



Vol. 35 no. 36

Sept. 8, 1967



External Trade: Canadian commodity exports, plus re-exports rose 12.6% in July to \$961,100,000 from \$853,700,000 in the same month last year, bringing the January-July total to \$6,584,400,000, a 16.2% increase over 1966's seven-month value of \$5,668,700,000. (Page 2)

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Industrial Production: The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949 = 100) advanced 0.3% in June, rising to 281.1 from the revised May level of 280.2. The latest movement continued the pattern of small monthly changes of no apparent trend that has been occurring since last October and left the index only slightly higher than in November 1966. (Page 2)

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Hospital: Total revenue fund expenditure of all operating public hospitals in Canada in 1965 reached \$1,342,500,000, an increase of 12.4% over 1964. Total revenue fund income of operating public hospitals in Canada in 1965 was \$1,064,100,000, an increase of 12.5% over 1964. (Page 3)

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Census: Canada's single population 15 years of age and over increased by 18% in the 1961-1966 period as compared with gains of less than 8% in 1956-1961 and 5% in 1951-1956. The marked 1961-1966 increase in the single adult population is mainly the result of a substantially larger number of persons in the young adult ages who were born in the high birth rate post-war period. (Page 4)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot production during the week ending September 2 totalled 169,449 tons, a 10.3% decrease from the preceding week's total of 188,933 tons. (Page 5)

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Prices: The general wholesale index (1935-39=100) moved up slightly in July to 263.7 from the June index of 263.6 and was 1.5% higher than the July 1966 index of 259.8. In 28 manufacturing industries, industry selling price index (1956=100) were higher in July than in June, 2 less than the 30 increases recorded in the May-June period. (Page 5)

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Pension Plans: Selected data, compiled from the 1965 survey of pension plans, showing funding instruments, types of vesting and types of plans are set out on pages six to eight. (Page 5)

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Labour: Average weekly wages in manufacturing increased slightly from May to \$97.09 in June. The June unadjusted composite index of employment (1961=100) increased to 125.0 from 122.3 in May and was 0.6% higher than in June of last year. (Page 9)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight cars loaded in Canada totalled 73,593 during the seven days ended August 21, down 18.5% from a year earlier, bringing the January 1-August 21 loadings to 2,427,387 cars, down 6.2% from a year earlier. (Page 10)

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*1. Commodity Exports Canadian commodity exports, plus re-exports rose 12.6% in July to \$961,100,000 from \$853,700,000 in the same month last year, bringing the January-July total to \$6,584,400,000, a 16.2% increase over 1966's seven-month value of \$5,668,700,000.

Exports to the United States, at \$597,000,000 in July, were higher by 19.1% than last year's \$501,200,000 for the same month, and at \$4,118,400,000 in the January-July period, were up 19.3% from the year-earlier value of \$3,451,900,000. Shipments to the United Kingdom in July were worth \$91,100,000, a small decrease of 0.7% from last year's \$91,700,000, while seven-month exports were up 5.8% to \$684,200,000 versus \$646,800,000.

Other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries purchases from Canada rose 17.9% in July to \$57,400,000 versus \$48,700,000, and 48.6% in the cumulative period to \$414,700,000 versus \$279,100,000. Exports to other countries, up 1.7% in July to \$215,600,000 from \$212,100,000, rose 5.9% in the seven months to \$1,367,100,000 from \$1,290,900,000.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

*2. June Index of Industrial Production The seasonally adjusted Index of Industrial Production (1949=100) advanced 0.3% in June, rising to 281.1 from the revised May level of 280.2. The latest movement continued the pattern of small monthly changes of no apparent trend that has been occurring since last October and left the Index only slightly higher than in November 1966. Returning to the June movements, both mining and manufacturing contributed to the increase, advancing by 1.8% and 0.3% respectively, while electric power and gas utilities fell by 1.6%. Within manufacturing, (+0.3%), the gain was confined to non-durables, which advanced by 0.9%, as durables fell by 0.4%.

