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National Accounts: The Canadian economy in 1966 registered still another strong advance as continued high levels of demand in the domestic sector, coupled with buoyant conditions abroad pushed gross national product to a level of 57.8 billion dollars, 10.9% above that of the year 1965. (Page 2)

Transportation: Revenue freight carloadings during the week ended March 21 numbered 69,273 cars a 10.5% decline from the earlier year and 5.6% below the previous seven-day period. (Page 7)

Business Finance: Capital expenditure plans for all sectors of the Canadian economy are expected to amount to \$15,103,000,000 during 1967. Current dollar capital expenditures in Canadian manufacturing soared from \$129,000,000 in 1926 to \$1,201,000,000 in 1960 while current dollar capital consumption allowances climbed from \$129,000,000 to \$810,000,000. Seasonally adjusted corporation profits before taxes increased approximately 8% from a revised \$1,224,000,000 in the third quarter to \$1,322,000,000 in the fourth quarter. (Page 8)

External Trade: Canadian commodity exports during February rose 19.5% to \$827,100,000 from \$692,300,000 in the 1966 month, while imports increased 14.8% to \$766,500,000 from \$667,700,000. The February export balance at \$60,600,000 was more than double last year's corresponding export balance of \$24,500,000. (Page 12)

Prices: Industry selling price indexes (1956=100) in 40 manufacturing industries, were higher in February than in January. The general wholesale index (1935-39=100) rose to 262.0 in February, up 0.5% from the January index of 260.7 and 1.1% above the February 1966 index of 259.2. (Page 13)

Agriculture & Food: Egg production during February totalled 34,200,000 dozen, 3.7% higher than the 33,000,000 dozen produced in February 1966. Cash receipts received by farmers from farming operations, excluding Newfoundland, amounted to \$4,241,100,000 in 1966, 11.4% above the record high of \$3,805,500,000 realized in 1965. (Page 14)

Government Employment: September 1966 civilian employment and payrolls for the Public Service of Canada decreased from August 1966. (Page 16)

Manufacturing: Production of pulpwood in January reached 1,231,181 cunits, an increase of 40% over last year's corresponding total of 878,346 cunits. Steel ingot production for the week ending April 1 totalled 192,777 tons, an 0.7% decrease from the preceding week's total 194,225 tons. (Page 18)

Merchandising: Department store sales for the week ending March 18 were 1.7% higher than in the corresponding week last year. (Page 19)



*1. Gross National Product in 1966 The Canadian economy in 1966 registered still another strong advance as continued high levels of demand in the domestic sector, coupled with buoyant conditions abroad pushed gross national product to a level of 57.8 billion dollars, 10.9 per cent above that of the year 1965. With the economy continuing to operate at high levels of employment, the resulting pressures on prices and costs of this rise in demand were evident in a 4.6 per cent advance in prices, an advance which reduced the 10.9 per cent gain to one of 5.9 per cent in real terms. This compares with an increase of 9.9 per cent in GNP in 1965 which was reduced to a volume gain of 6.9 per cent, after accounting for price advances of 2.8 per cent.

Much of this 11 per cent gain occurred in the first quarter of 1966, when GNP increasing by 4 1/2 per cent⁽¹⁾ registered the strongest quarterly advance in the current expansion. Although increases in demand in that quarter were broadly based, among other things certain special factors contributed both to a marked rise in exports and to a gain in imports that was only fractional, thus reducing the import balance substantially. The quarter-to-quarter gains in GNP for the remainder of the year were more moderate — about 2 per cent in the second quarter, less than 1 per cent in the third quarter when strikes were a major factor, and 2 per cent in the fourth quarter.

The year as a whole saw gains over a wide range of final expenditure categories. For the third successive year, business spending on plant and equipment was a dominant factor, with investment in these categories increasing by nearly 18 per cent in 1966 compared with advances of 20 per cent in each of the two preceding years. At the provincial and municipal levels, government capital spending reinforced demands by the business sector so that total public and private outlays on plant and equipment rose by more than 18 per cent.

For the second successive year outlays on new housing showed only fractional gains, with a sharp decline in mortgage loan approvals by conventional lenders being a contributing factor to the marked drop in the number of apartment units started. Single family units started showed a slight decrease.

Investment in business inventories in 1966 was maintained at a rate only slightly less than that of 1965.

Government expenditures on goods and services, including capital goods, increased by 16 per cent. Apart from capital spending, increases in outlays on salaries and wages formed an important part of the over-all change. In this area, retroactive wage payments together with increased salary rates to the armed forces and to members of the public service at the various levels of government, some of which involved adjustments over a period of years, accounted for most of the rise. Entirely as a result of Canada and Quebec pension plan contributions, the surplus, on a national accounts basis, for all levels of government combined, increased somewhat in 1966. Exclusive of these plans, the federal surplus narrowed by about \$440 million while the provincial-municipal deficit widened by about \$240 million.

Consumer spending rose by close to 9 per cent in 1966; with personal disposable income increasing by 9 1/2 per cent, personal net saving rose. Prices

(1) Part of this increase reflects the estimated value of the 1966 record crop of \$1,564 million, \$263 million higher than the value of the 1965 crop.

of consumer goods increased by 3 1/2 per cent in 1966, as compared with a rise of 2 per cent in 1965. Although over-all consumer demand was strong in 1966, there was no rise from 1965 in spending on automobiles in contrast to marked increases in each of the four preceding years. Durable goods spending as a whole rose by 4 per cent. Outlays on non-durable goods and services increased by 9 1/2 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.

Demand for Canadian goods by the rest of the world increased by some 15 1/2 per cent in 1966, in contrast to a growth of a little better than 6 per cent in 1965. Exports of wheat to countries such as the U.S.S.R. and Mainland China, coupled with a gain of some \$600 million in exports of automotive products mainly to the United States, together accounted for about one-half of a \$1.5 billion gain in merchandise exports. Imports also showed a substantial rise, increasing by 14 per cent. The January 1, 1965 Canada-United States Automotive Agreement resulted in a swelling in imports of automotive products; however the historically unfavourable trade balance on these products narrowed in 1966 by over \$100 million. Investment outlays caused a further significant increase in imports of machinery and equipment. Although the surplus on merchandise transactions increased by about \$260 million, this improvement was partially offset by a widening of the deficit on non-merchandise current transactions, resulting in some narrowing in the current account deficit, on a national accounts basis.

