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Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities September 1972 - Advance Information.

A consumer price index for a particular regional city measures the movements in prices, faced by consumers, within the specified city. Thus, consumer price indexes for regional cities cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities. Inter-city price comparisons are available in Table 13 of Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-002 monthly Prices & Price Indexes.

Between August and September, consumer price indexes rose in eleven regional cities and declined in one. The movements ranged from an increase of 0.9% in Winnipeg to a decrease of 0.2% in St. John's, Nfld. Food indexes advanced in all cities except St. John's and Halifax as generally higher quotations were recorded for most pork products, eggs, sugar, fresh fruit and other foods such as corn flakes, infants' food, tea and coffee; with the larger increases being registered in the central and prairie provinces. On the other hand, lower prices were prevalent in most of the cities surveyed for a number of items including some beef cuts, fresh vegetables, turkey, shortening and cake mix. Housing components rose in seven cities, declined in two and were unchanged in three others; the increases were chiefly attributable to marginally higher rents and increased prices for many household supply items, notably soap flakes, detergents and scouring powder. The clothing indexes which normally move up in September increased in all cities reflecting higher prices for footwear, men's suits and dress slacks, women's coats and pyjamas and girls' cotton dresses, along with increased charges for laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. Transportation components rose in seven cities, declined in three and were unchanged in two others. Contributing factors were increased prices for a number of automobile maintenance and repair items. The components for health and personal care and for recreation and reading registered mixed movements across the country, while tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged from the previous month.

City indexes are not as comprehensive in price content as the Canada consumer price index and may underestimate slightly the degree of price movements occurring. In this connection, the shelter component of the city indexes moves on the basis of changes in rents only, whereas changes in both rents and home-ownership costs are included in the Canada index. As a result of home-ownership costs having increased more rapidly than rents, the housing and all-items indexes for cities have tended to underestimate somewhat the rates of price increase, particularly over longer periods. Studies are underway to incorporate home-ownership prices in city indexes.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index increased 0.5% during the latest month to a level 3.5% above that of a year earlier. Since the preceding month, the food index advanced 1.8% chiefly in response to increased quotations for most pork cuts, turkey, bread, eggs and sugar along with other foods including corn flakes, tea, coffee and apples. On the other hand, lower prices were recorded for most fresh vegetables, chicken, jam, honey and grapefruit. The clothing component increased 0.7% chiefly in response to higher prices for men's topcoats, work shirts and socks, and women's coats together with increased shoe repair charges. Higher prices for toilet soap, shaving cream and razor blades contributed to a 0.3% rise in the health and personal care component. A decline of 0.3% in the recreation and reading index was attributable to lower prices for colour television sets. The remaining components were virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

Winnipeg

The all-items index increased 0.9% between August and September to reach a level 4.2% above that of a year ago. Since the previous month, the food index advanced 2.4% chiefly in response to increased restaurant meal prices and higher quotations for many other food items including pork products, poultry, eggs, sugar, fresh fruit, cheese and coffee. An increase of 1.1% in the clothing component was attributable to higher prices for men's suits, women's coats and dresses, boys' slacks, and women's and children's shoes along with increased charges for laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. The housing index rose 0.2% in response to increased prices for furniture and household supply items such as food wrap, laundry soap flakes, detergents and scouring powder. Increased television repair charges and higher magazine prices contributed to a 0.4% upward movement in the recreation and reading component. The remaining indexes registered little or no movement since the preceding month.

Saskatoon-Regina

The consumer price index for Saskatoon-Regina rose 0.4% in the latest month to a level 4.1% higher than in September 1971. Since the preceding month, higher prices for pork, poultry, eggs, some fresh fruit, sugar, jam and other foodstuffs such as cake mix, canned vegetables, infants' food and coffee contributed to a 0.8% increase in the food index. Lower prices, however, were registered for most beef cuts, fresh vegetables and cheese. The housing and the health and personal care indexes each moved up 0.2%; the former because of increased rents and higher prices for detergents, laundry soap and floor

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wax, and the latter as a result of increased prices for toilet soap, shaving cream and toothpaste. A rise of 0.3% in the clothing component was chiefly attributable to higher prices for men's work shirts, and slacks, and women's and children's shoes, together with increased charges for laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. The remaining indexes were virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

Edmonton-Calgary

Higher food prices were mainly responsible for a 0.7% increase in the all-items index during the latest month. At its September 1972 level of 134.6 (1961=100), it was 4.3% higher than a year earlier. During the latest month, the food index advanced 2.2% reflecting higher quotations for most beef and pork items, chicken, eggs, bread, margarine, oranges and apples, along with increased prices for restaurant meals in Edmonton. On the other hand, lower prices were registered for a variety of foods including turkey, potatoes, onions, coffee, vegetable soup and infants' food. The components for housing and for transportation each rose 0.2%; the former in response to increased rents and higher prices for foot wrap, laundry soap and detergents, and the latter because of increased gasoline prices and higher automobile repair charges. An upward movement of 0.4% in the clothing index was chiefly attributable to higher prices for footwear, men's and boys' trousers, and women's hosiery, together with increased shoe repair charges. The recreation and reading component rose 0.2% in response to higher prices for phonograph records, television sets and magazines, along with increased charges for television repairs. A decline of 0.2% in the health and personal care index was attributable to lower prices for some personal care supplies such as toilet soap, toothpaste and razor blades. The component for tobacco and alcohol was unchanged from August.

