	3.766	130.3	128.7	128.2	- 0.4
Hotels, restaurants and taverns	2.212	134.1	133.4	133.0	- 0.4
Public administration and defence	7.232	130.0	131.1	131.7	0.4

Special industry indexes

	1961 Percentage Weights	1970 Oct.	1970 Nov.	1970 Dec.	% Change
Real Domestic Product less agriculture	95.475	162.6	163.8	163.9	0.1
Goods-producing industries	44.233	162.3	164.8	163.7	- 0.7
Goods-producing industries less agriculture	39.708	165.3	167.3	166.5	- 0.4
Service-producing industries	55.767	160.7	161.3	162.1	0.5
Commercial industries	85.478	161.7	163.3	163.1	- 0.1
Commercial industries less agriculture	80.953	163.1	164.4	164.5	0.1
Non-commercial industries	14.522	160.0	160.2	160.9	0.5
Index of Industrial Production	32.415	168.6	170.2	169.8	- 0.2

Indexes of Real Domestic Product (1961=100)

	1961 Industry Weights (G.D.P.)	Without Seasonal Adjustment: 12 months 1969	12 months 1970	% change based on weighted indexes	Weighted Indexes: 12 months 1969	Weighted Indexes: 12 months 1970	Change in weighted points	% contribution to R.D.P.
Real Domestic Product	100.000	156.3	160.7	2.8	15,625.5	16,067.9	442.4	100.0
Agriculture	4.525	131.0	124.1	- 5.3	592.9	561.4	-31.5	- 7.1
Forestry	1.231	136.8	144.2	5.4	168.4	177.5	9.1	2.1
Fishing and trapping	.259	112.8	112.9	0.1	29.2	29.3	0.1	-
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.564	149.5	172.4	15.6	682.5	789.1	106.6	24.1
Manufacturing	24.943	168.4	167.3	- 0.7	4,200.3	4,171.9	-28.4	- 6.4
Non-durables	13.933	148.4	151.0	1.8	2,067.7	2,104.3	36.6	8.3
Durables	11.010	193.7	187.8	- 3.1	2,132.6	2,067.6	-65.0	-14.7
Construction	5.803	154.3	149.8	- 2.9	895.2	869.5	-25.7	- 5.8
Transportation, storage and communication	9.910	161.7	171.8	6.3	1,602.5	1,702.9	100.4	22.7
Transportation	6.873	163.9	173.4	5.8	1,126.7	1,191.8	65.1	14.7
Storage	.299	117.2	127.2	8.6	35.0	38.0	3.0	0.7
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.908	177.9	191.7	7.8	517.4	557.5	40.1	9.1
Trade	12.973	158.1	160.4	1.4	2,051.3	2,080.6	29.3	6.6
Wholesale	4.906	172.9	178.8	3.4	848.3	877.2	28.9	6.5
Retail	8.067	149.1	149.2	-	1,203.0	1,203.3	0.3	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	11.831	143.2	150.5	5.1	1,694.1	1,781.2	87.1	19.7
Community, business and personal services	13.821	166.3	174.5	4.9	2,299.1	2,412.0	112.9	25.5
Public administration and defence	7.232	123.4	129.3	4.8	892.6	935.1	42.5	9.6
Special Industry Indexes								
Real Domestic Product less agriculture	95.475	157.5	162.4	3.2	15,032.7	15,506.5	473.8	107.1
Goods-producing industries	44.233	160.2	161.8	1.0	7,085.9	7,156.1	70.2	15.9
Goods-producing industries less agriculture	39.708	163.5	166.1	1.6	6,493.0	6,594.7	101.7	23.0
Service-producing industries ..	55.767	153.1	159.8	4.4	8,539.6	8,911.7	372.1	84.1
Commercial industries	85.478	157.4	161.2	2.4	13,455.1	13,777.2	322.1	72.8
Commercial industries less agriculture	80.953	158.9	163.3	2.7	12,862.3	13,215.8	353.5	79.9
Non-commercial industries	14.522	149.5	157.7	5.5	2,170.4	2,290.6	120.2	27.2
Index of Industrial Production	32.415	166.6	170.2	2.2	5,400.2	5,518.5	118.3	26.7

Indexes of Real Domestic Products (1961=100)

