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External Trade: Canadian commodity imports increased 2.1% to \$835,600,000 during August from \$818,200,000 in the 1966 month while exports dropped 3.4% to \$913,200,000 from \$945,200,000. This resulted in a narrowing of the export balance to \$77,700,000 from \$127,100,000 in the 1966 month. (Page 2)

Prices: Between August and September consumer price indexes displayed mixed movements in nine of the ten regional cities, ranging from a decrease of 0.5% in Halifax to an increase of 0.5% in Edmonton-Calgary. The index for Saskatoon-Regina remained unchanged. (Page 2)

Business Finance: Varying degrees of growth were reported by selected financial institutions in the second quarter 1967 over the same period a year earlier. Trust companies showed that deposits increased by \$300,000,000. Mortgages rose by less than \$200,000,000 indicating that more than \$100,000,000 of deposits were utilized to increase other investments. (Page 6)

Securities: Net purchases by Canadians of outstanding securities during July led to an outflow of \$57,300,000, highest since last December. Geographically, international transactions in outstanding securities with the United States, United Kingdom and other foreign countries gave rise to net outflows of \$51,400,000, \$5,400,000 and \$500,000, respectively. (Page 7)

Hospital: The proportion of the labour force employed by general and allied special hospitals has increased steadily from 2.65% of the total in 1958 to 3.62 in 1965. In 1965 more than 258,000 persons were employed in operating general and allied special hospitals, a rise of 6.0% over 1964. (Page 7)

Transportation: Revenue freight carloadings during the week ending October 7 decreased 15.0% to 75,880 from the same period last year. During the cumulative period they declined 5.0% to 2,945,149. (Page 8)

Travel: Non-residents vehicles entering Canada from the United States in March totalled 660,400, up 12.7% from the March 1966 total of 585,800. (Page 8)

Vital Statistics: Deaths in Canada rose slightly from 148,939 in 1965 to 149,863 in 1966. All provinces, except Newfoundland and Ontario, showed an increase in the number of deaths in 1966 over 1965. (Page 9)

Labour: Employment declined sharply between August and September following the re-opening of schools. Total employment, at 7,511,000 in September, showed a decrease of 343,000 from August. (Page 10)

Manufacturing: Producers' shipments of asbestos in Canada dropped 18.3% to 133,293 tons in July. Steel ingot production during the week ending October 14 totalled 187,644 tons, a 4.5% decrease from the preceding week's total of 196,513. Manufacturers' shipments in August, at an estimated value of \$3,073,100,000 were 6.0% higher than the revised July estimate. (Page 11)



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*1. Imports and Exports Canadian commodity imports increased 2.1% to \$835,600,000 during August from \$818,200,000 in the 1966 month while exports dropped 3.4% to \$913,200,000 from \$945,200,000. This resulted in a narrowing of the export balance to \$77,700,000 from \$127,100,000 in the 1966 month. During the January-August period imports climbed 11.5% to \$7,218,700,000 this year from \$6,477,000,000 and exports soared 13.4% to \$7,497,400,000 from \$6,613,900,000. The resulting export balance of \$278,700,000 was substantially higher than 1966's eight-month balance of \$137,000,000.

Purchases from the United States increased 6.5% in August to \$586,000,000 from \$550,000,000 while sales to the United States increased 13.2% to \$586,500,000 from \$518,100,000. This resulted in an export balance of \$500,000 as compared to the August 1966 import balance of \$32,000,000. During the cumulative period imports from the United States rose 12.9% to \$5,240,800,000 from \$4,641,100,000 in 1966 and exports moved 18.5% higher to \$4,704,700,000 from \$3,970,000,000. The resulting import balance of \$536,100,000 was below 1966's balance of \$671,200,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom were down 24.2% during August to \$56,500,000 from \$74,600,000 and exports declined 13.8% to \$97,100,000 from \$112,700,000. This placed the export balance at \$40,600,000 this year against \$38,100,000 in the 1966 month. During the cumulative period imports rose 3.0% to \$468,500,000 from \$454,900,000 while exports to the United Kingdom increased 2.9% to \$781,300,000 from \$759,400,000. The resulting export balance of \$312,800,000 was higher than 1966's balance of \$304,500,000.

Other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries provided Canada with merchandise valued at \$39,200,000 during the month, an 8.3% drop from \$42,700,000 in August 1966. Exports to these countries totalled \$54,400,000 down 36.8% from \$86,000,000. This placed the export balance at \$15,200,000 down substantially from August 1966's balance of \$43,300,000. During the January-August period imports increased 4.4% to \$279,100,000 from \$267,300,000 and exports soared 28.4% to \$468,900,000 from \$365,100,000. The export balance at \$189,900,000 was substantially higher than 1966's eight-month balance of \$97,800,000.

August imports from other countries moved up by 2.0% to \$153,900,000 from \$150,900,000 in the 1966 month while exports dropped 23.3% to \$175,300,000 from \$228,500,000. The export balance declined to \$21,300,000 from \$77,600,000 in August 1966. During the eight-month period imports climbed 10.5% to \$1,230,300,000 from \$1,113,700,000 and exports edged up by 1.5% to \$1,542,500,000 from \$1,519,400,000. This placed the export balance at \$312,200,000 as compared to \$405,800,000 in the 1966 eight-month period.

P R I C E S

*2. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities Between August and September consumer price indexes displayed mixed movements in nine of the ten regional cities, ranging from a decrease of 0.5% in Halifax to an increase of 0.5% in Edmonton-Calgary. The index for Saskatoon-Regina remained unchanged.