In non-durables manufacturing nine of the 11 major components rose by amounts ranging from marginal in textiles to 9% in rubber. The major contributors to the gain were, in order of contribution, printing, publishing and allied industries (+5%), rubber products (+9%), products of petroleum and coal (+4%), and foods and beverages (+1%). Within foods and beverages all of the gain occurred in the foods component (+3%) as beverages fell by 4%.

In durables, 4 of 6 major groups fell. Decreases ranging from 1% in non-metallic products to nearly 3% in electrical apparatus and supplies were only partially offset by advances of nearly 2% in wood products and nearly 4% in transportation equipment. The major factors in the durables decline (-0.4%) were the drops of nearly 2% in iron and steel products and the previously mentioned decline in electrical apparatus and supplies. To some extent these were directly or indirectly attributable to labour disputes. In transportation equipment all of the components with the exception of railway rolling stock shared in the gain; the major contribution being made by motor vehicles, (+5%). Primary iron and steel declined by 3.2%.

In mining (+1.8%) gains of more than 5% in fuels and more than 3% in non-metals were only partially offset by a near 2% decline in metals. In fuels the major factor in the gain was the near 6% advance in petroleum, although natural gas and coal also advanced by nearly 1% each. In non-metals both components shared in the gain with the major contribution being made by asbestos. In metals mining (-2%) drops of nearly 2% in lead, more than 3% in iron ore, and nearly 10% in zinc were only partially offset by gains ranging from fractional to nearly 5% in the remaining components. In electric power and gas utilities (-1.6%) both components shared in the decline.

With 1967 now half over, the following changes are shown; in column 1 for the second quarter of 1967 from the first and in column 2 for the first 6 months of 1967 over the first 6 months of 1966.

	<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	
	<u>Percentage Changes</u>	
	IQ '67 - IIQ '67	1st 6 Months 66- 1st 6 Months 67-
<u>Index of Industrial Production</u>	+1.0	+2.3
Mining	+2.9	+4.8
Manufacturing	+0.5	+0.9
Non-durable	+0.8	+1.7
Durable	+0.1	-0.1
Electric Power and Gas Utilities	+2.6	+10.8

HOSPITAL

3. Hospital Expenditures Total revenue fund expenditure of all operating public hospitals in Canada in 1965 reached \$1,342.5 million, an increase of 12.4% over 1964. General and allied special hospitals represented \$1,113.2 million (+12.7%), mental hospitals \$203 million (+13.0%) and tuberculosis sanatoria \$26.3 million (-0.6%).

Cost per patient-day of care for all public hospitals in 1965 was \$22.16, higher by 12.5% than in 1964. Variation in rates among the provinces ranged from \$24.43 in Prince Edward Island to \$36.82 in Quebec. In public general hospitals, per diem cost was \$34.05 (+9.8%) and cost per rated bed was \$10,124 (+10.3%). Average expenditure per adult and child separation from public general hospitals advanced by 10.8% to \$350.

Salaries and wages accounted for most of the expenditures of public hospitals in 1965, climbing to 65.1% of the total (+0.6%). Other components were drugs 3.8%, medical and surgical supplies 3.1% and other supplies and expenses of 28.0%. Hospitals with medical or nursing schools had a significantly higher per diem cost (\$36.84) than in non-teaching hospitals (\$24.24).

4. Hospital Revenues Total revenue fund income of operating public hospitals in Canada in 1965 was \$1,064.1 million, an increase of 12.5% over 1964. General hospitals represented \$973 million (+12.1%), with 88.5% being derived from net earnings for services to in-patients, 5.4% from out-patients and 1.6% from grants.

