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# Statistics Canada

## weekly

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**The Labour Force** Week ended November 11, 1972 – Advance Information.

Both the decrease in employment and the increase in unemployment were less than usual between October and November. This resulted in a decrease in the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate to 6.6 in November from 6.9 in October – the second month of decline in the adjusted rate, following a series of increases between April and September.

The actual size of the labour force increased slightly to 8,887,000 in November from 8,878,000 in October, whereas it usually decreases at this time of year.

The number of employed persons decreased to 8,363,000 from 8,395,000. Manufacturing showed an increase, whereas it usually shows a decrease; agriculture and other primary industries showed larger decreases than usual for this time of year.

There were 524,000 unemployed persons in November compared to 483,000 in October. The unadjusted unemployment rate, representing the actual number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force, was up to 5.9 from 5.4.

Compared to a year ago, the labour force was up 235,000 (2.7%); employment was up 214,000 (2.6%); and unemployment was up by 21,000.

**Gross National Product** – Third Quarter 1972 Advance Information.

Preliminary estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts indicate a slackening in the pace of economic activity in the third quarter, following the very strong second quarter expansion. The moderation in demand, while widespread, was most evident in the external sector as exports declined sharply, partly to dock strikes in Canada and abroad.

Gross National Product, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose to an estimated level of \$102.7 billion, an increase of \$724 million compared with increases of between two and three billion dollars realized since the beginning of 1971. The increase of 0.7% in the third quarter compared with an increase of 2.8% in the second quarter. Mostly due to large changes in the composition of demand, the implicit price index for GNP rose at an accelerated pace, 1.4% compared with 0.8% in the second quarter. Had the same expenditure pattern prevailed as in the second quarter, the price rise would have been about 1%. In volume terms, production shows a 0.7% decline.

By far the major source of weakness in the third quarter was the \$1,256-million increase in the deficit in transactions on goods and services with non-residents, which was mostly due to declining merchandise exports, following a very high second quarter level. An extended shutdown of a major automobile plant in Canada to switch its product line, as well as dock strikes on the Canadian west coast and in the United Kingdom were special factors affecting the flow of some merchandise trade during the quarter. The irregular pattern displayed by exports over the period July to October which resulted in an unusually low July level and a peak level in October, suggest that the phasing of production and demand measures may be slightly distorted in the current period. If an assumption of recording lags is correct, some of the strength which appears in October exports may more appropriately belong in the third quarter. This factor would account for the rather weaker picture presented for production in the third quarter, as measured by the expenditure components, than that recorded by the income measure.

Most other categories of demand also displayed relative weakness. Consumer outlays on goods and services, which account for nearly 60% of total GNP, rose at a much reduced pace than in the exceptionally strong second quarter and business outlays on plant and equipment and on inventory investment declined. By contrast, government outlays on goods and services and housing investment rose strongly in the third quarter.

Consumer expenditure on goods and services rose by an estimated \$1.0 billion, or 1.7%, to an annual rate of \$60.2 billion. This was a substantially smaller increase than any since the first quarter of 1971, although these expenditures are running 10% over their level a year ago. In recent quarters, increases in expenditure on goods, particularly automobiles, have tended to dominate total expenditure. By contrast, in the third quarter, two-thirds of the total gain was centered in outlays on services, which showed a marked acceleration, while expenditure on goods increased only 0.9% from the very high level achieved in the second quarter, when it rose by an unusually sharp 4.1%.

Though evident in all three major goods categories, the softening in demand was most pronounced in expenditure on durable goods. Spending in this category, which had shown a 5.7% increase in the second quarter, remained practically level in the quarter. A notable feature was the 5% decline in purchases of new and used automobiles, after a 17% increase in the second quarter. The acceleration in expenditure on services, up 2.9% compared with 1.8% in the second quarter, reflected increases in educa-



tional and cultural services, communications and purchased transportation.