	1961 Industry Weights (G.D.P.)	1970 - Seasonally adjusted							
		Indexes				Quarter to Quarter Percentage Change			
		I	II	III	IV	I/IV	II/I	III/II	IV/III
Real Domestic Product	100.000	159.5	160.0	160.6	162.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.1
Agriculture	4.525	114.1	121.1	123.1	139.2	-15.3	6.1	1.7	13.1
Forestry	1.231	157.3	141.0	136.4	147.8	9.3	-10.3	- 3.3	8.3
Fishing and trapping	0.259	97.6	101.9	120.9	114.0	-12.6	4.3	18.7	- 5.7
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.564	170.7	166.9	173.1	178.9	11.6	- 2.2	3.7	3.4
Manufacturing	24.943	169.5	168.8	165.7	164.6	0.3	- 0.4	- 1.8	- 0.7
Non-durables	13.933	150.4	150.9	148.9	153.1	-	0.3	- 1.3	2.8
Durables	11.010	193.7	191.6	187.1	179.2	0.5	- 1.1	- 2.3	- 4.2
Construction	5.803	151.8	147.5	145.4	154.9	- 1.3	- 2.9	- 1.4	6.6
Transportation, storage and communication	9.910	170.0	170.8	173.3	173.0	2.1	0.5	1.5	- 0.2
Transportation	6.873	172.3	172.3	174.7	174.2	2.4	-	1.4	- 0.3
Storage	0.299	123.2	125.8	134.2	123.0	4.8	2.2	6.6	- 8.3
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.908	189.4	189.2	191.1	196.9	3.4	- 0.1	1.0	3.0
Trade	12.973	157.9	158.9	162.5	160.8	- 0.8	0.6	2.2	- 1.0
Wholesale	4.906	174.9	177.3	184.0	178.5	0.1	1.3	3.8	- 3.0
Retail	8.067	147.6	147.8	149.4	150.0	- 1.4	0.1	1.1	0.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	11.831	148.5	150.1	151.2	152.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8
Community, business and personal services	13.821	171.7	174.0	175.3	177.1	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.0
Public administration and defence .	7.232	126.7	129.6	130.1	131.0	1.8	2.3	0.3	0.7
Special Industry Indexes									
Real Domestic Product less agriculture	95.475	161.7	161.8	162.4	163.4	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.7
Goods-producing industries	44.233	162.2	161.1	160.1	163.6	0.3	- 0.7	- 0.7	2.2
Goods-producing industries less agriculture	39.708	167.7	165.7	164.3	166.4	1.7	- 1.2	- 0.9	1.3
Service-producing industries	55.767	157.4	159.1	161.0	161.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.2
Commercial industries	85.478	160.4	160.5	160.8	162.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.2
Commercial industries less agriculture	80.953	163.0	162.7	162.9	164.0	1.2	- 0.2	0.2	0.7
Non-commercial industries	14.522	154.2	157.3	159.2	160.3	2.4	2.0	1.2	0.7
Index of Industrial Production	32.415	171.5	170.4	169.1	169.5	2.0	- 0.6	- 0.8	0.3

E X T E R N A L   T R A D E

Canada's Foreign Trade by Stage of Fabrication, 1964-1970 - Advance information

The following table, showing the transition of Canada's foreign trade pattern between 1964 and 1970, illustrates the narrative description of these developments published in the DBS Daily of February 26. Figures illustrate how end products have gained steadily as a proportion of total exports in the seven-year period, to move ahead of crude materials during that time span.

Further statistics will be contained in the DBS publication Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables (65-201, $3.00).

Canada's Foreign Trade by Stage of Fabrication, 1964-1970

Year	Domestic Exports: Total Domestic Exports	Crude materials	Fabricated materials	End products	Imports: Total Imports	Crude materials	Fabricated materials	End products
	($ millions)							
	All Countries							
1964 ...	8,094	2,959	3,714	1,421	7,488	1,400	2,050[r]	4,037[r]
% of total		36.6	45.9	17.6		18.7	27.4	53.9
1965 ...	8,525	2,995	3,923	1,606	8,633	1,455	2,325	4,853
%		35.1	46.0	18.9		16.9	26.9	56.2
1966 ...	10,071	3,399	4,217	2,455	9,866	1,499	2,449	5,919
%		33.7	41.9	24.4		15.2	24.8	60.0
1967 ...	11,121[r]	3,227	4,417	3,476[r]	11,075	1,576	2,522	6,977
%		29.0	39.7	31.3		14.2	22.8	63.0
1968 ...	13,270	3,540	5,028	4,702	12,358	1,666	2,644	8,048
%		26.7	37.9	35.4		13.5	21.4	65.1
1969 ...	14,504	3,330	5,345	5,828	14,130	1,683	3,128	9,320
%		23.0	36.9	40.1		11.9	22.1	66.0
1970 ...	16,458	4,304	6,083	6,071	13,939	1,792	3,116	9,031
%		26.1	37.0	36.9		12.9	22.3	64.8
	United States							
1964 ...	4,271	1,161[r]	2,287	823	5,164	702[r]	1,295[r]	3,168[r]
%		27.2	53.5	19.3		13.6	25.1	61.3
1965 ...	4,840	1,256	2,530	1,054	6,045	754	1,467	3,823
%		25.9	52.3	21.8		12.5	24.3	63.2
1966 ...	6,028	1,354	2,813	1,861	7,136	797	1,607	4,732
%		22.4	46.7	30.9		11.2	22.5	66.3
1967 ...	7,088[r]	1,374	2,873	2,841[r]	8,016	829	1,607	5,580
%		19.4	40.5	40.1		10.3	20.1	69.6
1968 ...	8,942	1,603	3,401	3,938	9,048	861	1,691	6,496
%		17.9	38.0	44.1		9.5	18.7	71.8
1969 ...	10,274	1,607	3,627	5,039	10,243	803	2,010	7,431
%		15.6	35.3	49.1		7.8	19.6	72.6
1970 ...	10,641	1,903	3,668	5,069	9,905	871	2,004	7,030
%		17.9	34.5	47.6		8.8	20.2	71.0

EXTERNAL TRADE (continued)

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Exports, February 1971 - Published only in the DBS Daily and Weekly

February merchandise exports, at \$1,258 million, were almost unchanged from the same period of 1970. The total for the first two months of 1971 was \$2,556 million, a decrease of 1.6% from 1970.

During February, exports to the United States increased by 4% to \$883 million and to Japan by 25% to \$56 million, more than offsetting declines to other markets.

Exports to the United Kingdom at \$86 million and those to the European Economic Community at \$72 million were each lower by roughly 15%; and sales to other Commonwealth and Preferential countries and to Latin America declined by 13% and 4% respectively.

