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National Accounts: Gross National Product rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 57.7 billion in the third quarter of 1966, 3/4 of 1% above the preceding period compared with a change of 2% from the revised 1st to the revised 2nd quarter. With prices increasing by 1% in the third quarter, production in real terms was virtually unchanged. With the data now available it is possible to suggest orders of magnitude for the year 1966 as a whole. If, for instance, there were no change other than the normal seasonal increase in the fourth quarter, the advance in gross national production from 1965 would be 10.1%. Assuming, for example, a gain of 1% in the fourth quarter, the advance would be 10.4%. (Page 2)

Business: Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies, for both consumer and commercial goods, small loan companies for both cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, and furniture, appliance and radio stores were higher at the end of August than at the same time last year. Chartered bank fully secured personal loans were down and home improvement loans remained the same. (Page 4)

Public Schools: New school legislation, the changed structure of provincial Departments of Education, expansion of facilities and programs and the introduction of new programs, particularly in the post-secondary vocational sector are included in the third edition of the DBS publication, "Organization and Administration of Public Schools in Canada." (Page 4)

Securities: Transactions in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries in this year's third quarter resulted in a net capital inflow of \$64,000,000, an increase from the second quarter's \$50,000,000 inflow. A reduction in outflows related to official transactions accounted for this change. Net sales of Canadian issues fell by \$25,000,000 to \$115,000,000 during the quarter while net purchases of foreign securities declined to \$51,000,000 from \$90,000,000 in the second quarter. These figures do not include Canadian Government purchases from United States residents of some \$25,000,000 of United States dollar securities issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (Page 5)

Food & Agriculture: Production of dry skim milk powder, packed in consumer-size containers of one to 24 pounds, totalled 3,133,755 pounds during November, a 1.3% increase over 1965's, November total. Cigarettes entered for consumption, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, numbered 4,208,294,085 in November, a 7.4% rise over last year's corresponding total of 3,910,506,120. (Page 6)

Manufacturing: Production of leather footwear during October totalled 4,093,693 pairs, up 1.4% over last year's corresponding total of 4,035,774 pairs. Pulpwood production in September rose 15% to 1,526,425 cunits from 1,330,186 cunits in the same period last year. Producers' shipments of asbestos during October declined to 121,388 tons from 127,192 during the same period last year, while those of portland and masonry cement totalled 950,392 tons, a substantial rise from last year's corresponding total of 899,028 tons. (Page 6)

*1. Gross National Product - Third Quarter, 1966 - Gross National Product rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 57.7 billion in the third quarter of 1966, 3/4 of one per cent above the preceding period compared with a change of 2 per cent from the revised 1st to the revised 2nd quarter. With prices increasing by 1 per cent in the third quarter, production in real terms was virtually unchanged.

With the data now available it is possible to suggest orders of magnitude for the year 1966 as a whole. If, for instance, there were no change other than the normal seasonal increase in the fourth quarter, the advance in gross national product from 1965 would be 10.1 per cent. Assuming, for example, a gain of 1 per cent in the fourth quarter, the advance would be 10.4 per cent.

Over-all demand was buoyant in the third quarter. The effect of sharp increases in personal and government spending, as well as in exports, was somewhat dampened by a decline in investment in plant and equipment and new housing. With the value of production increasing only fractionally, partly owing to industrial disputes, the greater part of the \$2.0 billion rise in final demand was met from an increase in imports and from a sharp reduction in the accumulation of business inventories.

Gross National Expenditure
(Seasonally adjusted, annual rates)

	2nd Q 1966	3rd Q 1966	Per Cent Change	
			3Q66 2Q66	3 Quarters 1966 3 Quarters 1965
	Millions of dollars			
Consumer expenditure	34,132	35,272	3.3	8.9
Government expenditure	10,664	11,404	6.9	14.3
Residential construction	2,292	2,108	-8.0	3.6
Non-residential construction.	4,812	4,584	-4.7	20.4
Machinery and equipment	4,980	4,976	-0.1	18.9
Value of physical change				
in business inventories ...	1,292	560	(1)	(1)
Farm inventories & grain				
in commercial channels	248	52	(1)	(1)
Exports of goods and services	12,508	13,088	4.6	16.3
Imports of goods and services	-13,512	-14,180	4.9	14.3
Residual error	-80	-124	(1)	(1)
Gross National Expenditure	57,336	57,740	0.7	11.0

(1) Per cent changes not meaningful.