Food indexes registered declines of from 2.4% to 0.1% in all cities except Winnipeg and Edmonton-Calgary where increases of 0.3% were recorded. Housing indexes edged up in all cities except Halifax where this component remained unchanged. There were widespread increases in the clothing indexes, ranging from 2.1% in both Toronto and Winnipeg to 0.8% in Saint John. The transportation index moved up fractionally in most cities, the exceptions being Saint John and Saskatoon-Regina where increases

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada
at the Beginning of September 1967(1)
 (Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - September 1967						
	Sept- ember 1967	Aug- ust 1967	Food	Hous- ing	Cloth- ing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's(2)...	130.8	130.9	128.7	122.4	127.7	126.4	179.5	155.2	120.4
Halifax.....	142.4	143.1	141.3	139.9	141.7	143.7	183.5	189.7	131.8
Saint John.....	145.7	145.9	144.8	139.2	143.3	155.3	210.6	174.2	131.1
Montreal.....	149.1	149.7	152.2	145.2	127.2	182.7	198.2	173.2	131.9
Ottawa.....	148.3	148.6	149.7	143.6	138.5	169.1	197.4	163.4	136.0
Toronto.....	152.2	152.1	146.1	153.3	142.6	160.0	189.2	206.1	132.5
Winnipeg.....	147.1	146.5	148.3	135.7	147.3	150.1	207.9	164.8	147.4
Saskatoon-Regina	140.9	140.9	145.7	133.9	145.4	142.4	166.5	161.4	129.3
Edmonton-Calgary	142.0	141.3	141.8	136.3	143.8	143.2	195.5	161.6	126.1
Vancouver.....	145.1	144.7	143.9	145.6	135.9	155.3	174.5	162.7	128.5

- (1) All-Items Indexes for September and August and September group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.
- (2) Index on the base June 1951=100.

of 1.6% and 1.1%, respectively, were recorded, and St. John's, Newfoundland, where there was a slight decline. Removal of the federal sales tax on pharmaceuticals resulted in generally lower health and personal care indexes, except in Vancouver where reductions in drug prices were offset by higher prices for personal care items. The recreation and reading indexes advanced slightly in all cities while those for tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged.

St. John's The all-items index decreased by 0.1% to 130.8 in September from 130.9 in August. A decline of 0.8% in the food index was mainly attributable to lower prices for fresh vegetables; lesser decreases also occurred in the transportation and health and personal care indexes. The indexes for housing and for recreation and reading edged up fractionally, while the clothing index advanced by 1.3%, largely because of higher prices for women's wearing apparel. Tobacco and alcohol prices were unchanged.

Halifax A decrease of 0.5% was recorded in the all-items index which fell to 142.4 in September from 143.1 in August. This decrease was largely attributable to generally lower food prices, particularly fresh vegetables, which reduced the food index by 2.4%. The health and personal care index also registered a decline. On the other hand, the clothing index advanced by 1.1% reflecting seasonally higher prices for autumn and winter wear items. Lesser increases were recorded in the transportation and the recreation and reading indexes while the housing and the tobacco and alcohol indexes were unaltered.

Saint John The all-items decreased by 0.1% to 145.7 in September from 145.9 in August. Lower meat, fish and poultry prices were mainly responsible for a decline of 1.6% in the food index. The only other component index to register a decrease was that for health and personal care. An increase in local bus fares along with higher automotive repair prices advanced the transportation index by 1.6%. Lesser increases were recorded in the housing, clothing, and recreation and reading indexes.

Montreal A decline of 0.4% in the all-items index, which reduced it to 149.1 in September from 149.7 in the preceding month, was attributable to a 2.3% decrease in food prices. The health and personal care index also declined fractionally. These downward movements were offset to some extent by increased clothing prices, especially women's wear, which advanced the clothing index by 1.7%. The housing, transportation and recreation and reading component indexes registered slight increases. No changes were reported in tobacco and alcohol prices.

Ottawa The all-items index showed a dip of 0.2% to 148.3 in September from 148.6 in August. Seasonally lower fresh fruit and vegetable prices contributed to a 1.3% decline in the food component while the health and personal care component declined to a lesser extent. Higher prices for women's and children's wear increased the clothing index by 1.4% and the reading and recreation, housing and transportation indexes also advanced slightly. The index for tobacco and alcohol was unaltered.

Toronto The all-items index increased marginally by 0.1% to 152.2 in September from 152.1% in August. Seasonally higher clothing prices, particularly for men's and women's outer wear, coupled with slight increases in the housing, transportation and recreation and reading indexes outweighed the decreases recorded in the food and in the health and personal care component indexes.

Winnipeg The all-items index moved up by 0.4% to 147.1 in September from 146.5 in August. Among the index components to reflect rises the most appreciable advance was registered in clothing prices which increased by 2.1%. Lesser increases, amounting to under one-half of one per cent, were recorded in each of the housing, transportation, and recreation and reading groups. Lower pharmaceutical prices reduced the health and personal care index slightly while no change was recorded in the tobacco and alcohol index.

Saskatoon-Regina The all-items index for September remained unchanged at its August level of 140.9. Increases in the housing, clothing, transportation and recreation and reading component indexes were offset by decreases in those for food and health and personal care. The tobacco and alcohol index showed no change.

Edmonton-Calgary The all-items index moved up 0.5% to 142.0 in September from 141.3 in August as a result of increases in all components except health and personal care which declined by 0.3% and tobacco and alcohol which was unchanged.