Montreal

The consumer price index for Montreal moved up 0.2% in the latest month to reach a level 4.5% above that of a year earlier. Since the preceding month, the food index rose 0.4% as higher prices for most beef and pork cuts, chicken, eggs, sugar, honey, oranges, tea and coffee, along with increased restaurant meal prices outweighed lower quotations for most fresh produce items, turkey, wieners and shortening. An advance of 0.8% in the clothing component was chiefly attributable to higher prices for footwear, men's suits, topcoats and pyjamas, and women's coats, sweaters and pyjamas together with increased charges for laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. The housing and transportation indexes each rose 0.2% the former because of higher prices for furniture, hard-surfaced floorcovering, and glass stemware; and the latter in response to increased prices for

batteries, muffler replacement and automobile chassis lubrication. Lower prices for television sets outweighed increased magazine subscription rates and higher television repair charges as the recreation and reading component decreased 0.4%. The remaining indexes were virtually unchanged from the previous month.

Ottawa

Higher clothing prices were chiefly responsible for a 0.4% increase in the all-items index during the latest month. At its September 1972 level of 137.9 (1961=100), it stood 4.7% higher than twelve months previous. Between August and September, increased prices for footwear, men's suits, dress trousers and sweaters, women's coats, dresses and pyjamas, boys' slacks, and cotton piece goods together with higher dry cleaning charges contributed to a 1.8% advance in the clothing index. The food index rose 0.3% in response to higher quotations for pork products, eggs, sugar, fresh fruit, powdered skim milk and other foodstuffs such as honey, corn flakes, infants' food, canned salmon, tea and coffee. On the other hand, lower prices were registered for beef cuts, poultry and most fresh vegetables. Increased rents and higher prices for dishes outweighed lower prices for furniture, appliances, floor coverings, and some household supplies such as food wrap as the housing component moved up 0.2%. The remaining indexes registered little or no movement since the preceding month.

Toronto

The consumer price index for Toronto increased 0.5% in the latest month to reach a level 4.5% above that of September 1971. An advance of 1.8% in the food index since the preceding month was chiefly attributable to higher prices for most meats, chicken, sugar, eggs, bakery products, powdered skim milk and other items including canned salmon, infants' food, tea and coffee. Lower quotations, however, were registered for turkey, many fresh vegetables, grapefruit and apples. The clothing component moved up 0.2% in response to higher prices for footwear, men's dress trousers and sweaters, women's coats and dresses, and boys' slacks together with increased laundry and shoe repair charges. Higher prices for toilet soap and razor blades contributed to a 0.3% rise in the health and personal care index, while the remaining components were virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

St. John's

Lower food prices were chiefly responsible for a 0.2% decline in the St. John's consumer price index during the latest month. At its September 1972 level of 132.1 (1961=100), it stood 5.9% higher than in September 1971. Since the previous month, the food index decreased 0.6% as lower quotations for fresh

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vegetables, some beef cuts, turkey and other food-stuffs such as macaroni, infants' food and soft drinks outweighed higher prices for pork products, chicken, fresh fruit, sugar and eggs. A seasonal decline in the train fares index together with lower prices for automobile tires and brake relining contributed to a 0.2% dip in the transportation component, while the health and personal care index decreased 0.3% in response to lower prices for toilet soap. An advance of 1.0% in the clothing component was chiefly attributable to higher prices for men's dress trousers, and women's outerwear and shoes, along with increased charges for laundry and dry cleaning. The remaining indexes were virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

Halifax

The all-items index moved up 0.2% in the latest month to a level 4.1% above that of a year earlier. Between August and September the clothing index advanced 3.6% in response to higher prices for footwear, men's suits, topcoats and dress trousers, women's coats, dresses and undergarments, and boys' trousers and increased shoe repair charges. The food index declined 0.5% chiefly in response to lower prices for most beef cuts, poultry, fresh vegetables, grapefruit, apples and other items such as margarine, salad dressing, jam, honey and cake mix. On the other hand, higher quotations were registered for pork products, eggs, sugar, corn flakes, soda crackers, tea and coffee. A decline of 0.3% in the health and personal care component was attributable to lower prices for toilet soap. Higher rents and increased prices for furniture and floor coverings contributed to a 0.2% rise in the housing component, while the remaining indexes registered little or no movement since the preceding month.

Saint John

At its September 1972 level of 132.7 (1961=100), the all-items index stood 0.2% higher than in August 1972 and 5.2% above its September 1971 level. Since the previous month, the food index increased 0.4% chiefly in response to higher restaurant meal prices together with increased quotations for most pork cuts, sugar, eggs, bread, fresh fruit and other items such as corn flakes, powdered skim milk, infants' food and coffee. Lower prices, however, were registered for many beef cuts, poultry, most fresh vegetables, canned fruits and flour. An advance of 0.8% in the clothing component was chiefly attributable to higher prices for footwear, men's suits, dress trousers and sweaters, women's coats, dresses and lingerie, and cotton piece goods. Higher prices for automobile tires and increased body repair charges

contributed to a 0.2% rise in the transportation index. The remaining components were virtually unchanged since August.

Quebec City

At its September 1972 level of 108.3 (1969=100), the all-items index stood 0.6% higher than in August 1972 and 3.1% above its September 1971 level. Since the previous month, higher quotations for pork cuts, eggs, sugar, bread, fresh fruit and other foods such as corn flakes, infants' food, tea and coffee, together with increased prices for restaurant meals contributed to a 0.5% rise in the food index. Lower prices, however, were registered for some beef products, turkey, fresh vegetables, cheese and grapefruit. An advance of 2.9% in the clothing component was chiefly attributable to higher prices for men's suits, trousers and footwear, women's coats, dresses, lingerie and shoes, boys' trousers, girls' dresses and increased laundry and dry cleaning charges. Higher prices for colour television sets, phonograph records and magazines contributed to a 0.8% increase in the recreation and reading component. The health and personal care index declined 0.3% as lower prices for toilet soap outweighed higher prices for toothpaste. The remaining components were unchanged from the preceding month.