The performance of leading commodities was also mixed. Shipments of wheat increased 25% to \$42 million from a low level in February 1970; crude petroleum increased 17% to \$71 million and natural gas and asbestos 21% each. Large increases were also recorded for passenger automobiles, 22% to \$184 million, and for motor vehicle parts and engines 14% to \$102 million. Exports of lumber and fertilizer materials were also higher.

Shipments of iron ores at \$15 million were down 35% from a high level in February 1970, and copper in ores at \$16 million declined 21%. Other decreases were recorded for wood pulp, newsprint paper, aluminum, copper and nickel alloys and other motor vehicles.

On a seasonally adjusted basis exports declined by \$50 million to \$1,389 million between January and February 1971.

Exports (including re-exports)

Seasonally Adjusted Quarters and Months

		Total	U.S.	U.K.	Other Countries
		($ millions)			
1969	Fourth Quarter	3,899	2,833	259	807
1970	First Quarter	4,256	2,829	350	1,077
	Second Quarter	4,217	2,807	368	1,042
	Third Quarter	4,209	2,659	392	1,158
	Fourth Quarter	4,204	2,693	389	1,122
1970	July	1,435	914	134	386
	August	1,391	817	138	436
	September	1,385	928	120	336
	October	1,420	913	118	390
	November	1,476	894	157	425
	December	1,307	886	114	307
1971	January	1,440	915	142	383
	February (preliminary) ..	1,389	963	92	334

EXTERNAL TRADE (continued)

Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Exports - February 1971
(Domestic Exports plus Re-exports)

	Value in Millions 1970	1971	Percentage Change 1970-1971 %
Month of February			
United Kingdom	101.1	86.1	- 14.8
Other C'wealth & Pref.	60.3	52.6	- 12.8
United States	851.2	883.2	+ 3.8
Japan	44.3	55.5	+ 25.3
European Economic Community	84.9	71.9	- 15.3
Latin America	42.4	40.6	- 4.2
Other Countries	69.6	67.9	- 2.4
Total C'wealth & Pref	161.4	138.7	- 14.1
Total Others	1,092.3	1,119.2	+ 2.5
Grand Total	1,253.7	1,257.9	+ 0.3
January-February			
United Kingdom	210.5	225.2	+ 7.0
Other C'wealth & Pref.	133.5	106.2	- 20.4
United States	1,729.0	1,706.5	- 1.3
Japan	121.8	107.7	- 11.6
European Economic Community	171.3	175.1	+ 2.2
Latin America	84.3	87.3	+ 3.6
Other Countries	148.6	148.1	- 0.3
Total C'wealth & Pref.	343.9	331.3	- 3.7
Total Others	2,255.0	2,224.8	- 1.3
Grand Total	2,598.9	2,556.1	- 1.6

Note: Figures may not add because of rounding.

E X T E R N A L T R A D E (concluded)

Domestic Exports of Selected Commodities

Preliminary Figures for February 1971

Class Group X.C.C.	Description	1970	1971	Percentage Change 1970-1971
		($ millions)		
61-61 to -69	Wheat	33.4	41.6	+ 24.6
173-40	Whisky	10.8	10.7	- 0.9
251	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	23.0	14.9	- 35.2
253	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	20.3	16.0	- 21.2
255	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	16.0	18.0	+ 12.5
264-10	Crude petroleum	60.3	70.7	+ 17.2
264-31	Natural gas	17.8	21.5	+ 20.8
271	Asbestos, unmanufactured	15.9	19.2	+ 20.8
331	Lumber	40.9	51.4	+ 25.7
340	Wood pulp and similar pulp	65.3	59.6	- 8.7
351-09	Newsprint paper	90.7	68.2	- 24.8
416	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	15.5	23.5	+ 51.6
451	Aluminum including alloys	34.2	22.6	- 33.9
452	Copper and alloys	37.1	29.1	- 21.6
454	Nickel and alloys	28.1	26.0	- 7.5
581	Passenger automobiles and chassis	151.5	184.0	+ 21.5
583-587	Other motor vehicles	52.4	43.8	- 16.4
588	Motor vehicle engines and engine parts	22.2	30.7	+ 38.3
589	Other motor vehicle parts	67.5	71.5	+ 5.9
600	Aircraft and parts	23.0	20.8	- 9.6
a)	All selected commodities	825.8	843.9	+ 2.2
b)	Total Domestic Exports	1,220.6	1,230.7	+ 0.8
	a) as percent of b)	67.7%	68.6%	

PRICES

Security Price Indexes, Week ended February 25, 1971 - Advance information

Index	Number stocks priced	Week ended Feb. 25/71	Week ended Feb. 18/71	Week ended Jan. 28/71
		(1961=100)		
Investors price index	114	146.1	146.3	146.4
Industrials	80	150.6	151.1	152.0
Industrial mines	4	153.2	152.9	158.5
Foods	10	137.7	135.6	137.9
Beverages	7	185.9	186.5	188.0
Textiles and clothing	5	100.4	101.6	98.8
Pulp and paper	7	103.7	105.7	106.4
Printing and publishing	4	242.6	243.2	238.4
Primary metals	8	100.2	100.8	100.7
Metal fabricating	9	147.3	149.4	145.7
Non-metallic minerals	4	139.7	137.9	135.5
Petroleum	7	179.4	179.7	178.0
Chemicals	4	81.4	83.4	88.2
Construction	4	56.7	57.0	56.9
Retail trade	7	116.5	116.4	112.9
Utilities	20	147.3	147.1	146.5
Pipelines	5	162.0	161.3	159.3
Transportation	4	267.6	270.0	265.2
Telephone	3	97.7	95.4	96.6
Electric power	3	111.6	111.5	113.1
Gas distribution	5	214.6	219.4	215.7
Finance	14	125.2	124.7	122.2
Banks	6	143.2	142.3	139.2
Investment and loan	8	98.9	99.1	97.6
Mining stock price index:	24	110.3	112.3	106.8
Golds	6	109.3	113.4	104.5
Base metals	18	111.9	112.7	109.0
Uraniums price index	4	171.7	171.8	160.1
Primary oils and gas	6	422.0	426.4	402.7

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

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings, Period ended February 21, 1971 - Published only in the DBS Daily and Weekly

Canadian railways reported a 3.9% decrease in tonnage of revenue freight loaded during the week ended February 21. Actual volume loaded totalled 3,458,821 tons compared with 3,597,506 tons a year earlier. Cars loaded decreased 4.2% to 67,190.

