

Vol. 35 -- No. 50

Friday, December 15, 1967

External Trade: Canada's export balance at \$82,900,000 in October shows a substantial contrast to the 1966 October import balance of \$35,600,000. Imports during the month were down 1.3% to \$924,300,000 from \$936,200,000 in the 1966 month while exports increased 11.8% to \$1,007,300,000 from \$900,600,000. (Page 2)

Travel: Canada's centennial celebrations aroused unparalleled interest in other countries and visitors arrived in record numbers. Canada's receipts from international travel will exceed, by a comfortable margin, the \$1 billion objective for 1967 which was talked of several years ago. (Page 3)

Prices: Canada's consumer price index increased by 0.3% to 151.0 at the beginning of November from 150.5 at the beginning of October. The November 1967 index was 3.8% above the November 1966 level of 145.5. (Page 5)

Census: Continuing a downward trend since 1956, the ratio of males to 100 females for Canada as a whole fell from 103 to 101 in the ten-year period from 1956 to 1966 according to a report showing the distribution of population by sex and the proportion of males to females in the 1966 Census. (Page 7)

Education: Provincial support to higher education in the form of operating grants and operating expenditures of provincially owned institutions of higher learning for the years 1962-63 to 1965-66 inclusive has been calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Education Division. (Page 7)

Government Finance: Revenue and expenditure of municipal governments continued to rise moderately in 1964. Total revenue for the year amounted to \$2,519,723,000 on a "current" basis and "Gross general" and "net general" basis of \$2,591,627,000 and \$2,312,423,000 respectively. (Page 10)

Traffic Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canadian streets and highways in September claimed 609 lives, a 3.6% rise over the September total last year of 588. This placed the January-September total at 3,847, up 3.0% from the corresponding 1966 total of 3,734. (Page 11)

Transportation: During the nine days ended November 30, revenue freight cars loaded on railway lines in Canada decreased 11.3% to 99,455 from the previous year period. (Page 13)

Construction: Construction starts in centres of 10,000 population and over numbered 13,479 in September, up over the 1966 September total of 10,134. During the cumulative period starts increased to 98,057 this year from 75,704 in the 1966 nine-month period. (Page 13)

Labour: Average weekly wages in manufacturing increased from \$97.43 in August to \$99.09 in September. This was the result of a 2-cent increase in average hourly earnings and a 0.4 hour rise in average weekly hours.



1. Commodity Exports Canadian commodity exports dropped almost 4% in August to \$888,666,000 from \$925,147,000 in the 1966 month. However, the August 1967 total is almost 30% above the August 1965 total. Exports during the first eight months totalled \$7,304,835,000, up from the same-period-1966 total of \$6,450,387,000 and the same-period-1965 figure of \$5,357,195,000. Largest buyers of Canadian goods during August were the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Australia, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Goods in greatest demand revenue wise were newsprint paper, passenger automobiles and chassis, wheat, iron ores and concentrates, wood pulp and similar pulp, softwood lumber, crude petroleum, aluminum including alloys, copper and alloys, and motor vehicle parts except engines.

	Summary of Exports			
	August		January-August	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Total	925,147	888,666	6,450,387	7,304,835
By country				
United States	501,775	568,198	3,838,385	4,548,256
United Kingdom	111,835	95,934	752,762	775,320
Japan	44,696	48,399	256,743	390,018
Australia	12,050	14,857	74,768	104,959
Italy	14,187	14,011	75,540	92,593
Germany, Federal Republic	20,590	12,323	115,961	103,835
Netherlands	12,712	11,746	87,805	108,546
U.S.S.R.	20,925	10,059	227,116	104,928
By commodity				
newsprint paper	91,157	86,627	631,603	636,988
passenger automobiles and chassis	7,413	59,003	212,568	560,887
wheat	135,218	53,163	662,863	579,645
iron ores and concentrates	46,240	49,637	208,925	232,268
wood pulp and similar pulp	51,332	46,026	349,739	364,372
lumber, softwood	44,118	42,862	325,128	316,400
crude petroleum	27,111	39,696	207,490	253,484
aluminum including alloys	36,048	32,929	252,264	262,766
copper and alloys	27,053	28,025	175,708	210,347
motor vehicle parts except engines	14,202	27,969	139,654	223,207

*2. Imports and Exports Canada's export balance at \$82,900,000 in October shows a substantial contrast to the 1966 October import balance of \$35,600,000. Imports during the month were down 1.3% to \$924,300,000 from \$936,200,000 in the 1966 month while exports increased 11.8% to \$1,007,300,000 from \$900,600,000. During the cumulative period the export balance widened to \$343,000,000 this year from \$185,000,000 last year. Imports were up 9.4% to \$9,011,900,000 from \$8,238,800,000 and exports rose 11.1% to \$9,354,900,000 from \$8,423,800,000.

Imports from the United States rose 0.6% to \$678,300,000 in October from \$674,300,000 and exports were up 19.0% to \$680,100,000 from \$571,800,000. This resulted in an export balance of \$1,900,000 against October 1966's import balance of \$102,500,000. During the ten-month period imports from the United States increased 12.2% to \$6,610,200,000 from \$5,890,800,000 and exports climbed 17.7% to \$5,955,700,000 from \$5,059,400,000 in 1966. This placed the import balance at \$654,500,000 this year compared to \$831,400,000 in 1966.

Merchandise purchased from the United Kingdom during October totalled \$47,600,000, down 14.9% from last year's corresponding total of \$56,000,000 while sales to the United Kingdom rose 15.6% to \$101,400,000 from \$87,700,000. This resulted in the export balance widening to \$53,800,000 in the 1967 month from \$31,800,000 in October last year. In the January-October period imports dropped 1.7% to \$551,100,000 from \$560,800,000 and exports rose 2.9% to \$969,600,000 from \$942,600,000. The export balance at \$418,500,000 this year was higher than last year's corresponding balance of \$381,800,000.

Imports from other commonwealth and preferential rate countries were down 20.0% in October to \$35,500,000 from \$44,400,000 and exports dropped 4.5% to \$43,600,000 from \$45,700,000. This resulted in an export balance of \$8,100,000 up from last year's \$1,300,000. During the cumulative period imports were down 2.4% to \$342,300,000 from \$350,600,000 and exports up 20.0% to \$547,100,000 from \$455,800,000, resulting in an export balance of \$204,800,000 this year substantially higher than last year's balance of \$105,100,000.

Imports from other countries were up 0.9% to \$163,000,000 from \$161,500,000 while exports dropped 6.8% to \$182,100,000 from \$195,400,000, placing the export balance at \$19,100,000 down from October 1966's balance of \$33,900,000. During the ten-month period imports rose 5.0% to \$1,508,400,000 from \$1,436,600,000 and exports declined 4.2% to \$1,882,600,000 from \$1,966,100,000. The export balance was down to \$374,300,000 from \$529,500,000.