Vancouver The all-items index rose by 0.3% to 145.1 in September from 144.7 in August. The clothing index advanced by 1.0% and lesser increases were registered in the housing, transportation and recreation and reading indexes. Both the health and personal care and the tobacco and alcohol components remained stable while the food index declined marginally.

3. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u> (1935 - 1939 = 100)	Sept. 1967	Aug.* 1967	Sept. 1966	Aug. 1966
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	264.7	264.6	260.7	260.4
Vegetable Products.....	228.0	231.2	225.4	226.4
Animal Products.....	295.4	294.1	299.8	297.1
Textile Products.....	251.6	252.9	252.3	251.8
Wood Products.....	349.3	348.0	342.5	342.7
Iron Products.....	274.3	273.9	269.1	268.5
Non-ferrous Metals.....	244.6	240.0	229.0	229.1
Non-metallic Minerals.....	200.0	200.1	194.1	193.6
Chemical Products.....	213.8	212.3	204.3	204.4
Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold).....	307.8	304.2	293.1	292.8
Raw and Partly Mfg. Goods.....	246.3	246.5	241.8	242.0
Fully and Chiefly Mfg. Goods.....	275.0	274.6	271.3	270.6

* These indexes are preliminary.

4. Farm Price Index The index of farm prices of agricultural prices is estimated at 298.8 for August, 12.5 points above July's revised total of 286.3. Approximately 9 points of this increase can be attributed to the increase in the Canadian Wheat Board initial payments for wheat, oats and barley which came into effect August 1. These payments rose to \$1.70 per bushel from \$1.50 for No. 1 Northern wheat; to 65 cents per bushel from 60 cents for No. 2 C.W. oats and to \$1.06 per bushel from 96 cents for No. 3 C.W. six-row barley. Prices were also higher for livestock, eggs and potatoes.

*5. WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES
(1956 = 100)

	Number Stocks Priced	Oct. 12/67 This week	Oct. 5/67 Week ago	Sept. 14/67 Month ago
<u>Investors Price Index</u>				
Total index	114	178.4	180.4	181.6
Industrials	80	189.5	191.5	190.8
Utilities	20	169.4	171.3	173.8
Finance(1)	14	135.5	137.7	146.3
Banks	6	134.4	138.4	147.7
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	106.8	107.9	105.5
Golds	13	140.9	142.3	135.5
Base metals	11	88.1	89.1	89.1
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	292.4	293.9	264.9
Primary oils and gas	6	210.3	213.1	219.9

(1) Composed of Banks, and Investment and loan.

6. Business Financial Statistics Varying degrees of growth were reported by selected financial institutions in second quarter, 1967 over the same period a year earlier as indicated by the items in the table below. Trust companies showed that deposits increased by \$300 million. Mortgages increased by less than \$200 million indicating that more than \$100 million of deposits were utilized to increase other investments. Deposits with mortgage companies also rose faster than the investment in mortgages. The data indicate that about \$2 out of every \$3 raised through deposits has been utilized to increase investment in mortgages; this ratio corresponds with that of trust companies.

Receivables of sales finance companies increased by \$75 million and bank loans decreased by \$85 million. These were financed by advances from parent companies, issues of long-term debt and to a lesser extent from short-term borrowing. Mutual funds continue to show good growth with foreign shares showing the fastest rate of increase in their portfolios. Fire and casualty insurance companies showed an increase of about 10% in premiums written and 12% in total assets but underwriting profit improved little if any from the previous year.

	Second Quarter, 1967	
	<u>Changes from same period a year earlier</u>	
	Amount in \$ millions	% Change
<u>Trust Companies</u>		
Mortgages	+191	+ 9.2
Total assets	+394	+10.6
Demand deposits	- 1	-
Term deposits	+301	+13.3
<u>Mortgage Companies</u>		
Mortgages	+103	+ 5.5
Total assets	+175	+ 7.0
Demand deposits	+ 17	+ 4.7
Term deposits	+144	+10.0
<u>Sales Finance & Consumer Loan Companies</u>		
Accounts receivable	+ 75	+ 2.0
Total assets	+122	+ 2.8
Owing parent & affiliates	+ 96	+13.4
Bank loans & overdrafts (Cdn.)	- 85	-24.5
Demand & short-term notes (Cdn.)	+ 24	+ 2.5
Long-term debt (Cdn.)	+ 97	+11.3
<u>Mutual Funds</u>		
At cost:		
Common shares (Cdn.)	+ 34	+ 4.0
Pref. and common shares (foreign)	+199	+42.8
Total portfolio	+195	+11.6
Total assets	+236	+13.1
Paid in capital	+157	+ 9.8
<u>Closed-end Funds</u>		
Total assets at cost	+ 24	+ 4.4
<u>Fire & Casualty Insurance</u>		
Net premiums	+ 34	+ 9.9
Underwriting gain	+ 1	-
Total assets	+230	+11.8

7. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries Net purchases by Canadians of outstanding securities during July led to an outflow of \$57,300,000, highest since last December. Geographically, international transactions in outstanding securities with the United States, United Kingdom and other foreign countries gave rise to net outflows of \$51,400,000, \$5,400,000 and \$500,000, respectively.

Net repatriation of outstanding Canadian securities during July fell to \$8,600,000 from \$10,000,000 in June. Repurchases from the United States of corporate and Government of Canada bonds accounted for the bulk of the outflow. Net sales to the United States of Canadian equities amounting to \$7,200,000 were nearly offset by net repurchases from the United Kingdom and other foreign countries. Transactions in foreign securities in July resulted in an outflow of \$48,700,000. Net purchases of \$44,700,000 of United States equities from residents of that country accounted for nearly all of the net outflow. Institutional buying contributed significantly to this movement.