In eastern Canada tonnage dropped 11.9% to 1,999,305 tons, while volume west of the Lakehead rose 9.8% to 1,459,516 tons.

Piggyback traffic rose 15.4% to 90,591 tons from 78,503 in the year earlier period.

Year-to-date loadings were down 3.0% to 24,920,991 tons as compared with 25,684,113 tons in the same period of 1970. Cars loaded fell by 3.2% to 483,886.

In eastern Canada the number of tons declined 9.8% to 14,635,715; volume west of the Lakehead rose 8.7% to 10,285,276 tons.

Piggyback traffic rose 10.5% to 614,436 tons from 556,220 tons in the year earlier period.

Railway Carloadings of Revenue Freight in Canada

	Year	East	West	Canada
7-day Period ending February 21				
All traffic - cars	1971	39,814	27,376	67,190
All traffic - cars	1970	44,327	25,775	70,102*
All traffic - tons	1971	1,999,305	1,459,516	3,458,821
All traffic - tons	1970	2,268,622	1,328,884	3,597,506*
Piggyback traffic - cars	1971	2,873	1,619	4,492
Piggyback traffic - cars	1970	2,819	1,285	4,104*
Piggyback traffic - tons	1971	54,928	35,663	90,591
Piggyback traffic - tons	1970	51,563	26,940	78,503*
Year-to-Date				
All traffic - cars	1971	288,787	195,099	483,886**
All traffic - cars	1970	314,748	184,878	499,626*
All traffic - tons	1971	14,635,715	10,285,276	24,920,991**
All traffic - tons	1970	16,219,331	9,464,782	25,684,113*
Piggyback traffic - cars	1971	19,237	10,705	29,942
Piggyback traffic - cars	1970	19,430	9,708	29,138*
Piggyback traffic - tons	1971	378,924	235,512	614,436
Piggyback traffic - tons	1970	354,909	201,311	556,220*

* Revised.

** Includes retroactive adjustments in respect of prior periods.

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

T R A V E L

Travel Between Canada, the United States and Other Countries, January-December 1970 - Advance information

Travellers from all countries made 37,688,500 visits to Canada during 1970, an increase of 4.0% over 1969; United States residents accounted for 98.5% of these visits. Overseas visitors to Canada increased by 15.6% over 1969 to 535,500.

Canadian visits to other countries numbered 36,647,400 in 1970, an increase of 1.0% over 1969, with visits to the United States accounting for 97.3% of this total. Canadian visits overseas numbered 991,500, an increase of 16.4% over 1969; the 1968-69 increase was 33.5%.

Foreign visitors to Canada in 1970 spent an estimated $1.2 billion on travel expenditures, $145 million more than in the same period in 1969. Canadians spent $1.4 billion on international travel, 12.5% more than in 1969 - $930 million in the United States and $524 million in other countries. This meant a widening in the deficit balance on travel account to $235 million in 1970 from $218 million in 1969.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Travel Between Canada, the United States, and Other Countries, December 1970 (66-001, 30¢/$3.00) and Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1970 (67-001, 50¢/$2.00).

Receipts and Payments on International Travel
January-December 1968-1970

	1968	1969	1970*	Change in 1970
	(millions, Canadian $)			
United States				
Receipts	891	961	1,078	+ 117
Payments	- 710	- 893	- 930	- 37
Balance	+ 181	+ 68	+ 148	+ 80
Overseas Countries				
Receipts	87	113	141	+ 28
Payments	- 298	- 399	- 524	- 125
Balance	- 211	- 286	- 383	- 97
All Countries				
Receipts	978	1,074	1,219	+ 145
Payments	-1,008	-1,292	-1,454	- 162
Balance	- 30	- 218	- 235	- 17

* Subject to revision.

Passenger Bus Statistics, January 1971 - Advance information

In January 3,777,669 passengers were carried by 53 intercity and rural bus companies, an increase of 5.0 per cent from the 3,597,755 carried in January 1970.

Vehicle miles increased 4.1% to 9,840,367 from 9,448,514.

Total operating revenue for the current month was $6,257,417, 9.5% more than the $5,713,119 in 1970.

T R A V E L (concluded)

Urban Transit, January 1971 - Advance information

A total of 78,237,556 initial passenger fares (excluding transfers) was collected by 59 systems during January representing a decrease of 8.5 per cent from the 85,531,002 collected in January 1970. Initial passenger fares on motor buses decreased to 55,160,896 from 58,233,042. Trolley coaches carried 3,050,499 passengers (7,486,322); street cars 5,268,135 (5,346,975); and subway cars 14,076,886 (13,727,702).

Vehicle miles travelled totalled 19,279,862, down from 21,364,586 in January 1970.

Total operating revenue for the current month was $18,312,906 a decrease of 5.8% from the $19,435,245 in 1970.