TRAVEL

*3. Travel Between Canada and Other Countries Canada's centennial celebrations aroused unparalleled interest in other countries, and visitors arrived in record numbers. A DBS statement prepared for the 22nd Federal Provincial Tourist Conference revealed that Canada's receipts from international travel will exceed, by a comfortable margin, the \$1 billion objective for 1967 which was talked of several years ago. By the end of the third quarter, receipts from United States and overseas countries reached \$1.1 billion, already exceeding the total of \$840 million for the calendar year 1966 by over \$1/4 billion. Assuming a normal upward trend for the fourth quarter, receipts for the year may even approach \$1 1/4 billion. Payments, on the other hand, showed a small decline of some \$20 million by the end of the third quarter, so there is the possibility they may not reach the \$900 million recorded in 1966. Consequently, a credit balance of between \$350 million and \$400 million is possible for 1967 compared to a debit balance of \$60 million in 1966.

By the end of the third quarter of 1967, border crossings from the United States had reached the 33.7 million mark. Assuming normal growth during the fourth quarter, crossings from the United States may reach 40,000,000 for the year, a figure well beyond that attained in any previous calendar year.

The quarterly pattern of entries from the United States shows a 9% increase for the first quarter, 17% in the second, and 16% gain in the third quarter. A review by months shows the greatest gain in June with a 32% increase over the previous year, followed by July and May, each with an 18% increase.

An examination by the main types of transportation shows that at the end of the first nine months automobile entries from the United States had advanced nearly 19%, arrivals by plane advanced 66%, by bus 117%, net entries by train advanced about 20%, and arrivals by boat between 10 and 11%. Numerous chartered trips by bus and plane and the popular "all expense tours" played an important part in the phenomenal increase in entries by these means of transportation.

Canadian travel to the United States shows some curtailment in the second and third quarters of 1967. A 5% gain in the first quarter was overtaken by decreases of 8% in both the second and third quarters, leaving an overall decline of 5% to the end of September. Similarly, the upward trend in Canadian travel to overseas countries was interrupted in the third quarter when a decrease of 5% was recorded. However, there was a gain of 9% in the first quarter and 8% in the second quarter, so the cumulative data to the end of September show an increase of about 2%.

Data on visitors from countries other than the United States show a substantial expansion for the period of January - September 1967. Arrivals from overseas during this period totalled some 461,800 compared to 341,400 in the same period of 1966, a gain of 120,400 or about 35%. Considerable percentage gains over the previous year were recorded in the number of visitors arriving from France, Mexico, and South America.

Although there was a decrease in the number of visitors when compared with the same period of 1966, the United Kingdom remained the most important source of visitors to Canada from overseas countries. Up to the end of September 113,500 visitors arrived from the U.K. compared with 119,900 in the same period of 1966. This represents a decline of 6,400 or 5%. No doubt, restrictions on expenditures of United Kingdom travellers in non-sterling area countries, which were introduced late in 1966, contributed to this trend. Survey results show respondents from the United Kingdom, on the average, stayed 23 days in Canada and spent \$159 per person. Some 54% of these visitors were destined to Ontario, 29% to Quebec and 10% to British Columbia. About 59% of the United Kingdom residents were visiting friends or relatives.

France was second in order of importance as a source of visitors from overseas. Cumulative entries for January - September inclusive, stood at 64,900 compared to 23,000 in the same period of 1966, an increase of 41,900 or 182%. Visitors from France stayed 13 days and spent \$223 per person in Canada. Ninety-three per cent of the visitors from France were destined to Quebec and 5% to Ontario.

Germany ranked third in number of overseas visitors, accounting for 36,500 in the first nine months as compared with 30,600 in 1966. Visitors from Germany stayed 20 days and spent \$171 per person in Canada. Some 49% of the respondents reported Quebec as the main destination, 37% gave Ontario and 7% went to British Columbia.

When the total response to the overseas visitor survey was tabulated for the first nine months of 1967, the following provincial breakdown of main destinations on a percentage basis appeared: Quebec, 53%; Ontario, 34%; British Columbia, 8%; Prairie Provinces, 5%; and the Atlantic Provinces, 1%. The pattern by province of destination shows considerable change when compared with 1966, with Quebec naturally being the destination of a much higher proportion of travellers due to the drawing power of Expo.

4. Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index increased by 0.3% to 151.0 at the beginning of November from 150.5 at the beginning of October. The November 1967 index was 3.8% above the November 1966 level of 145.5. The upward movement between October and November was attributable to increases of 0.6% in the clothing and in the recreation and reading indexes, and to a rise of 0.2% in the housing component. Increases of lesser importance occurred in all other main components except transportation, which remained unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weight(1)	1967			1966
		November	October	September	November
All-Items	100	151.0	150.5	150.7	145.5
Food	27	148.0	147.8	148.5	144.7
Housing (2)	32	153.4	153.1	152.6	146.6
Clothing	11	134.5	133.7	134.7	129.8
Transportation	12	157.9	157.9	158.4	151.1
Health and Personal Care	7	193.8	193.2	191.4	184.5
Recreation and Reading	5	170.5	169.4	168.7	161.3
Tobacco and Alcohol	6	128.7	128.6	128.6	126.5

(1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.

(2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

The food index edged up 0.1% to 148.0 in November from 147.8 in October, reflecting generally mixed price movements. Though fresh milk prices remained unchanged, other dairy products including ice cream, powdered milk and processed cheese registered slight price decreases. Among baking and cereal products, a 1.6% decrease in the price of bread outweighed increases in flour and in breakfast cereal prices. Sugar prices which had registered a decline a month earlier, advanced by 2% to regain their former level. Among produce items lower quotations for grapefruit, apples, bananas, cabbage and onions were offset by increases in the prices of potatoes, tomatoes, and celery. Meats, including both beef and pork items, were somewhat lower priced in November as compared with the preceding month. Turkey prices, however, advanced from their October low.

The housing index rose 0.2% to 153.4 in November from 153.1 in October due to higher shelter costs. Rent increased generally, especially in western Canadian cities, and advances in building materials prices and wage rates also contributed to higher home-ownership costs. The household operation component edged up only fractionally as higher prices for household textiles, utensils and supplies were largely offset by lower quotations for furniture and floor coverings. The clothing index advanced 0.6% to 134.5 from 133.7 in the preceding month, mainly as a result of increases in men's wear prices, particularly men's suits and overcoats. Lesser increases were recorded for women's wear, children's wear, footwear and piece goods.

The transportation index remained unchanged at its October level of 157.9, with seasonally lower train fares offsetting a slight rise in automobile operation prices. The health and personal care index rose 0.3% to 193.8 in November from 193.2 in October, reflecting higher prices for personal services such as women's hairdressing and men's haircuts. Personal care supplies were also generally higher in price. Pharmaceutical prices, on average, remained unchanged from the preceding month. The recreation and reading index advanced 0.6% to 170.5 in November from 169.4 in October, as a result of higher prices for sports equipment and for motion picture admissions.