The value of personal expenditures on goods and services rose by over 3 per cent, the largest increase in the current expansion in both value and real terms. Approximately one third of this increase resulted from a 30 per cent gain in spending on new cars, a gain which followed a sharp decline in new automobile purchases in the second quarter. Most of this increase in demand was met by a running down of the large stocks in the hands of motor vehicle dealers. Demand for other goods and services also rose significantly, contributing some \$700 million to the overall increase of \$1,140 million in consumer spending. About 55 per cent of the \$700 million gain was attributable to expenditures on goods other than motor vehicles, while 45 per cent resulted from increased spending on services, an area where price increases were more pronounced than in goods.

Government expenditure on goods and services rose by 7 per cent between the second and third quarters with similar increases occurring at all levels of government. At the federal level there was a marked increase in official contributions between the 2nd and 3rd quarters, a large part of which represented wheat shipments to India. This rise in official contributions was reflected in similar increases in the three series, government expenditure, exports and imports.

When this increase in foreign aid is removed from total exports and imports of goods and services the increases were 2 1/2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. The deficit in the external account(1) widened by about \$100 million at annual rates, with an increase in the deficit on non-merchandise trade partly offset by a rise in the merchandise surplus.

Business investment in plant and equipment declined by 2 1/2 per cent between the second and third quarters with virtually all of the decrease accounted for by a 5 per cent decline in the value of new non-residential construction. Outlays on new housing also were down significantly by about 8 per cent, following small increases in the preceding two quarters.

In contrast to a \$1.3 billion accumulation in business inventories in the second quarter of 1966, the business sector's stocks increased by \$0.6 billion in the third quarter. Retail and wholesale trades were mainly responsible for this decline in the rate of inventory investment and, as previously mentioned, retail motor vehicle dealers showed a sharp liquidation in stocks.

Turning to the components of income, net national income, increasing at approximately the same rate as gross national product, reflected certain interesting and partially offsetting movements among the components. Labour income, profits and other investment income all were adversely affected by third quarter strikes, notably that of the railways. Labour income increased by about 2 per cent, maintaining the same rate of change as in the 2nd quarter, while profits, which had shown little change since the third quarter of 1965, declined by nearly 8 per cent, with the declines widespread among the various industries, particularly in the transportation industry. Other investment income declined by 2 per cent, and net income of both unincorporated business and accrued farm income advanced by nearly 6 per cent.

As previously mentioned, the price component of gross national product advanced by 1 per cent in the third quarter, a slightly reduced rate from the rates of the preceding two quarters.

All major components shared in the price rise. The price component of personal expenditure, however, showed only a moderate increase in contrast to the preceding two quarters. This was partly because of a decline in the rate of increase in food prices, and partly because of smaller increases in non-food goods prices, the latter having been affected in the second quarter by an increase in the Ontario sales tax.

Prices associated with services many of which are generally thought of as labour intensive increased by about 1 per cent, with changes in the components, i.e. user operated transportation, personal care and recreation increasing more than the average.

(1) National Accounts basis.

The price component of business gross fixed capital formation advanced by 0.7 per cent, with machinery prices increasing by 1 per cent and construction prices by 0.7 per cent.

Export prices rose by about 1 1/2 per cent, reflecting price increases for commodities such as wheat, copper and newsprint.

For the first nine months of 1966 gross national product advanced 11.3 per cent over the same period in the preceding year. Although this 11.3 rate of advance in the value of GNP was higher than the 9.7 per cent recorded in the full year 1965, in real terms the increases were 6.6 per cent for both periods because of some acceleration in the rate of price rise. Within the year 1966 quarter-to-quarter increases in gross national product have become successively smaller, ranging from the unusually strong first quarter advance of 4.5 per cent to the current advance of 0.7 per cent.

The price component of gross national product advanced by 4.4 per cent in the first nine months of 1966 compared with the like period of 1965. The annual change from 1964 to 1965 was 2.9 per cent. In most cases price advances in the first nine months of 1966 were greater than those in 1965.

BUSINESS

2. Credit Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies, for both consumer and commercial goods, small loan companies for both cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, and furniture, appliance and radio stores were higher at the end of August than at the same time last year. Chartered bank fully secured personal loans were down and home improvement loans remained the same.