M O V I E S

Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors, 1969 - Advance information.

In 1969, there were 1,428 motion picture theatres in Canada of which 1,157 were regular theatres and 271 drive-in theatres. Receipts from admissions (excluding taxes) rose 3.8 % to $118,020,089 from $113,697,252 in 1968 while the number of paid admissions fell 7.2 % (90,226,070 in 1969 against 97,188,785 in 1968). Per capita expenditure for Canada was $6.01, 2.2 % higher than $5.88 in 1968.

Regular theatres reported receipts from admissions (excluding taxes) totalling $102,362,509 ($99,041,543 in 1968); sales of candies, soft drinks, cigarettes, etc. produced $17,129,570 ($16,205,472 in 1968); receipts from other sources were valued at $1,525,984 ($1,262,927 in 1968); $150,435 ($240,031 in 1968) came from the rental of concessions and vending machines and finally receipts from exhibiting commercial films amounted to $36,110 ($43,745 in 1968). The average admission price (excluding taxes) was $1.30 compared to $1.17 the previous year. The number of paid employees reached 10,989 and salaries and wages totalled $22,918,423 ($21,355,685 in 1968).

The 271 drive-in theatres reported receipts from admissions (excluding taxes) amounting to $15,657,580, and $6,932,843 from other sources. The 2,910 persons employed in these theatres received $3,865,979 in total salaries and wages.

During 1969 films were distributed by 52 companies through 117 offices. Total receipts were valued at $62,809,607, a decrease of 2.9% compared to $64,653,218 recorded in 1968. These companies employed 846 persons and paid $5,254,423 in wages and salaries. They released 860 new films of which 669 were features, 97 cartoons, 62 newsreels and 32 other short subjects.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors, 1969 (63-207, 50¢).

Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1969-70 - Publication released on February 26, 1971

The number of full-time teachers and principals in public elementary and secondary schools in Canada in the fall of 1969 was 251,581, an increase of 5.3% from a year earlier. Of the total, 37.0% were men, a slight increase from the 36.2% in 1968-69.

The median annual salary for all teachers and principals for all the eight provinces (except Quebec and Ontario) was $7,124, an increase of 9.7% from the 1968-69 median salary. There were 38,101 teachers (43.1%) who held one or more university degrees, 3.4% more than in the previous year. Median experience of teachers and principals was 7.3 years, with elementary teachers showing a slightly higher median (7.4 years) than secondary teachers (7.1 years).

The table on next page outlines ome of the salient features of the public elementary-secondary teaching force.

Province	Number of Teachers		Percentage Male	Percentage with Degrees			Median Teaching Experience	Median Tenure	Average Salary	Median Salary		Median Age	Percentage with Original Teaching Certificate from Another Province or Country
	1969-70	(1968-69)		Elementary	Secondary	Total				1969-70	(1968-69)		
Nfld. ...	6,315	(6,206)	38.0	15.6	56.7	26.3	5-2	2-0	5,394	5,102	(4,516)	26-2	4.4
P.E.I. ..	1,486	(1,458)	26.2	9.6	58.5	24.6	8-0	2-7	5,303	4,787	(4,174)	32-11	8.2
N.S.	9,443	(8,912)	28.6	25.5	67.7	39.1	8-8	3-9	6,391	6,013	(5,691)	33-11	9.6
N.B.	7,822	(7,537)	30.3	18.8	60.6	32.9	7-3	3-3	6,121	5,826	(4,774)	30-1	7.1
Que.	70,700*	(67,000)*	31.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ont.	89,929	(84,790)	40.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Man.	11,194	(10,819)	37.4	18.1	73.6	37.7	6-3	2-7	7,537	6,883	(6,345)	30-4	11.9
Sask. ...	11,553	(11,489)	39.4	16.1	65.2	34.0	7-7	3-1	7,656	7,143	(6,433)	32-10	11.0
Alta	19,821	(18,770)	39.5	38.9	77.7	52.8	7-7	3-3	8,283	7,564	(7,043)	33-9	30.0
B.C.	20,815	(19,486)	45.0	35.2	79.5	53.7	7-4	3-2	8,749	7,978	(7,440)	33-8	29.1
Yukon ...	219	(194)	33.3	32.5	73.8	44.7	6-4	1-8	9,805	9,250	(8,570)	..	..
N.W.T. ..	556	(510)	46.0	34.5	65.2	40.8	5-8	1-3	9,870	9,304	(9,136)	..	..
Indian Schools	1,227	(1,248)	31.1	22.9	25.0	22.9	8-1	2-7	7,362	6,962	(7,238)	..	..
Department of National Defence (overseas)	501	(521)	41.3	39.0	91.3	49.9	8-0	1-5	8,927	8,545	(7,765)	..	..

* Estimated figures.

C R E D I T

Consumer Credit, December 1970 - Advance information

The following table summarizes the credit situation at the end of December 1970. It shows balances outstanding reported in millions of dollars for selected holders of credit with amounts for the corresponding period last year and the percentage change.