The tobacco and alcohol index edged up 0.1% to 128.7 in November from 128.6 a month earlier, reflecting a slight increase in the price of cigarettes and tobacco.

Wholesale Price Indexes (Weekly) The price index of 30 industrial materials, (1935-1939=100) calculated as an unweighted geometric average, increased 1.3% to 255.4 from 252.1 in the four-week period October 27th to November 24th. Prices advanced for eleven commodities, declined for five and remained unchanged for fourteen.

Security Price Indexes The investors' index of common stock (1956=100) prices increased 1.6% to 175.3 from 172.5 in the four-week period October 26th to November 23rd. Indexes for all three major groups increased, headed by Finance up 3.1% to 135.6 from 131.5. Both Industrials and Utilities rose 1.5%, the former to 185.5 from 182.8 and the latter to 167.5 from 165.0.

*5. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u> (1935 - 1939 =100)	Nov. * 1967	Oct. * 1967	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	264.9	265.1	260.3	260.3
Vegetable Products.....	229.0	228.2	227.3	226.0
Animal Products.....	290.4	295.4	294.1	298.6
Textile Products.....	255.6	253.5	252.2	252.7
Wood Products.....	350.2	349.7	339.6	340.1
Iron Products.....	274.3	274.3	269.5	268.6
Non-ferrous Metals.....	246.7	245.6	232.6	228.2
Non-metallic Minerals.....	200.7	200.2	194.9	194.7
Chemical Products.....	214.2	213.9	206.8	207.5
Iron and Non-ferrous Metals..... (excluding gold).....	309.5	308.7	295.8	292.1
Raw and Partly Mfg. Goods.....	245.4	246.8	243.2	241.8
Fully and Chiefly Mfg. Goods.....	275.8	275.3	269.9	270.8

* These indexes are preliminary.

*6. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	Dec. 7/67 this week	Nov. 30/67 week ago	Nov. 9/67 month ago
		(1956 = 100)		
<u>Investors Price Index</u>				
Total index	114	175.5	174.5	174.1
Industrials	80	186.3	185.0	184.0
Utilities	20	164.9	166.8	167.3
Finance(1)	14	136.2	133.1	134.4
Banks	6	139.7	135.5	133.9
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total index	24	104.5	104.7	104.0
Gold	13	144.1	142.3	139.4
Base metals	11	82.8	84.1	84.6
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	263.6	271.5	277.7
Primary oils and gas	6	220.1	213.0	193.1

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

*7. Sex Ratios 1966 Census Continuing a downward trend since 1956, the ratio of males to 100 females for Canada as a whole fell from 103 to 101 in the ten-year period from 1956 to 1966 according to a report issued today showing the distribution of population by sex and the proportion of males to females in the 1966 Census. The report presents 1966 Census sex distributions and ratios for municipalities of 10,000 and over, component parts of census metropolitan and other major urban areas as well as comparative 1961 and 1966 data for counties, census divisions and provinces.

Rural areas of Canada in the 1966 Census recorded a sex ratio of 110 while in urban areas there were 98 males to every 100 females. Rural farm population showed the highest ratio of males to females at 115. Uneven balance in the sexes between urban and rural areas, reflects the migration of females to urban areas where employment opportunities are greater for women.

A wide variation in provincial figures is indicated from the highest ratio of 105 in Saskatchewan to the lowest of 100 males to 100 females in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba each recorded a ratio of 101; Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, 103; Alberta and Newfoundland, 104 males to 100 females.

Population by sex, for Canada, 1901-1966

Census year	Male	Female	Males to 100 Females
Canada (1)			
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	105
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	113
1921	4,529,643	4,258,306	106
1931	5,374,541	5,002,245	107
1941	5,900,536	5,606,119	105
1951	7,088,873	6,920,556	102
1956	8,151,879	7,928,912	103
1961	9,218,893	9,019,354	102
1966	10,054,344	9,960,536	101

(1) Exclusive of Newfoundland in censuses prior to 1951.

E D U C A T I O N

*8. Provincial Support to Higher Education Provincial support to higher education in the form of operating grants and operating expenditures of provincially owned institutions of higher learning for the years 1962-63 to 1965-66 inclusive has been calculated by Finance Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Education Division. It has been expressed in the form of the following indicators: amount per student of full-time university-grade enrolment; amount per capita of college-age population (18-24 years old); as a percentage of personal income in the province and as a percentage of provincial net general expenditure.

Comparative Data on Provincial Support to Universities

	Operating Grants (\$000's)				Total Provincial Support (\$000's)				Operating Grants as a Percentage of the Total Provincial Support %			
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Nfld.	1,437	1,559	1,650	1,675	1,799	2,129	2,157	2,341	79.88	73.23	76.50	71.55
P.E.I.	220	323	280	407	415	529	651	474	53.01	61.06	43.01	85.86
N.S.	1,384	1,481	1,551	4,584	1,918	1,859	3,666	6,514	72.16	79.67	42.31	70.37
N.B.	1,230	2,953	2,986	4,429	1,912	3,138	3,235	4,707	64.33	94.10	92.30	94.09
Que.	29,905	34,286	40,384	47,188	59,535	76,412	85,930	96,870	50.23	44.87	47.00	48.71
Ont.	29,533	42,403	56,086	73,947	56,415	83,207	108,829	176,784	52.35	50.96	51.54	41.83
Man.	5,236	5,670	7,406	8,920	6,909	6,580	8,415	13,452	75.79	86.17	88.01	66.31
Sask.	4,106	5,152	8,205	9,976	7,174	10,272	12,272	17,247	57.23	50.16	66.86	57.84
Alta.	9,454	10,950	15,534	19,670	22,132	24,293	30,811	42,156	42.72	45.07	50.42	46.66
B.C.	8,729	10,399	13,793	18,629	12,989	16,997	26,393	28,485	67.20	61.18	52.26	65.40
Yukon and Northwest Territories	-	-	17	-	9	19	26	-	-	-	65.38	-
Canada	91,234	115,176	147,892	189,425	171,207	225,435	282,385	389,030	53.29	51.09	52.38	48.69

Indicators of Provincial Operating Grants to Universities and Colleges,
Related to Selected Economic Factors