Taken together, government current and capital outlays on goods and services rose by \$972 million, or 4.1%, about twice the rate of increase in the second quarter. Current expenditure on goods and services rose by \$776 million or 3.9%; capital expenditure rose by \$196 million, or 4.9%. A rebound in wages and salaries from the strike-affected second quarter was a major factor in the increase in spending; by level of government, most of the gain took place at the provincial and local levels.

As already noted, the housing sector also experienced sharply increased activity in the third quarter. The surge in outlays of 6.3% followed a marginal increase in the second quarter, when construction, particularly of apartment buildings, was affected by prolonged labour disputes in British Columbia. Construction of apartment buildings rebounded strongly in the quarter. Outlays on single dwellings, however, declined, following five consecutive quarterly increases. The level of investment in housing was running at \$5,352 million in the third quarter, or some 20% above the year 1971.

Apart from housing, business fixed investment spending declined in the quarter, as a small rise of 0.7% in non-residential construction was more than offset by a 2.2% decline in outlays on machinery and equipment. The decline in the latter, which followed strong rises in the first half of the year, appeared broadly based. The only gain recorded in the third quarter was in outlays on farm implements. In spite of the third quarter slowdown, estimated business spending on plant and equipment during the first three quarters was running somewhat ahead of the anticipated spending reported in the mid-year survey of private and public investment intentions, which suggests an increase of about 7% for the year.

The rate of investment in both non-farm and farm inventories declined in the third quarter. In the former, an accumulation of \$156 million in the second quarter gave way to a small decumulation of \$40 million in the third quarter, entirely due to a large and widespread decline in wholesale trade. In manufacturing, the value of physical change was little changed, as accumulations in most durable goods industries were offset by decumulations in non-durable goods industries. The \$172-million accumulation in retail trade reflected mixed movements, the most notable being a large accumulation by motor vehicle dealers and a large decumulation by food stores. The substantial \$500-million decumulation in farm inventories was mainly due to diminished stocks of grain in elevators, in line with sharply rising exports of these commodities.

The striking feature in the external sector was the sharp drop of 3.5% in exports following an even more unusual increase of 7.4% in the second quarter. All of the third quarter decline occurred in merchandise

exports, which fell by 5.5%. By country of destination, declines were widespread, particularly to the United States and the United Kingdom. On a commodity basis, there are indications of sharp declines in newsprint, automobiles and other motor vehicles while increases were recorded in wheat, lumber, woodpulp and motor vehicle engines. As has already been noted, advance estimates of merchandise exports for the month of October indicate a record level.

Imports of goods and services rose by a moderate 1.7% in the third quarter - a rate of increase comparable to that of 1.9% shown in the previous quarter. Among merchandise imports, which rose by 1.4%, substantial increases were recorded in fruits and vegetables, automobiles, trucks, and miscellaneous equipment tools.

The third quarter developments in merchandise trade resulted in a \$1,368-million deterioration in the merchandise surplus, from \$1,840 million to \$472 million. The non-merchandise balance on the other hand improved slightly by \$112 million, as service receipts rose faster than service payments.

The income side of the accounts does not indicate the same degree of moderation in economic activity in the third quarter as the expenditure side. Labour income continued to rise at a sizable rate, 2.2% compared with 2.0% in the second quarter, while very preliminary estimates of corporation profits point to a small decline. Other income components showed mixed and largely offsetting movements.

Industrial disputes had a much larger impact on the second quarter estimates of labour income than on the third quarter estimates. If the effect of these disputes were removed, labour income would show a deceleration in the third quarter. In the goods-producing industries, wages and salaries rose at the same rate, 2.5%, as in the second quarter. Within this group, wages and salaries in manufacturing slowed markedly while in construction they rebounded from the strike-affected second quarter. The acceleration shown in the service-producing industries, from a 1.7% increase in the second quarter to a 2.2% increase in the third quarter, was due also to the fact that these industries had suffered the effect of severe work stoppages in the second quarter, particularly in the province of Quebec.

#### Price Movements

The implicit price index of gross national expenditure rose 1.4% in the third quarter, a stronger rate of advance than the 0.8% increase in the second quarter. All expenditure components displayed accelerated rates of price increase except prices of exports, which showed virtually no change.