A net outflow from Canada of over \$231,000,000 due to international trade in outstanding securities took place in the January-July period. Net repatriation of outstanding Canadian securities amounted to \$108,000,000 or 47% of the total net outflow, while net purchases of outstanding foreign securities totalled \$123,000,000.

Geographically, during the first seven months of 1967, about \$174,000,000 of the \$231,000,000 outflow went to the United States while \$56,000,000 and \$1,000,000 went to the United Kingdom and other foreign countries. Net repurchase of Canadian equities for the period was \$66,000,000 while trading in United States equities led to a net purchase balance of \$99,000,000.

HOSPITAL

8. Hospital Personnel Some 36 tables and statements pertaining to personnel in general and allied special hospitals are contained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, Hospital Statistics, Volume III - Hospital Personnel, 1965. The data are organized into three main topics -- persons employed, paid hours of work and available training facilities.

The proportion of the labour force employed by general and allied special hospitals has increased steadily from 2.65% of the total in 1958 to 3.62 in 1965. In 1965 more than 258,000 persons were employed in operating general and allied special hospitals, a rise of 6.0% over 1964.

Paid hours of service per patient-day have risen steadily from 11.8 in 1961 to 13.0 in 1965. The largest proportion of paid hours in 1965 was charged to general and special nursing services (42.3%) followed by general services (31.9%), supplemental services (16.4%) and other special services (9.4%). These paid hour proportions are almost identical to the proportion of personnel per services.

First year enrolment for student nurses was up by 6.1% from 1964 (8,636) to 1965 (9,160) and the number of registered nurses graduated increased by 9.4% to 7,184. Total enrolment at December 31, 1965 (23,355) was 1.5% higher than at December 31, 1964 (23,010).

*9. Canal Statistics: Total tonnage of freight transported through Canadian canals during June totalled 14,189,829 tons, an increase of 13.3% from the 12,523,208 tons moved during June 1966, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Summary of Canal Statistics".

The five commodities moved in greatest volume through the St. Lawrence Canals this month were: iron ore, 2,348,558 tons (1,637,624 tons in June 1966); wheat, 1,222,562 tons (1,154,842); corn, 342,122 tons (318,545); fuel oil, 285,517 tons (315,901); and barley, 220,721 tons (230,960).

On the Welland Canal the five commodities transported in largest volume were iron ore, 2,415,951 tons (2,081,805); wheat, 1,279,397 tons (1,181,117); bituminous coal, 1,144,771 tons (985,494); corn, 358,085 tons (332,949); and barley, 236,092 tons (273,795).

Vessel passages through all Canadian Canals during the month totalled 2,935 vessels of 10,593,800 registered net tons, compared to 2,834 vessels of 9,076,264 registered net tons in June 1966.

10. Carloadings Revenue freight carloadings during the week ending October 7 decreased 15.0% to 75,880 from the same period last year. The 1966 week was affected slightly by a strike of non-operating employees of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway which had begun September 26. During the cumulative period carloadings declined 5.0% to 2,945,149 from the 1966 period. Piggyback loadings continued a downward trend dropping 6.9% to 3,544 in the seven-day period and 6.4% to 136,630 in the year-to-date.

Receipts from Canada and United States rail connections dropped 3.8% to 23,784 during the week and 0.6% to 955,991 during the thirty-seven week period. Commodities requiring fewer cars during the current period included: wheat, 2,414 (8,657 in 1966); "other" agricultural products, 991 (1,962); iron ore, 11,193 (14,079); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 3,213 (4,623); and newsprint paper, 2,369 (2,949).

TRAVEL

11. Travel Between Canada, The United States and Other Countries Non-resident vehicles entering Canada from the United States in March totalled 660,400, up 12.7% from the March 1966 total of 585,800. During the January-March period 1,683,600 vehicles entered Canada, up 5.5% from the previous year's 1,595,100 total. More than 859,000 Canadian vehicles returned from the United States during the month, up 13.5% from last year's March total of 757,100, while 2,274,200 vehicles returned during the cumulative period, 9.1% higher than the January-March 1966 total of 2,084,500.

During March, a total of 87,000 non-immigrant travellers entered Canada from the United States by Plane, through bus, rail and boat, a rise of 5.7% over the March 1966 total of 82,300. In the three-month period some 253,400 non-immigrants entered Canada by plane, through bus, rail and boat, up 8.6% from the 1966 total of 233,400.

*12. Deaths Deaths in Canada rose slightly from 148,939 in 1965 to 149,863 in 1966 according to preliminary figures released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All the provinces, except Newfoundland and Ontario, showed an increase in the number of deaths in 1966 over 1965. The national death rate per 1,000 population declined from the previous record low of 7.6 in 1964 and 1965 to a new record low of 7.5 in 1966. Prince Edward Island was highest with a rate of 9.7 while Newfoundland was lowest with a rate of 6.2.

Of the 149,863 deaths recorded in 1966, 75,279 or 50.2% were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system; cancer accounted for 26,848 or 17.9% of all deaths; and accidents took 11,474 or 7.7% of all lives. Corresponding 1965 figures are 75,542, 26,050, and 10,978, respectively. These have been the three leading causes of death since 1951 and there was very little change in their relative importance from 1965 to 1966. Tuberculosis deaths decreased slightly from 697 in 1965 to 669 in 1966. Fatalities from major types of accident, with 1965 figures in parentheses were as follows: motor vehicles, 5,410 (5,049); falls, 1,664 (1,635); drownings, 1,208 (1,119); fire, 661 (656); and poisonings, 471 (415).