	December 1969	December 1970	% change
	($ millions)		
Selected Credit Holders (reporting monthly)			
Sales finance and consumer loan companies:			
Instalment financing:			
consumer goods	1,371	1,129	-17.7**
commercial goods*	916	1,074	+17.2**
Personal cash loans (small) ..	596	523	-12.2
Personal cash loans (over $1,500)	1,079	1,210	+12.1
Chartered banks (personal lonas):			
Fully-secured*	573	563	- 1.7
Home improvement*	60	52	-13.3
Other unsecured	4,157 r	4,663	+12.2
Quebec savings banks loans ...	24	22	- 8.3
Life-insurance companies (policy loans)	660	745	+12.9
Department stores	693	708	+ 2.2
Furniture and appliance stores:			
Instalment credit	174	171	- 1.7
Charge accounts	40	38	- 5.0
Motor Vehicle dealers (instalment credit only)	16	14	-12.5
Sub-total of monthly reporters	(10,359)	(10,912)	(+ 5.3)
Sub-total: consumer credit .	8,810	9,223	+ 4.7
	4th Qr./69	4th Qr./70	
Other Credit Holders (reporting quarterly)			
Other retail dealers:			
Instalment credit	104	..	..
Charge accounts	388	..	..
Oil companies (credit cards) ..	153	..	..
Credit unions and caisses populaires	1,401	..	..
Sub-total of quarterly reporters	2,046	..	..
Total Consumer Credit	10,856	..	..

* These outstanding balances not included in consumer credit totals.

** In order to refine the consumer component of sales financing, passenger cars financed for commercial purposes (e.g. fleet sales to businesses, etc.) have been transferred from consumer goods to commercial goods commencing January 1970. Consequently this discontinuity impairs comparison with earlier corresponding periods.

.. Figures not available.

r Revised figures.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Credit Statistics (61-004, 20¢/$2.00).

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits, January 1971 - Advance information

JANUARY 1971	Total number of dwelling units	Value of residential and non-residential construction						
		Residential			Indus- trial	Commer- cial	Insti- tutional and Govern- ment	Total
		New	Repair	Total				
		thousands of dollars						
Newfoundland	22	227	26	253	30	9	220	512
Prince Edward Island	3	9	—	9	—	6	30	45
Nova Scotia	78	1,213	63	1,276	—	355	996	2,627
New Brunswick	31	356	40	396	28,698	381	70	29,545
Quebec	2,470	24,636	415	25,051	3,114	10,206	16,068	54,439
Ontario	3,534	43,313	1,138	44,451	9,830	28,759	21,045	104,085
Manitoba	429	4,013	115	4,128	75	1,135	2,698	8,036
Saskatchewan	30	425	72	497	114	634	966	2,211
Alberta	767	8,824	239	9,063	403	3,686	1,706	14,858
British Columbia	1,251	15,998	357	16,355	5,073	4,978	3,725	30,131
Canada	8,615	99,014	2,465	101,479	47,337	50,149	47,524	246,489
METROPOLITAN AREAS								
Calgary	536	5,658	78	5,736	100	2,857	553	9,246
Edmonton	126	1,788	93	1,881	261	429	222	2,793
Halifax	13	257	36	293	—	311	283	887
Hamilton	439	5,449	116	5,565	324	321	509	6,719
Hull	104	1,026	20	1,046	—	305	—	1,351
Kitchener	71	816	9	825	39	44	25	933
London	81	1,103	28	1,131	272	1,208	78	2,689
Montreal	1,227	12,866	156	13,022	1,267	3,496	14,572	32,357
Ottawa	434	4,504	28	4,532	120	1,677	3,106	9,435
Quebec	591	5,499	81	5,580	25	5,379	636	11,620
Regina	19	288	31	319	7	82	122	530
Saint John	7	112	17	129	28,000	115	10	28,254
St. Johns	7	73	21	94	30	1	2	127
Saskatoon	3	40	23	63	98	471	467	1,099
Sudbury	4	60	23	83	212	22	—	317
Toronto	1,711	20,826	469	21,295	7,024	19,499	9,782	57,600
Vancouver	644	8,036	155	8,191	3,689	4,438	2,620	18,938
Victoria	115	2,421	69	2,490	9	212	74	2,785
Windsor	62	924	65	989	180	788	1,027	2,984
Winnipeg	381	3,515	107	3,622	75	1,118	2,062	6,877

Preliminary figures.

E N E R G Y

Preliminary Electric Power Statistics, January 1971 - Advance information

Net generation rose 5.2% in January 1971 to 19,860,771 thousand kwh. from 18,873,836 thousand kwh. in January 1970. Increases in net generation occurred in all provinces except Newfoundland where there was a slight decrease of 0.7%. The largest increases occurred in Nova Scotia (21.9%) and Yukon Territory (24.1%). Hydro generation increased 2.4% in January from a year earlier while thermal generation increased 13.0%.

Further information will be contained in the DBS publication Electric Power Statistics (57-001, 10¢/$1.00).

S O F T   D R I N K S

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1971 (32-001,10¢/$1.00)

Canadian manufacturers produced 21,541,705 gallons of soft drinks in January, compared with 20,762,997 gallons in January 1970 and 17,438,112 in 1969.

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

New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1971 - Advance information

Sales of new motor vehicles continued to decline in January to 41,603 units, 15.9% lower than the 49,465 units sold in January 1970. (This figure was 20.8% lower than the 62,469 units sold in January 1969.)

Sales of both passenger cars and commercial vehicles declined; passenger cars by 14.4% to 34,629 units and commercial vehicles by 22.7% to 6,974 units.

As in every month of 1970, the decline was in North American-manufactured passenger cars. In January 1971, 26,559 of these were sold, a drop of almost 20% from a year earlier and of 42% from two years ago. Overseas-manufactured passenger car sales, on the other hand, increased 10.4% to 8,070 units from 7,313 units in January 1970, and 5,362 units in January 1969. This was an increase of over 50% in two years.

The market share of overseas-manufactured passenger cars, based on units, was 23.3% in January 1971, compared with 18.1% a year ago.