Vancouver

The Vancouver consumer price index moved up 0.2% in the latest month to reach a level 3.9% higher than in September 1971. Since the previous month, the clothing index advanced 0.7% in response to higher prices for footwear, men's suits, topcoats, trousers and work shirts, and women's dresses and pyjamas, and increased charges for laundry and shoe repairs. Increased rents and higher prices for bedroom suits, floor coverings, dishes and some household supplies such as floor wax and laundry soap flakes contributed to a rise of 0.2% in the housing component. A decline of 0.6% in the health and personal care component was attributable to lower prices for many personal care supplies, particularly toilet soap, toothpaste and cleansing tissues. The recreation and reading index decreased 0.5% in response to lower prices for television sets which outweighed higher magazine prices and increased television repair charges. The indexes for food and for transportation each crept up 0.1%, while the tobacco and alcohol component was unchanged from the preceding month.

For further information, order *Prices and Price Indexes*, September 1972 (62402, 40¢/\$4).

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Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada

The indexes in both tables measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All items	Food	Housing ²	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation and reading	Tobacco and alcohol
base 1961=100								
St. John's								
September 1972 index	132.1	133.5	124.1	137.6	126.4	150.3	116.9	158.5
August 1972 index	132.3	134.3	124.2	136.2	126.6	150.8	116.9	158.5
% change from August 1972	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	1.0	-0.2	-0.3		
% change from September 1971	5.9	9.5	3.4	2.0	4.3	9.6	1.4	9.2
Halifax								
September 1972 index	132.8	142.7	124.4	131.1	125.8	150.7	141.7	132.0
August 1972 index	132.5	143.4	124.1	126.5	125.8	151.2	141.8	132.0
% change from August 1972	0.2	-0.5	0.2	3.6		-0.3	-0.1	
% change from September 1971	4.1	9.0	1.6	3.5	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Saint John								
September 1972 index	132.7	143.9	121.5	136.6	131.8	141.3	144.3	127.2
August 1972 index	132.4	143.3	121.6	135.5	131.6	141.2	144.3	127.2
% change from August 1972	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1		
% change from September 1971	5.2	10.5	2.7	3.3	4.1	3.8	7.9	0.1
Montreal								
September 1972 index	132.9	140.8	121.2	131.2	133.1	144.1	149.6	132.1
August 1972 index	132.6	140.3	120.9	130.1	132.9	144.2	150.2	132.1
% change from August 1972	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	
% change from September 1971	4.5	9.2	1.6	3.5	2.8	8.8	5.0	0.4
Ottawa								
September 1972 index	137.9	144.1	129.2	136.5	135.4	152.4	146.4	142.3
August 1972 index	137.4	143.6	128.9	134.1	135.3	152.4	146.5	142.3
% change from August 1972	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.1		-0.1	
% change from September 1971	4.7	7.7	2.5	5.0	2.1	5.8	5.6	5.3
Toronto								
September 1972 index	136.6	143.1	126.7	133.9	142.4	150.2	137.5	140.5
August 1972 index	135.9	140.6	126.7	133.6	142.5	149.8	137.6	140.5
% change from August 1972	0.5	1.8		0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	
% change from September 1971	4.5	9.2	2.3	1.0	2.8	5.1	4.1	5.7
Winnipeg								
September 1972 index	135.2	143.2	121.0	139.9	137.1	159.1	139.8	135.6
August 1972 index	134.0	139.9	120.8	138.4	137.0	159.1	139.1	135.6
% change from August 1972	0.9	2.4	0.2	1.1	0.1		0.4	
% change from September 1971	4.2	8.3	2.4	1.8	2.9	3.6	2.3	4.8
Saskatoon-Regina								
September 1972 index	129.7	143.7	117.3	133.3	124.7	138.9	139.0	123.0
August 1972 index	129.2	142.5	117.1	132.9	124.8	138.6	139.0	123.0
% change from August 1972	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2		
% change from September 1971	4.1	8.1	1.8	1.8	2.6	6.8	6.4	0.1
Edmonton-Calgary								
September 1972 index	134.6	146.1	125.4	133.6	131.4	153.5	141.3	125.4
August 1972 index	133.6	143.0	125.2	133.1	131.1	153.8	141.0	125.4
% change from August 1972	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.2	
% change from September 1971	4.3	8.6	3.8	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.1
Vancouver								
September 1972 index	133.1	144.7	122.9	135.8	134.1	143.8	127.7	122.6
August 1972 index	132.9	144.5	122.6	134.8	133.9	144.7	128.3	122.6
% change from August 1972	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	
% change from September 1971	3.9	7.2	2.0	3.4	4.7	3.8	1.6	0.2
base 1969=100								
Quebec City								
September 1972 index	108.3	110.5	107.4	104.0	112.6	107.9	109.8	105.6
August 1972 index	107.7	110.0	107.4	101.1	112.6	108.2	108.9	105.6
% change from August 1972	0.6	0.5		2.9		0.3	0.8	
% change from September 1971	3.1	9.0	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	0.4
Thunder Bay								
September 1972 index	108.9	114.8	105.5	102.9	111.4	113.7	109.8	105.8
August 1972 index	108.4	112.8	105.5	102.2	111.3	113.4	110.1	105.8
% change from August 1972	0.5	1.8		0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	
% change from September 1971	3.5	6.9	2.0	0.1	3.2	5.5	2.4	4.3

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 13 of *Prices and Price Indexes* (624002, 40c/\$4).

² Includes shelter and household operation. The shelter element of regional city housing index moves on the basis of changes in rents only, whereas in the Canada index this movement is derived from changes in both rents and homeownership costs.

Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, August 1972 - Advance Information

A total of 165,000 initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit were received in August. This represented a decrease of 29,000 or 15% from the previous month.

At the end of August, 722,000 claimants were registered for unemployment insurance benefit, down 40,000 or 5% from the July count.

Benefit paid to claimants in August increased to \$144 million, 13% more than the \$127 million disbursed in July.

Comparisons with a year earlier are not too meaningful as most of the claimants still came under the provision of the former Unemployment Insurance Act in August 1971.

	Initial and Renewal Claims Received			Claimants(a) Reporting to District Offices			Benefit Paid(b)		
	Aug. 1972	July 1972	Aug. 1971	Aug. 31 1972	July 31 1972	Aug. 31 1971	Aug. 1972	July 1972	Aug. 1971
							\$'000		
Newfoundland	4,341	3,786	3,637	24,772	24,708	10,386	4,317	4,066	1,086
Prince Edward Island	628	753	390	3,279	3,372	1,418	475	493	149
Nova Scotia	6,033	6,588	4,440	29,345	29,791	15,753	4,948	4,686	1,973
New Brunswick	5,088	5,233	3,824	26,950	27,138	12,165	4,557	4,423	1,385
Quebec	48,413	53,975	36,988	221,818	230,827	123,638	42,606	37,531	13,592
Ontario	58,461	77,374	48,867	245,109	261,316	154,888	50,594	42,646	17,696
Manitoba	6,237	7,110	5,073	23,925	25,639	15,319	4,674	3,975	1,826
Saskatchewan	3,695	4,100	2,428	16,080	17,948	7,953	3,270	2,780	900
Alberta	10,529	11,605	7,058	41,490	44,200	22,573	9,021	7,402	2,458
British Columbia	21,519	23,810	16,351	88,824	96,933	46,200	19,312	19,118	4,935
Outside Canada	100	61	97	167	161	226	32	34	15
Canada	165,044	194,395	129,153	721,759	762,033	410,519	143,807	127,154	46,014

(a) These figures are overstated by 20% to 25% in terms of active files. If a claimant does not report due to becoming re-employed, a period of 5 weeks is allowed to elapse before his claim is transferred to the inactive file.

(b) May not add to "Canada" totals due to rounding.

For further information, order the August, 1972 issue of Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (73-001, 20¢/\$2) or contact Mr. George Fincham, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, K1A 0V1 (613-992-7461).

Indexes of Real Domestic Product (Industrial Production), August 1972 - Advance Information.

The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production decreased by 0.8% in August to 192.3 from 193.8 in July (which has been revised down slightly from 193.9). The manufacturing, mining and electric power, gas and water divisions all declined, with manufacturing contributing more than half. Within manufacturing declines were widespread. The output of durable goods declined by 1.0%, while non-durables recorded only a 0.4% decrease.

Further information will be provided in August issue of Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, (61-005, 30¢/\$3).

(see table on next page)

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, August 1972 - Advance Information.

The preliminary estimate of manufacturers' shipments in August 1972, seasonally adjusted, was \$4,416.5 million, 0.8% above the revised July estimate of \$4,381.1 million. Durable goods shipments rose 4.1% to \$2,133.6 million and non-durable shipments declined 2.1% to \$2,282.9 million.

New orders, seasonally adjusted, dropped to \$4,381.7 million in August, 1.7% below the revised July estimate of \$4,459.5 million. Estimated new orders for non-durable goods were down 2.1% at \$2,299.5 million, and those for durable goods 1.3% at \$2,082.2 million. Unfilled orders were estimated at \$4,840.9 million, 0.7% down from the revised July estimate.

Seasonally Adjusted Index of Industrial Production

Seasonally Adjusted Index of Industrial Production
(1961=100)

	1961 percentage weights	June	July	August	% Change
Index of Industrial Production	32.415	194.0	193.8	192.3	- 0.8
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.564	189.3	185.5	182.0	- 1.9
Metal mines	2.484	137.8	132.2	123.3	- 6.7
Mineral fuels	1.281	292.2	293.8	297.5	1.3
Non-metal mines except coal mines	0.377	234.9	225.2	224.4	- 0.4
Manufacturing	24.943	190.9	191.4	190.1	- 0.7
Non-durable manufacturing	13.933	172.0	170.5	169.8	- 0.4
Foods and beverages	3.605	161.8	161.3	157.3	- 2.5
Tobacco products industries	0.220	131.5	128.4	121.3	- 5.5
Rubber industries	0.419	207.3	198.6	200.9	1.2
Leather industries	0.308	90.5	84.9	91.1	7.3
Textile industries	0.919	204.8	194.6	190.9	- 1.3
Knitting mills	0.218	173.4	165.1	169.3	2.5
Clothing industries	0.862	134.0	131.8	131.4	- 0.3
Paper and allied industries	2.701	154.4	151.5	147.9	- 2.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1.346	137.2	142.0	136.9	- 3.6
Petroleum and coal products industries	0.737	179.8	183.1	190.1	3.8
Chemical and chemical products industries	1.751	221.4	222.4	230.1	3.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.847	243.9	239.3	245.7	2.7
Durable manufacturing	11.010	214.8	217.8	215.7	- 1.0
Wood industries	1.114	163.0	154.8	167.2	8.0
Furniture and fixtures industries	0.450	208.1	206.2	202.6	- 1.7
Primary metal industries	2.207	181.5	191.2	187.7	- 1.8
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	1.835	202.9	203.5	196.7	- 3.3
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	0.981	230.9	228.7	228.6	-
Transportation equipment industries	1.981	303.4	306.6	302.8	- 1.2
Electrical products industries	1.560	218.6	230.2	224.1	- 2.6
Non-metallic mineral products industries	0.882	167.4	166.2	168.4	1.3
Electric Power, Gas and Water	2.908	228.2	228.2	227.8	- 0.2

Total inventory held, seasonally adjusted, increased to \$8,869.3 million, 0.7% higher than the revised July estimate of \$8,804.6 million with all three components showing increases. The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 1.90 in August, down from July's 1.91, while the seasonally adjusted finished products to shipments ratio was 0.69 in both months.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in August were estimated at \$4,298.7

million, 7.6% above the revised previous month's estimate of \$3,996.6 million and 6.8% higher than the August 1971 value of \$4,026.8 million. Cumulative shipments for the first eight months of 1972 were estimated at \$34,670.6 million, 9.3% higher than the corresponding value of \$31,714.5 million in 1971.