The following table summarizes the pervasive strength of demand in 1966. It is interesting to note that external sources of supply continued to provide the same proportion of the increase in demand in 1966 as in 1965.

Final Demand and its Sources of Supply
Value of Change from Preceding Year(1)
(Billions of Dollars)

	1964	1965	1966
<u>Demand</u>			
Persons	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.8
Government	0.6	0.9	1.6
Business investment	1.4	2.1	1.6
Plant and Equipment	1.2	1.4	1.5
Housing	0.3	0.1	0.1
Inventory change	-0.1	0.6	—
Non-residents (exports)	1.4	0.6	1.7
Residual error	-0.2	—	-0.3
 Increase in total demand	 <u>5.3</u>	 <u>6.1</u>	 <u>7.3</u>
<u>Supply</u>			
Domestic production	3.7	4.7	5.3
Non-residents (imports)	1.3	1.4	1.7
Residual error	0.2	—	0.3
 Increase in total supply	 <u>5.3</u>	 <u>6.1</u>	 <u>7.3</u>
Percentage of increased demand met by non-residents	25	23	23

(1) Components will not necessarily sum to totals because of rounding.

Turning to the income side, the salient features of the year were an increase in labour income of nearly 13 per cent that was one of the largest year-to-year gains since 1951, a 34 per cent rise in farm income resulting from a record western grain crop, and a fractional decline in corporation profits, following increases in this component over the past five successive years.

On the labour supply side a sizeable increase in immigration, and increasing participation rates coupled with a decline in agricultural employment, caused the non-agricultural labour force to increase by 5 per cent. Non-agricultural employment rose by 5 1/2 per cent. The unemployment rate for Canada, at 3.6 per cent in 1966, declined slightly from the 3.9 per cent rate of 1965.

Industrial disputes were also a feature of 1966. Work stoppages resulting from some of these disputes caused a loss of close to five million man-working days, more than double that of 1965. In response to factors such as the tight employment market and wage demands that were vigorously pressed in various industries, wage rates rose sharply. In contrast to productivity increases for the commercial non-agricultural sector of the economy averaging between 2 1/2 and 3 per cent per annum in recent years, preliminary indications are that productivity gains in 1966 were much reduced. Thus, the sharp increase in wage rates greatly outpaced productivity gains, resulting in a notable rise in unit labour costs.

Price Movements

Aggregate price change as measured by the implicit price index of Gross National Expenditure rose by 4.6 per cent in 1966 as compared with 2.8 per cent in 1965. The following table shows year-to-year changes in the prices of major components of GNP since 1961.

Implicit Price Indexes
Percentage Change from the Preceding Year

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Personal expenditure	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.5
Non-durable goods	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	4.1
Durable goods	-0.3	0.4	-1.0	-0.4	0.0
Total goods	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.4	3.3
of which: food	1.9	2.7	1.5	2.8	6.1
non-food goods	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.8
Services excluding net expenditure abroad	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.8	3.9
Government expenditure	2.7	4.1	3.2	4.1	6.9
Business gross fixed capital formation ..	2.8	3.1	4.4	4.3	3.8
New residential construction	2.9	3.4	5.5	4.9	5.0
New non-residential construction	2.2	3.4	4.4	6.1	5.3
New machinery and equipment	3.0	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.1
Exports	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.2	3.3
Imports	4.1	2.9	1.2	0.4	1.8
Gross national expenditure	1.5	1.8	2.6	2.8	4.6

Viewed in perspective, prices of personal expenditure, government expenditure and exports all showed significantly higher rates of increase in 1966 than in the preceding four years. Price increases for imports, while higher than in 1964 and 1965, were less than in 1962 and 1963 when the price effects of devaluation were evident. In business gross fixed capital formation, the rate of increase was slightly less than in 1964 and 1965, when sales taxes on production machinery and on building materials were increased.

A glance at the components of personal expenditure reveals the strong increase in the price of food. Most of the increase in food prices was shown by meats and dairy products. Meat prices began to move up strongly in the third quarter of 1965, but by the fourth quarter of 1966 the upwards movement had reversed. In services during 1966 there was more of an increase in the price of rents than had been noted in recent years. Prices associated with household services and education showed increases greater than 10 per cent and communication showed little price change. Within durables there were mixed movements. New car prices declined by over 1 per cent while furniture and jewellery rose by approximately 4 per cent. The increase of 2 per cent in the Ontario Sales Tax in the second quarter had a significant effect on the rise in prices of durables and of non-food goods as a whole.

In 1965, both the wage and material components of construction showed notable increases. In 1966 advances in material prices were moderate, while wage rates rose by more than in 1965.

The rise in export prices is of interest. In this area price increases were centered in the categories of live animals, food feed beverages and tobacco, and fabricated materials. Within foodstuffs, significant increases occurred in prices of wheat, meat and preparations, and tobacco. In fabricated materials, newsprint, fertilizer, copper, nickel, and their alloys all showed significant increases. For most of these items the increases in the Canadian export prices reflected world market conditions. Thus the 3 1/2 per cent increase in export prices, coupled with an increase of less than 2 per cent in import prices, indicates an improvement in the Canadian terms of trade. Discounting these price increases, the volume of merchandise exports increased by 15 per cent in 1966 as compared with 5 per cent in 1965.

Fourth Quarter 1966 In the fourth quarter of 1966, gross national product advanced by 2.0 per cent from the strike-affected third quarter to reach a level of \$59.1 billion. With prices increasing by 1 per cent, approximately one-half of the change in GNP represented a gain in real terms.

The main sources of increased demand in the fourth quarter were consumer spending and business investment in plant and equipment. Personal spending on non-durable goods and on services continued to advance by 2 1/2 and 2 per cent respectively. A one per cent decline in outlays on durable goods, caused entirely by reduced expenditures on new cars, moderated the advance in consumer spending at the aggregate level to 2 per cent. Business spending on plant and machinery advanced by 5 1/2 per cent following a third quarter decline.