	Operating Grants Per Student of Full-time Enrolment				Operating Grants Per Capita of College-Age Population 18-24				Operating Grants as a % of Provincial Net General Expenditures			
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%	%	%
Nfld.	719	695	622	529	29.27	29.70	29.26	27.82	1.42	1.48	1.31	1.47
P.E.I.	312	438	349	440	21.78	30.76	25.23	34.20	0.98	1.44	1.15	1.36
N.S.	197	192	182	485	18.28	18.65	18.89	53.49	1.22	1.18	1.17	2.96
N.B.	251	573	517	695	20.60	46.80	44.76	61.94	1.22	2.64	2.54	3.45
Que.	632	640	680	701	52.77	57.53	64.54	71.86	3.14	3.13	2.81	2.60
Ont.	752	960	1,104	1,254	52.71	73.71	92.84	115.45	2.52	3.42	4.06	4.55
Man.	676	644	807	806	59.70	62.38	79.04	91.77	3.57	3.49	4.01	4.31
Sask.	585	660	854	932	48.19	59.29	90.36	104.24	2.29	2.47	3.62	4.14
Alta.	961	988	1,197	1,334	73.06	82.27	113.72	139.01	3.35	3.97	4.89	4.89
B.C.	561	610	743	805	61.69	69.89	86.37	108.62	2.45	2.65	3.39	4.11
10 provinces	645	727	830	920	51.68	62.74	76.24	93.20	2.66	3.08	3.40	3.66

*9. Municipal Government Finance Revenue and expenditure of municipal governments continued to rise moderately in 1964 according to the advance release of information which will appear in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics "Municipal Government Finance".

Total revenue for 1964 amounted to \$2,519,723,000 on a "current" basis and "gross general" and "net general" basis \$2,591,627,000 and \$2,312,423,000 respectively. Total expenditure on the three bases amounted to \$2,520,754,000, \$3,018,499,000 and \$2,739,295,000 respectively. The 1964 report is expected to be released in January. A combined presentation of 1965 and 1966 is planned with release anticipated in the fall of 1968.

Municipal Government Finance
Revenue - Canada Total - 1964

	Current	Gross General	Net General
	(thousands of dollars)		
Taxation			
General and school:			
Real property	1,689,233	1,689,233	1,689,233
Personal property	16,594	16,594	16,594
Business	54,635	54,635	54,635
Poll	5,417	5,417	5,417
Sales (including amusement)	4,683	4,683	4,683
Other	7,215	7,215	7,215
Total general and school	1,777,777	1,777,777	1,777,777
Special assessments (owners' share) and charges	98,153	98,153	98,153
Total taxation	1,875,930	1,875,930	1,875,930
Licences and permits	34,148	34,148	34,148
Rents, concessions and franchises	12,457	12,457	12,457
Fines	14,477	14,477	14,477
Interest, tax penalties, etc.	23,177	23,177	23,177
Service charges	13,252	13,252	13,252
Recreation and community services	7,573	7,573	7,573
Contributions, grants and subsidies:			
Governments	400,982	472,263	193,059
Government enterprises	47,324	47,539	47,539
Other	6,458	6,866	6,866
Total contributions, grants and subsidies	454,764	526,668	247,464
Other revenue	83,945	83,945	83,945
Total revenue	2,519,723	2,591,627	2,312,423
Surplus from previous years	26,113	...	...
Deficit for year	25,235	...	...
Totals	2,571,071	...	...

Municipal Government Finance
Expenditure-Canada Total-1964

	Current*	Gross General	Net General
		(thousands of dollars)	
General government	174,770	198,406	197,565
Protection of persons and property	305,603	323,011	321,281
Public works	308,408	543,964	386,594
Sanitation and waste removal	89,135	192,506	190,704
Health	52,419	61,918	57,938
Social welfare	113,897	121,375	50,231
Education (excluding debenture debt charges)	698,409	1,024,320	991,253
Recreation and community services	93,921	117,554	115,330
Debt charges	505,606	220,545	220,416
Contributions to own government enterprises	28,572	28,572	28,473
Provision for reserves	30,842	30,842	30,842
Contributions to capital and loan fund	87,658	...	...
Joint or special expenditures	4,615	4,615	4,615
Other expenditures	26,899	150,871	144,053
Total expenditure	2,520,754	3,018,499	2,739,295
Deficits from previous years	3,058	...	...
Surplus for year	47,259	...	...
Totals	2,571,071	...	...

MOTOR VEHICLE

10. Motor Vehicle Registrations At the end of the 1966 registration year, there were ten passenger cars in Canada for every thirty-six Canadians. Passenger car registrations were 5,499,527, 4.2% higher than in the previous year (5,279,373). Registration of commercial vehicles increased 6.1% to 1,427,800 from 1,345,438. Motorcycles, including motor bicycles showed a sharp increase to 107,934 from 73,967 reported in 1965.

*11. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canadian streets and highways in September claimed 609 lives, a 3.6% rise over the September total last year of 588. This placed the January-September total at 3,847, up 3.0% from the corresponding 1966 total of 3,734.

September's regional death toll was as follows: Newfoundland, 10 (14 in September 1966); Prince Edward Island, 2 (6); Nova Scotia, 29 (25); New Brunswick 24 (25); Quebec, 172 (206); Ontario, 205 (148); Manitoba, 17 (24); Saskatchewan 36 (35); Alberta, 45 (36); British Columbia, 68 (67); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (2).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths in this release with those in the annual Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Daily Bulletin of April 13, 1967.

Province	Number of Accidents				Total, Sept. 1966	Number of Victims		Total Property Damage(1) \$('000)
	Fatal	Non- fatal injury	Property Damage Only(1)	Total		Persons		
						Killed	Injured	
September 1967					September	1967		
Nfld.	6	168	444	618	507	10	297	419
P.E.I.	2	57	120	179	138	2	90	101
N.S.	25	303	911	1,239	1,506	29	414	646
N.B.	22	269	653	944	790	24	417	608
Que(2)	135	1,935	6,213	8,283	11,208	172	2,979	..
Ont.	171	4,266	8,095	12,532	13,027	205	6,462	7,016
Man.	13	453	925	1,391	1,363	17	720	662
Sask.	32	485	1,491	2,008	1,960	36	797	1,173
Alta.	42	573	2,421	3,036	2,620	45	910	1,985
B.C.	52	1,119	2,744	3,915	3,898	68	1,802	2,366
Yukon & N.W.T.(3)	1	23	35	59	79	1	26	80
September 1967(2,3) ..	501	9,651	24,052	34,204		609	14,914	15,056(4)
September 1966	493	10,612	25,991		37,096	588	16,172	14,906(4)
Jan-Sept. 1967(5)	3,186	76,609	226,311	306,106		3,847	116,146	116,601(4)
Jan-Sept. 1966	3,148	78,453	220,532		302,133	3,734	117,480	104,726(4)

(1) Reportable minimum property damage \$100.

(2) Excluding City of Montreal except for fatal accidents and persons killed.

(3) Excluding Northwest Territories for persons injured.

(4) Excluding Quebec.

(5) Excluding City of Montreal except for fatal accidents and persons killed for June to September.

.. Not available.