For further information, order the August issue of Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries (31-001, 40¢/\$4).

(see table on next page)

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	August 72P	July 72 ^r	June 72	August 71
	(\$ million)			
Shipments - Total	4,298.7	3,996.6	4,789.5	4,033.4
New Orders:				
- Total	4,284.2	4,102.7	4,781.8	4,029.9
- Non-Durable	2,363.0	2,194.4	2,424.4	2,163.5
- Durable	1,921.2	1,908.3	2,357.4	1,866.3
Unfilled Orders:				
- Total	4,858.3	4,872.8	4,766.7	4,684.1
- Non-Durable	661.4	665.8	670.6	584.2
- Durable	4,197.0	4,207.0	4,096.1	4,099.9
Inventory Owned - Total	8,370.0	8,225.9	8,267.7	7,993.7
Inventory Held - Total	8,855.0	8,704.0	8,744.0	8,425.3
Raw Materials	3,488.2	3,441.8	3,360.9	3,315.5
Goods in Process	2,335.8	2,269.7	2,300.7	2,217.2
Finished Products	3,031.0	2,992.5	3,082.4	2,892.6
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	4,416.5	4,381.1	4,468.0	4,289.8
New Orders:				
- Total	4,381.7	4,459.5	4,488.0	4,267.3
- Non-Durable	2,299.5	2,349.9	2,321.9	2,155.0
- Durable	2,082.2	2,109.6	2,166.1	2,112.3
Unfilled Orders:				
- Total	4,840.9	4,875.7	4,797.3	4,662.2
- Non-Durable	669.7	653.1	635.6	593.1
- Durable	4,171.2	4,222.6	4,161.7	4,069.1
Inventory Owned - Total	8,403.4	8,346.0	8,318.2	8,027.5
Inventory Held - Total	8,869.3	8,804.6	8,781.9	8,434.3
Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments	1.90	1.91	1.86	1.87
Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Estimated Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

Not Seasonally Adjusted						
	August 1972P	July 1972 ^r	% change	Jan.-Aug. 1972P	Jan.-Aug. 1971	% change
	(\$ million)			(\$ million)		
Newfoundland	25.2	29.0	-13.1	188.0	168.2	11.8
Nova Scotia	67.8	71.8	-5.6	563.6	485.9	16.0
New Brunswick	76.0	71.8	5.8	544.0	489.5	11.1
Quebec	1,201.5	1,081.8	11.1	9,254.3	8,680.1	6.6
Ontario	2,159.6	2,060.4	4.8	18,332.2	16,692.0	9.8
Manitoba	130.6	118.6	10.1	950.2	858.4	10.7
Saskatchewan	58.0	53.9	7.6	418.9	407.9	2.7
Alberta	207.8	195.0	6.6	1,463.8	1,273.3	15.0
British Columbia	365.2	307.4	18.8	2,905.5	2,610.7	11.3
Canada*	4,298.7	3,996.4	7.6	34,670.6	31,714.5	9.3

* Included Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES (1935-1939=100)

	Sept* 1972	Aug.* 1972	Sept 1971	Aug. 1971	% Change	
					Sept/72 Aug./72	Sept/72 Sept/71
General Wholesale Index	314.0	310.6^r	291.4	292.3	1.1	7.8
Vegetable products	252.9	246.2	232.8	236.0	2.7	8.6
Animal products	376.4	377.2	330.6	328.1	0.2	13.9
Textile products	280.9	281.7 ^r	262.6	263.5	0.3	7.0
Wood products	443.5	438.1 ^r	403.0	404.7	1.2	10.0
Iron products	323.2	323.3	318.1	317.8	—	1.6
Non-ferrous metals	271.6	259.2 ^r	260.3	262.3	4.8	4.3
Non-metallic minerals	234.8	234.8	227.1	226.7	—	3.4
Chemical products	245.6	245.1 ^r	238.9	240.8	0.2	2.8
 Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	 355.4	 347.6 ^r	 347.1	 348.6	 2.2	 2.4
 Raw and partly manufactured goods	 277.0	 271.8 ^r	 254.4	 256.2	 1.9	 8.9
 Fully and chiefly manufactured goods	 335.0	 332.5 ^r	 312.3	 312.7	 0.8	 7.3

* These indexes are preliminary.

For further information, order the September issue of **Prices and Price Indexes** (62-002, 40¢/\$4) or contact Mr. A.J. Byrne (613-992-6216), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Retail Trade, August 1972 — Advance Information.

Seasonally adjusted retail sales reached \$2,832.6 million in August, a decrease of 0.7% from the previous month. Jewellery stores registered the largest decrease (8.1%) followed by family clothing stores (7.4%) and other food stores (3.1%). Increases ranged from 3.8% for fuel dealers to 1.6% in drug stores. Declines were reported in five provinces with the largest decrease in Nova Scotia (5.7%) followed by Prince Edward Island (4.9%) and Saskatchewan (4.4%). Increases ranged from 2.4% in British Columbia to 0.1% in Quebec.