Personal expenditure prices were 1.0% higher in the third quarter, the result of higher prices for non-durable goods attributable to a resurgence of food prices, and a greater concentration of spending

(continued on page 7)

**A1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1971-1972**  
**Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates**  
**(\$ millions)**

	1971					1972				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	48,932	50,980	51,996	53,132	51,260	54,820	55,932	57,184		
2. Military pay and allowances	908	900	888	936	908	956	960	944		
3. Corporation profits before taxes <sup>1</sup>	7,860	8,660	9,752	9,928	9,050	10,224	10,488	10,348		
4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents <sup>2</sup>	-848	-852	-848	-1,380	-982	-876	-868	-756		
5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income <sup>3</sup>	3,788	3,756	3,776	3,920	3,810	4,024	4,296	4,248		
6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production <sup>4</sup>	1,408	1,392	1,612	1,784	1,549	1,332	1,832	1,640		
7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent <sup>5</sup>	5,412	5,564	5,712	5,808	5,624	5,892	6,136	6,272		
8. Inventory valuation adjustment <sup>6</sup>	-428	-756	-808	-552	-636	-816	-764	-1,236		
<b>9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST</b>	<b>67,032</b>	<b>69,644</b>	<b>72,080</b>	<b>73,576</b>	<b>70,583</b>	<b>75,556</b>	<b>78,012</b>	<b>78,644</b>		
10. Indirect taxes less subsidies	12,028	12,172	12,492	12,640	12,333	13,356	13,320	13,804		
11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	10,276	10,456	10,728	11,004	10,616	11,136	11,316	11,268		
12. Residual error of estimate	-28	-444	-656	-624	-438	-836	-644	-988		
<b>13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES</b>	<b>89,308</b>	<b>91,828</b>	<b>94,644</b>	<b>96,596</b>	<b>93,094</b>	<b>99,212</b>	<b>102,004</b>	<b>102,728</b>		
14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators)	(87,900)	90,436)	(93,032)	(94,812)	(91,545)	(97,880)	(100,172)	(101,088)		

<sup>1</sup> Excludes profits of government business enterprises.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the withholding tax applicable to this item.

<sup>3</sup> Includes profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises and other government investment income.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 4, of Table B1.

**B1. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1971-1972**  
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(\$ millions)

	1971					1972				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	51,440	53,512	54,748	56,152	53,963	57,376	59,208	60,212		
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services <sup>1</sup>	17,328	18,020	18,720	19,376	18,361	19,636	19,956	20,732		
3. Gross fixed capital formation	18,912	19,972	20,564	21,064	20,128	21,672	22,340	22,740		
4. Government <sup>2</sup>	3,424	3,660	3,808	3,872	3,691	3,868	4,016	4,212		
5. Residential construction	24	24	24	28	25	24	32	24		
6. Non-residential construction	3,036	3,252	3,372	3,420	3,270	3,424	3,520	3,716		
7. Machinery and equipment	364	384	412	424	396	420	464	472		
8. Business <sup>3</sup>	15,488	16,312	16,756	17,192	16,437	17,804	18,324	18,528		
9. Residential construction	4,020	4,344	4,620	4,764	4,437	5,028	5,036	5,352		
10. Non-residential construction	5,696	5,932	6,048	6,048	5,931	6,184	6,292	6,336		
11. Machinery and equipment	5,772	6,036	6,088	6,380	6,069	6,592	6,996	6,840		
12. Value of physical change in inventories	712	-484	-112	432	137	1,060	-8	-552		
13. Government	-44	-24	-96	4	-40	16	44	-12		
Business										
14. Non-farm <sup>4</sup>	432	-512	-12	440	87	1,084	156	-40		
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels <sup>5</sup>	324	52	-4	-12	90	-40	-208	-500		
16. Exports of goods and services	21,652	21,988	22,552	22,708	22,225	22,676	24,364	23,520		
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-20,764	-21,628	-22,484	-23,760	-22,159	-24,048	-24,500	-24,912		
18. Residual error of estimate	28	448	656	624	439	840	644	988		
<b>19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES</b>	<b>89,308</b>	<b>91,828</b>	<b>94,644</b>	<b>96,596</b>	<b>93,094</b>	<b>99,212</b>	<b>102,004</b>	<b>102,728</b>		
Detail on farm inventories and GICC:										
Value of grain crop production	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,428	1,428	1,428		
Depletions of farm stocks of grain	1,328	-1,404	-1,500	-1,548	-1,445	-1,388	-1,840	-1,692		
Change in other farm-held inventories	116	64	84	112	94	44	92	44		
Grain in commercial channels	52	196	176	164	-147	-124	112	-280		