End-of-August balances outstanding were: sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$1,237,000,000 (\$1,135,000,000 during the 1965 period); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$663,000,000 (\$649,000,000); small loan companies cash loans, \$1,036,000,000 (\$929,000,000); small loan companies instalment credit, \$71,000,000 (\$64,000,000); department stores, \$506,000,000 (\$463,000,000); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$202,000,000 (\$195,000,000); chartered banks fully secured personal loans, \$525,000,000 (\$532,000,000); chartered bank home improvement loans, \$73,000,000 (\$73,000,000).

EDUCATION

3. Public Schools New school legislation, the changed structure of provincial Departments of Education, expansion of facilities and programs and the introduction of new programs, particularly in the post-secondary vocational sector are included in the third edition of the DBS publication, "Organization and Administration of Public Schools in Canada."

The report covers each province separately, including historic highlights; colleges and universities; Departments of Education; municipal organization and school boards; teachers; school operation; school finance and technical and vocational education.

A chapter on the federal government's role in education includes a list of federal departments and agencies, their education functions and addresses. Other areas covered are: Indian education; education in the Yukon Territory; education in the Northwest Territories; federal-provincial co-operation in vocational and technical education; national defence and education; education in penitentiaries; the work of the Department of External Affairs; External Aid Office; and the Massey Commission, Canada Council and Commission for UNESCO.

4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries Transactions in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries in this year's third quarter resulted in a net capital inflow of \$64,000,000, an increase from the second quarter's \$50,000,000 inflow. A reduction in outflows related to official transactions accounted for this change. Net sales of Canadian issues fell by \$25,000,000 to \$115,000,000 during the quarter while net purchases of foreign securities declined to \$51,000,000 from \$90,000,000 in the second quarter. These figures do not include Canadian Government purchases from United States residents of some \$25,000,000 of United States dollar securities issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Net capital inflow accruing from Canada's international transactions in portfolio securities during the January-September period totalled \$491,000,000, compared to an inflow of \$382,000,000 during the corresponding 1965 period.

Transactions in outstanding Canadian securities during the quarter gave rise to a net capital outflow of \$83,000,000. Net repurchases of foreign-held common and preference stocks at \$33,000,000 were lower than in the second quarter but the net outflow for the repatriation of outstanding bonds and debentures doubled to \$50,000,000, as a result of a \$25,000,000 increase in net repurchases of Canadian Government direct issues.

Retirements of Canadian securities, at \$90,000,000, returned to a more normal level following the large outflow of \$152,000,000 in the second quarter. Retirements of Canadian Government direct issues totalled \$50,000,000 and included \$31,000,000, expressed in United States funds, repurchased by the Government in a special transaction associated with the adjustment of Canada's exchange reserve position. This follows similar January and June transactions involving repurchases of \$40,000,000 and \$69,000,000 respectively.

Net capital outflow of \$51,000,000 from transactions in foreign securities during the quarter represented a significant reduction for the second quarter outflow of \$90,000,000. This was almost entirely explained by a \$40,000,000 decrease, to \$49,000,000 in net purchases of outstanding securities. Although \$24,000,000 down from second quarter level, net purchases of outstanding United States common and preference stocks continued to be a major feature of trading, and produced a net capital outflow of \$50,000,000. Purchases of foreign new issues led to an outflow of \$5,000,000 while retirements gave rise to an inflow of \$3,000,000.

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

5. Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Production of fruit preparations in the third quarter of this year included the following commodities: glacé cherries, 1,024,994 pounds (955,158 during the same period last year); marashchino cherries, 968,500 pounds (1,139,119); jams, 26,281,653 pounds (27,187,125); jellies, 2,887,215 pounds (2,742,026); marmalades, 5,520,882 pounds (7,437,064); and peel, 851,530 pounds (1,170,171). Output of vegetable preparations included: baked beans, 16,752,496 pounds (18,731,551); pickles, 55,469,397 pounds (42,326,800); relishes, 6,495,840 pounds (7,797,930); canned soups, 10,017,961 pounds (10,267,371); and spirit vinegar, 23,726,004 pounds (24,465,850).