Total retail trade, not adjusted for seasonality, reached \$2,662.5 million, up by 14.1% from August 1971. The largest increase was registered by department stores (21.1%) followed by motor vehicle dealers (18.5%) and furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores (15.3%). There were no declines reported in any of the 18 trade groups. All provinces recorded increased retail sales in August 1972 as compared to August 1971. The increases ranged from 14.6% in British Columbia to 10.6% in Prince Edward Island. Sales for the first eight months of the year stood at \$21,382.0 million, an increase of 11.6% over the same period last year.

Further details will be contained in Retail Trade, August 1972, (63-005, 30¢/\$3).

Student University Enrolment, September 1972 — Published only in the Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly.

The Education Division of Statistics Canada has just completed a preliminary telephone survey of some forty Canadian universities representing approximately 90% of the university population.

The results indicate that the September 1972 enrolments were about 0.5% above those recorded on December 1, 1971. In regional terms, again using December 1971 as a standard for comparison, there were slight increases in the Maritime provinces and in Ontario, more sizeable increases in Quebec, and a small decrease in the Western provinces.

It should be remembered that between September and December approximately 1% to 2% of the students currently enrolled may be expected to withdraw from university. One may therefore surmise that the final enrolment figures as of December 1972 might be slightly below the 1971 December figures.

For further information contact Mr. Y. Ferland, Education Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5 (tel. 613-994-5097).

Building Permits, July 1972 — Advance Information

Value of residential and non-residential construction

	Total number of dwelling units	Residen- tial	Indus- trial	Commer- cial	Institu- tional and govern- mental	Total
						(\$'000)
Newfoundland	399	3,412	2	1,593	259	5,266
Prince Edward Island	19	365	—	122	1,250	1,737
Nova Scotia	564	8,013	1,659	9,860	238	19,770
New Brunswick	543	8,361	555	4,101	11,090	24,107
Quebec	3,302	38,808	9,870	18,265	12,886	79,829
Ontario	9,583	157,709	23,293	48,744	26,400	256,146
Manitoba	571	9,376	478	3,022	12,657	25,533
Saskatchewan	399	6,204	547	1,541	1,523	9,815
Alberta	1,648	24,841	4,721	11,864	1,500	42,926
British Columbia	2,452	36,832	8,197	10,624	10,116	65,769
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	55	728	42	573	—	1,343
Canada — Unadjusted	19,535	294,649	49,364	110,309	77,919	532,241
Canada — Adjusted	—	271,289	33,936	104,877	65,046	475,148
Metropolitan Areas	11,461	174,111	28,596	81,796	40,340	324,843
Calgary	381	5,373	270	4,910	386	10,939
Edmonton	809	11,839	1,325	5,516	331	19,011
Halifax	240	3,235	61	6,535	12	9,843
Hamilton	609	10,095	991	1,382	1,875	14,343
Hull	147	1,913	59	489	804	3,265
Kitchener	308	4,875	278	972	2,950	9,075
London	254	3,683	222	3,213	230	7,348
Montreal	1,715	17,799	7,943	11,972	4,767	42,481
Ottawa	1,503	19,881	1,166	6,334	3,499	30,880
Quebec	430	5,512	45	2,723	76	8,356
Regina	95	1,873	36	655	177	2,741
Saint John	77	1,641	97	2,653	23	4,414
St. Johns	354	2,731	2	1,392	31	4,156
Saskatoon	66	917	191	209	351	1,668
Sudbury	139	1,916	67	504	586	3,073
Toronto	2,609	53,159	14,608	23,089	5,928	96,784
Vancouver	943	14,044	431	6,080	4,590	25,145
Victoria	207	3,739	78	587	381	4,785
Windsor	146	2,782	285	285	2,345	5,697
Winnipeg	429	7,104	441	2,296	10,998	20,839

Preliminary figures.

For further information order Building Permits July 1972 (64-001, 30¢/\$3).

Pupil Transportation Statistics, 1970 - 71 — Advance Information.

The first Statistics Canada survey of pupil transportation indicated that more than 1.75 million elementary and secondary school pupils — one-third of the total enrolment — were transported to and from school each day in the 1970 - 71 academic year. This cost about \$1 million per school day, or \$200 million over the year, and involved 32,000 vehicles, 76% of which were contracted.

For further information, including regional and provincial breakdowns, contact Mr. W. Roberts, Education Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5 (tel. 613-994-5304).

Population, Tenure, Age and Residence of Operators, Type of Farm Organization, 1971 Census of Agriculture (96-723, 75¢).

Population on census-farms in Canada on June 1, 1971 dropped 24% from that of five years earlier, compared with a decline of 8% between 1961 and 1966. The greatest drop occurred in provinces east of Ontario, reaching 47% in New Brunswick. Total Canadian farm population in 1971 was 1,489,566.

There was an increase in the number of farm operators, who did not live on their land, to 40,154 in 1971 from 35,226 in 1966, a rise in non-resident operators from 8% of all farm operators in 1966 to 11% in 1971.

The median age of farm operators in 1971, at 49.1 years, increased slightly from the 1966 figure of 48.9 years. It was highest in Nova Scotia in 1971 and lowest in Alberta, as was also the case in 1966.

New information, not available from the previous Census, revealed that 91.8% of census farms were operated by private individuals (as distinct from corporations or partnerships) in 1971. Corporate farms represented 2.2%. There were 31.4% of the operators who rented some or all of the land they operated.

Irrigation (96-724, 75¢).

The area of irrigated farmland in Canada increased 22% to 1,041,160 acres in 1970, from 855,403 acres in 1960, according to information collected in the

1971 Census of Agriculture. The increase occurred in all five regions, but the province with the largest acreage, Alberta, had a slight decline to 537,321 acres from 542,931.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, July 1972 — Advance Information.