<sup>1</sup> Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 45, Table 16 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Third Quarter 1972" (Cat. No. 13-0011).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> The book value of inventories is deflated to remove the effect of price changes and the derived "physical" change is then valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The differences between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment. (See line 8, Table A1).

<sup>5</sup> In the seasonally adjusted series, the value of grain crop production is 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.



on services, rather than goods. The 2.0% increase in the price of government current expenditure is a reflection of the resumption of more normal wage payments, which were low in the second quarter due to strikes. The price of fixed capital expenditures rose 1.6%, compared to 0.9% in the second quarter. This acceleration is centered in construction, rather than machinery and equipment as the former showed a relatively higher price increase accompanied by heavier spending. Higher construction prices can largely be attributed to particularly strong increases in residential building materials, with lumber prices leading the overall advance.

A dampening effect on the overall price rise was created by stable export prices, stemming from a 0.5% decline in the goods component. The price decline in the latter, however, is the result of shifts in expenditure on the goods exported, which can be in part associated with strikes in the transportation, mining and wood manufacturing industries. Imports prices, on the other hand, rose 0.7%.

#### Industrial Research and Development Expenditures in Canada, 1971 - Advance Information.

The eight provincial non-profit industrial research institutes will spend an estimated \$16.9 million in current expenditures on scientific activities in fiscal 1972, up from \$14.5 million the previous year.

Further details will be published in *Industrial Research and Development Expenditures in Canada, 1971* (13-203, \$1). For additional advance information contact Mr. G. Grenier, Education Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5 (613-994-5287).

#### Applications of current expenditures

	1971	1972
	(%)	
Natural resources . . . . .	22	17
Primary industries . . . . .	16	15
Secondary industries . . . . .	20	26
Construction industry . . . . .	4	4
Service industries . . . . .	4	4
Utilities . . . . .	9	8
Environment . . . . .	20	21
Developing Countries . . . . .	3	3
Other . . . . .	2	2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Murder, 1971 - Advance Information.

During 1971, 425 people were murdered in Canada. This was 7 fewer than the previous year, but did not change in the rate of 2.0 per 100,000 total population. There were 3 victims of capital murder (police or custodial officers) in each year.

An average of 360 people were murdered per year in the five-year period 1967-71 inclusive. This was 61% more than the 223 average for the previous five-year period, and the comparable average rates increased to 1.7 per year from 1.1. The average of 3.8

murders of police and custodial officers per year was the same in each five-year period.

Further information will be published in *Murder, 1971* (85-209, 75¢), and additional advance information is available from Mrs. T. Bleszynski, Judicial Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5 (613-994-5853).

#### Summary Household and Family Characteristics, 1971 Census (93-743, 50¢).

The average number of children per family in Canada declined to 1.7 in 1971 from 1.9 in both 1961 and 1966. In the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec the average dropped 1.9 from 2.2, and farther west 1971 averages were identical to 1961, but consistently 0.1 less than in 1966 (1.6 in Ontario, 1.7 in Manitoba, 1.8 in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 1.6 in British Columbia).

Of the 5 million families enumerated in the 1971 census, 35% had no children under 25 living at home. At the other extreme, about 1% had 8 or more. Families with 1, 2 or 3 children accounted for just over 55% of all families.