In 1966, there were 8,960 infant deaths equivalent to a rate of 23.1 for every 1,000 infants born alive. The infant mortality rate has been declining steadily and the 1966 rate is the lowest on record. Of the provinces, Newfoundland was highest with a rate of 28.0 while Ontario was lowest with a rate of 20.2. The table below summarizes the death statistics for Canada and the provinces for 1965 and 1966.

Deaths and Rates	1965				1966			
	Deaths		Infant Deaths**		Deaths		Infant Deaths**	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate***	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate***
Canada	148,939	7.6	9,862	23.6	149,863	7.5	8,960	23.1
Nfld.	3,230	6.5	459	31.1	3,072	6.2	395	28.0
P.E.I.	1,036	9.6	74	29.4	1,048	9.7	57	25.9
N.S.	6,334	8.3	394	23.8	6,478	8.6	384	25.2
N.B.	4,710	7.6	326	23.0	4,771	7.7	306	24.1
Que.	38,534	6.8	3,160	26.2	38,680	6.7	2,776	25.3
Ont.	54,346	8.1	2,907	20.5	54,171	7.8	2,669	20.2
Man.	7,716	8.0	460	23.0	7,938	8.2	383	21.3
Sask.	7,417	7.8	503	24.5	7,427	7.8	461	24.2
Alta	9,534	6.6	785	24.0	9,677	6.6	640	20.9
B.C.	15,784	8.8	697	20.7	16,290	8.7	779	24.0
Yukon	100	6.7	21	49.1	82	5.7	20	54.2
N.W.T.	198	7.9	76	63.8	229	8.0	90	77.7

* Per 1,000 population; ** Deaths to children under one year of age; *** Per 1,000 live births.

*13. The Labour Force Employment declined sharply between August and September following the re-opening of schools. Total employment, at 7,511,000 in September, showed a decrease of 343,000 from August. Unemployment dropped by 28,000 during the month to 219,000. The labour force at 7,730,000 was 371,000 lower than in August. Between August and September, the decrease in employment of persons 14-24 years of age amounted to 402,000. Employment of persons 25 years of age and over increased by 59,000. The labour force in September was 214,000, or 2.8%, higher than a year earlier. Employment was up by 200,000, and unemployment by 14,000.

Employment Between August and September, employment declines were largest in trade (89,000), manufacturing (79,000) and agriculture (70,000). Smaller declines occurred in public administration, transportation and other utilities, and community, business and personal service. Total employment, at 7,511,000, was up by 200,000, or 2.7%, over September 1966. In non-farm industries the increase was 168,000, or 2.5%, and was concentrated in the service-producing industries. Manufacturing employment was slightly lower than a year earlier; construction employment was unchanged. The number of men employed increased by 122,000, or 2.4%, over the year. Women's employment was higher by 78,000, or 3.5%; virtually all of the increase was among married women. Employment was noticeably higher than a year earlier in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. In the Atlantic and Prairie regions, employment levels showed little or no change over the year.

Unemployment The number of unemployed decreased by 28,000 to 219,000 during the month. The decrease was about normal for the period, and was associated in part with the re-opening of schools. Compared to September last year, unemployment was higher by 14,000. Of the total unemployed, 162,000, or about three-quarters, had been out of work for less than four months. Of the remainder, 29,000 had been unemployed four to six months, and 28,000 for seven months or more. Total unemployment in September represented 2.8% of the labour force as compared with 2.7% in September 1966 and 2.5% in September 1965. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in September 1967 was 4.1%.

14. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 246,000 on July 31, 1967 as against 243,000 on June 30, 1967 and 196,000 one year ago. This represented virtually no change from June 30, 1967 but a 26% rise over last year (28% for males and 23% for females).

A total of 102,000 initial and renewal claims were filed in local offices across Canada during July, in comparison with 89,000 in June and 87,000 one year ago. More than 90% of the claims filed during the three months under review represented separations from employment during the month.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 180,000 for July in comparison with 181,600 for June and 144,200 one year ago. Benefit payments amounted to \$17.7 million in July as against \$17.8 million in June and \$13.7 million one year ago. The average weekly payment was \$24.64 in July 1967, \$24.56 in June 1967 and \$23.68 in July 1966.

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

15. Department Store Sales Department store sales by regions during the week ending September 30 rose 15.0% over the same week last year with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, +1.0%; Quebec, -4.0%; Ontario, +5.8%; Manitoba, +62.0%; Saskatchewan, +15.3%; Alberta, +10.9%; British Columbia, +37.4%.

*16. Major Appliances - August 1967

	Total sales	Exports Number of units	Stocks at end of month
Gas cooking stoves and ranges.....	3,254	-	2,348
Electric ranges.....	27,503	-	43,876
Electric wall ovens.....	619	-	2,645
Electric drop in ranges.....	1,263	-	3,362

E N E R G Y

*17. Crude Oil Requirements Total requirements (domestic and imports) of crude oil for Canadian refineries are estimated to increase from 1,038,000 barrels daily (B/D) in 1966 to 1,082,000 B/D in 1967, an increase of approximately 4.2%.

*18. Electric Energy Statistics Net generation of electric energy increased 2.3% to 12,977,491,000 kwh. in August from 12,684,152,000 kwh. in August 1966. This is the smallest percentage monthly increase since July 1965.

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

19. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos in Canada dropped 18.3% to 133,293 tons in July from 164,470 in the 1966 month and during the cumulative period were down to 873,402 tons this year from 947,519. In Quebec shipments declined to 109,541 tons in the month and 770,612 in the seven-month period from corresponding 1966 totals of 132,729 tons and 847,241 tons.