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways (excluding Ontario and Manitoba) claimed 500 lives in July, an increase of 23.2% from 406 in July 1971.

Further information will be contained in Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (53-001, 75¢/\$3), and advance details are available from Mr. R. Godkin (613-992-7054), Transportation and Public Utilities Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0V5.

Railway Transport, 1971, Part IV (Operating and Traffic Statistics) — Advance information

Common carrier railways carried 237 million tons of revenue freight in 1971, up 1.5% from the 1970 total. Passengers carried rose 1.1% to 24,118,978.

Freight car-miles rose 4.0% to 4,412 millions while passenger car-miles declined 13.2% to 167 millions.

For further information order Railway Transport, 1971, Part IV (Operating and Traffic Statistics) (52-210, 50¢).

Gas Utilities, August 1972 — Advance Information.

Canadian consumers purchased 64.0 billion cubic feet of natural gas in August, up 23.3% from 51.9 billion a year earlier. Exports rose to 79.1 billion cubic feet from 70.2 billion.

For further information order the August issue of Gas Utilities (55-002, 20¢/\$2), or Energy Service Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 80 (57-002, \$3), or contact Mr. A.J. Côté, Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, K1A 0V6 (613-992-4021).

Weekly Railway Carloadings September 30, 1972 – Advance Information.

Railways in Canada loaded 6,197,873 tons of revenue carload freight during the 9-day period ending September 30. This was 1.9% less than in the comparable period of 1971. Year-to-date loadings decreased 2.6%. There were 6 working days in the 1972 period compared with 7 working days in the same period in 1971.

For further information order the September issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, 20¢/\$2.00).

9-day period ending September 20	East	West	Canada
Total Carload Traffic:			
Tons, 1972	3,337,288	2,860,585	6,197,873
Tons, 1971	3,589,038	2,726,599	6,315,637
% change	- 7.0	4.9	- 1.9
Cars, 1972	57,752	48,262	106,014
Cars, 1971	63,178	50,608	113,786
% change	- 8.6	- 4.6	- 6.8
Piggyback traffic¹:			
Tons, 1972	153,158	68,037	221,195
Tons, 1971	119,090	57,744	176,834
% change	28.6	17.8	25.1
Cars, 1972	6,648	3,509	10,157
Cars, 1971	5,707	2,694	8,401
% change	16.5	30.3	20.9
Year-to-date			
Total Carload Traffic:			
Tons, 1972	78,878,587	73,836,656	152,715,243
Tons, 1971	92,433,787	64,427,847	156,861,634
% change	- 14.7	14.6	- 2.6
Cars, 1972	1,507,341	1,262,954	2,770,295
Cars, 1971	1,644,805	1,180,934	2,825,739
% change	- 8.4	6.9	- 2.0
Piggyback traffic¹:			
Tons, 1972	3,616,623	1,649,124	5,265,747 ²
Tons, 1971	2,693,424	1,496,718	4,190,142
% change	34.3	10.2	25.7
Cars, 1972	159,527	79,884	239,411 ²
Cars, 1971	128,401	68,637	197,038
% change	24.2	16.4	21.5

¹ Includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

² Includes adjustments in respect of prior periods.

Prices and Price Indexes, October 12, 1972 — Advance information, Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	October 12/72	October 5/72	September 14/72
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
1961=100				
Investors price index	114	180.3	180.9	180.0
Industrials	80	188.4	188.9	186.4
Industrial mines	4	123.3	125.5	129.1
Foods	10	148.1	151.6	149.3
Beverages	7	244.3	247.5	249.2
Textiles and clothing	5	170.2	175.5	181.6
Pulp and paper	7	100.9	100.1	102.7
Printing and pub	4	350.3	348.9	337.9
Primary metals	8	112.5	113.1	113.0
Metal fabricating	9	197.1	197.4	199.5
Non-metallic minerals	4	175.9	177.2	177.4
Petroleum	7	333.1	328.0	303.5
Chemicals	4	107.8	111.4	116.0
Construction	4	119.5	120.9	116.7
Retail trade	7	161.2	164.7	170.6
Utilities	20	150.5	152.3	154.8
Pipelines	5	184.9	186.5	185.3
Transportation	4	295.4	304.3	315.0
Telephone	3	86.5	86.8	87.1
Electric power	3	118.9	119.2	123.6
Gas distribution	5	185.2	186.3	188.7
Finance	14	184.7	183.6	186.3
Banks	6	211.0	209.0	214.3
Investment and loan	8	146.2	146.7	144.6
Mining stock price index	24	109.1	112.6	116.7
Golds	6	114.2	119.8	124.5
Base metals	18	107.2	109.6	113.4
Uraniums price index	4	171.9	180.8	181.0
Primary oils and gas	6	555.2	557.7	528.7

For further information order **Prices and Price Indexes**, October 1972 (62-002, 40¢/\$4)

Mineral Production, August 1972 – Advance Information.

August production of silver decreased to 3,075,720 troy ounces from 4,155,291 troy ounces in August 1971. This brought the eight months output to 29,999,216 from 31,067,008 troy ounces a year earlier.

August production of refined lead increased to 12,247 tons from 10,279 tons a year earlier. This brought the eight months output to 135,568 from 123,079 tons.

Production of refined zinc increased to 47,532 tons from 39,115 tons bringing the eight months output to 333,084 from 252,954 tons.

August production of primary copper decreased to 49,198 tons from 58,877 tons in August 1971. This brought the eight months output to 492,827 tons from 464,088 tons a year earlier.

Production of primary nickel decreased to 10,960 tons from 23,073 tons bringing the eight months output to 169,601 tons from 194,475 tons.