Both expenditures by governments on goods and services and outlays on new residential construction showed moderate declines in the fourth quarter. Government purchases showed divergent movements as between the various levels of government, with federal expenditures increasing and provincial-municipal outlays declining, partly because of reduced capital outlays.

Exports of goods and services rose by a moderate 1 1/2 per cent in the fourth quarter, in contrast to the strong 4 per cent third quarter advance. The same pattern was evident in imports of goods and services, wherein the fourth quarter gain of 2 1/2 per cent compared with a third quarter increase of 4 1/2 per cent. Within the merchandise components, there was a gain of 3 1/2 per cent in merchandise imports, that in part reflected an increased pace of domestic investment in machinery and equipment. Merchandise exports increased by 1 1/2 per cent. Payments for services declined fractionally. As a result of these transactions there was a slight widening of the current account deficit on a national accounts basis.

Turning to the income side, labour income showed a rise of close to 3 per cent, while profits increased by 8 per cent, in part because of irregularly high fourth quarter railway subsidies. The latter was also responsible for the decline in indirect taxes less subsidies.

Price Movements

In the fourth quarter of 1966 the price component of gross national product advanced by 1 per cent at a rate slightly less than that of the preceding quarter.

Consumer prices advanced by 0.9 per cent. A notable feature in this sector has been the decline in the rate of increase in food prices throughout the year. In the fourth quarter, food prices showed no change from the level of the third quarter. Prices of consumer goods other than food, which have been showing only fractional increases except for the second quarter of the year when the increase in the Ontario sales tax was effected, advanced by a little over 1 per cent in the fourth quarter. Discounting seasonality, significant price increases were noted in clothing, furniture, household supplies, tobacco, and gas, oil and grease. New car prices also increased from their low third quarter level. This third quarter price decline was accompanied by a high volume of sales, part of which came from existing stocks rather than new production. Service prices continued to advance at a 1 per cent rate.

Capital goods prices rose more in the fourth quarter than in the third in construction largely because of an increase in wage rates. Prices of exports rose by 0.6 per cent compared with an advance of 1.7 per cent in the preceding quarter and import prices rose by about 1 per cent.

Implicit Price Indexes
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Percentage Change from Preceding Quarter

	I/66	II/66	III/66	IV/66
Personal expenditure	1.3	1.1	0.5(1)	0.9
Non-durable goods	1.8	1.0	0.5(1)	0.5
Durable goods	-0.5	1.0	-0.3(1)	1.3
Total goods	1.3	1.4	0.4(1)	0.8
of which: food	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.0
goods other than food	0.4	1.2	0.3(1)	1.2
Services, excluding net expenditure abroad ..	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Government expenditure	3.0(1)	0.6(1)	1.5(1)	2.1(1)
Business gross fixed capital formation	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.5
New residential construction	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.3
New non-residential construction	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.5
New machinery and equipment	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.4
Exports	0.8	0.9	1.7(1)	0.6(1)
Imports	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0
Gross national expenditure	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.9
(Base-weighted price index of gross national expenditure)	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.0

(1) The implicit price indexes in some quarters may not provide reasonable measures of price change as a result of marked quarter-to-quarter changes in expenditure patterns. Such was the case notably in the third quarter of 1966. The quarter-to-quarter changes indexed in the table are based on price indexes in which the effect of changes in expenditure patterns has been discounted.

TRANSPORTATION

2. Carloadings Revenue freight carloadings during the week ended March 21, numbered 69,273 cars a 10.5% decline from the earlier year and 5.6% below the previous seven-day period. During the cumulative period carloadings declined 4.1% to 793,401 from the previous year. Piggyback loadings dropped 0.8% to 3,298 during the current period and 4.0% to 36,124 during the cumulative period.

Receipts from United States and Canadian rail connections dropped 10.3% to 25,696 during the seven-day period and 3.0% to 283,915 during the year to date. Commodities reflecting significant declines during the current period included: wheat, 3,135 (5,467 in the 1966 period); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 852 (2,023); lumber, timber and plywood, 3,262 (3,834). Pulpwood loadings increased to 3,760 cars compared to 3,539 in 1966.

3. Urban Transit Initial revenue passenger fares, excluding transfers, collected by urban transit systems numbered 89,790,537 in January, a 5.9% rise from the 84,798,640 reported in the corresponding month of 1966. Operating revenue during the month totalled \$14,961,034 against \$13,705,849 during the 1966 month.

4. Private and Public Investment In Canada, Outlook 1967 Capital expenditure plans for all sectors of the Canadian economy are expected to amount to \$15,103,000,000 during 1967. This total now anticipated moderately exceeds the \$14,897,000,000 spent last year. Estimates for this Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Trade and Commerce report released today were compiled from information reported in a survey carried out at the end of 1966 and in January 1967.

The 1967 programme represents a levelling off in the sharp upward trend of capital spending which prevailed in the preceding three years. However, outlays will be high, representing about one quarter of gross national expenditures. Spending for new construction is expected to total \$9,455,000,000 slightly above the \$9,346,000,000 spent last year. Plans for the purchase of new machinery and equipment will increase from \$5,551,000,000 last year to \$5,648,000,000 in 1967.

Business investment and expenditures for new housing in 1967 will be relatively unchanged. There are substantially smaller outlays planned by the manufacturing industries and certain segments of the service industries. In the latter case, the changes are related, in large part, to the completion of projects involving preparation for Canada's centennial year.

Expenditures for social capital facilities, exclusive of housing, are expected to increase further in 1967 by 7%. This reflects expanded plans for the building of new educational and hospital facilities. The report also provides information on capital spending intentions in the individual provinces and for the manufacturing industry in the major metropolitan areas. The trend of capital spending from last year to this is expected to vary considerably among the five major regions. Such changes range from increases of 3% in Ontario, 6% in the Atlantic Provinces and 7% in the Prairies to a decline of 5% and 3% in Quebec and British Columbia respectively.

- *5. Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks Manufacturing Current dollar capital expenditures in Canadian manufacturing soared from \$129,000,000 in 1926 to \$1,201,000,000 in 1960 while current dollar capital consumption allowances climbed from \$129,000,000 to \$810,000,000. In current dollars the gross stock of capital increased from \$3,584,000,000 in 1926 to \$21,342,000,000 in 1960 while net stock mounted from \$1,985,000,000 to \$13,216,000,000.