20. Floor Tile Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased to 19,632,229 square feet during August from 19,486,999 in the same month last year. In the eight-month period shipments rose to 139,844,680 square feet from 136,129,700.

21. Steel Ingot Production Steel ingot production during the week ending October 14 totalled 187,644 tons, a 4.5% decrease from the preceding week's total of 196,513. Output during the comparable week of 1966 was 194,230 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 195 during the current week, 204 a week earlier and 202 one year ago.

*22. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders Manufacturers' shipments in August, at an estimated value of \$3,073,100,000, were 6.0% higher than the revised July estimate of \$2,898,400,000 and 2.9% higher than the August 1966 estimated value of \$2,986,600,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments for the first eight months of 1967 were estimated at \$24,463,000,000, an increase of 2.1% over the 1966 estimate of \$23,948,600,000 for the same period. Seasonally adjusted, August shipments were 1.2% higher than in July.

Total inventory owned by manufacturers in August was estimated at \$6,741,000,000 an increase of 1.0% over the July estimate of \$6,671,500,000 and 6.0% higher than the August 1966 estimate of \$6,357,500,000. Total inventory held in August, at an estimated value of \$7,166,000,000 was 1.2% higher than the July revised estimate of \$7,083,700,000 and 7.6% over the August 1966 estimate of \$6,661,100,000. The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 2.19 in August, 2.30 in July and 2.13 in August 1966. The finished products to shipments ratio was 0.80 in August, 0.85 in

July and 0.75 in August 1966. Seasonally adjusted total inventory held showed an increase of 0.2% with raw materials and goods in process increasing by 0.4% and 0.6% respectively while finished products decreased by 0.3%.

New orders in August increased by 4.2% from \$2,952,400,000 in July to \$3,077,500,000 in August but were 0.9% lower than the August 1966 estimate of \$3,105,500,000. Unfilled orders showed a fractional increase from \$3,847,100,000 in July to \$3,851,500,000 in August but were 4.4% higher than the estimated values of \$3,689,400,000 in August 1966. Seasonally adjusted, new and unfilled orders in August showed a decrease of 3.9 and 1.2% respectively from the previous revised month.

The following table shows estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	August 1967 (Preliminary)	July 1967 (Revised)	June 1967	August 1966
	Millions of dollars			
Shipments	3,073.1	2,898.4	3,314.3	2,986.6
Shipments (Seasonally adjusted)	3,162.8	3,124.1	3,077.5	3,074.4
Inventory owned	6,741.0	6,671.5	6,642.5	6,357.5
Inventory owned (Seasonally adjusted)	6,793.0	6,775.9	6,675.1	6,403.8
Inventory held	7,166.0	7,083.7	7,033.4	6,661.1
Raw materials	2,780.8	2,745.3	2,694.6	2,691.0
Goods in process	1,923.6	1,861.3	1,855.5	1,732.2
Finished products	2,461.6	2,477.1	2,483.3	2,237.9
New orders	3,077.5	2,952.4	3,319.2	3,105.5
New orders (Seasonally adjusted)	3,114.9	3,241.6	3,117.3	3,152.2
Unfilled orders	3,851.5	3,847.1	3,793.1	3,689.4
Unfilled orders (Seasonally adjusted)	3,824.0	3,871.9	3,754.4	3,665.9

Provincial Shipments - A \$174,700,000 increase in Canadian manufacturers' shipments from July to August this year reflected increased manufacturing activity in all provinces. The gains ranged from an estimated \$100,000 in New Brunswick to \$79,300,000 in Quebec.

For the first eight months of the year shipments were higher in all provinces listed except Newfoundland and Saskatchewan. In the former there was a decline in the value of shipments of both durable and non-durable goods producing industries and in the latter, a slight increase in shipments of the non-durable goods group of industries was more than offset by a decline in shipments of the durable goods group.

Relative increases in shipments in provinces recording gains in the first eight months of 1967 ranged from 1% in Nova Scotia to 5.7% in Alberta. The second largest relative increase occurred in Manitoba where shipments were up 3.6% in the January-August period. The largest absolute gain was in Ontario where the cumulative total of shipments was \$336,400,000 higher.

Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

	August 1967(p)	August 1966	% Change	July 1967(r)	January 1967(p)	August 1966	% Change
	Millions of dollars			Millions of dollars			
Nfld.	15.5	16.4	-5.5	14.5	105.7	113.1	-6.5
N.S.	52.3	52.4	-0.2	48.1	390.9	387.2	+1.0
N.B.	49.3	50.5	-2.4	49.2	363.5	358.2	+1.5
Que.	882.4	895.1	-1.4	803.1	6,639.1	6,562.0	+1.2
Ont.	1,524.8	1,443.5	+5.6	1,482.1	12,914.4	12,578.0	+2.7
Man.	91.4	87.8	+4.1	86.1	678.9	655.5	+3.6
Sask. ...	42.4	44.4	-4.5	41.9	296.6	298.9	-0.8
Alta. ...	129.5	121.9	+6.2	119.3	948.5	897.2	+5.7
B.C.	281.1	270.7	+3.8	248.9	2,094.3	2,065.0	+1.4
CANADA(1)	3,073.1	2,986.6	+2.9	2,898.4	24,463.0	23,948.6	+2.1

(1) Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

23. Mineral Production Canadian mineral production during July was as follows: asbestos, 103,646 tons (116,626 in the 1966 month); cement, 854,736 tons (979,714); clay products, \$4,251,961 (\$4,106,522); coal, 564,351 tons (524,274); copper, 46,770 tons (37,819); gold, 239,280 troy ounces (264,625); gypsum, 516,192 tons (664,543); iron ore, 5,521,454 tons (3,745,488); lead, 22,269 tons (30,482); lime, 106,590 tons (126,029); molybdenum, 1,536,073 pounds (1,489,377); natural gas, 139,246,469,000 cubic feet (110,062,349,000); nickel, 17,823 tons (14,590); petroleum, 34,476,093 barrels (30,664,597); potash, 117,963 tons (116,428); salt, 418,254 tons (313,827); silver, 2,728,843 troy ounces, (2,929,447); uranium, 567,342 pounds (689,752); zinc, 93,227 tons (87,960).