For further information, order the August issue of Silver, Lead and Zinc Production (26-008, 10¢/\$1), or Copper and Nickel Production (26-003, 10¢/\$1), or contact Mr. A.J. Symons, Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, K1A 0V6 (613-992-0491).

Footwear Statistics, August 1972 – Advance Information.

August 1972 production of footwear of all types increased to 4,474,458 pairs from 4,217,289 in 1971. January through August production decreased to 29,085,560 pairs in 1972 from 29,392,878 in 1971.

For further information, order Footwear Statistics (33-002, 20¢/\$2), or contact Mr. J. Dornan (613-992-2231), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0V6.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July 1972 – Advance Information.

Total net production of crude petroleum for the month of July 1972 amounted to 1,740,742 B/D. The net production of natural gas for the same period averaged 7,925,024 Mcf./D.

For further information, order the July issue of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production (26-006, 20¢/\$2), or Energy Service Bulletin, Vol.7, No.80 (57-002, \$3 a year), or contact Mr. A.J. Côté, Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, K1A 0V6 (613-992-4021).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue, August 1972 – Advance Information.

Roundwood production increased by 8.5% to 1,713,433 cunits in August 1972 from 1,579,173 cunits a year earlier.

Consumption of roundwood and wood residue increased by 8.5% to 2,167,245 cunits from 1,997,413 cunits and the closing inventory of these two products decreased by 14.1% to 8,353,577 cunits from 9,720,317. Receipts of wood residue increased by 24.0% to 753,634 cunits from 607,528.

For further information, order the August issue of Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics (25-001, 10¢/\$1), or contact Mr. C. Sturton (613-992-2371), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0V6.

Refined Petroleum Products, August 1972 – Advance Information.

Canadian refineries produced 49,944,069 barrels of refined petroleum products in August 1972, 11% more than a year earlier.

For further information order the August 1972 issue of Refined Petroleum Products (45-004, 30¢/\$3), or Energy Service Bulletin, Vol. 7 No. 81 (57-002, \$3), or contact Mr. A.J. Côté, Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, K1A 0V6 (613-992-4021).

Other Publications Released

Population Census Divisions and Subdivisions (Western Provinces) (92-707, 50¢)

Statistical Observer, July 1972 (11-005, free of charge)

The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, 1970 (63-202, 50¢)

Electric and Gas Meter Registrations, 1971 (57-201, 50¢)

Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, 1970 (46-210, 50¢)

Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, July 1972 (61-001, 20¢/\$2)

Farm Wage Rates, August 1972 (21-002, 25¢/75¢)

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, October 1972 (32-009, 20¢/\$2)

Dairy Factory Production, September 1972 (32-002, 10¢/\$1)

(continued)

- Products Made From Canadian Clays, August 1972 (44-005), 10¢/\$1)
- Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, September 1972 (42-001, 10¢/\$1)
- Household Furniture Manufacturers, 1970 (35-211, 50¢)
- Electric Power Statistics, 1971 (57-206, \$1.50)
- Men's Clothing Industries, 1970 (34-216, 50¢)
- Fish Freezings and Stocks, August 1972 (24-001, 30¢/\$3)
- Agriculture, Number and Area of Census-farms, Census Subdivisions, 1971 Census (96-728, \$1.50)
- Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, June 1972 (31-001, 40¢/\$4)
- Transcontinental and Regional Air Carrier Operations, July 1972 (51-001, 30¢/\$3)
- Local Government Finance, 1969 (68-204, 75¢)
- Refined Petroleum Products, July 1972 (45-004, 30¢/\$3)
- Iron Ore, August 1972 (26-005, 10¢/\$1)
- Mineral Wool, August 1972 (44-004, 10¢/\$1)
- Specified Chemicals, August 1972 (46-002, 10¢/\$1)
- Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, August 1972 (43-001, 10¢/\$1)
- Gypsum Products, August 1972 (44-003, 10¢/\$1)
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1972 (35-002, 20¢/\$2)
- Exports by Commodities, August 1972 (65-004, 75¢/\$7.50)
- Railway Operating Statistics, June 1972 (52-003, 10¢/\$1)
- Interprovincial Migration, Preliminary Study in Connection with the 1972 Population Projections (no charge)
- Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins, 1970 (46-211, 50¢)
- Man-made Fibre, Yarn and Cloth Mills, 1970 (34-208, 50¢)
- Stocks of Frozen Meat Product, October 1972 (32-012, 30¢/\$3)
- Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, October 1972 (32-010, 20¢/\$2)
- The Wheat Review, September 1972 (22-005, 30¢/\$3)
- Restaurant Statistics, August 1972 (63-001, 10¢/\$1)
- Motor Vehicle Shipments, August 1972 (42-002, 10¢/\$1)
- Grain Milling Statistics, August 1972 (32-003, \$1 a year)
- Railway Carloadings, August 1972 (52-001, 20¢/\$2)
- Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1972 (43-005, 10¢/\$1)
- Service Bulletins – Railway Transport (52-004, \$1 a year) Vol.2, No.7, Railway Carloadings, August 1972; Fabricated Metal Products (41-009, \$2 a year) Vol.1, No.8, Builders and Shelf Hardware, August 1972.
- Energy (57-002, \$3 a year) Vol.7, No.72, Supply and Disposal of Electric Energy, 1971; Vol.7, No.78, Supply and Disposition of Propane and Butane, June 1972; Electrical Products (43-007, \$1 a year) Vol.1, No.15, Electric Lamps, August 1972; Fabricated Metal Products (41-009, \$2 a year) Vol.1, No.8, Heating Boilers and Radiators, August 1972; Vol.1, No.8, Oil Filters and Cartridges, August 1972.
- Miscellaneous industries, (47-003, \$1 a year) Vol. 1, No. 15, Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-Recorded Tapes in Canada, August 1972.