Postwar growth in the stock of capital in Canadian manufacturing when the effect of rising prices of capital goods is eliminated is of interest. From 1947 to 1960, in terms of constant 1949 prices, the gross and net stocks of capital increased from \$7,648,000,000 and \$4,172,000,000 to \$13,870,000,000 and \$8,596,000,000 respectively. Stock of capital in Canadian manufacturing grew more rapidly than output (in terms of indexes with 1949=100.0, output per unit of the net stock of capital fell from 105.4 in 1947 to 88.6 in 1960) while the labour force in manufacturing grew less rapidly than output (the index of output per person employed rose from 96.8 to 144.7).

Data on the stock of capital for 13 industries within Canadian manufacturing, detail on construction and machinery and equipment components and in terms of current, constant and original cost dollars comprise the first part of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' program of capital stock measurement. They are contained in the DBS publications 13-522, dealing with concepts and methods used and 13-523, which contains data so far produced. The study covers only the manufacturing sector in Canada during the 1926-1960 period. Estimates for later years and the results of the program of capital stock measurement for other sectors of the economy are now being prepared.

TABLE 1. Total Manufacturing and Major Groups,
Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital, Current Dollars

Year	Foods and Beverages	Tobacco, Rubber and Leather	Textile Products	Clothing	Wood Products	Paper Products	Printing Publishing and Allied Industries
millions of dollars							
1946	403	96	174	82	189	415	105
1947	497	116	212	97	223	506	120
1948	616	138	260	115	263	622	142
1949	705	148	294	126	286	708	163
1950	783	158	329	137	310	800	186
1951	897	179	363	154	355	945	214
1952	973	188	386	161	380	1,081	220
1953	1,048	202	406	168	402	1,178	237
1954	1,108	211	418	167	413	1,228	255
1955	1,194	226	434	168	437	1,313	279
1956	1,311	247	463	170	475	1,521	306
1957	1,428	269	487	169	508	1,783	334
1958	1,520	283	517	170	523	1,932	365
1959	1,623	293	527	169	540	2,004	388
1960	1,736	310	559	179	572	2,090	422

	Iron and Steel Products	Transportation Equipment	Non-ferrous Metal Products and Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	Non-metallic Mineral Products and Petroleum and Coal	Chemical Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Total Manufacturing
1946	359	250	486	223	189	37	3,008
1947	416	273	533	279	229	43	3,544
1948	488	297	596	363	283	51	4,234
1949	540	313	638	423	324	55	4,722
1950	591	340	689	480	361	60	5,222
1951	686	394	795	590	430	68	6,069
1952	790	443	878	683	524	73	6,782
1953	898	515	976	783	650	78	7,540
1954	960	578	1,028	870	701	79	8,016
1955	1,024	627	1,107	1,009	736	83	8,636
1956	1,153	690	1,244	1,207	836	92	9,714
1957	1,315	752	1,406	1,408	980	101	10,940
1958	1,429	796	1,521	1,566	1,082	108	11,812
1959	1,508	829	1,577	1,731	1,151	114	12,455
1960	1,645	872	1,629	1,868	1,211	125	13,216

Source: D.B.S. 13-522 Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks, Manufacturing, Canada, 1926-1960.

TABLE 2. Total Manufacturing and Major Groups,
Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital, Constant Dollars

Year	Foods and Beverages	Tobacco Rubber and Leather	Textile Products	Clothing	Wood Products	Paper Products	Printing Publishing and Allied Industries
millions of dollars							
1946	529	126	227	108	249	547	138
1947	584	137	250	114	262	595	142
1948	651	145	275	121	277	656	152
1949	705	148	294	126	286	708	163
1950	748	148	304	130	294	748	173
1951	785	149	316	132	307	800	184
1952	819	151	328	134	319	869	191
1953	852	157	334	136	328	923	194
1954	894	165	338	136	336	953	204
1955	941	171	341	134	347	993	215
1956	985	178	347	131	364	1,090	224
1957	1,028	186	356	129	378	1,220	237
1958	1,073	192	358	126	380	1,292	251
1959	1,119	194	354	124	387	1,306	265
1960	1,169	199	349	124	400	1,326	276

	Iron and Steel Products	Transportation Equipment	Non-ferrous Metal Products and Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	Non-metallic Mineral Products and Petroleum and Coal	Chemical Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Total Manufacturing
1946	471	329	637	302	250	48	3,962
1947	490	321	627	329	269	51	4,172
1948	518	315	629	382	298	53	4,470
1949	540	313	638	423	324	55	4,722
1950	552	318	645	449	338	56	4,904
1951	581	333	663	487	358	57	5,152
1952	647	362	708	547	422	59	5,555
1953	715	408	763	611	510	61	5,990
1954	756	454	805	679	550	62	6,331
1955	786	480	840	759	559	63	6,628
1956	838	501	897	859	604	66	7,084
1957	913	521	973	970	679	70	7,661
1958	965	538	1,029	1,061	737	73	8,075
1959	1,008	553	1,044	1,142	767	76	8,336
1960	1,069	566	1,048	1,199	791	80	8,596

Source: D.B.S. 13-522 Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks, Manufacturing, Canada, 1926-1960.

*6. Corporation profits
fourth quarter 1966

Seasonally adjusted corporation profits before taxes increased approximately 8% from a revised \$1,224,000,000 in the third quarter to

\$1,322,000,000 in the fourth quarter. At a seasonally adjusted rate of \$575,000,000, profits in manufacturing industries showed an increase of 9% from the third quarter. In the other industries, excluding mining, profits increased by 13%. Mining, Quarries and Oil wells decreased by 15%.