#### Withdrawals from Canadian Universities, Autumn 1971 - Advance Information.

Of the 20,000 students who were eligible to, but did not return to university in September 1971, two-thirds were employed on a full-time basis in March 1972. Among the remaining third a significant number had returned to their studies, while others were travelling or seeking employment.

Lack of financial means or the fear of not finding a job upon graduation were cited as the principal causes of withdrawal by 28% of the dropouts. A further 20% were attracted either by the monetary rewards of the labour market or by the prospect of interesting employment, and 14% left because they derived little satisfaction from the university environment. The remaining dropouts mentioned a variety of reasons such as poor health, a wish to travel, and lack of motivation.

Further details will be published in Vol. 1, No. 12, of the *Education* service bulletin (81-001, \$1 a year).

#### Provincial Government Employment, Third Quarter 1972 - Advance Information.

Canada's provincial and territorial governments (excluding British Columbia) employed 423,728 persons during the last pay period of September 1972, an increase of 3.1% from the 410,977 reported for the same pay period in June. Gross payrolls reported for the third quarter increased 6.3% to \$789.5 million, up from \$742.5 million for the second quarter.

## New Residential Construction, October 1972 - Advance Information.

Dwelling Starts and Completions in Centres of 10,000 Population & Over

October 1972	Starts					Completions				
	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total
Newfoundland . . . . .	86				86	71	12		42	125
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	10				10	7				7
Nova Scotia . . . . .	141	14		76	231	74	8	24	124	230
New Brunswick . . . . .	224	26	57	202	509	138	8		43	189
Quebec . . . . .	1,678	176	105	4,264	6,223	1,680	172	245	3,430	5,527
Ontario . . . . .	2,631	805	880	5,240	9,556	2,448	744	591	2,893	6,676
Manitoba . . . . .	272	63		414	749	328	57		336	721
Saskatchewan . . . . .	212			38	250	257	10	3	12	282
Alberta . . . . .	655	83	87	339	1,164	974	83	169	482	1,708
British Columbia . . . . .	684	46	86	1,055	1,871	798	28	13	769	1,608
Canada . . . . .	6,593	1,213	1,215	11,628	20,649	6,775	1,122	1,045	8,131	17,073

For further information, order *New Residential Construction, October 1972* (64-002, \$4 a year, \$6.40 outside Canada).

## Prices and Price Indexes, November 1972 - Advance Information.

### Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	Nov. 30/72	Nov. 23/72	Nov. 2/72
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
			1961=100	
Investors price index . . . . .	114	185.5	183.3	176.5
Industrials . . . . .	80	193.1	190.8	184.3
Utilities . . . . .	20	153.0	151.8	147.4
Finance . . . . .	14	195.7	193.0	181.0
Mining stock price index . . . . .	24	103.7	103.2	106.2
Uraniums price index . . . . .	4	159.3	155.8	171.3
Primary oils and gas . . . . .	6	565.4	551.5	520.2

For further information, order the November issue of *Prices and Price Indexes* (62-002, 40¢/\$4), or contact Mr. J. Boulet (613-992-8270) Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

## Canadian Travel Survey, 1971 (66-501, no charge).

Results from the Canadian Travel Survey, 1971, indicate that Canadian residents spent \$1,325 million in 1971 on trips with Canadian destinations 100 miles or more from their home communities. This expenditure was incurred by 17.0 million travelling parties and involved 31.4 million person-trips, 85% by automobile, 5% by bus, 4% by plane, 3% by train and 3% by other means.

Seasonally, 15% of the trips occurred in the first quarter of 1971, 24% in the second, 39% in the third and 22% in the fourth.

Comprehensive results will be published in a special report on Domestic Travel and Outdoor Recreation planned for publication in 1973. Additional advance information will be published in the 1973 edition of *Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation - A Statistical Digest* (66-202, \$1.50).

Please direct inquiries to Mr. V. Klein (613-994-5708) Provincial Liaison and Consultative Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, January to September 30, 1972 - Advance Information.

Preliminary estimates for the first nine months of the year show that Canada recorded a \$120-million deficit on its travel account.