- *6. Dry Skim Milk Powder Production of dry skim milk powder, packed in consumer-size containers of one to 24 pounds, totalled 3,133,755 pounds during November, a 1.3% increase over 1965's November total of 3,092,129 pounds. This brought the eleven-month total to 33,663,318 pounds, up 6.6% from last year's corresponding total of 31,582,431 pounds. Stocks on hand at November totalled 3,590,039 pounds, down 7.0% from last year's 3,862,267 pounds.
- *7. Tobacco Consumption Cigarettes entered for consumption, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, numbered 4,208,294,085 in November, a 7.4% rise over last year's corresponding total of 3,910,506,120 while the number of cigars entered for consumption dropped 9% to 41,483,170 from 45,557,355. Cut tobacco entered for consumption declined during November to 1,545,891 pounds from 1,616,885 in the same month last year; plug tobacco, to 83,689 pounds from 91,735 pounds, snuff to 51,218 pounds from 79,207 pounds and raw leaf tobacco to 58,440 pounds from 67,220 pounds.
- *8. Pack of Fruits and Vegetables Pack of fruits and vegetables as reported to the end of November was as follows: apples, solid pack, 367,290 cases; vitaminized apple juice, 2,435,761 cases; apple sauce, 402,080 cases; peaches, 1,086,499 cases; bartlett pears, 809,055 cases; keiffer pears, 351,845 cases; plums, 423,299 cases; beets, 484,830 cases; corn, 5,444,612 cases; tomatoes, 2,479,541 cases; tomato juice, 4,766,409 cases. Pack of frozen fruits and vegetables: apples, solid pack, 1,660,510 pounds; peaches, 659,930 pounds; plums, 875,412 pounds; corn, 20,367,733 pounds.
9. Milk Production Production of milk in November is estimated at 1,241,000,000 pounds, 2.5% higher than production during the same month last year. This brings the total estimated production for the January-November period to 17,044,000,000 pounds, 0.5% below 1965's January-November total. Revised figures for October place the month's output at 1,516,153,000 pounds as compared to 1,473,790,000 pounds.
10. Sales of Fluid Milk, Commercial sales of milk, including standard, special and 2% milk, but excluding skim milk, buttermilk and chocolate drink in October amounted to 130,602,000 quarts, 1% higher than in the corresponding period last year. This brought the total for January-October to, 1,275,980,000 quarts, also 1% higher than last's year's corresponding period.

MANUFACTURING

- *11. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear during October totalled 4,093,693 pairs, up 1.4% over last year's corresponding total of 4,035,774 pairs, placing the cumulative total at 40,198,420 pairs, 2.1% higher than 1965's ten-month total of 39,384,973 pairs. October production was as follows: men's, boy's and youths', 1,403,265 pairs, 10.8% above last year's 1,266,352 pairs; women's, growing girls and misses', 2,214,751 pairs, .04% below last year's 2,223,956 pairs and children's, little gents', babies' and infants, 475,677, 12.8% below last year's 545,466 pairs.
- *12. Pulpwood and Wood Residue Production of pulpwood during September rose 15% to 1,526,425 cunits from 1,330,186 cunits in the same period last year, while consumption was up 13% to 1,268,895 cunits from 1,119,760. Closing inventory at 10,240,583 cunits was down 4% from last year's September total of 10,696,873 cunits. Wood residue receipts dropped 13% in September to 336,411 cunits from 384,571 cunits last year.

*13. Industry & Production Notes, 1965 -- Advance Releases

The following summarized statistics for the manufacturing, mining and forestry industries will appear later in detail in regular publications of the Industry Division. Concepts and definitions employed together with an account of recent changes will also be included in each report.

Hair Goods Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from the Hair Goods Manufacturers Industry increased in 1965 to \$852,000 from \$649,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year 1965 to \$391,000 from \$294,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$471,000 from \$360,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$359,000 to \$468,000.

Fourteen establishments (11 in 1964) reported 87 employees (59), including 73 directly employed in manufacturing operations (51). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$281,000 (\$168,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$207,000 (\$130,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 152 versus 107 the previous year.

Dental Laboratories Industry (Cat. 47-206): Factory shipments from the Dental Laboratories Industry increased in 1965 to \$18,936,000 from \$17,312,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year 1965 to \$4,588,000 from \$4,123,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$14,345,000 from \$13,198,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$13,225,000 to \$14,360,000.