The average price paid by the consumer for North American manufactured passenger cars dropped by about 1% to $3,610 from a year earlier, while that paid for overseas-manufactured passenger cars has increased by almost 11% to $2,656. (It should be noted that this does not necessarily represent price changes: it may reflect the type of car bought)

For further information, order catalogue 63-007 (20¢ a copy, $2.00 a year).

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Steel Ingots, Week ended March 6, 1971 - Advance information

Steel ingot production for the week ended March 6, totalled 213,890 tons, a decrease of 1.4% from the preceding week's total of 216,995 tons. The comparable week's total in 1970 was 230,648 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 183,227 tons equalling 100 was 116.7 in the current week, 118.4 a week earlier and 125.9 one year ago.

M A N U F A C T U R I N G (continued)

Census of Manufactures, 1969 - Advance information

Toys and Games Industry (S.I.C. 3932)

Selected Principal Statistics	1967	1968	1969 p	% change 1969/1968
Establishments .... No.	72	78	76	- 2.6
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				
Production and related workers No.	3,078	3,442	3,439	- 0.1
Man-hours paid .... '000	6,672	7,363	7,334	- 0.4
Wages ....$'000	9,614	11,354	12,858	+13.2
Cost of materials and supplies$'000	27,536	31,568	36,477	+15.6
Value of shipments ....$'000	55,307	64,484	73,671	+14.2
Value added ....$'000	28,149	34,454	38,786	+12.6
TOTAL ACTIVITY				
Total employees .... No.	3,703	4,187	4,308	+ 2.9
Total salaries and wages .....$'000	13,868	16,671	19,070	+14.4
Total value added ....$'000	29,691	38,283	45,672	+19.3

p Preliminary.

Hat and Cap Industry (S.I.C. 247)

Selected Principal Statistics	1967	1968	1969 p	% change 1969/1968
Establishments .... No.	105	102	91	-10.8
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				
Production and related workers No.	2,276	2,026	1,778	-12.3
Man-hours paid .... '000	4,508	4,045	3,531	-12.7
Wages ....$'000	7,301	6,921	6,552	- 5.3
Cost of materials and supplies$'000	10,161	10,432	9,548	- 8.5
Value of shipments ....$'000	25,314	24,645	22,617	- 8.2
Value added ....$'000	15,128	14,067	12,921	- 8.2
TOTAL ACTIVITY				
Total employees .... No.	2,745	2,466	2,151	-12.8
Total salaries and wages .....$'000	10,287	9,755	9,049	- 7.2
Total value added ....$'000	15,388	14,467	13,449	- 7.0

p Preliminary.

Clay Products Manufacturers (Domestic Clays) (S.I.C. 3511)

Selected Principal Statistics	1967	1968	1969 p	% change 1969/1968
Establishments .... No.	78	76	78	+ 2.6
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				
Production and related workers No.	2,723	2,798	2,829	+ 1.1
Man-hours paid .... '000	5,959	6,140	6,113	- 0.4
Wages ....$'000	13,276	14,718	15,955	+ 8.4
Cost of materials and supplies$'000	7,547	7,980	8,516	+ 6.7
Value of shipments ....$'000	44,138	48,896	51,047	+ 4.4
Value added ....$'000	30,906	33,996	37,270	+ 9.1
TOTAL ACTIVITY				
Total employees .... No.	3,300	3,363	3,395	+ 1.0
Total salaries and wages .....$'000	17,352	19,045	20,444	+ 7.3
Total value added ....$'000	31,074	34,141	37,340	+ 9.4

p Preliminary.

Glass Products Manufacturers (S.I.C. 3562)

Selected Principal Statistics	1967	1968	1969p	% change 1969/1968
Establishments .... No.	115	110	113	+ 2.7
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				
Production and related workers No.	2,654	2,804	2,957	+ 5.4
Man-hours paid .... '000	5,698	6,114	6,507	+ 6.4
Wages ....$'000	14,314	16,506	19,191	+16.3
Cost of materials and supplies$'000	47,882	54,106	59,907	+10.7
Value of shipments ....$'000	88,298	97,392	110,289	+13.3
Value added ....$'000	40,175	43,396	50,784	+19.3
TOTAL ACTIVITY				
Total employees .... No.	3,590	3,770	3,979	+ 5.5
Total salaries and wages .....$'000	21,088	23,810	27,850	+17.0
Total value added ....$'000	41,208	45,213	52,446	+16.0

p Preliminary.

Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds (S.I.C. 376)

Selected Principal Statistics	1967	1968	1969p	% change 1969/1968
Establishments .... No.	140	131	131	-
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				
Production and related workers No.	2,469	2,438	2,473	+ 1.4
Man-hours paid .... '000	5,452	5,402	5,470	+ 1.3
Wages ....$'000	14,650	16,021	17,165	+ 7.1
Cost of materials and supplies$'000	102,375	106,613	106,858	+ 0.2
Value of shipments ....$'000	223,231	240,405	244,387	+ 1.7
Value added ....$'000	119,919	133,298	134,898	+ 1.2
TOTAL ACTIVITY				
Total employees .... No.	5,728	5,624	5,826	+ 3.6
Total salaries and wages .....$'000	39,465	42,264	46,707	+10.5
Total value added ....$'000	125,888	141,793	145,067	+ 2.3

p Preliminary.