12. Carloadings During the nine days ended November 30, revenue freight cars loaded on railway lines in Canada decreased 11.3% to 99,455 from the previous year period. Commodities reflecting a reduction in activity included: wheat, 7,667 (compared to 12,484 in 1966); iron ore 10,310 (11,930); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 3,087 (3,900); newsprint paper, 2,492 (3,616); miscellaneous carload commodities, 11,246(12,048); and merchandise l.c.l. 5,109 (7,025). The principle commodity moved in more cars was automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 2,650 (1,816). Piggyback carloadings during the current period decreased to 4,896 cars from 5,984.

During the month of November 1967, 316,479 cars of revenue freight were loaded by rail in Canada, down 9.8% from the same month a year earlier. Among commodities moved in fewer cars were: wheat, 23,270 (versus 37,356 in 1966); grain products 5,637 (8,412); newsprint paper 9,137 (12,306); miscellaneous carload commodities 34,388 (38,480); and merchandise l.c.l. 16,799 (22,042). The main commodities moved in more cars were pulpwood, 13,267 (12,711); and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 7,264 (5,715).

CONSTRUCTION

13. New Residential Construction Construction starts in centres of 10,000 population and over numbered 13,479 in September, up over the 1966 September total of 10,134. During the cumulative period starts increased to 98,057 this year from 75,704 in the 1966 nine-month period. Completions during September reached 10,684. During the January-September period completions dropped to 84,539 from 103,954 in 1966. Dwelling units under construction at September 30 numbered 84,477 against 69,664 at the 1966 date.

ENERGY

*14. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics, October 1967 Net generation of electric energy increased 2.6% to 13,956,837 thousand kwh. in October 1967 from 13,595,422 thousand kwh. generated one year ago.

MOTION PICTURE

*15. Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors Receipts from paid admissions (excluding amusement taxes) of 1,394 motion picture theatres (1,149 auditorium and 245 drive-in) in 1966 amounted to \$94,366,239 according to advance figures that will be contained in the 1966 issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors". In 1965 there were 1,418 theatres (1,171 auditorium and 247 drive-in) with receipts of \$85,162,234. Paid admissions in 1966 numbered 98,959,208 as compared to 99,914,739 in 1965 and amusement taxes totalled \$6,517,892 against \$5,586,966, in the preceding year.

The receipts of 62 film exchange companies were \$53,389,163 as compared with \$47,137,047 in 1965.

Salaries and wages paid by motion picture theatres for 1966 amounted to \$21,062,896 (\$19,424,376 in 1965) and for film exchanges \$4,425,247 (\$4,011,709 in 1965).

*16. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing increased from \$97.43 in August to \$99.09 in September, according to data soon to be published in the monthly Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". This was the result of a 2-cent increase in average hourly earnings and a 0.4 hour rise in average weekly hours. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours showed a decrease of 0.3 hours from September, 1966, and average hourly earnings increased by 15 cents. Average weekly wages increased by \$5.44 over the year.

In construction, a 2-cent increase in average hourly earnings was offset by a 0.3 hour decline in average weekly hours leaving average weekly wages virtually unchanged from the August figure. In comparison with September, 1966, average weekly hours showed a 1.0 hour decrease, average hourly earnings increased by 27 cents, and average weekly wages increased by \$9.32.

	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages			
	Sept. 1967	Aug. 1967	Sept. 1966	Sept. 1967	Aug. 1967	Sept. 1966	Sept. 1967	Aug. 1967	Sept. 1966
	number			dollars			dollars		
Manufacturing	40.9	40.5	41.2	2.42	2.40	2.27	99.09	97.43	93.65
Durables	41.4	40.9	41.8	2.62	2.60	2.47	108.56	106.36	103.41
Non-durables	40.4	40.1	40.6	2.23	2.21	2.07	89.87	88.78	84.02
Mining	41.8	41.7	42.5	2.88	2.85	2.64	120.38	118.71	112.28
Construction	43.2	43.5	44.2	3.11	3.09	2.84	134.56	134.07	125.24
Building	40.6	40.7	41.2	3.20	3.15	2.89	129.83	128.17	119.40
Engineering	47.5	48.1	49.1	3.00	2.99	2.75	142.55	144.08	135.25

The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings in electrical industrial equipment in September was 126.2.

*17. The Labour Force Total employment declined by 28,000 to 7,409,000 between October and November. The decrease was somewhat less than the average October-November decline for the past several years. Unemployment increased by an estimated 35,000 to 289,000. The labour force, at 7,698,000, was virtually unchanged from October, whereas it usually decreases during this period. In November the Labour force was 270,000, or 3.6%, higher than a year earlier. Employment was up 219,000, or 3.0%; unemployment was up 51,000.

Employment Farm employment decreased seasonally by 68,000 during the month, following the completion of harvesting operations. Non-farm employment, however, showed an above-average increase, rising by 40,000 between October and November, after an abnormal decline in the previous month. The increase in non-farm employment between October and November was concentrated in community, business and personal service and trade. Manufacturing employment strengthened somewhat during the month owing in part to the recall of workers in the automotive industry following a strike settlement in the United States. Employment was up sharply from a year ago in community, business and personal service (141,000). Manufacturing employment was 38,000 lower than a year earlier. Farm employment was up 53,000. The increase in employment from November 1966 was shared by all regions, with the largest percentage gain (7.4%) occurring in British Columbia.

Unemployment Unemployment increased by 35,000 between October and November, a relatively small increase for this time of year. The estimate of 289,000 was 51,000 higher than a year earlier. Of the total unemployed, 228,000, or about four-fifths, had been out of work for less than four months. Of the remainder, 33,000 had been unemployed four to six months, and 28,000 for seven months or more. Total unemployment in November represented 3.8% of the labour force as compared with 3.2% in November 1966, and 3.1% in November 1965. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in November 1967 was 4.3%.

*18. Estimates of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,689,000,000 in September in the form of salaries and wages, a 1.7% increase from the preceding month total of \$2,645,000,000 and an 8.8% rise from the corresponding 1966 month total of \$2,471,000,000, according to information that will be contained in the September issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Estimates of Labour Income".

This placed the total for the January-September period at \$22,846,000,000, up 9.9% from the previous year's \$20,783,000,000.

Estimates of Labour Income

	(Millions of Dollars)						
	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted			
	September 1967	August 1967	September 1966	January to September 1967	September 1966	September 1967	August 1967
Nfld.	43	42	41	344	332	39	39
P.E.I.	8	8	7	61	55	7	7
N.S.	69	67	64	586	539	68	67
N.B.	57	56	51	472	438	55	54
Que.	718	707	660	6,106	5,541	698	695
Ont.	1,097	1,079	1,015	9,423	8,589	1,073	1,071
Man.	116	114	103	970	865	112	110
Sask.	86	85	79	713	650	81	82
Alta.	185	181	168	1,546	1,388	177	175
B.C.	302	298	276	2,558	2,327	290	287
Canada	2,689	2,645	2,471	22,846	20,783	2,608	2,596

*19. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry Estimated number of employees in the commercial, non-agricultural sector in the last week in September, 1967 was 4,721,000, a decrease of 65,300 or 1.4% as compared with August, according to an advance summary to be contained in the September 1967 issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Estimates of Employees by Province". All industries except trade showed declines, mainly seasonal in nature. Provincial totals were also lower in the month-to-month comparison.