	Seasonally Adjusted				Not Seasonally Adjusted			
	1966				1966			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	millions of dollars							
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	151	157	142	120	133	164	148	125
Manufacturing Industries:								
Food and Beverage Industries	98	87	92	89	84	78	105	99
Rubber	9	8	9	8	3	12	8	11
Textile Industries	24	14	15	12	24	14	11	16
Wood Industries	43	33	25	27	28	35	40	25
Paper and Allied Industries	39	54	39	49	31	60	39	50
Printing, Publishing & Allied Ind..	24	21	24	26	23	26	22	24
Primary Metal Industries .....	)	)	)	)	57	55	50	26
Metal Fabricating Industries .....	)	)	)	)	29	41	41	52
Machinery Industries .....	) 199	) 193	) 148	) 179	48	48	34	48
Transportation Equipment Industries	)	)	)	)	80	103	-25	32
Electrical Products Industries	30	30	22	35	22	28	18	49
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Ind...	21	22	28	18	6	24	38	21
Petroleum & Coal Products Industries	37	45	39	43	36	41	40	47
Chemical & Chemical Products Ind....	65	58	58	50	50	74	64	43
Other manufacturing Industries ¹	30	28	28	39	25	26	25	49
TOTALS	618	593	527	575	546	665	510	592
Transportation .....	)	)	)	)	25	89	84	141
Storage .....	) 120	) 145	) 133	) 186	1	2	12	4
Communication .....	)	)	)	)	51	49	61	65
Electric Power, Gas & Water Utilities..	23	23	23	25	44	21	4	25
Wholesale Trade	116	102	95	106	88	115	96	120
Retail Trade	77	66	82	72	51	68	72	106
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	153	159	158	173	136	193	162	152
Service Industries	49	48	39	40	42	54	49	31
Other Non-Manufacturing ²	16	25	25	25	7	29	36	19
TOTALS, All Industries	1,323	1,318	1,224	1,322	1,124	1,449	1,234	1,380

1 Includes Tobacco, Leather and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

2 Includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction

7. Cheques Value of cheques cashed in 51 clearing centres in Canada totalled \$49,789,269,000 in January, 20.4% higher than \$41,350,752,000 reported during the same month of 1966. The five economic regions reported increases as follows: Quebec, 23.8%; Atlantic Provinces, 21.4%; Ontario, 19.6%; Prairie Provinces, 17.3%; British Columbia, 17.0%.

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

- *8. Imports and Exports Canadian commodity exports during February rose 19.5% to \$827,100,000 from \$692,300,000 in the 1966 month, while imports increased 14.8% to \$766,500,000 from \$667,700,000. This placed the February export balance at \$60,600,000 more than double last year's corresponding export balance of \$24,500,000. During the cumulative period exports climbed 24.0% to \$1,777,800,000 from \$1,434,200,000 and imports 20.8% to \$1,660,300,000 from \$1,374,400,000, placing the export balance for the two month period at \$117,500,000 against \$59,800,000 in 1966.

Exports to the United States increased by 27.4% to \$537,400,000 from \$421,900,000 and imports by 19.6% to \$572,000,000 from \$478,300,000 during the current period. The import balance during the month declined to \$34,600,000 from \$56,400,000. During the two-month period exports to the United States jumped 30.2% to \$1,090,900,000 from \$838,000,000 in February 1966 and imports rose 22.6% to \$1,231,500,000 from \$1,004,100,000, placing the import balance at \$140,500,000 a drop from 1966's \$166,200,000.

Sales to the United Kingdom at \$90,200,000 during February were 1.0% below the previous year total of \$91,100,000 and purchases down 20.8% to \$46,700,000 from \$59,000,000. This brought the export balance to \$43,500,000 for the 1967 month against \$32,200,000 last year. The two-month sales total of \$209,100,000 was 9.1% higher than 1966's \$191,600,000 while imports from the United Kingdom during this period were down 2.4% to \$100,600,000 from \$103,100,000. The resulting export balance of \$108,400,000 was higher than the previous year export balance of \$88,500,000.

Other commonwealth and preferential rate countries purchased goods valued at \$41,900,000 during the month, up 27.5% from the previous year total of \$32,900,000, while sales to Canada during the same period amounted to \$27,200,000 an 18.6% increase over 1966's corresponding value of \$22,900,000. During the January-February period these countries purchased goods valued at \$105,700,000, a 50.3% from the previous year total of \$70,300,000. Canadian imported merchandise valued at \$59,500,000, a 27.9% increase from the 1966 value of \$46,500,000. The February export balance at \$14,700,000 was higher than last year's \$10,000,000 as was the two-month export balance of \$46,300,000 when compared to last year's \$23,800,000.

Exports to other countries during February rose 7.7% to \$157,600,000 from \$146,400,000 while imports increased by 12.1% to \$120,600,000 from \$107,600,000. This placed the month's export balance at \$37,000,000 slightly below last year's \$38,800,000. During the cumulative period exports rose 11.3% to \$372,100,000 from \$334,300,000 and imports increased 21.8% to \$268,800,000 from \$220,700,000. This brought the export balance to \$103,300,000 a drop from the previous year export balance of \$113,600,000.

9. Commodity Exports Canadian commodity exports soared 12.9% in December to \$899,119,000 from \$796,655,000 and 18.5% during the January-December period to \$10,070,766,000 from \$8,525,078,000. Corresponding 1964 totals were \$714,035,000 during the month and \$8,094,219,000 during the year.

United States continued as the leading buyer of Canadian merchandise with other major buyers being United Kingdom, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Belgium and Luxembourg, Australia, Netherlands, Communist China, South Africa and Norway.

Merchandise purchased in greatest quantities included newsprint paper, wheat, passenger automobiles and chassis, iron ores and concentrates, crude petroleum, wood pulp and similar pulp, aluminum, including alloys, other motor vehicles, and motor vehicle parts, except engines.