Income per patient-day in public general hospitals increased by 9.7% to \$32.57. Provincial hospital insurance plans represented 94.2% of the gross earnings from general services to in-patients of general hospitals, up by 0.4%. Workmen's Compensation Boards contributed 1.9% (same in 1964). Preferred accommodation (private or semi-private) accounted for the majority (98.0%) of gross earnings from additional services to in-patients (services rendered in addition to those provided at the basic standard ward rate).

Income per rated bed in public general hospitals advanced by 10.2% over 1964 to \$9,685, and ranged from \$6,072 in hospitals with 10-24 beds to \$12,101 in hospitals of 1,000 or more beds.

5. Population by Marital Status Canada's single population 15 years of age and over increased by 18% in the 1961-1966 period as compared with gains of less than 8% in 1956-1961 and 5% in 1951-1956, according to a 1966 Census advance report released today. In addition to providing a marital status distribution by sex for Canada and the provinces, this report also includes data for counties, urban centres of 10,000 and over and census metropolitan areas.

The marked 1961-66 increase in the single adult population is mainly the result of a substantially larger number of persons in the young adult ages who were born in the high birth rate post-war period. In contrast, the married population increased by 8.7% between 1961 and 1966 as compared with a gain of 12.3% in the previous 1956-61 period. The combined widowed and divorced population increased by 12.5% in 1961-66 as compared with 11.1% between 1956 and 1961.

Provincially, the Northwest Territories and Quebec with 33.8% and 33.1%, respectively, had the largest proportion of their adult population in the single category while British Columbia with 24.6% had the smallest. Ontario, with 67.6% showed the largest percentage of its population 15 years of age and over to be married, while Prince Edward Island showed the smallest at 60.5%. British Columbia with 8.4% had proportionally more widowed and divorced persons than other provinces while the smallest proportions were recorded in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, each with 4.9% and in Quebec with 5.8%.

The following summary provides a numerical and percentage distribution of the population 15 years of age and over by marital status for the past three censuses and a percentage increase for the 1961-66 period.

	Numerical Distribution			Percentage Distribution			Percentage Increase
	1966	1961	1956	1966	1961	1956	1961-66
Population 15+over	13,423,123	12,046,325	10,855,581	100	100	100	11.4
Single 15+over	3,764,833	3,191,206	2,960,929	28.0	26.5	27.3	18.0
Married	8,723,217	8,024,304	7,146,673	65.0	66.6	65.8	8.7
Widowed	870,297	778,223	711,211	6.5	6.5	6.6	11.8
Divorced	64,776	52,592	36,768	.5	.4	.3	23.2

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

*6. Shipments of Plastic Pipe, etc., by all Industries

	Quantity		Value	
	'000 pounds	'000 pounds	\$'000	\$'000
	1965 ^r	1966(1)	1965 ^r	1966(1)
Pipes, tubes, rigid and semi-rigid tubing (excluding hose):				
Polyethylene.....	10,605	10,705	4,090	3,830
Vinyl-P.V.C.....	5,954	8,560	1,868	2,603
-Other types.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
A.B.S.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Polystyrene.....	1,029	1,685	335	624
Polyester.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other resins.....	673	850	747	818
Total shipments.....	18,261	21,800	7,040	7,875

(1) Preliminary, subject to revision.

(2) Confidential, included with "Other resins".

(3) Publishable, but combined with "Other resins" to maintain confidentiality.

r Revised figures.

7. Steel Warehousing January-June sales by firms considered to account for approximately 90% of the steel warehousing business were as follows: concrete reinforcing bars, 21,220 tons (25,382 in the same period last year); other hot rolled bars, 64,308 (48,954); plates, 79,187 (75,258); sheet and strip, 69,360 (83,660); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 28,357 (34,346); heavy structural beams, 46,851 (46,479); bar size structural shapes, 28,775 (24,219); and other structural shapes, 39,225 (38,909).
- *8. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production during the week ending September 2 totalled 169,449 tons, a 10.3% decrease from the preceding week's total of 188,933 tons. Output during the comparable week of 1966 was 188,163 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 176 during the current week, 197 a week earlier and 196 one year ago.