From September 1966 to September 1967 employment rose by 50,000 or 1.1%. Trade and service reported the largest gains. These were partially offset by lower employment in manufacturing and construction.

In the year-to-year comparison the largest percentage increases were in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta.

- *20. Steel Ingot Steel ingot production during the week ended December 9, totalled 184,789 tons, a decrease of 0.4% from the previous week total of 185,520 tons. Output during the corresponding week of 1966 was 172,608 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 192 in the current week, 193 a week earlier and 180 one year ago.
21. Steel Ingots and Pig Iron Steel ingot production was down in November to 772,734 tons from 784,485 in the 1966 month while pig iron production dropped to 546,605 tons from 597,534. In the eleven-month period, steel ingot production declined to 8,780,987 tons from 9,166,019 in the 1966 period and 9,061,215 in the 1965 period. Pig iron production was down to 6,357,710 tons from 6,709,094 tons in the 1966 eleven-month period and 6,476,286 in the 1965 period.
- *22. Industry & Production Notes, 1966 The following summarized statistics for the mineral wool manufacturers and the pressed and punched felt mills manufacturers industry will appear later in detail in a regular publication of the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. Concepts and definitions employed together with an account of recent changes will also be included in the report.

Mineral Wool Manufacturers (Cat. 44-212): Factory shipments from the mineral wool manufacturers increased in 1966 to \$30,280,000 from \$27,195,000 in 1965. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$11,271,000 from \$10,167,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$18,960,000 from \$17,102,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$17,275,000 to \$18,912,000.

Nine establishments (8 in 1965) reported 1,019 employees (1,015), including 798 directly employed in manufacturing operations (773). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$6,324,000 (\$5,547,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,823,000 (\$4,145,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,873,000 versus 1,743,000 the previous year.

Pressed and Punched Felt Mills Manufacturers (Cat. 34-210): Factory shipments from the pressed and punched felt mills increased in 1966 to \$10,341,000 from \$9,188,000 in 1965. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$6,246,000 from \$5,643,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$3,852,000 from \$3,435,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced to \$3,930,000 from \$3,544,000.

Twelve establishments (12 in 1965) reported 464 employees (415), including 376 directly employed in manufacturing operations (340). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$2,092,000 (\$1,814,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,551,000 (\$1,383,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 863,000 versus 798,000 the previous year.

Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products - October 31st

	1966		1967 Monthly Shipments		
	Total	Shipments*	Domestic	Export	Total
	net tons of 2,000 pounds				
Semi-finished shapes	32,831	25,126	26,593	51,719	
Rails	12,582	10,368	17,926	28,294	
Wire rods	41,912	31,999	1,630	33,629	
Structural shapes:					
Heavy, including piling	35,701	25,927	1,772	27,699	
Bar-sized shapes	8,867	9,932	2,255	12,187	
Concrete reinforcing bars	48,166	48,338	689	49,027	
Other hot rolled bars:					
Flats	51,204	(1)53,209	(1) 6,805	(1)60,014	
Other				(1)	
Tie plates and truck material ...	2,966	6,464	710	7,174	
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	81,824	49,125	4,418	53,543	
Hot rolled sheets	65,407	73,268	13,263	86,531	
Hot rolled strip	20,059	11,734	-	11,734	
Cold finished bars	6,753	5,566	20	5,586	
Cold reduced sheets and strip, tin mill, black plate and tin plate	95,644	95,227	24,876	120,103	
Galvanized sheets	41,988	40,025	5,408	45,433	
Totals	545,904	486,308	106,365	592,673	

* Revised figures

(1) Separate breakdown not available

*24. Rubber Consumption Consumption of rubber in Canada during October totalled 36,770,000 pounds, 14.6% above the October 1966 total of 32,073,000. During the first ten months, 1967 consumption of 315,350,000 pounds was 0.4% below the 1966 figure of 316,526,000 because a decline of 3.1% in natural rubber consumption and of 4.6% in reclaimed rubber consumption, offset a 1.6% consumption increase in synthetic rubber.

25. Concrete Products Production of specified concrete products during October was as follows: concrete bricks, 9,485,159 (8,771,245 in the 1966 month); concrete blocks except chimney blocks 19,286,394 (18,595,887); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 143,403 tons (120,002); ready-mixed concrete 1,425,356 cubic yards (1,657,062).

26. Cement Cement shipments during October dropped 11.2% to 862,203 tons from 970,794 in the 1966 month, as a decrease in Portland cement shipments more than offset an increase in shipments of masonry and other cement. Stocks of cement on hand at the end of the month totalled 857,368 tons this year against 646,819 last year. Shipments during the ten-month period dropped to 6,835,407 this year from 7,870,483.

27. Gypsum Products Factory shipments of gypsum products during October were as follows: wallboard, 59,952,871 square feet (46,661,383 in the 1966 month); lath, 18,875,351 (16,273,539); sheathing, 1,389,672 square feet (1,217,598); plasters, 17,112 tons (18,337).
28. Mineral Wool Factory shipments of mineral wool during October were as follows: six-inch batts 2,160,882 square feet; four-inch batts 3,937,963 square feet; three-inch batts 15,532,793 square feet; two-inch batts 20,543,108 square feet; granulated wool 640,517 cubic feet; bulk or loose wool 235,066 cubic feet.
29. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt roofing rose 20.8% to 342,251 roof squares in October from 283,359 in October 1966. Shipments during the first ten months totalled 3,233,986 roof squares, a 17.7% increase from the same period last year.
- *30. Sawmills in British Columbia Production of lumber and ties by sawmills in British Columbia during October totalled 545,700 feet board measure against 571,100 in the 1966 month. During the January-October period production totalled 6,258,900 feet board measure compared to 6,273,700 last year.
- *31. Footwear Production of leather footwear during October at 4,316,980 pairs, was 5.5% higher than the 1966 total of 4,093,693 pairs. By classification, women's, growing girls and misses footwear increased 13.7% to 2,518,922 pairs, from 2,214,751 while men's, boy's and youths' footwear production was down 5.5% to 1,325,714 pairs from 1,402,265 and children's, little gent's, babies and infants footwear production dropped 0.7% to 472,344 pairs from 475,677.