Interpretation of receipts and payments on a year-to-year basis is rendered more difficult than usual because of changes in the system of recording persons crossing the frontier and in minor definitional changes instituted in 1972. In the category of overseas visitors, part of the increase in receipts reflects a more adequate coverage of overseas visitors entering Canada via the United States rather than any significant change in trend. Despite the lack of



precision in the year-to-year changes, some slackening in tourist expenditures overall seems evident for the first nine months of this year.

Cumulative statistics for the first nine months show that 31,100,000 visitors entered Canada. Only 30,400,000, United States residents entered Canada, a 4.7% decrease from last year. This year's decrease primarily resulted from a reduction in long-term automobile entries.

Canadian residents returning from the United States decreased 12.0% to 24,200,000, primarily from a decline in same-day automobile re-entries, although some decreases were recorded in non-automobile traffic. Residents of Canada returning direct from overseas countries declined slightly to 851,100.

For further information, order September issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, 40¢/\$4), and *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments* (67-001, 50¢/\$2), or contact Mr. M. Valiquette, Balance of Payments Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 (613-992-5507).

#### **Electric Power Statistics, October 1972 – Advance Information.**

In October 1972 net generation rose 12.6% to 20.6 billion kwh. from 18.3 billion in October 1971. There were increases in net generation in all provinces. The largest increases were 188.2% in Newfoundland and 15.1% in Alberta. Hydro generation increased 19.2% while thermal production decreased 3.9%.

For further information order the October issue of *Electric Power Statistics*, (57-001, 20¢/\$2), or *Energy Statistics* service bulletin (57-002, \$3), or contact Mr. M.I. Cavanagh (613-992-4021) Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

#### **Radio & Television Receiving Sets, October 1972 – Advance Information.**

Manufacturers sold 67,254 Canadian-made colour television sets on the domestic market in October, and 28,960 black-and-white sets. A year earlier, their sales were 51,423 and 32,476.

For further information order the October issue of *Radio and Television Receiving Sets* (43-004, 20¢/\$2), or contact Mr. J.S. More (613-992-1853) Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

#### **Iron Ore, October 1972 – Advance Information.**

Canadian mines shipped 4,960,525 tons of iron ore in October 1972, compared to 5,073,404 tons a year earlier. This brought the ten months output to 34,200,506 tons from 40,522,835 tons a year earlier.

For further information, order the October issue of *Iron Ore* (26-005, 10¢/\$1) or contact Mr. A.J. Symons, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, K1A 0V6 (613-992-0491).

#### **Railway Operating Statistics, August 1972 – Advance Information.**

Railway operating revenues rose 2.4% to \$155,990,235 in August from \$152,287,620 in August 1971, according to reports of Canadian operations filed by 24 common carrier railways. Operating expenses however rose 8.1% to \$154,440,768 leaving net operating income 83.5% lower at \$1,549,467.

Revenue freight ton-miles decreased 9.5% to 9,437 millions while revenue passenger-miles were also lower, dipping 5.8% to 249.7 millions. The iron mine strike in Quebec and Labrador had a significant effect upon the 1972 freight figures.

For further information, order the August 1972 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, 10¢/\$1).

#### **Railway Carloadings, October 1972 – Advance Information.**

Railways in Canada loaded 21,533,756 tons of revenue freight in October 1972, 7.3% more than in October 1971. Carloads increased 4.1% to 367,975. Receipts from United States connections increased 2.7% to 2,263,705 tons, leaving total traffic carried 6.9% higher at 23,797,461 tons.

Commodities showing major increases included wheat, coal and lumber, while 'other grain' and copper-nickel ores were significantly lower.

Year-to-date loadings were down 1.6% to 175,319,105 tons, while total traffic carried eased 1.3% to 195,658,678 tons.

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

#### **Production of Eggs, October 1972 (23-003, 10¢/\$1).**

Canadian egg production declined by 6.5% to 36.8 million dozen in October 1972 from 39.4 million a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 7.9% to 25.6 million from 27.8 million while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased 1.5% to 1,729 from 1,704. Farm price of eggs sold for market was up 25.4% to 38.0¢ per dozen compared with 30.3¢ per dozen.