Model and Pattern Manufacturers (S.I.C. 3985)

Selected Principal Statistics	1967	1968	1969p	% change 1969/1968
Establishments .... No.	119	125	124	- 0.8
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				
Production and related workers No.	1,080	1,198	1,372	+14.5
Man-hours paid .... '000	2,378	2,726	3,046	+11.7
Wages ....$'000	6,283	7,964	10,075	+26.5
Cost of materials and supplies$'000	3,913	5,702	6,997	+22.7
Value of shipments ....$'000	17,803	22,846	28,302	+23.9
Value added ....$'000	13,709	17,472	21,321	+22.0
TOTAL ACTIVITY				
Total employees .... No.	1,299	1,434	1,619	+12.9
Total salaries and wages .....$'000	7,892	9,822	12,219	+24.4
Total value added ....$'000	13,349	17,474	21,311	+22.0

p Preliminary.

M A N U F A C T U R I N G (concluded)

Manufacturers of Small Electrical Appliances (S.I.C. 331)

Selected Principal Statistics	1967	1968	1969p	% change 1969/1968
Establishments .... No.	65	62	56	- 9.7
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				
Production and related workers No.	4,177	4,040	4,189	+ 3.7
Man-hours paid .... '000	8,584	8,468	8,621	+ 1.8
Wages ....$'000	18,001	18,725	20,698	+10.5
Cost of materials and supplies$'000	64,058	70,267	76,281	+ 8.5
Value of shipments ....$'000	127,533	142,518	146,715	+ 2.9
Value added ....$'000	65,366	69,224	75,310	+ 8.8
TOTAL ACTIVITY				
Total employees .... No.	5,926	5,851	5,997	+ 2.5
Total salaries and wages .....$'000	30,211	31,783	34,764	+ 9.4
Total value added ....$'000	68,310	72,836	79,413	+ 9.0

p Preliminary.

A G R I C U L T U R E   A N D   F O O D

Grain Milling Statistics, January 1971 (32-003, $1.00 a year)

The output of wheat flour in Canada for January 1971 was 3,218,000 hundredweight, a decrease of 6% from the December 1970 output of 3,427,000 hundredweight, 9% below the January 1970 total of 3,529,000 hundredweight and 4% less than the ten-year (1960-69) average production for January of 3,339,000 hundredweight. Production of wheat flour during the first six months of the current crop year amounted to 19,972,000 hundredweight, 1% below the 20,222,000 hundredweight produced during the same period of the 1969-70 crop year and 3% less than the ten-year average for the same period.

Mill operations during January averaged 77.0% of capacity when computed on a 25-day working period in the month and a daily capacity of 167,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting for December 1970 operated at 83.6% of their combined rated capacity for the same number of days.

Egg Production, January 1971 (23-003, 10¢/$1.00)

Canadian egg production rose by 3.1% to 43,696,000 dozen in January 1971 from 42,391,000 in January 1970. The average number of layers was up 4.0% to 30,070,000 from 28,924,000 and the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased 0.9% to 1,744 in January this year from 1,759 in January 1970. Farm price of eggs sold for market was down 33.7% to 30.3 cents per dozen compared with 45.7 cents per dozen during the corresponding period in 1970.

O T H E R   P U B L I C A T I O N S   R E L E A S E D

Summarized in the Weekly earlier

Retail Trade, December 1970 (63-005, 30¢/$3.00)
Asbestos, January 1971 (26-001, 10¢/$1.00)
International Air Charter Statistics, July-September 1970 (51-003, 50¢/$2.00)

O T H E R   P U B L I C A T I O N S   R E L E A S E D   (concluded)

Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, December 1970 (72-002, 40¢/$4.00)
Shipping Report, Part I: International Seaborne Shipping (by Country), 1968 (54-202, $2.50)
Federal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, 1968 (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1969) (68-211, 75¢)
Prices and Price Indexes, November 1970 (62-002, 40¢/$4.00)
Travel Between Canada, the United States and Other Countries, November 1970 (66-001, 30¢/$3.00)
Lime Manufacturers, 1969 (44-209, 50¢)
Fruit and Vegetable Preparations, Quarter ended December 31, 1970 (32-017, 25¢/$1.00)
Miscellaneous Food Preparations, Quarter ended December 31, 1970 (32-018, 25¢/$1.00)
Oil Pipe Line Transport, December 1970 (55-001, 20¢/$2.00)
Radio and Television Receiving Sets, December 1970 (43-004, 20¢/$2.00)
Gypsum Products Manufacturers, 1969 (44-217, 25¢)
Railway Operating Statistics, October 1970 (52-003, 10¢/$1.00)
Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, December 1970 (35-001, 20¢/$2.00)
Railway Carloadings, January 1971 (52-001, 20¢/$2.00)
Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December 1970 (43-005, 10¢/$1.00)
Oil Burners and Oil-Fired Hot Water Heaters, December 1970 (41-008, 10¢/$1.00)
Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, December 1970 (43-002 10¢/$1.00)
Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, January 1971 (47-001, 10¢/$1.00)
Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, December 1970 (Final Issue) (63-010, 10¢/$1.00)
Preliminary Bulletins, 1969 Annual Census of Manufactures: Boiler and Plate Works (41-223-P); Miscellaneous Vehicle Manufacturers (42-212-P); Orthopaedic and Surgical Applicance Manufacturers (47-206-P); Shipbuilding and Repair (42-206-P); Leather Glove Factories (33-204-P); Aircraft and Parts Manufacturers (42-203-P); Corrugated Box Manufacturers (36-213-P); Petroleum Refining (45-205-P); Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries (45-207-P), $3.50 for annual series on manufacturing industries
Service Bulletins: Energy Statistics: Vol. 6, No. 11: Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1970; Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, November 1970;
Fish Freezings and Stocks, Newfoundland, Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and Prairies, British Columbia, Canada
Advance Release of Fish Landings, Newfoundland, Maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia