

Statistics Canada

weekly

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Number and Areas of Census Farms, 1971 Census of Agriculture — Advance information

The 1971 Census of Agriculture counted 15.0% fewer farms in 1971 than in 1966, but average acreage per farm increased 14.6% while Canada's total farmland declined 2.6%.

Census farms — defined as agricultural holdings of one acre or more, selling farm products worth \$50 or more in the year ended June 1 — fell to 366,128 from 430,522. The decrease was common to all provinces and regions: 35.3% to 17,078 farms in the Atlantic Region; 23.7% to 61,257 in Quebec; 13.8% to 94,722 in Ontario; 10.4% to 174,653 in the Prairies; and 3.6% to 18,418 in British Columbia and the Territories.

Average acreage per farm increased in all regions. In the Atlantic Provinces average acreage increased 16.8% to 205.3; in Quebec 9.8% to 176.3; in Ontario 3.9% to 168.5; in the Prairies 11.6% to 764.8; and in B.C. and the Territories, 14.1% to 316.4.

While total acreage declined 2.6% to 169,668,614 nationally, the decline was mainly on the eastern regions. It dropped 24.5% to 3,505,342 acres in the Atlantic Region, in spite of a 26.6% increase in Newfoundland. In Quebec it fell 16.2% to 10,801,116 acres, and in Ontario by 10.5% to 15,963,056. But in the Prairies, total acreage held almost constant at 133,571,421 with slight declines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and a 1.1% increase in Alberta. British Columbia and the Territories showed an increase of 10.0% to 5,827,679 acres.

Further details will be published in *Number and Area of Census Farms, 1971* (96-727, 50¢).

(see table on next page)

Number and Area of Census-farms, 1966 and 1971, by Province.

	1966	1971	Vari- tion %	Area		Vari- tion %
	Farms	1966		1971		
		Acres				
Canada	430,522	366,128	-15.0	174,124,828	169,668,614	- 2.6
Nfdl.	1,709	1,042	-39.0	49,513	62,704	+26.6
P.E.I.	6,357	4,543	-28.5	926,978	774,630	-16.4
N.S.	9,621	6,008	-37.6	1,851,895	1,328,875	-28.2
N.B.	8,706	5,485	-37.0	1,811,695	1,339,133	-26.1
Quebec	80,294	61,257	-23.7	12,886,069	10,801,116	-16.2
Ontario	109,887	94,722	-13.8	17,826,045	15,963,056	-10.5
Man.	39,747	34,981	-12.0	19,083,817	19,008,259	- 0.4
Sask.	85,686	76,970	-10.2	65,409,363	65,056,875	- 0.5
Alb.	69,411	62,702	- 9.7	48,982,875	49,506,287	+ 1.1
B.C.	19,085	18,400	- 3.6	5,292,310	5,823,231	+10.0
Yukon & N.T. .	19	18	- 5.3	4,268	4,448	+ 4.2

Population by Sex, 1971 Census - Advance information

The male portion of Canada's population edged down to 50.1% in 1971 from 50.2% five years earlier. The change was evident in all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which each had 50.3%-male populations in both 1971 and 1966 censuses.

The Yukon had the largest male proportion - 53.9% - in 1971, but that had slipped from 54.3% in 1966. Northwest Territories came next with 52.5%, down from 54.2%.

Quebec had the smallest proportion of males in 1971 - 49.7% - down from 49.9%: Ontario's males slipped to 49.9% from 50.0%. These were the only provinces with predominantly female populations.

Further information will be published in Population by Marital Status and Sex, 1971 (92-757, 50¢).

Population by sex,

Province	1971 Population	Proportion male	
		1971	1966
		%	
Canada	21,568,311	50.1	50.2
Newfoundland	522,104	51.0	51.1
Prince Edward Island	111,641	50.4	50.7
Nova Scotia	788,960	50.3	50.3
New Brunswick	634,557	50.3	50.3
Quebec	6,027,764	49.7	49.9
Ontario	7,703,106	49.9	50.0
Manitoba	988,247	50.0	50.3
Saskatchewan	926,242	50.8	51.22
Alberta	1,627,874	50.9	51.0
British Columbia	2,184,621	50.4	50.6
Yukon	18,388	53.9	54.3
Northwest Territories	34,807	52.5	54.2

Real Domestic Product, February 1972 — Advance information

Canada's Real Domestic Product for February advanced from the upward-revised level of January. This levelling in production over the first two months of 1972 contrasts with strong monthly increases during most of 1971.

The pattern of small month-to-month change extended to most of the industry aggregates. The major changes were a decline in agriculture (due to reduced production of cattle and calves and poultry) and an increase in transportation, storage and communication. A partial recovery in output of grain elevators accounted for the increase in the storage component. Air transport almost returned to its December level from the strike-caused decline in January. Water transport declined due to low freight loadings in British Columbia and also a return to more normal levels in Ontario following an unusually high January. Rail transport declined to record its sixth consecutive monthly decrease, mainly on reduced carriage of coke, fresh and frozen fruits and logs. However, in contrast to January, transport of both coal and grain increased.

Output of the fishing industry fell for the fifth time in as many months. Lower landings of herring on the Atlantic coast was the main factor in the February decline. In comparison with January and February one year ago landing of most species on the Atlantic coast have been significantly reduced.

Manufacturing output declined mainly due to severely reduced output in sugar refineries and fish products and to a decline in production of pulp and paper mills. Manufacturers of household radios and television increased their output sharply in February.

For further information order the March issue of Indexes of Real Domestic Product (61-005, 30¢/\$3). (see table on next page)

Prices and Price Indexes, Weekly Security Price Indexes, April 1972 — Advance information.

Investors price index	Number stocks priced	Apr. 27/72	Apr. 20/72	Mar. 30/72
		This week	week ago	Month ago
		(1961=100)		
Investors price index	114	168.5	169.8	166.0
Industrials	80	170.4	171.4	168.7
Utilities	20	155.1	156.6	155.9
Finance,	14	130.8	182.9	169.8
Mining stock price index	24	112.9	115.0	116.4
Uraniums price index	4	174.9	183.0	166.9
Primary oils and gas	6	461.4	461.7	450.3

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

Department Store Sales by Regions, March 1972 (63-004, \$1 a year)

During March 1972, department store sales rose in Canada by 21.5% over the corresponding month last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 15.6%; Quebec, 29.5%; Ontario, 15.3%; Manitoba, 20.0%; Saskatchewan, 24.7%; Alberta, 30.8% and British Columbia, 23.1%.

Hotels Receipts, 1971 — Published only in the Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly.

Total receipts for hotels of 50 rooms or more in Canada were 6.1% higher in 1971 than a year earlier. Total receipts increased by 10.4% for the provinces of Newfoundland and Prince-Edward Island, by 9.0% in Nova Scotia by 5.4% in New Brunswick, by 8.4% in Quebec, by 5.1% in Ontario, by 8.8% in Saskatchewan, by 8.0% in Alberta, by 6.0% in British Columbia and decreased by 4.9% in Manitoba.

INDEXES OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(1961=100)
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	1961 percentage weight	1971			1972	% Change
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		
Agriculture	4.525	150.5	148.9	142.3	-4.4	
Forestry	1.231	160.5	157.1	151.5	-3.6	
Fishing and trapping	0.259	97.5	90.2	72.3	-19.9	
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.564	191.6	187.8	188.3	0.2	
Manufacturing	24.943	178.0	179.5	178.8	-0.4	
Non-durable manufacturing	13.933	159.5	160.1	158.3	-1.2	
Durable manufacturing	11.010	201.4	204.1	204.8	0.4	
Construction	5.803	166.6	168.4	168.1	-0.1	
Transportation, storage and communication	9.910	183.0	176.5	181.7	2.9	
Transportation	6.873	186.0	177.5	184.3	3.8	
Air transport	0.463	396.7	283.4	395.5	39.6	
Railway transport	2.859	179.4	175.6	174.4	-0.7	
Bus transport, interurban and rural	0.096	204.4	216.0	200.0	-7.4	
Urban transit systems	0.303	102.7	102.5	102.5	-	
Pipeline transport	0.451	295.7	313.3	310.8	-0.8	
Storage	0.299	125.5	108.9	116.6	7.1	
Grain elevators	0.211	117.1	93.0	105.7	13.7	
Communication	2.738	181.7	181.5	182.3	0.4	
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.908	215.4	214.8	220.6	2.7	
Trade	12.973	177.2	178.1	177.9	-0.1	
Wholesale trade	4.906	203.1	200.9	202.1	0.6	
Wholesale merchants	3.491	219.3	215.7	214.7	-0.4	
Retail trade	8.067	161.5	164.2	163.2	-0.6	
Food stores	1.552	150.9	150.3	152.8	1.7	
Department stores	1.161	181.6	191.3	186.9	-2.3	
General stores	0.239	103.8	103.9	108.6	4.5	
Variety stores	0.301	183.0	185.5	178.1	-4.0	
Motor vehicle dealers	0.926	189.9	191.8	176.1	-8.2	
Clothing stores	0.507	153.1	151.8	150.8	-0.6	
Shoe stores	0.119	131.6	121.4	130.2	7.2	
Hardware stores	0.167	122.3	132.3	133.0	0.5	
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores	0.345	136.0	145.9	145.0	-0.6	
Drug stores	0.343	182.3	178.6	177.2	-0.8	
Finance, insurance and real estate	11.831	148.7	148.8	148.5	-0.2	
Community, business and personal service industries ..	13.821	181.2	182.1	182.8	0.4	
Education and related services	3.450	241.8	244.5	246.4	0.8	
Health and welfare services	3.476	171.4	171.7	171.7	-	
Motion picture and recreational services	0.400	183.5	188.5	186.9	-0.8	
Services to business management	1.616	180.2	182.3	184.3	1.1	
Personal services	3.766	127.9	126.9	126.1	-0.7	
Hotels, restaurants and taverns	2.212	132.3	132.2	131.4	-0.6	
Public administration and defence	7.232	136.7	137.8	137.2	-0.4	
<u>Special industry groupings</u>						
Real Domestic Product less agriculture	95.475	172.8	172.7	173.1	0.2	
Goods-producing industries	44.233	176.6	177.0	176.0	-0.5	
Goods-producing industries less agriculture	39.708	179.6	180.2	179.9	-0.2	
Service-producing industries	55.767	167.9	167.4	168.3	0.5	
Commercial industries	85.478	172.8	172.4	172.5	-	
Commercial industries less agriculture	80.953	174.0	173.7	174.2	0.3	
Non-commercial industries	14.522	165.8	166.8	167.0	0.1	
Index of Industrial Production	32.415	183.3	183.9	183.9	-	
Real Domestic Product	100.000	171.8	171.6	171.7	0.1	

Retail Trade, February 1972 - Advance information

The seasonally adjusted retail sales reached \$2,687.0 in February an increase of 1.1% over the previous month. Fuel dealers recorded the highest increase (25.0%) followed by service stations and garages (4.9%) and shoe stores (4.2%). Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores recorded the largest decrease (3.7%), followed closely by women's clothing stores (3.6%) and family clothing stores (3.4%).

Prince Edward Island showed the largest provincial increase (8.1%), followed by Saskatchewan (6.9%) and Newfoundland (4.8%). New Brunswick with no change, and Quebec (down 2.3%) were the only provinces not to record increases.

Seasonally adjusted retail sales in February 1972 increased in all trades and all provinces compared to February 1971. Total sales rose by 10.9% and were led by fuel dealers (up 21.3%) followed by furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores (15.9%). British Columbia recorded the highest increase (17.3%) followed by Alberta (14.9%) and Newfoundland (13.1%).

Not adjusted for seasonality, retail sales increased to \$2,286.2 million in February, 14.8% more than a year earlier. Sales increased in trades - ranging from a high of 24.9% for fuel dealers to a low of 5.5% for men's clothing stores. Other substantial increases occurred in furniture, T.V. radio and appliance stores (21.2%) and motor vehicle dealers (19.9%).

Similarly, sales increased in all provinces - ranging from a high of 20.8% in British Columbia to low of 11.9% in Quebec. Other provinces with significantly higher sales were Alberta (18.2%), Newfoundland (17.5%), Saskatchewan (17.0%) and New Brunswick (16.5%).

Further details including a special supplement giving revised seasonally adjusted monthly estimates for 1966-1971 will be contained in the Statistics Canada publication, Retail Trade - February 1972 (63-005, 30¢/\$3).

Wholesale Trade, February 1972 (63-003, 10¢/\$1).

February sales by wholesale merchants were estimated at \$1,915 millions, 17.3% more than a year earlier.

Motor vehicles registered the most significant change among the consumer goods trades (+47.2%), while in the industrial goods trades, farm machinery increased 47.1%.

Wholesale inventories increased 7.6% to \$3,582 millions.

For further details order the February issue of Wholesale Trade, (63-003, 10¢/\$1).

Salaries of Teachers in Universities and Colleges, 1970-71 - Advance information

	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		West		Canada	
	70-71	69-70	70-71	69-70	70-71	69-70	70-71	69-70	70-71	69-70
Deans	22,050	19,550	25,079	23,017	27,250	25,700	26,950	25,025	25,950	24,067
Professors .	19,769	17,750	20,350	19,042	22,212	20,522	21,969	20,066	21,504	19,870
Associate Professors	14,850	13,827	15,696	14,716	16,572	15,408	16,048	15,039	16,057	15,012
Assistant Professors ...	11,762	11,006	12,618	11,779	13,089	12,076	12,670	11,836	12,701	11,837
Lecturers and Instructors	9,253	8,718	9,986	9,603	10,521	9,722	9,563	9,268	10,002	9,441
Ungraded ...	11,000	X	15,550	13,650	15,318	15,075	11,000	11,100	12,545	14,050
All ranks ..	12,358	11,535	13,802	13,016	15,039	14,030	14,389	13,288	14,248	13,265

X Figures not published to ensure confidentiality.

Further information will be published in Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Universities and Colleges, 1970-71 (81-203, 75¢).

Citizenship of Graduate Students at Canadian Universities, 1970-71
(81-001, Vol.1, No.2, \$1 a year)

Fewer than half of the graduate students pursuing full-time doctoral studies in Canadian universities in 1970, and about 68% of those seeking master degrees as full-time students, were Canadian citizens.

In 1970, 4,773 full-time doctoral students were Canadians, compared with 4,806 who were citizens of other countries. Of 18,918 full-time students at the master's level, 12,938 were Canadians and 5,980 were from other countries.

There was a considerably higher proportion of Canadian citizens among part-time graduate students. Of 1,969 engaged in doctoral studies, 1,389 (70.5%) were Canadian citizens, as were 7,337 out of a total of 8,755 (83.8%) at the master's level.

The proportion of Canadians to non-Canadians varied widely from one field of study to another. For example, Canadians made up 82% of the full-time master's degree enrolment in education, but only 47% in engineering. At the Ph.D. level, Canadian citizens accounted for 67% of the doctoral candidates in education, but only 37% in engineering.

Summary of Exports, March 1972 - Advance information

The External Trade Division reports that the value of domestic exports increased to \$1,501.5 million in March 1972 from \$1,498.0 million a year earlier, and \$1,314.9 million in March 1970. January to March exports increased to \$4,276.4 million in 1972 from \$3,975.4 million in 1971, and \$3,835.4 million in 1970.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS	March		January - March	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
<u>SELECTED COUNTRIES</u>	\$ millions			
United States	1,041.4	1,119.3	2,675.7	3,133.2
United Kingdom	90.9	86.6	308.9	240.1
Japan	75.8	55.4	193.2	173.6
Netherlands	16.7	20.6	56.5	91.9
Germany, West	26.9	17.6	78.2	48.2
Norway	24.3	18.3	51.8	39.4
Italy	20.8	14.9	49.4	39.1
Australia	22.5	12.7	54.5	37.0
France	10.4	10.9	34.1	29.7
People's Republic of China	14.1	14.1	33.4	25.9
Venezuela	20.1	8.7	33.2	25.1
Belgium and Luxembourg	12.4	5.9	41.2	25.0
India	9.7	5.1	26.9	18.8
<u>ALL COUNTRIES</u>	1,498.0	1,501.5	3,975.4	4,276.4

Further information will be contained in Summary of Exports (65-002, 20¢/\$2.00).

DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY STAGE OF FABRICATION

	Total		Crude materials		Fabricated materials		End products	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
<u>ALL COUNTRIES</u>	\$ millions							
March	1,498.0	1,501.5	335.4	323.4	531.1	529.0	631.5	649.1
January to March	3,975.4	4,276.4	985.2	950.8	1,408.5	1,531.4	1,581.7	1,794.2
<u>UNITED STATES</u>								
March	1,041.4	1,119.3	144.8	168.3	360.3	386.2	536.4	564.7
January to March	2,675.7	3,133.2	432.9	509.2	900.7	1,088.1	1,342.2	1,535.9

Sums of rounded components may not add to rounded totals.

Industrial Research and Development Expenditures in Canada, 1970 --

Advance information

An estimated \$411.0 million will be spent on Canadian industrial research and development in 1972. This indicates little real growth since 1969. Expenditures are expected to rise to \$46.0 million in the metals industry group from \$29.5 million four years ago, but declines are predicted in most other groups.

Further information will be published in Industrial Research and Development in Canada, 1970 (13-203, \$1).

Federal Government Employees in Metropolitan Areas, 1971 - Advance information

Departments and Departmental Corporations

<u>Metropolitan areas:</u>	Persons employed at the end of September, 1971		Regular payroll for September, 1971		Persons employed at the end of September, 1970		Regular payroll for September, 1970	
	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
Ottawa, Ont. - Hull, P.Q.	65,928	45,530	57,591	38,176				
Montreal, P.Q.	23,388	12,739	21,370	10,865				
Toronto, Ont.	18,450	10,565	16,640	8,813				
Vancouver, B.C.	10,893	6,475	10,009	5,541				
Halifax, N.S.	10,829	6,041	9,595	4,891				
Winnipeg, Man.	7,387	4,340	6,564	3,558				
Victoria, B.C.	6,132	3,665	5,812	3,205				
Edmonton, Alta.	5,949	3,476	5,405	2,968				
Quebec, P.Q.	5,261	2,795	4,149	2,159				
Calgary, Alta.	3,735	2,164	3,261	1,723				
London, Ont.	3,725	2,005	3,789	1,883				
Hamilton, Ont.	2,299	1,353	1,988	1,061				
Regina, Sask.	2,170	1,223	1,863	1,001				
St. John's, Nfld.	2,043	1,180	1,850	982				
Saint John, N.B.	1,752	946	1,731	876				
Saskatoon, Sask.	1,569	1,001	1,433	877				
Windsor, Ont.	1,427	816	1,284	691				
Kitchener-Waterloo, Ont.	1,008	606	901	495				
Sudbury, Ont.	468	246	292	139				
Totals	174,413	107,166	155,527	89,904				
<u>Non-metropolitan areas</u>								
In Canada	83,533	45,503	77,904	41,361				
Outside Canada	3,739	2,127	3,726	2,110				
Totals	87,272	47,630	81,630	43,471				
Grand totals	261,685	154,796	237,157	133,375				

For further information, order the February issue of Federal Government Employees in Metropolitan Areas (72-205, 50¢).

Household Facilities by Income and other Characteristics, 1968 (13-540, \$2)

The average income received by Canadian households in 1967 was \$7,150. In metropolitan regions, this average was \$8,019, and in non-metropolitan areas \$5,887.

Households averaged 3.59 persons, living in an average of 5.29 rooms (0.68 persons per room). Those occupying single detached dwellings averaged somewhat higher incomes (\$7,489) than those who lived in other types of dwellings (\$6,584). Older dwellings, built before 1940, were occupied by households which had an average income of \$6,117, while in newer buildings, erected in the 60's, incomes averaged \$8,309.

Households possessing one or more colour T.V. sets or two or more automobiles had an average income of about \$11,000, whereas households without television sets or without automobiles reported an average income of less than \$4,500. Households which had one automobile or possessed black and white T.V. sets had an average income somewhat above \$7,000.

Railway Carloadings, March 1972 - Advance information

Railways in Canada loaded 16,987,020 tons of revenue freight during March, 4.8% more than in March 1971. Carloads increased 3.1% to 309,892. Receipts from U.S. connections rose 2.3% to 2,150,604 leaving total freight carried up 4.5% to 19,137,624 tons.

Major increases occurred in loadings of wheat, potash, sulphur, gypsum, lumber and fertilizers, while pulpwood chips loadings declined somewhat.

Year-to-date tonnage loaded rose 4.2% to 46,609,213 tons while total tonnage carried was up 3.3% at 52,345,813 tons.

For further information order the March 1972 issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, 20¢/\$2).

Railway Freight Traffic, First Quarter 1971 - Advance information

Revenue freight carried by railways in Canada eased slightly to 50,484,171 tons in the first quarter of 1971, down 1.1% from the year earlier period. Major decreases occurred in loadings of live animals and of food, feed, beverages and tobacco. Non-carload freight and piggyback traffic showed significant gains. Major provincial gains were recorded by the Yukon and Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Alberta. Largest declines occurred in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

For further information order the first quarter 1971 issue of Railway Freight Traffic (52-002, 75¢/\$3).

Railway Transport, 1970, Part I (Comparative Summary Statistics, 1966-70) - Advance information

Operating revenues of common carrier line-haul railways rose 13.4% over the 1966-70 period to \$1,679,759,268. However operating expenses and fixed charges rose more rapidly, lowering net income 51.3% to \$35,776,666. Revenue freight traffic increased 8.6% to 233,163,455 tons.

Train accidents were reduced by 10.8% to 1,922, while deaths resulting from these accidents dropped 46.6% to 163.

For further information order Railway Transport, 1970, Part I (Comparative Summary Statistics, 1966-70) (52-207, 50¢).

Weekly Railway Carloadings, April 14, 1972 - Advance information

Railways in Canada loaded 4,079,821 tons of revenue carload freight during the 7-day period ending April 14. This was 23.2% more than in the comparable period of 1971. Year-to-date loadings increased 7.4%. A factor behind this increase would be the occurrence of Easter during the 1971 period.

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

Electric Power Statistics, March 1972 — Advance information.

In March 1972 net generation increased 8.4% to 20,722,359 thousand kwh. from 19,124,504 thousand kwh. in March 1971. There were increases in net generation in all provinces but a decrease in Yukon Territory (3.5%).

The largest increases were 43.0% in Newfoundland and 18.2% in New Brunswick. Hydro generation increased 3.8% while thermal production increased 21.5%.

For further information, order the March issue of Electric Power Statistics, (57-001, 20¢/\$2), or Energy Statistics Service Bulletin, (57-002, \$3).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January 1972 — Advance information.

Canada produced 1,705,015 barrels per day of crude petroleum in January, up 13.3% from 1,505,394 B/D a year earlier.

Natural gas production for the same period was 8,979 million cf./D an increase of 9.6% from 8,192 million cf./D in the previous year.

For further information, order the January issue of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production (26-006, 20¢/\$2), or Energy Service Bulletin Vol.7, No.29 (47-002, \$3 a year).

Census of Forestry, 1970 — Advance information

Logging (S.I.C. 031), 1970 (Census of Forestry) — Advance information

The logging industries shipped \$1,620 million worth of products of own manufacture in 1970. This was 0.3% less than in 1969. The total value added by these industries decreased 6.9% to \$683 million, the number of employees decreased 4.9% to 52,230, and total salaries and wages increased 0.8% to \$412 million.

For a fuller range of preliminary totals for this industry group, write Special Projects Unit, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Other Publications Released

- * Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, February 1972 (61-005, 30¢/\$3)
- * Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, February 1972 (63-009, \$1)
- * List of Canadian Hospital and Related Institutions, 1972 (83-201, \$1)
- * Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, February 1972 (32-020, 10¢/\$1)
- * Pack, Shipments and Stocks of Selected Canned Fruits and Vegetables, February 1972 (32-011, 20¢/\$2)
Dairy Review, March 1972 (23-001, 20¢/\$2).
- * Summary of Foreign Trade, February 1972 (65-001, 10¢/\$1).
- * Radio and Television Receiving Sets, February 1972 (43-004, 20¢/\$2).
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- Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, February 1972
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Freight Statistics, April 1972.
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1971 Census Electoral District Statements.

- * Population by Voting Age for Federal Electoral Districts, 1971;
- * Population by Official Language Spoken as Mother Tongue for Federal Electoral Districts, 1971;
- * Population by Sex for Federal Electoral Districts, 1971:

now available from Census Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T7,
no charge.

Teachers' Salaries, 1970-1971.

Advance information on 1970-71 salaries of teachers in elementary and secondary schools in the Maritimes, the Prairies and British Columbia is available on request from the Teacher Information Section, Statistics Canada K1A PZ5.

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