Five hundred and sixty establishments (558 in 1964) reported 1,703 employees (1,592), including 1,480 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,400). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$6,909,000 (\$5,918,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$5,575,000 (\$4,787,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,131 versus 2,945 the previous year.

Umbrella Manufacturers Industry (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from the Umbrella Manufacturers Industry increased in 1965 to \$1,730,000 from \$1,639,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year 1965 to \$924,000 from \$839,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$806,000 from \$784,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$774,000 to \$786,000.

Eight establishments (8 in 1964) reported 109 employees (132), including 76 directly employed in manufacturing operations (95). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$434,000 (\$487,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$207,000 (\$227,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 163 versus 192 the previous year.

Fish Products Industry (Cat. 32-216): Factory shipments from the Fish Products Industry increased in 1964 to \$244,484,000 from \$213,918,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year 1964 to \$161,601,000 from \$143,701,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$83,335,000 from \$71,575,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$75,348,000 to \$88,635,000.

Three hundred and seventy-one establishments (365 in 1963) reported 15,979 employees (15,588), including 12,938 directly employed in manufacturing operations (12,639). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$45,000 (\$42,022,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$33,107,000 (\$30,840,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 26,900 versus 26,233 the previous year.

Thread Mills Industry (Cat. 34-220); Factory shipments from the Thread Mills Industry declined in 1965 to \$16,497,000 from \$16,658,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year 1965 to \$9,459,000 from \$9,360,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$8,214,000 from \$7,452,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$7,534,000 to \$8,442,000.

Thirteen establishments (17 in 1964) reported 976 employees (962), including 683 directly employed in manufacturing operations (652). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,760,000 (\$3,650,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,157,000 (\$2,052,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,470 versus 1,419 the previous year.

14. Mineral Wool Factory shipments of mineral wool during October were as follows: six-inch batts, 2,021,117 square feet; four-inch batts, 4,012,093 square feet; three-inch batts, 12,871,953 square feet; two-inch batts, 17,977,034 square feet; granulated wool, 665,905 cubic feet; bulk or loose wool, 195,163 cubic feet. Cumulative period totals: six-inch batts, 15,145,740 square feet; four-inch batts, 33,502,346 square feet; three-inch batts, 112,409,465 square feet; two-inch batts, 159,370,074 square feet; granulated wool, 5,655,896 cubic feet and 1,047,551 cubic feet.
15. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents October shipments of hard soaps and synthetic detergents valued at \$10,544,293 were below last year's like total of \$10,557,081, while the ten-month value of \$95,101,835 was higher than last year's \$91,161,456 value.
16. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos during October declined to 121,388 tons from 127,192 during the same period last year, while during the January-October period shipments rose from 1,068,882 tons to 1,186,412 tons. Quebec plants shipped 110,741 tons during October (114,662 tons in October 1965) and 1,068,208 during the cumulative period (953,026).
17. Cement October shipments of portland and masonry cement totalled 950,392 tons, a substantial rise from last year's corresponding total of 899,028 tons. This brought the cumulative total to 7,829,680 tons, up from the 1965 total of 7,128,851 tons. Stocks at the end of October totalled 626,819 tons as compared to last year's 544,645 tons.

*18. Sawmills in British Columbia Production of lumber and ties of sawmills in British Columbia during October totalled 532,438 thousand feet board measure, a 11.0% decline from last year's October total of 598,498 thousand feet board measure, resulting in a cumulative total of 5,917,592 thousand feet board measure, a 2.2% rise over the corresponding 1965 total of 5,792,248.

19. Leather Stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners at the end of October were as follows; cattle hides, 360,033 (427,619 during the same period last year); calf and kip skins, 189,089 (195,706); sheep and lamb skins, 32,474 dozen (41,180); goat skins, 14,874 (71,657); horsehides, 6,424 (5,390); other hides and skins, 2,731 (2,788).

20. Concrete Products Production of specified concrete products during October was as follows: concrete brick, 8,771,245 (8,541,855 during the corresponding period last year); concrete blocks, excepting chimney blocks, 18,475,885 (18,113,360); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 120,002 tons (129,753); ready-mixed concrete, 1,657,062 cubic yards (1,498,089).