Summary of Exports

	December		January-December	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	thousands of dollars			
By Country				
United States.....	447,639	546,687	4,840,456	6,027,722
United Kingdom.....	98,585	98,044	1,174,309	1,122,574
Japan.....	33,392	28,531	316,187	394,246
Federal Republic of Germany....	19,524	18,922	189,493	176,800
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	34,087	17,245	197,362	320,605
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	12,456	16,090	128,011	117,505
Australia.....	9,664	10,126	140,372	117,359
Netherlands.....	10,910	9,960	127,766	143,113
China, Communist.....	9,584	9,432	105,131	184,879
Republic of South Africa.....	5,557	8,824	76,226	74,393
By Commodity				
Newsprint paper.....	81,460	84,953	869,586	968,224
Wheat.....	80,932	81,837	840,175	1,061,024
Passenger automobiles and chassis	19,376	76,030	148,643	429,624
Wood pulp and similar pulp.....	44,924	40,566	493,501	520,068
Aluminum, including alloys.....	37,684	31,213	360,965	372,275
Other motor vehicles.....	11,301	31,000	34,530	173,257
Crude petroleum.....	24,633	29,693	279,956	321,681
Motor vehicle parts, except engines.....	17,476	28,671	128,444	252,858
Iron ores and concentrates.....	16,297	23,926	360,819	369,009
Lumber, softwood.....	36,166	22,753	457,967	439,569

P R I C E S

- *10. Industry Selling Price Indexes Industry selling price indexes (1956=100) in 40 manufacturing industries, were higher in February than in January, 17 less than the 57 increases recorded in the December 1966 - January 1967 period. Industry indexes which moved down numbered 15 in February, 15 less than the 30 decreases recorded in January. Of the 102 industry indexes, 47 were unchanged, 32 more than in the previous month when 15 remained the same.

The average of the 102 industry indexes in February was 113.5 up from the January average of 113.0. The median advanced to 114.1 from the January median of 113.9.

*11. General Wholesale Index The General Wholesale Index (1935-39=100) rose to 262.0 in February, up 0.5% from the January index of 260.7 and 1.1% above the February 1966 index of 259.2. Six of the eight major group indexes were higher while two declined.

The non-ferrous metals products group index advanced 1.7% in February to 236.4 from the January index of 232.5 on higher prices for copper and its products. A rise of 1.0% to 342.3 from 338.9 in the wood products group index reflected price increases for cedar, fir, and paper board. The chemical products group index moved up 0.6% to 215.2 from 214.0 in response to higher prices for soaps and detergents.

An advance of 0.6% to 197.0 from 195.8 in the non-metallic minerals products. Group index was attributable to price increases for sulphur, and petroleum products. The vegetable products group index rose 0.5% to 230.6 from 229.4 on price increases for sugar and its products, and tea, coffee and cocoa. An advance of 0.3% in the iron products group index to 268.1 from 267.3 reflected higher prices for rolling mill products, tin plate and galvanized sheets, and wire. Decreases of 0.2% or less occurred in two major group indexes in February, animal products to 294.5 from 295.1, and textile products to 250.1 from 250.4.

12. Farm Price Indexes The index of farm prices of agricultural products, estimated at 277.1 for January, was fractionally below the revised December estimate of 277.8. Cattle prices were up slightly and potato prices were higher, but these gains were offset by lower prices for poultry products.

*13. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	March 30/67	March 22/67	March 2/67
<u>Investors Price Index</u>				
Total index.....	114	174.1	171.0	171.5
Industrials.....	80	180.7	176.5	178.3
Utilities.....	20	168.4	166.4	164.3
Finance(1).....	14	149.2	149.7	147.3
Banks.....	6	147.7	148.3	143.4
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total index.....	24	98.4	98.3	101.8
Golds.....	13	116.0	117.4	120.3
Base metals.....	11	88.8	87.9	91.7
<u>Supplementary index</u>				
Uraniums.....	6	208.5	209.6	193.9
Primary oils and gas.....	6	166.9	156.5	158.1

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

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

14. Egg Production Egg production during February totalled 34,200,000 dozen, 3.7% higher than the 33,000,000 dozen produced in February 1966. The estimated number of layers at 26,300,000 was 2.3% above the previous year total and the rate of lay, at 1,572 eggs per 100 layers, up 1.5%.

Market egg sales during the month, at 29,500,000 dozen were up 3.9% over the February 1966 total. The average price of eggs to producers was 35.1 cents per dozen in February and 38.6 cents per dozen in January. Corresponding 1966 prices were 37.8 and 36.6 cents respectively.

15. Farm Cash Receipts, 1966 Cash receipts received by farmers from farming operations, excluding Newfoundland, amounted to \$4,241,100,000 in 1966, 11.4% above the record high of \$3,805,500,000 realized in 1965, according to preliminary estimates. These estimates include: cash receipts from the sale of farm products; Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops; net cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada; deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board; and, supplementary payments to dairy producers. No deductions are made for cost of production of commodities sold.

Returns from nearly all the items contributing to farmers' cash receipts were up in 1966, but the most significant increases were recorded for wheat and cattle. Offsetting these gains to some extent were reduced cash receipts from the sale of potatoes and smaller Canadian Wheat Board payments.

In addition to the above income, farmers also received supplementary assistance payments amounting to \$41,300,000 in 1966 as against \$12,800,000 in 1965. These payments include only those made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and other government assistance to farmers who suffered losses as a result of adverse weather conditions. When added together, farm cash receipts from farming operations and supplementary payments totalled \$4,282,500,000, 12.2% above the previous record of \$3,818,300,000 set in 1965. The regular annual estimates of farm cash receipts for 1966, based on more complete data and including details by commodities will be released the latter part of April.

Provincial farm cash receipts (excluding supplementary payments) are as follows in thousands of dollars for 1966, with comparable 1965 data in brackets.

Prince Edward Island	36,376	(40,629)
Nova Scotia	55,497	(51,487)
New Brunswick	53,662	(60,397)
Quebec	589,079	(509,231)
Ontario	1,240,503	(1,103,600)
Manitoba	373,697	(340,488)
Saskatchewan	946,017	(880,703)
Alberta	755,925	(653,364)
British Columbia	190,381	(165,620)

16. Hogs Hogs on farms in Canada, excluding Newfoundland at March 1 numbered an estimated 5,551,000, up 13% from the corresponding 1966 estimate of 4,918,000 and 10% higher than the five year average (1962-1966 inclusive) of 5,056,400. Estimates were higher for all provinces. In Eastern Canada hog numbers were 9% higher than a year earlier and in western Canada, 19% higher.