**Weekly Railway Carloadings, November 21, 1972 - Advance Information.**

Railways in Canada loaded 4,710,073 tons of revenue carload freight during the 7-day period ending November 21. This was 5.6% more than in the comparable period of 1971. Year-to-date loadings decreased 1.0%.

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

**Other Publications Released**

**Summary of Imports, September 1972** (65-005, 20¢/\$2)

**Oil Pipe Line Transport, September 1972** (55-001, 20¢/\$2)

**Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, September 1972** (32-004, 20¢/\$2)

**Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, October 1972** (62-003, 10¢/\$1)

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1972** (35-003, 20¢/\$2)

**Quarterly Shipments of Selected Furniture Products, 2nd Quarter 1972** (35-005, 25¢/\$1)

**Hardboard, October 1972** (36-001, 10¢/\$1)

**Quarterly Shipments of Flush Type Doors (Wood) by Canadian Manufacturers, 3rd Quarter 1972** (35-004, 25¢/\$1)

**Biscuits and Confectionery, 3rd Quarter 1972** (32-016, 25¢/\$1)

**Fruit and Vegetable Preparations, 3rd Quarter 1972** (32-017, 25¢/\$1)

**Pack, Shipments and Stocks of Selected Canned Fruits & Vegetables, June 1972** (32-011, 20¢/\$2)

**Gas Utilities, September 1972** (55-002, 20¢/\$2)

**Electric Power Statistics, September 1972** (57-001, 20¢/\$2)

**Farm Input Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1972** (62-004, 25¢/\$1)

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

**Electric Power Statistics, 1970** (57-202, \$1)

**Primary Iron and Steel, September 1972** (41-001, 30¢/\$3)

**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1971** (66-201, \$1.50)

**Air Carrier Operations in Canada, April - June 1972** (51-002, \$1/\$4 per year)

**Apparent Per Capita Domestic Disappearance of Food in Canada, 1971** (32-226, 25¢)

**Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, September 1972** (35-001, 20¢/\$2)

**Imports By Commodities, September 1972** (65-007, 75¢/\$7.50)

**Value of Fruit Production, 1971** (22-003, \$1 for series)

**Building Permits, September 1972** (64-001, 40¢/\$4)

**Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, September 1972** (61-005, 30¢/\$3)

**Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1972** (63-002, 20¢/\$2)

**Merchandising Inventories, August 1972** (63-014, 20¢/\$2)

**Wholesale Trade, September 1972** (63-008, \$1 per year)

**Motor Carriers Freight Quarterly, April to June 1972** (53-005, 25¢/\$1)

**Telegraph and Cable Statistics, 1971** (56-201, 50¢)

**Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry, 1970-1971** (22-203, 50¢)

**Refined Petroleum Products, September 1972** (45-004, 30¢/\$3)

**Oils and Fats, September 1972** (32-006, 20¢/\$2)

(continued)

**Service Bulletins – Selected Dairy By-Product** (32-024, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 15, Production and Inventory of Process Cheese, October 1972;

**Fabricated Metal Products** (41-009, \$2 a year), Vol. 1, No. 10, Oil Filters and Cartridges, October 1972;

**Fruit and Vegetable Preservation** (32-023, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 16, Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1972; Vol. 1, No. 17, Pack of Processed Cherries, 1972;

**Fish and Fish Products** (24-003, \$1 a year), Vol. No. 58, Fish Freezings and Stocks, Ontario and Prairies, October 1972; Vol. 1, No. 59, Advance Release of Fish Landings, Maritimes, October 1972; Vol. 1, No. 60, Advance Release of Fish Landings, British Columbia, October 1972; Vol. 1, No. 61, Fish Freezings and Stocks, Maritimes, October 1972.

**Aviation** (51-004, \$3 per year), Vol. 4, No. 62, Canada-USA: Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics, Scheduled Services, Fourth Quarter, 1971.