P R I C E S

- *9. General Wholesale Index The General Wholesale Index (1935-39=100) moved up slightly in July to 263.7 from the June index of 263.6, and was 1.5% higher than the July 1966 index of 259.8. Four of the eight major group indexes increased while four declined.

The Iron Products Group index advanced 1.0% in July to 275.2 from the June index of 272.5 on higher prices for castings and forgings. The Wood Products Group index rose 0.9% to 346.9 from 343.9, reflecting price increases for newsprint, paper board and cedar shingles. An advance of 0.5% to 211.8 from 210.8 occurred in the Chemical Products Group index in response to increases for soaps and detergents. The Non-metallic Minerals Products Group index rose 0.4% to 199.3 from 198.6 on higher prices for crude asbestos, pottery, and sulphur.

The Animal Products Group index moved down 0.8% in July to 292.7 from the June index of 295.1 on lower prices for livestock, fresh and cured meats, eggs, animal oils and fats, and hides and skins. A decrease of 0.7% in the Vegetable Products Group index to 230.8 from 232.4 was due to lower prices for sugar and its products, grains, and livestock and poultry feeds. Minor decreases occurred in the following major group indexes: Textile Products to 252.8 from 253.1 and Non-ferrous Metals to 235.7 from 236.0.

Industry Selling Price Indexes In 28 manufacturing industries, Industry Selling Price Indexes (1956=100) were higher in July than in June, 2 less than the 30 increases recorded in the May-June period. Industry indexes which moved down numbered 17 in July, 4 less than in the previous month when 21 declined. Of the 102 industries 57 were unchanged in July, an increase of 6 from June when 51 remained the same. The average level of the 102 industry indexes in July was 115.0, up slightly from the June average of 114.8. The median also advanced to 114.9 from the June median of 114.7.

P E N S I O N P L A N S

- *10. Survey of Pension Plan Coverage, 1965 Selected data, compiled from the 1965 survey of pension plans, showing funding instruments, types of vesting and types of plans are set out in the tables below. Final detailed tabulations will be available shortly in a regular Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication. This is the second release of advance information on non-financial aspects of pension plans. The first release was published in the Daily Bulletin for June 30, 1967.

Table 1 - Funding Instruments of Pension Plans Showing Membership by Sex - 1965

Funding Instrument	Plans		Members					
	Number	Percentage	Males		Females		Total	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Insurance Company	9,738	71.3	293,522	16.4	67,004	12.1	360,526	15.4
Government Annuities	395	2.9	4,847	0.3	828	0.1	5,675	0.2
Trusted	3,001	22.0	1,048,920	58.6	369,381	66.6	1,418,301	60.5
Insurance Company and Gov. Annuities	258	1.9	34,597	1.9	8,062	1.5	42,659	1.8
Insurance Company and Trusted	177	1.3	29,575	1.6	6,220	1.1	35,795	1.5
Insurance Company, Gov. Annuities and Trusted	20	0.1	21,240	1.2	3,446	0.6	24,686	1.1
Trusted and Gov. Annuities	35	0.2	14,745	0.8	6,222	1.1	20,967	0.9
Other	36	0.3	343,155	19.2	93,884	16.9	437,039	18.6
Total	13,660	100.0	1,790,601	100.0	555,047	100.0	2,345,648	100.0

PENSION PLANS (continued)