Sows farrowed in winter quarters (December, January, February) are estimated at 295,300, up 17% from the 253,200 that farrowed in the same quarter of 1966. Sows expected to farrow in the spring quarter (March, April, May) are estimated at 353,500 up 18% from 300,600 that farrowed in the 1966 quarter. If these expectations materialize, sows to farrow in the December 1, 1966 to May 31, 1967 period, could number 648,800, up 17% from the 551,800 farrowings in the corresponding six months of 1966 and 23% above the five year (1962-1966 inclusive) average of 528,700. This estimate is slightly higher than the December forecast of 641,700.

*17. Fish Freezings and Stocks

	February Freezings		February 28 Stocks	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
	thousand pounds			
Halibut Pacific				
dressed.....	-	(2)	3,939	5,936
fillets.....	25	(2)	45	56
steaks.....	(2)	(2)	47	70
Salmon Pacific.....	62	278	4,872	4,976
Filletts				
Atlantic Cod.....	2,116	1,126	1,395	3,593
Haddock.....	803	1,274	723	2,439
Ocean Perch.....	1,104	549	1,393	4,734
Soles(1).....	677	1,843	1,004	3,768
Blocks and slabs.....	5,148	3,263	6,717	9,455
Fish Sticks.....	(2)	518	562	377
Portions.....	(2)	475	524	475
Scallops.....	(2)	(2)	1,401	861
Other frozen fish & Shellfish.....	3,987	2,565	12,367	16,999
Total frozen fresh.....	13,922	11,891	34,989	53,739
Total smoked.....	838	701	1,239	1,161
Total bait and animal feed.....	2,860	3,453	15,943	14,964
Total.....	17,620	16,045	52,171	69,864

- (1) Including all small flatfish
- (2) Confidential figures, included with "Other".

G O V E R N M E N T E M P L O Y M E N T

*18. Federal Government Employment September 1966 civilian employment and payrolls for the Public Service of Canada decreased from August 1966, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Federal Government Employment".

There was a 1.2% decrease to 372,000 employees in September, with payroll of \$169,700,000, 3.8% less than for August. Payrolls for the first nine months of 1966 amounted to \$1,498,000,000, up 11.1% from the same period of 1965. Aggregate payroll for the period April 1 to September 30, 1966 was \$1,020,000,000 an increase of 11.4% over the equivalent period of 1965.

There were 146,100 persons employed by agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies at the end of September. This was 2.1% less than in August. The monthly payroll was \$69,200,000, up 1.4% from August 1966. Cumulative payroll for January 1 to September 30 was \$618,600,000, compared to \$583,000,000 for the same nine months of 1965.

Staff strength of departments and departmental corporations totalled 225,900 at the end of September, down slightly from August but 7.0% above September 1965. Gross payrolls were down 7.0% from August to \$100,600,000 for September. (The August payroll included \$10,800,000 in retroactive and overtime payments.)

Cumulative payrolls, January 1 to September 30, 1966 totalled \$879,000,000 an increase of 14.7% over the same period of 1965. The April to September payroll was \$598,400,000, 13.9% above that period of 1965.

19.

GARMENT SHIPMENTS

Shipments of Selected Items, Quarter Ended December 31,
1966

		Men's and youths'	Boys'
Suits, all types (except uniforms)	No.	461,301	48,559
Overcoats	"	147,281	24,280
Topcoats	"	39,927	560
Raincoats	"	165,861	20,265
Pants and slacks	"	1,324,130	564,470
Pants, work	doz.	116,178	61,888
Shirts, work	"	50,259	367
Short coats	"	307,087	56,384
Shirts, dress or business	"	220,043	13,980
Shirts, sport	"	181,484	35,251
Shorts	"	6,054	6,539
Underwear	"	31,014	1,052
Pyjamas	"	38,944	11,314
		Women's and misses'	Children's
Coats, regular models	No.	495,902	213,862
Short coats	"	317,600	319,092
Raincoats	"	119,322	29,991
Suits	"	224,172	72,633
Dresses	"	2,410,382	646,060
Housedresses	"	192,143	(1)
Skirts	"	881,074	184,384
Slacks (including slims and stretch pants)	"	1,305,131	948,479
Jeans	"	108,678	139,196
Blouses	doz.	191,360	68,464
Slips and half slips	"	157,070	17,355
Shorts	"	40,639	80,499
Pyjamas	"	83,891	77,432
Nightgowns	"	97,355	13,586

(1) Confidential.

20. Soft Drinks February production of soft drinks at 15,738,896 gallons was below the corresponding 1966 total of 16,357,410 gallons, while during the cumulative period production at 32,205,872 gallons was higher than the 1966 two-month total of 28,218,319 gallons.

*21. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, January 31, 1967

	1966 Total Shipments	1967 Monthly Shipments		
		Domestic	Export	Total
net tons of 2,000 pounds				
Semi-finished shapes.....	45,827	11,187	1,851	13,038
Rails.....	22,940	23,350	133	23,483
Wire rods.....	35,347	34,442	864	35,306
Structural shapes:				
Heavy, including piling.....	40,964	18,452	563	19,015
Bar-sized shapes.....	9,551	9,397	544	9,941
Concrete reinforcing bars.....	32,149	26,431	1,902	28,333
Other hot rolled bars:				
Flats.....	7,298	7,450	{4,592} (1)	7,450
Other.....	45,694	35,906		40,498
Tie plates and track material..	1,805	3,471	3	3,474
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes).....	72,586	51,651	3,113	54,764
Hot rolled sheets.....	81,078	57,509	4,756	62,265
Hot rolled strip.....	22,901	14,525	84	14,609
Cold finished bars.....	6,541	7,190	15	7,205
Cold reduced sheets and strip, tin mill, black plate and tin plate.....	128,689	103,956	18,978(2)	122,934
Galvanized sheets.....	42,738	33,975	4,725	38,700
Totals.....	596,108	438,892	42,123	481,015

(1) Separate breakdown not available.

(2) Includes 3,365 tons exported for conversion and return.

*22. Pulpwood and Wood Residue Production of pulpwood in January reached 1,231,181 cunits, an increase of 40% over last year's corresponding total of 878,346, according to advance data that will be contained in the January issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics". The amount consumed during the month was 1,238,342 cunits (7% above last year's 1,153,010 cunits), while the closing inventory totalled 10,681,526 cunits (up 2% from 10,500,658). Receipts of wood residue rose 21% to 379,652 cunits from 312,834.