BUSINESS

32. Credit At the end of August, higher balances outstanding compared to a year ago, were reported on the books of small loan companies for cash loans and instalment credit; department stores; furniture, appliance and radio stores; and chartered banks for home improvement and other non-fully secured personal loans. Sales finance companies consumer and commercial goods, and, chartered banks fully secured personal loans were down.

End-of-August balances outstanding were: sales finance companies consumer goods \$1,200,000,000 (\$1,228,000,000 at end-of-August 1966); sales finance companies commercial goods \$657,000,000 (\$678,000,000); small loan companies cash loans \$1,170,000,000 (\$1,061,000,000); small loan companies instalment credit \$73,000,000 (\$71,000,000); department stores \$512,000,000 (\$506,000,000); furniture, appliance and radio stores \$204,000,000 (\$202,000,000); chartered banks fully secured personal loans \$511,000,000 (\$525,000,000); chartered banks home improvement loans \$75,000,000 (\$73,000,000); chartered banks other personal loans \$2,741,000,000 (\$2,355,000,000).

33. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres Total value of cheques cashed in fifty-one clearing centres in Canada during September was \$44,807,212,000, 1.4% below the value in September last year. Cheques cleared in the Atlantic Provinces increased by 8.1%, in British Columbia by 7.5% and in the Prairie provinces by 6.3%. Quebec and Ontario showed a lower value of cheques cashed than was shown in the 1966 month.

*34. Voluntary Group Stores Grocery and combination stores in voluntary groups accounted for total sales of \$1,380,599,000 in 1965, according to an advance release of data to be published shortly in the new DBS report, "Voluntary Group Stores (Grocery and Combination Trade), 1963-1965". Sales of affiliated grocery and combination stores in Canada rose by \$215,580,000 or 22.6% during the period covered by this report. At the same time, the number of such stores grew from 5,151 to 5,882 - an increase of 14.2%. Voluntary group stores experienced increases in sales in every province during the 1963-1965 period, ranging from 1.2% in Prince Edward Island to 67.6% in New Brunswick. Declines in the number of group stores occurred in P.E.I. (9.0%) and Ontario (2.1%), while Quebec led in growth of affiliated stores with a rise of 32.9%. In 1965, the two central provinces accounted for 60.0% of all voluntary group stores and 65.4% of their total sales. (NOTE: With the exception of the overall sales volume in 1965, all figures given above refer to independent stores only.)

*35. Drug Stores, Fuel Dealers, Jewellery Stores (Chain) Information which will be contained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports "Drug Chain Stores Operating Results 1965", "Fuel Dealers (Chain) Other than Oil Operating Results 1965" and "Jewellery Chain Stores Operating Results 1965" is shown below. All respondents to these surveys are incorporated companies, and net profit is shown before allowances for income tax.

Comparison of main operating results of selected chain stores, 1965

Kind of Business	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Salaries	Stock
		% of net sales		Turnover
				times per year
Drug Chain Stores	33.8	3.75	17.48	3.37
Fuel Dealers (Chain other than oil)	51.66	10.25	12.55	4.28
Jewellery Chain Stores	43.56	8.02	15.78	1.92

*36. Automobile Dealers, Accessories, Tire and Battery Shops and Service Stations (Chain) Operating Results, 1965 An advance release of data that will be contained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Automobile Dealers, Accessories, Tire and Battery Shops and Service Stations (Chain) Operating Results 1965", is shown below. All respondents to these surveys are incorporated companies, and net profit is shown before allowances for income tax.

Comparison of main operating results of selected chain businesses, 1965

Kind of Business	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Salaries	Stock
		% of net sales		Turnover
				Times per year
Automobile dealers,	16.39	1.60	6.10	7.06
Accessories, Tire and Battery Shops,	24.07	1.23 ⁽¹⁾	12.82	3.20
Service stations	21.74	2.13	9.97	23.44

(1) Loss

37. Radio and Television Sets Sales of domestic radio receiving sets totalled 193,334 in September and 1,064,670 in the January-September period. Sales of made-in-Canada television receiving sets numbered 57,971 in September and 402,448 during the nine-month period.

*38.

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Kind of Business

Canada

October 1967

Kind of business	Chain store sales	Independent store sales	All stores	
			Sales	$\frac{\text{Oct. 1967}}{\text{Oct. 1966}}$
	thousands of dollars			%
Grocery and combination stores	203,317	227,599	430,916	+2.6
All other food stores	4,898	64,539	69,437	-1.2
Department stores	204,793	-	204,793	+5.7
General stores	2,338	70,676	73,014	+2.7
Variety stores	48,046	7,267	55,314	+8.6
Motor vehicle dealers	4,010	323,530	327,539	-2.4
Service stations and garages	2,466	180,892	183,358	+6.0
Men's clothing stores	4,438	23,195	27,634	-0.7
Women's clothing stores	11,882	24,560	36,442	-1.0
Family clothing stores	7,937	22,406	30,343	+1.2
Shoe stores	9,703	12,753	22,456	+6.1
Hardware stores	5,657	30,904	36,561	+3.1
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores	10,796	57,965	68,761	+0.9
Fuel dealers	4,152	29,595	33,747	+3.8
Drug stores	7,363	47,358	54,720	+4.9
Jewellery stores	4,989	10,366	15,356	+5.6
All other stores	117,487	186,139	303,626	+6.7
Total, all stores	654,272	1,319,745	1,974,017	+3.7

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

Newfoundland	9,706	24,867	34,573	+3.0
Prince Edward Island	2,032	6,707	8,739	+3.0
Nova Scotia	19,376	44,240	63,616	+4.5
New Brunswick	15,607	34,928	50,536	+2.1
Quebec	135,375	383,492	518,867	+3.7
Ontario	273,156	471,362	744,518	+4.0
Manitoba	32,950	54,758	87,708	+1.5
Saskatchewan	25,561	69,052	94,613	+0.1
Alberta	55,455	105,295	160,750	+6.1
British Columbia(1)	85,055	125,043	210,098	+4.4

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

39. Department Store Sales Department store sales by regions during the week ended November 25, were up 15.5% over the corresponding 1966 week with regional changes as follows: Atlantic provinces +10.5%; Quebec +9.3%; Ontario +18.2%; Manitoba +4.2%; Saskatchewan +0.8%; Alberta +21.4%; British Columbia +25.1%.

*40. Retail Gasoline Statistics Retail sales of gasoline in Canada's major metropolitan areas for the second quarter of 1967 were 333.3 million gallons; this amount was dispensed through 6430 outlets.