Table 2 - Pension Plans by Type of Benefit Showing Membership by Sex - 1965

Type of Benefit	Plans		Members					
	Number	Percentage	Male		Female		Total	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1. Unit Benefit								
(a) Final earnings	44	0.3	16,368	0.9	7,066	1.3	23,434	1.0
(b) Final average earnings								
<u>Number of years</u>								
under 5	18	0.2	5,620	0.3	1,904	0.4	7,524	0.3
5	126	0.9	44,256	2.5	23,850	4.3	68,106	2.9
6-9	6	-	659	-	35	-	694	-
10	135	1.0	113,184	6.3	71,479	12.9	184,663	7.9
11 and over	3	-	590	-	223	-	813	-
	<u>288</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>164,309</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>97,491</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>261,800</u>	<u>11.1</u>
(c) Average best earnings								
<u>Number of years</u>								
under 5	10	0.1	62,798	3.5	20,662	3.7	83,460	3.6
5	152	1.1	287,050	16.0	127,435	23.0	414,485	17.7
6-9	46	0.3	273,887	15.4	66,031	11.8	339,918	14.5
10	30	0.2	16,802	0.9	5,106	9.9	21,908	0.9
11 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>238</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>640,537</u>	<u>35.8</u>	<u>219,234</u>	<u>39.4</u>	<u>859,771</u>	<u>36.7</u>
(d) Career average	3,958	29.0	508,754	28.4	158,470	28.6	667,224	28.5
(e) Level percentage of earnings	84	0.6	901	0.1	133	-	1,034	-
2. Money purchase	7,758	56.8	117,651	6.6	35,087	6.3	152,738	6.5
3. Profit sharing (money purchase)	351	2.6	22,000	1.2	6,253	1.1	28,253	1.2
4. Flat benefit	689	5.0	300,394	16.8	27,538	5.0	327,932	14.0
5. Composite	227	1.7	19,489	1.1	3,696	0.7	23,185	1.0
6. Other	25	0.2	198	-	79	-	277	-
Total	<u>13,660</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,790,601</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>555,047</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,345,648</u>	<u>100.0</u>

PENSION PLANS (continued)

Table 3 - Types of Vesting Showing Plans and Membership - 1965

Type of Vesting	Plans		Members					
	Number	Percentage	Male		Female		Total	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Immediate and full	4,675	34.2	144,785	8.1	22,126	4.0	166,911	7.1
Contingent on years of service	4,712	34.5	853,584	47.7	235,630	42.5	1,089,214	46.4
Contingent on years of participation	2,619	19.2	160,357	9.0	19,148	3.4	179,505	7.7
Contingent on age	38	0.3	9,125	0.5	2,813	0.5	11,938	0.5
Contingent on service and age	931	6.8	233,112	13.0	83,067	15.0	316,179	13.5
Contingent on participation and age	103	0.8	21,790	1.2	7,395	1.3	29,185	1.3
No vesting	453	3.3	336,548	18.8	180,062	32.4	516,610	22.0
Other	129	0.9	31,300	1.7	4,806	0.9	36,106	1.5
Total	13,660	100.0	1,790,601	100.0	555,047	100.0	2,345,648	100.0

PENSION PLANS (concluded)

*11. Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing increased slightly from May to \$97.09 in June, according to data that will shortly be published in the monthly D.B.S. report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". This was the result of a 0.3 hour increase in average weekly hours and a 1 cent increase in average hourly earnings. Compared with June 1966, average weekly hours were 0.1 hours lower and average hourly earnings were 16 cents higher.

In construction, average weekly wages increased from \$128.67 in May to \$130.40 in June, as a 4-cent decline in average hourly earnings was more than offset by a 1.1 hour increase in average weekly hours. In the engineering component, average hourly earnings were 2 cents lower and average weekly hours 2.7 hours higher; in the building component, average hourly earnings were 3 cents lower and average weekly hours 0.1 hours higher than in May.