*24. Papermakers' and Other Felts, Quarter Ended September 30, 1967

	Shipments during quarter	
	Quantity	Value
	pounds	dollars
To Canadian mills of woven and/or needled papermakers' felts and jackets.....	405,862	2,857,461
To Canadian mills of woven and/or needled felts used in asbestos pipe or sheet forming operations.....	3,694	22,312
To foreign mills of woven and/or needled felts and jackets.....	173,494	931,160

25. Steel Ingots and Pig Irons Steel ingot production was down in September to 744,052 tons from 821,332 in the 1966 month while pig iron production dropped to 554,450 tons from 606,329. In the nine-month period steel ingot production declined to 7,161,131 tons from 7,539,850 in the like 1966 period while pig iron production was down to 5,176,105 tons from 5,471,198 last year.

26. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles during September totalled 75,235 units, up from the like 1966 total of 57,525. Of this total 58,814 were passenger cars (44,803 in the 1966 month) and 16,421 commercial vehicles (12,722). During the cumulative period production totalled 679,685 a rise from 1966's 655,717 total, with passenger cars comprising 510,371 units (514,703) and commercial vehicles, 169,314 units (141,014).

27. Mineral Wool Factory shipments of mineral wool during August were as follows: six-inch batts, 3,072,647 square feet; four-inch batts, 5,639,917 square feet; three-inch batts, 18,962,969 square feet; two-inch batts, 22,018,927 square feet; granulated wool, 659,551 cubic feet; bulk or loose wool, 146,630 cubic feet.

28. Canadian Clays Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays during July increased in value to \$4,251,961 from \$4,106,522 in the 1966 month. During the seven-month period sales were valued at \$22,609,339 against \$23,179,857.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

*29. Fish Landings for Quebec

Major species	August	
	Quantity '000 lb.	Value \$'000
<u>Groundfish</u>		
Cod.....	10,120	426
Lingcod.....	-	-
Haddock.....	1	--
Pollock.....	-	-
Hake.....	33	--
Redfish.....	13,265	350
Halibut.....	34	8
Flounders and Soles.....	1,211	44
Other unspecified.....	399	4
Total.....	25,063	832
<u>Pelagic & Estuarial</u>		
Herring.....	2,465	33
Mackerel.....	186	7
Salmon.....	7	4
Swordfish.....	-	-
Other unspecified.....	44	5
Total.....	2,702	49
<u>Molluscs & Crustaceans</u>		
Crabs.....	10	1
Lobster.....	44	29
Oysters.....	-	-
Scallops.....	85	47
Other unspecified.....	187	20
Total.....	326	97
Total - All Species.....	28,091	978

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

30. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products Cold storage holdings of cheddar cheese, skim milk powder and poultry were higher on October 1 this year than last, while stocks of creamery butter and evaporated whole milk were smaller. October 1 stocks were as follows: creamery butter, 83,301,000 pounds (86,293,000); cheddar cheese, 86,808,000 (84,256,000); evaporated whole milk, 43,247,000 (56,112,000); skim milk powder, 117,205,000 (83,543,000); and poultry, 61,175,000 (49,554,000).

*31. Fish Freezings and Stocks Preliminary Newfoundland

	September Freezings		September 31 Stocks	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
	thousand pounds			
Halibut Pacific -				
dressed	-	-	-	-
fillets	-	-	-	-
steaks	-	-	-	-
Salmon Pacific	-	-	-	-
Fillets -				
Atlantic Cod	698	582	1,736	1,149
Haddock	--	--	(2)	2
Ocean Perch	1,883	2,694	1,543	1,367
Soles(1)	1,875	1,478	1,478	2,691
Blocks and slabs.....	4,900	3,897	22,201	10,156
Fish sticks	-	-	-	-
Portions	-	-	-	-
Scallops	-	(2)	-	-
Other frozen fish & Shellfish	1,251	888	3,177	1,153
Total frozen fresh	10,607	9,539	30,135	16,518
Total smoked	7	2	24	7
Total bait and animal feed ..	2,198	1,556	5,956	4,778
<u>Total</u>	<u>12,812</u>	<u>11,097</u>	<u>36,115</u>	<u>21,303</u>

(1) Including all small flatfish

(2) Confidential figures, included with "Other"

32. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter and cheddar cheese was lower in both the September and January-September periods. The month's output of creamery butter totalled 34,822,000 pounds against 34,904,000 last year bringing the nine-month total to 261,688,000 pounds compared to 271,154,000 last year. September cheddar cheese production reached 15,236,000 pounds against last year's 17,874,000 placing the January-September total at 126,061,000 pounds against 131,917,000. Evaporated whole milk production at 23,552,000 pounds was down from 1966's September total of 29,139,000. During the cumulative period it dropped to 249,171,000 pounds from 226,575,000. Output of skim milk powder totalled 36,385,000 pounds up from September 1966's 28,303,000. During the nine-month period it rose to 253,065,000 pounds this year from 213,045,000.