23. Steel Warehousing January sales by firms accounting for 90% of the steel warehousing business were as follows: concrete reinforcing bars, 4,655 tons (5,045 in 1966); other hot rolled bars, 11,763 tons (10,001); plates, 18,441 tons (17,047); sheet and strip, 19,820 tons (20,095); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 7,521 tons (7,836); heavy structural beams, 11,212 tons (10,093); bar size structural shapes, 5,256 tons (5,144); other structural shapes, 8,622 tons (7,699).

*24. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ending April 1 totalled 192,777 tons, an 0.7% decrease from the preceding week's total of 194,225 tons. Output during the comparable week of 1966 totalled 195,648 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 201 in the current week, 202 a week earlier and 204 one year ago. The preceding week's total of 194,225 tons and the index for the earlier week of 202 have been revised.

25. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles during January totalled 121,386 roof squares, a sharp increase over the January 1966 total of 99,134 roof squares. Roll roofings and roll type siding shipments during the month were as follows: smooth surfaced rolls, 25,746 roof squares (26,935 in 1966); mineral surfaced rolls, 11,572 roof squares (8,141); roof type sidings, 465 (472).
- *26. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in January totalled 3,771,650 pairs, 1.0% higher than the January 1966 total of 3,733,445 pairs. Production of children's, little gent's, babies' and infants shoes totalled 397,858 pairs during January (452,697); women's growing girls and misses', 2,191,998 pairs (2,086,982); men's, boy's and youths', 1,181,794 pairs (1,193,766).
27. Salt Shipments of dry salt and salt content of brine during January at 487,736 tons were 15.4% higher than the previous year total of 422,454 tons. Producers' stocks at the end of January totalled 219,997 tons up from the 1966 January total of 196,041.

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

28. Motor Vehicle Sales New motor vehicle sales during January totalled 54,807 units, down 5.9% from the corresponding 1966 total of 58,228. Of this amount 45,342 units were passenger vehicles (47,767 in 1966) and 9,465, commercial vehicles, (10,461 in 1966). Total retail value at \$194,745,000 was 0.8% below 1966's corresponding value of \$196,285,000. Passenger vehicles at \$153,658,000 were 2.6% below the January 1966 value of \$157,782,000 while commercial vehicles, valued at \$41,087,000 were 6.7% higher than January 1966's value of \$38,503,000.
29. Department Store Sales December department store sales at \$288,200,000 were 7.4% higher than the corresponding 1965 total of \$268,329,000. Percentage increases ranging from 1.1% in girls and infants' wear to 21.6% in millinery were reported in 27 of 29 specified business areas. Decreases of 12.4% and 24.2% were shown in furs and aprons, housedresses and uniform categories respectively.
30. Department Store Sales Department store sales for the week ending March 18 last year. Increases were as follows: Quebec 11.0%; Manitoba, 5.7%; Saskatchewan, 1.9%; Alberta, 2.5%; British Columbia, 10.4%. Declines of 4.8% and 7.6% were reported in the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario respectively.

T O B A C C O

- *31. Tobacco Collections Canadian excise tax collections in February were as follows: cigars: domestic, \$380,000, importations, \$10,000; cigarettes, domestic, \$22,562,000, importations, \$68,000; manufactured tobacco, domestic, \$1,354,000, importations, \$71,000. The unit of measure as reported in the March 28, 1967 issue of the Daily Bulletin was incorrect.

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 in 1966
- 2. Carloadings, March 21, 1967 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- 3. Urban Transit, January 1967, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 4. Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1967, (61-205), 50¢
- *5. Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks Manufacturing 1926-1960 -- Released
February 9, 1967
 - Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks Manufacturing, Methodology, 1926-1960, (13-522), \$2.50
 - Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks Manufacturing, 1926-1960, (13-523), \$5.50
- *6. Corporation Profits, Fourth Quarter 1966
- 7. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, January 1967, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *8. Imports and Exports, February 1967
- 9. Trade of Canada: Summary of Exports, December 1966, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *10. Industry Selling Price Indexes, February 1967
- *11. General Wholesale Price Index, February 1967
- 12. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, January 1967, (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *13. Weekly Security Price Indexes, March 30, 1967
- 14. Production of Eggs, February 1967, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 15. Farm Cash Receipts, 1966, (21-201), 25¢
- 16. Report on Livestock Surveys: Hogs, March 1, 1967, (23-005), \$1.00 a year
- *17. Fish Freezings and Stocks, February 1967
- *18. Federal Government Employment, September 1966
- *19. Garment Shipments, Quarter Ended December 31, 1966
- 20. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January and February 1967, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *21. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, January 31, 1967
- *22. Pulpwood and Wood Residue, January 1967
- 23. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, January 1967, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
- *24. Steel Ingots, April 1, 1967
- 25. Asphalt Roofing, January 1967, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *26. Leather Footwear, January 1967
- 27. Salt, January 1967, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
- 28. New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1967, (63-007), 20¢/\$2.00
- 29. Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1966, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 30. Department Store Sales by Regions, March 18, 1967, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- *31. Tobacco Collections, February 1967
 - Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1966, (67-001), 50¢/\$2.00
 - Service Bulletin, Food and Beverage Processing, March 29, 1967, (IND-SB-1-49), \$5.00 a year.
 - A review of Conferences on Municipal Finance Statistics, 1937-1958, 1966, (68-505), \$2.00
 - Electric Power Statistics, January 1967, (57-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Summary of Canal Statistics, November 1966, (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, November 1966, (72-008), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, March 8, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
 - Shipping Statistics, December 1966, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Provincial Government Employment, October-December 1966, (72-007), 50¢/\$2.00
 - Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January, February, March 1966, (26-006), 20¢/\$2.00

- Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries,
December 1966, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Biscuits and Confectionary, Quarter Ended December 31, 1966, (32-016), 25¢/\$1.00
- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, January 1967, (24-002),
30¢/\$3.00
- Moving and Storage Household Goods, 1965, (53-221), 50¢
- Training Schools, 1965, (85-208), 50¢
- Exports by Commodities, December 1966, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Estimates of Labour Income, November 1966, (72-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, November 1966, (72-003), 30¢/\$3.00

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