	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	June 1967	May 1967	June 1966	June 1967	May 1967	June 1966	June 1967	May 1967	June 1966
	No			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	40.6	40.3	40.7	2.39	2.38	2.23	97.09	96.06	90.82
Durables	41.1	40.8	41.0	2.57	2.56	2.41	105.63	104.23	98.67
Non-durables	40.1	39.8	40.3	2.21	2.21	2.05	88.70	87.86	82.85
Mining	42.4	42.0	42.0	2.83	2.82	2.58	119.77	118.29	108.51
Construction	42.3	41.2	42.8	3.09	3.13	2.73	130.40	128.67	116.90
Building	39.8	39.7	39.9	3.16	3.19	2.80	125.51	126.71	111.56
Engineering	46.9	44.2	47.9	2.98	3.00	2.63	139.51	132.62	126.06

The index number (1961 = 100) of average hourly earnings in electrical industrial equipment in June was 120.5.

*12. Advance Statement On Employment And Average Weekly Wages And Salaries The June unadjusted composite index of employment (1961 = 100) increased to 125.0 from 122.3 in May and was 0.6% higher than in June of last year. Seasonally-adjusted, the index at 121.7 was 0.7% lower than last month.

Seasonally-adjusted employment indexes. Among the industry divisions, increases were recorded in transportation, communication and other utilities and finance, insurance and real estate. All other industry divisions showed decreases except service, where there was no change. All regions showed declines except the Prairie Region, where a 0.2% increase was recorded. The largest decrease was in the Atlantic Region (1.2%).

Average weekly wages and salaries. At the composite level, average weekly wages and salaries at \$102.98 were slightly higher than in May and \$7.00 higher than in June of last year. All industry divisions showed small increases over May except forestry, where a decrease was recorded. All regions showed slight increases, the largest change being \$1.69 in the Prairie Region.

- *13. Shipping Statistics: Cargo handled in international seaborne shipping at Canadian ports during May 1967 increased by 15.2% to 16,016,932 tons from 13,908,835 tons handled in the corresponding month of 1966, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the D.B.S. report "Shipping Statistics". Loadings during the month increased 16.1% to 9,703,409 tons from 8,359,123 tons in May 1966 while unloadings increased 13.8% to 6,313,523 tons from 5,549,712 tons.

During May the commodities loaded in greatest volume were: iron ore, 4,262,794 tons (3,773,435 tons in May 1966); wheat, 1,868,068 tons (1,229,437); gypsum, 400,793 tons (450,903); lumber and timber, 366,888 tons (397,578); and newsprint paper, 360,952 tons (364,182). The commodities unloaded in greatest volume were: bituminous coal, 2,169,812 tons (1,937,105 tons in May 1966); fuel oil, 913,229 tons (756,840); crude petroleum, 589,450 tons (450,395); iron ore, 538,604 tons (737,678); and alumina and bauxite ore, 397,612 tons (361,535).

Canadian ports handling the largest volume of freight during May were: Sept-Isles 2,096,536 tons (1,794,729 tons in May 1966); Vancouver, 1,381,694 tons (967,569); Montreal, 1,341,866 tons (773,499); Port Cartier, 1,187,932 tons (1,214,449); and Hamilton, 1,032,160 tons (938,823).

14. Carloadings Railway revenue freight cars loaded in Canada totalled 73,593 during the seven days ended August 21, down 18.5% from a year earlier, bringing January 1 - August 21 loadings to 2,427,387 cars, down 6.2% from a year earlier. Piggyback loadings decreased 14.6% in the seven-day period to 3,273 cars and 9.9% in the cumulative period to 110,634. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections rose slightly in the seven days to 22,956 cars from 22,948, while the year-to-date total fell 2.3% to 802,242 cars.

Principal commodities requiring fewer cars during the seven days ending August 21 were: wheat, 3,562 cars (as against 9,685 in 1966); "other" grain, 2,887 (3,400); coal, 1,603 (2,662); iron ore, 10,458 (12,403); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 2,662 (5,124); newsprint paper, 2,140 (2,865); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 7,848 (9,713). Copper-nickel ores and concentrates was the main commodity moved in more cars, increasing to 1,473 from 344.