33. Grain Milling Statistics Output of wheat flour in Canada for August, the opening month of the new crop year, amounted to 3,323,000 hundredweight, 12% greater than the 2,970,000 hundredweight produced during July, 3% over the ten-year (1957-66) average production for August of 3,238,000 hundredweight, but 6% below August 1966's total of 3,529,000.

Preliminary Customs returns show wheat flour exports during July amounting to 402,000 hundredweight, considerably below both the 1,128,000 hundredweight exported during June and the adjusted July 1966 total of 1,009,000 hundredweight.

34. Stocks of Meat and Lard Stocks of meat at October 1 totalled 87,470,000 pounds as compared to 93,213,000 one month ago and 70,019,000 a year ago. First-of-October stocks of cold storage frozen meat amounted to 52,517,000 pounds (45,487,000 a year ago); fresh, 25,781,000 (17,848,000); and cured, 9,172,000 (6,684,000).

35. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storages and factories on October 1, 1967 totalled 58,153,000 pounds as compared with last year's corresponding total of 65,346,000 pounds, while holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 89,984,000 pounds compared to 95,564,000 pounds.

B U S I N E S S

36. Credit Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for consumer goods, small loan companies for cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, furnitures, appliance and radio stores, chartered bank home improvement loans and other personal loans were higher at the end of June than at the same time in 1966. Sales finance companies commercial goods and chartered banks fully secured loans were down.

End-of-June balances outstanding were: sales finance companies consumer goods, \$1,205,000,000 (\$1,190,000,000 in June 1966); sales finance companies commercial goods, \$658,000,000 (\$676,000,000); small loan companies cash loans, \$1,151,000,000 (\$1,035,000,000); small loan companies instalment credit, \$72,000,000 (\$70,000,000); department stores, \$527,000,000 (\$512,000,000); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$203,000,000 (\$201,000,000); chartered banks fully secured personal loans, \$503,000,000 (\$533,000,000); chartered banks home improvement loans, \$77,000,000 (\$74,000,000); other charter banks personal loans, \$2,699,000,000 (\$2,331,000,000).

R E L E A S E D T H I S W E E K

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

- *1. Imports and Exports, August 1967
- *2. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, September 1967
- *3. Wholesale Price Indexes, September 1967
- 4. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August 1967, (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *5. Weekly Security Prices Indexes, October 12, 1967
- 6. Business Financial Statistics, Balances Sheets, Selected Financial Institutions, Second Quarter 1967, (61-006), 50¢/\$2.00
- 7. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, July 1967, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 8. Hospital Statistics, Volyme III - Hospital Personnel 1965, (83-212), \$1.50
- *9. Canal Statistics, June 1967
- 10. Carloadings, October 7, 1967, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- 11. Travel Between Canada, The United States and Other Countries, March 1967, (66-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- *12. Deaths, 1966
- *13. The Labour Force, September 1967
- 14. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July 1967, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 15. Department Store Sales by Regions, September 30, 1967, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- *16. Major Appliances, August 1967
- *17. Crude Oil Requirements, 1967

- *18. Electric Energy Statistics, August 1967
- 19. Asbestos, August 1967, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 20. Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, August 1967, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *21. Steel Ingots, October 14, 1967
- *22. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders, August 1967
- 23. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, July 1967, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
- *24. Papermakers' and Other Felts, Quarter Ended September 30, 1967
- 25. Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, September 1967, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 26. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, September 1967, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 27. Mineral Wool, August 1967, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- 28. Products Made From Canadian Clays, July 1967, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *29. Fish Landings for Quebec, August 1967
- 30. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, October 1, 1967, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
- *31. Fish Freezings and Stocks, Preliminary Newfoundland, September 1967
- 32. Dairy Factory Production, September 1967, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 33. Grain Milling Statistics, August 1967, (32-003), \$1.00 a year
- 34. Stocks of Meat and Lard, October 1, 1967, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
- 35. Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, September 1, 1967, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
- 36. Credit Statistics, June 1967, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Aircraft and Parts Manufacturers, 1965, (42-203), 50¢
 - Railway Operating Statistics, June 1967, (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Trade of Canada: Exports by Commodities, June 1967, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
 - Corporation Profits, Second Quarter 1967, (61-003), 50¢/\$2.00
 - Refined Petroleum Products, June 1967, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00
 - The Labour Force, September 1967, (71-001), \$2.00 a year
 - Convertibility Index of Customs Tariff Items to the Import Commodity Classification, Fourth Edition, April 1, 1967, (12-527), \$1.50
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, September 27, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
 - Poultry Processors, 1965, (32-227), 50¢
 - Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds, 1965, (46-214), 50¢
 - Service Bulletin: Energy Statistics, October 16, 1967, (IND-SB-(2)-Vol. 2-24), \$5.00 a year
 - Motor Carriers, Freight Quarterly, April to June 1967, (53-005), 25¢/\$1.00
 - Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, June 1967, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1967, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, Quarter Ended March 31, 1967, (41-007), 25¢/\$1.00
 - Footwear Statistics, July 1967, (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, August 1967, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Oil Burners and Oil Fired Hot Water Heaters, August 1967, (41-008), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, August 1967, (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins, 1965, (46-211), 50¢
 - Hat and Cap Industry, 1965, (34-214), 50¢
 - Estimates of Labour Income, July 1967, (72-003), 20¢/\$2.00

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