*21. Garment Shipments

Shipments of Selected Items, Quarter Ended September 30, 1966

		Men's and youths'	Boys
Suits, all types (except uniforms).....	No.	456,728	46,715
Overcoats.....	"	102,265	9,526
Topcoats.....	"	71,396	4,425
Raincoats.....	"	189,455	37,046
Pants and slacks.....	"	1,614,351	748,670
Pants, work.....	doz.	142,432	57,908
Shirts, work.....	"	52,628	2,250
Short coats.....	"	275,223	61,584
Shirts, dress or business.....	"	191,457	19,439
Shirts, sport.....	"	206,174	28,024
Shorts.....	"	15,210	4,828
Underwear.....	"	35,354	2,365
Pyjamas.....	"	37,362	10,308
		Women's and misses	Children's
Coats, regular models.....	No.	789,643	355,829
Short coats.....	"	427,382	404,966
Raincoats.....	"	83,547	35,843
Suits.....	"	414,894	82,861
Dresses.....	"	2,974,250	880,022
Housedresses.....	"	226,543	-
Skirts.....	"	1,076,254	325,062
Slacks (including slims and stretch pants).....	"	2,105,978	1,150,826
Jeans.....	"	185,872	179,160
Blouses.....	doz.	217,748	51,815
Slips and half slips.....	"	163,349	23,680
Shorts.....	"	68,960	30,511
Pyjamas.....	"	80,476	65,452
Nightgowns.....	"	105,628	12,067

22. Hardboard Shipments of hardboard in October declined 8.0% from 38,747,230 square feet to 35,656,355 square feet, bringing the January-October total to 321,995,748 square feet, 13.7% below last year's corresponding total of 372,565,325 square feet.

23. Salt Canadian producers of salt shipped 465,242 tons of dry salt and salt content of brine in October a rise from last year's corresponding total of 422,195 tons, bringing the ten-month total to 3,522,600 tons, a drop from the 1965 total of 3,531,834 tons. Producers' stocks at the end of October totalled 355,023 tons compared to 302,407 last year.

PRICES

*24. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	Dec. 15/66	Dec. 8/66	Nov. 17/66
Investors Price Index				
Total index.....	114	154.6	156.5	153.9
Industrials.....	80	162.0	163.7	160.5
Utilities.....	20	149.1	151.4	148.6
Finance(1).....	14	125.7	127.6	128.5
Banks.....	6	122.1	123.4	124.0
Mining Stocks Price Index				
Total index.....	24	95.0	95.7	96.4
Golds.....	16	116.9	117.7	114.9
Base metals.....	8	83.0	83.7	86.2
Supplementary Indexes				
Uraniums.....	6	190.1	192.8	196.7
Primary oils and gas.....	6	156.9	156.0	138.1

(1) Composed of banks, and investment and loan.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week.

- *1. Gross National Product, Third Quarter, 1966
- 2. Credit Statistics, August 1966, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- 3. The Organization and Administration of Public Schools in Canada, 1966, (81-535), \$2.00
- 4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, September 1966, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 5. Fruit and Vegetable Preparations, Quarter Ended September 30, 1966, (32-017), 25¢/\$1.00
- *6. Dry Skim Milk Powder, November, 1966
- *7. Tobacco Consumption, November 1966.
- *8. Pack of Fruits and Vegetables, November 1966
- 9. The Dairy Review, November 1966, (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 10. Sales of Fluid Milk, October 1966, (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *11. Leather Footwear, October 1966
- *12. Pulpwood and Wood Residue, September 1966

- *13. Industry and Production Notes, 1965
- 14. Mineral Wool, October 1966, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- 15. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, October 1966, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 16. Asbestos, October 1966, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 17. Cement, October 1966, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *18. Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1966
- 19. Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, October 1966, (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 20. Concrete Products, October 1966, (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *21. Garment Shipments, Quarter ended September 30, 1966
- 22. Hardboard, October 1966, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 23. Salt, October 1966, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
- *24. Weekly Security Price Index, December 15, 1966
 - Clay Products Manufacturers, 1964, (44-215), 50¢
 - Manufacturers of Household Radio and Television Receivers, 1964, (43-205), 50¢
 - Trade of Canada: Imports by Commodities, July 1966, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
 - Bread and Other Bakery Products, Quarter ended September 30, 1966, (32-015), 25¢/\$1.00
 - Shipping Report, Part II, 1965, (54-203), \$1.00
 - Fish Freezings and Stocks, October 1966, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00
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