*41. Major Appliances - October 1967

	Total sales	Stocks at end of month
Electric ranges	24,254	45,522
Gas cooking stoves and ranges	4,029	3,319
Electric wall ovens	749	3,226
Electric drop in ranges	1,273	2,916

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

*42. Fish Landings for Quebec - October 1967

Major species	Quantity '000 lb.	Value \$'000
Groundfish		
Cod	2,850	118
Lingcod	-	-
Haddock	-	-
Greenland Halibut (Turbot) .	121	2
Pollock	-	-
Hake	73	2
Redfish	8,460	227
Halibut	11	2
Flounders and Soles	572	21
Other unspecified	112	--
Total	12,199	372
Pelagic & Estuarial		
Herring	2,259	23
Mackerel	32	1
Salmon	-	-
Swordfish'	-	-
Other unspecified	523	144
Total	2,814	168
Molluscs & Crustaceans		
Crabs	-	-
Lobster	-	-
Oysters	-	-
Scallops	-	-
Other unspecified	68	14
Total	68	14
Total - All species	15,081	554

43. Stocks of Canned Foods Stocks of canned fruits at October 31, 1967 and October 31, 1966 were: Apples, solid pack, 7,646,000 pounds (7,072,000 in 1966); Apple juice 55,507,000 (68,491,000); Apple sauce 8,895,000 (13,957,000); Apricots 3,362,000 (6,725,000); Sour cherries 3,152,000 (3,043,000); Sweet cherries 5,517,000 (4,528,000); Peaches 16,779,000 (24,007,000); Pears, bartlett 15,862,000 (11,339,000); Pears, kieffer, etc. 6,793,000 (5,229,000); plums 11,104,000 (9,538,000); Raspberries 2,517,000 (1,541,000); Strawberries 1,419,000 (1,298,000). Stocks of canned vegetables were: Asparagus 3,149,000 (3,742,000); Green beans 36,854,000 (31,515,000); Wax beans 59,989,000 (42,738,000); Beets, 14,025,000 (12,285,000); Corn, whole kernel 42,645,000 (36,822,000); Corn, cream style 46,265,000 (59,466,000); Peas 80,265,000 (87,159,000); Tomatoes 91,221,000 (60,936,000); Tomato Juice 194,109,000 (146,616,000).

44. Sugar Situation October production of refined beet and cane sugar at 255,532,000 pounds was higher than the 1966 month total of 247,587,000 while sales at 171,594,000 pounds were down from the corresponding 1966 total of 177,114,000. During the cumulative period production increased to 1,586,023,000 pounds this year from 1,574,574,000 last year and sales rose to 1,749,208,000 pounds from 1,741,298,000.

Meltings and sales of raw cane sugar during the month declined to 158,971,000 pounds from 165,679,000 last year and during the January-October period increased to 1,519,346,000 pounds this year from 1,514,205,000.

45. Farm Price Index Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products is estimated at 296.1 for October, 1.1 points below the revised figure of 297.2 for September. Contributing most to this reduction was lower prices for cattle and hogs. Somewhat higher prices were recorded for potatoes and for poultry products.

46. Salt Dry salt produced during October totalled 382,519 tons. The total quantity shipped or used by producers was 410,957 tons. In addition, the salt content of brines used and shipped was 147,451 tons. Producers' stocks of dry salt at the end of October amounted to 461,035 tons.

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 are issued today.

- *1. Commodity Exports, August 1967
- *2. Imports and Exports, October 1967
- *3. Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1967
 - 4. Price Movements, November 1967, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *5. Wholesale Price Indexes, November 1967
- *6. Weekly Security Price Indexes, December 7, 1967
- *7. Census of Canada -- Sex Ratios, 1966
- *8. Provincial Support to Higher Education, 1962-1966
- *9. Municipal Government Finance, 1964
- 10. The Motor Vehicle, 1966, Part III, Registrations, (53-219), 50¢

- *11. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, September 1967
- 12. Carloadings, November 30, 1967, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- 13. New Residential Construction, September 1967, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- *14. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics, October 1967
- *15. Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors, 1966
- *16. Man-hours and Hourly Earnings, September 1967
- *17. The Labour Force, November 1967
- *18. Estimates of Labour Income, September 1967
- *19. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, September 1967
- *20. Steel Ingot, December 9, 1967
- 21. Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, November 1967, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *22. Industry & Production Notes, 1966, Mineral Wool Manufacturers; Pressed and Punched Felt Mills Manufacturers
- *23. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, October 31, 1967
- *24. Rubber Consumption, October 1967
- 25. Concrete Products, October 1967, (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 26. Cement, October 1967, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 27. Gypsum Products, October 1967, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 28. Mineral Wool, October 1967, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- 29. Asphalt Roofing, October 1967, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *30. Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1967
- *31. Footwear, October 1967
- 32. Credit Statistics, August 1967, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- 33. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, September 1967, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *34. Voluntary Group Stores, 1966
- *35. Drug Stores, Fuel Dealers, Jewellery Stores (chain) Operating Results, 1965
- *36. Automobile Dealers, Accessories, Tire and Battery Shops and Service Stations (Chain) Operating Results, 1965
- 37. Radio and Television Receiving Sets, September 1967, (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- *38. Retail Trade -- Chain and Independent Stores, by Kind of Business and by Province, October 1967
- 39. Department Store Sales by Regions, November 25, 1967, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- *40. Retail Gasoline Statistics by Metropolitan Area, Second Quarter 1967
- *41. Major Appliances, October 1967
- *42. Fish Landings for Quebec, October 1967
- 43. Stocks of Canned Foods, October 1967, (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
- 44. The Sugar Situation, October 1967, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
- 45. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, October 1967, (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 46. Salt, October 1967, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, November 15, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
 - Primary Iron and Steel, September 1967, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00
 - Truck Body and Trailer Manufacturers, 1965, (42-217), 50¢
 - Other Chemical Industries, 1965, (46-216), 50¢
 - Trade of Canada -- Imports by Countries, First Quarter 1967, (65-006), \$1.00/\$4.00
 - Trade of Canada -- Exports by Mode of Transport, 1966, (65-206), \$2.00
 - Service Bulletin: Energy Statistics, December 7, 1967, IND-SB-(2)-30, \$5.00 a year
 - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, September 1967, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment, Third Quarter, 1967, (43-006), 25¢/\$1.00

- Fruit and Vegetable Preparations, Third Quarter 1967, (32-017), 25¢/\$1.00
- Trade of Canada -- Summary of Foreign Trade, August 1967, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Trade of Canada -- Summary of Exports, August 1967, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- The Labour Force, November 1967, (71-001), \$2.00 a year
- Particle Board, October 1967, (36-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, September 1967, (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Service Bulletin -- Energy Statistics, December 11, 1967 IND-SB-(2) Vol. 2-31,
\$5.00 a year
- Daily Bulletin Supplement 5, Private and Public Investment in the Provinces,
Preliminary Estimates for 1966, First Estimates of Intentions for 1967,
Mid-year Estimates of Intentions for 1967
- Stoves and Furnaces, September 1967, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1967, September 1967, October 1967,
(25-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, November 22, 1967 (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries,
September 1967, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00