15. Urban Transit Initial passenger fares, excluding transfers, collected by urban transit systems rose 14.7% in June to 92,483,907 from the year-earlier count of 80,608,782. This brought the half-year total to 546,605,529, larger by 8.7% than last year's 503,026,332 for the same period. Operating revenues rose in June to \$18,860,945 from \$13,466,805, and in the six-month period to \$102,677,780 from \$82,113,183.

CONSTRUCTION

16. New Residential Construction Construction starts on new dwellings in centres of 10,000 population and over rose sharply in June to 17,429 units as compared to 10,471 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the total for the first half of the year to 56,270 units versus 47,051 a year ago. Completions were lower in number, falling in June to 8,017 units from 10,779, and in the half year to 53,895 units from 70,266. Units in various stages of construction at the end of June totalled 73,351 versus 76,513.

- *17. Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1966 The Federal Government's departments and departmental corporations employed 146.9 thousand or 65.0% of their total staff in the nineteen metropolitan areas at the end of September 1966. Regina and Saskatoon are included in this report for the first time. Excluded from the report are details for employees of agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies.

There were 53.0 thousand employees in the Ottawa-Hull metropolitan area in September 1966, that is 23.5% of the total staff of departments, departmental corporations. In the Montreal area there were 20.1 thousand (8.9%) and in the Toronto area 17.4 thousand (7.7%). The regular payrolls for these three areas were: Ottawa-Hull \$26.7 million (27.2 % of total regular payroll); Montreal \$8.3 million (8.5%); and Toronto \$7.2 million (7.4%).

Staff in the nineteen metropolitan areas included 102.7 thousand males and 44.1 thousand females. In contrast, staff in non-metropolitan areas included 62.2 thousand males, 14.5 thousand females and 2.4 thousand "undistributed".

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

18. August Forecast Of Production Of Principal Field Crops Based on conditions on or about August 15, the production of principal grain crops in Canada in 1967 is forecast, in millions of bushels, as follows, with 1966 totals within brackets: winter wheat, 16.0 (15.2); spring wheat, 531.5 (812.1); all wheat, 547.5 (827.3); oats for grain, 306.4 (374.7); barley, 240.8 (301.2); fall rye, 12.0 (15.2); spring rye, 1.1 (2.0); all rye, 13.2 (17.2); flaxseed, 10.3 (22.0); and rapeseed, 25.6 (25.8). The average yields per acre, in bushels, are forecast as follows, with 1966 averages within brackets: winter wheat, 40.0 (44.6); spring wheat, 17.9 (27.7); all wheat, 18.2 (27.9); oats for grain, 41.2 (47.3); barley, 29.7 (40.4); fall rye, 17.8 (24.4); spring rye, 13.6 (19.6); all rye, 17.3 (23.7); flaxseed, 9.3 (11.5); and rapeseed 14.8 (16.9).

For the Prairie Provinces the first forecast of grain crops, in millions of bushels, is as follows, with 1966 totals within brackets: three provinces - wheat, 528.0 (807.0); oats for grain, 187.0 (258.0); barley, 221.0 (283.0); rye, 11.6 (15.7); flaxseed, 9.9 (21.5); rapeseed, 25.6 (25.8); Manitoba - wheat, 84.0 (79.0); oats for grain, 64.0 (64.0); barley, 32.0 (28.0); rye, 2.5 (2.4); flaxseed, 6.5 (10.0); rapeseed, 2.8 (2.1); Saskatchewan - wheat, 311.0 (537.0); oats for grain, 46.0 (93.0); barley, 59.0 (96.0); rye 5.4 (9.0); flaxseed, 1.5 (6.0); rapeseed, 10.8 (12.7); Alberta - wheat, 133.0 (191.0); oats for grain, 77.0 (101.0); barley, 130.0 (159.0); rye, 3.7 (4.3); flaxseed, 1.9 (5.5); rapeseed 12.0 (11.0).

- *19. Stocks of Canned Foods Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners as of July 31 were as follows: apples, solid pack, 214,000 cases; apple juice, 1,161,000; apple sauce, 319,000; apricots, 102,000; sour cherries, 71,000; sweet cherries, 233,000; peaches, 252,000; Bartlett pears, 324,000; Kieffer pears, 252,000; plums, 152,000; raspberries, 162,000; strawberries, 103,000; asparagus, 225,000; green beans, 344,000; wax beans, 561,000; beets, 238,000; whole kernel corn, 355,000; cream style corn, 681,000; peas, 2,133,000; tomatoes, 584,000; and tomato juice, 602,000 cases.

20. Soft Drink Production Production of soft drinks in July amounted to 25,821,433 gallons, an increase of 6.7% over last year's corresponding total of 24,191,092 gallons. This brought the January-July output to 139,931,085 gallons, larger by 13.8% than the year-earlier total of 123,318,641.
21. Production Of Eggs Production of eggs in July amounted to 35,463,000 dozen, an increase of 9.3% over last year's July total of 32,447,000 dozen. This brought January-July production to 259,026,000 dozen, an increase of 5.5% from 245,422,000 in the same 1966 period. The number of layers increased by 7.3% in July to 25,073,000 from 23,372,000.

MERCHANDISING

22. Department Store Sales Department store sales during the week ending August 19 were valued 3.2% higher than in the corresponding week last year. Advances of 7.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 9.6% in Quebec, 4.6% in Ontario, 2.8% in Alberta, and 2.5% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 10.4% in Manitoba and 9.2% in Saskatchewan.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- *1. Commodity Exports, July 1967
- *2. June Index of Industrial Production
- 3. Hospital Statistics, Vol. VI, Expenditures, 1965 (83-215), \$1.50
- 4. Hospital Statistics, Vol. V, Revenues, 1965 (83-214), 75c
- 5. Population by Marital Status, 1966 Census (92-626), 25c
- *6. Shipments of Plastic Pipe by All Industries, 1966
- 7. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, June 1967 (63-010), 10c/\$1.00
- *8. Steel Ingots, September 2, 1967
- *9. General Wholesale Index, July 1967
- *10. Survey of Pension Plan Coverage, 1965
- *11. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, June 1967
- *12. Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, June 1967
- *13. Shipping Statistics, May 1967
- 14. Carloadings, August 21, 1967 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- 15. Urban Transit, June 1967 (53-003), 10c/\$1.00
- 16. New Residential Construction, June 1967 (64-002), 30c/\$3.00
- *17. Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1966
- 18. August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops (22-002), \$4.00 a year
- *19. Stocks of Canned Foods, July 31
- 20. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1967 (32-001), 10c/\$1.00
- 21. Production of Eggs, July 1967 (23-003), 10c/\$1.00

- Refined Petroleum Products, May 1967 (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00
- Annual Supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review, 1966 (11-206), \$1
- Private Kindergarten & Nursery Schools in Canada, 1966-67 (81-538), 25¢
- Gypsum Products Manufacturers, 1965 (44-217), 50¢
- Asbestos Products Manufacturers, 1965 (44-203), 50¢
- Breweries, 1965 (32-205), 50¢
- Miscellaneous Leather Products Manufacturers, 1965 (33-205), 50¢
- Trade of Canada - Summary of Foreign Trade, May 1967 (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, August 16, 1967 (22-004), \$3.00
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, April 1967 (31-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Chemical & Chemical Products Industries, Preliminary Summary Statistics, 1966 (46-217), 25¢
- Trade of Canada: Exports by Commodities, May 1967, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Trade of Canada: Volume II, Exports, 1963-1964, (65-202), \$3.00
- Miscellaneous Furniture Industries, 1965, (35-213), 50¢
- Jewellery and Silverware Manufacturers, 1965, (47-211), 50¢
- Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products, 1965, (43-210), 50¢

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