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External Trade: Canadian commodity imports increased to \$841,754,000 in August from \$808,305,000 in the 1966 month and during the cumulative period rose to \$7,429,137,000 from \$6,339,270,000. Comparable 1965 totals were \$660,465,000 in August and \$5,462,820,000 in the January-August period. (page 2)

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production declined by 0.8% in October, falling to 282.5 from the revised September figures of 284.7. All of the decline occurred in manufacturing, which fell by 1.5%, as mining rose by 0.7% and electric power and gas utilities by 2.2%. Seasonally adjusted real domestic product less agriculture increased by 0.9% in the third quarter of 1967. (page 2)

Prices: Between the beginning of October and the beginning of November, consumer price indexes advanced in all regional cities except St. John's, Nfld., and Saint John, N.B., which were unchanged. The increases ranged from 0.7% in Ottawa to 0.1% in Vancouver. (page 6)

Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 210,900 on September 29, a decrease of 16,200 from the 227,100 on August 31 but an increase of 46,000 over the 164,900 recorded one year ago. (page 9)

Merchandising: Value of sales of paints, varnishes, lacquers, thinners and removers for October totalled \$6,252,415, as compared to \$5,978,437 in October 1966. The value of sales of all kinds of retail chain stores for October was \$654,272,000, an increase of 5.5% over the \$620,389,000 in October last year. (page 9)

Corporation Profits: Seasonally adjusted corporation profits before taxes are estimated at \$1,256,000,000 for the third quarter of 1967, an increase of \$28,000,000 or 2.3% from the second quarter estimates of \$1,228,000,000. (page 10)

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in October were estimated at \$3,268,261,000, a fractional increase over the September revised estimate of \$3,259,373,000 and 1.9% higher than the October 1966 estimate of \$3,208,449,000. Shipments for the first ten months of this year were estimated at \$31,005,785,000, an increase of 2.2% over the estimated value of \$30,350,966,000 for the same period in 1966. (page 11)

Transportation: Cargo handled in international seaborne shipping at Canadian ports during September decreased by 30.4% to 10,703,003 tons from 15,380,482 tons handled in the corresponding month of 1966. (page 15)

Construction: Construction starts in centers of 10,000 population and over numbered 13,150 in October, up from the 1966 October total of 11,310. (page 16)



1. Commodity Imports Canadian commodity imports increased to \$841,754,000 in August from \$808,305,000 in the 1966 month and during the cumulative period rose to \$7,429,137,000 from \$6,339,270,000. Comparable 1965 totals were \$660,465,000 in August and \$5,462,820,000 in the January-August period.

Summary of Imports

	August		January-August	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
	thousands of dollars			
By Country				
United States	543,604	587,646	4,596,048	5,358,198
United Kingdom	67,005	57,571	432,418	485,732
Japan	22,210	26,294	161,595	203,719
Venezuela	19,134	24,668	146,763	170,990
Federal Republic of Germany	20,933	19,608	145,215	165,870
Italy	9,359	9,154	55,601	74,545
Netherlands	5,677	5,489	36,266	42,168
Australia	6,832	5,445	33,244	40,512
Jamaica	3,436	4,676	25,593	21,895
By Commodity				
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	47,721	67,523	534,329	622,758
Crude petroleum	32,672	30,409	199,908	245,162
Closed sedans, new	8,218	25,379	134,285	424,166
Coal	19,755	18,575	76,425	85,498
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	8,891	11,368	49,869	50,226
Organic chemicals	9,058	10,035	67,595	79,071
Aircraft, complete with engines	891	9,581	66,973	67,044
Fuel oil	10,279	9,276	57,003	69,322
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	6,318	9,190	47,819	90,073
Books and pamphlets	8,278	9,018	50,729	64,879

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

- *2. Index of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production declined by 0.8% in October, falling to 282.5 from the revised September figure of 284.7. All of the decline occurred in manufacturing, which fell by 1.5%, as mining rose by 0.7% and electric power and gas utilities by 2.2%.

In manufacturing all of the decline was due to the drop in durables, which were hard hit by both the direct effects of Canadian labour disputes in wood products, and the secondary effects of American labour disputes in transportation equipment. If these strike effects were to be removed durable manufacturing would have declined only fractionally, manufacturing as a whole would have been virtually unchanged from September, and the index of industrial production would have shown a small gain. As it was, durables declined by 3.3% while non durables rose by 0.2%.

Turning to the detail, transportation equipment (-10%), accounted for more than 60% of the durables decline. All of this transportation equipment decline was due to the 18% drop in motor vehicles production and the 5% drop in motor vehicle

parts production which were severely disrupted by parts shortages attributable to American labor disputes.

In wood products, which accounted for 10% of the durables slump, virtually all of the decline was due to the near 7% decrease in saw-mills, where production was adversely affected by labour disputes in British Columbia.

Electrical apparatus and supplies accounted for more than 15% of the durables drop. While all components contributed to this decrease, the bulk of it was due to the 7% decrease in telecommunication equipment. The remaining portion of the durables fall was due to the 3% decrease in non ferrous metal products. This in turn was almost entirely due to the 5% reduction in smelting and refining. The remaining major durable groups, iron and steel products and non-metallic mineral products, rose fractionally. Primary iron and steel rose by 3.5%, reaching its highest level since July 1967, although still well below the levels reached during the last few years.

The non durable manufactures gain was widely distributed, with 8 major groups rising by amounts ranging from fractional to 4% while 3 fell. About 30% of the non-durable gain was due to a 1% rise in foods and beverages. Here beverages, (+5%), were the cause of the increase, as foods fell by 1%. The major factors in the beverages gain were large increases in both distilleries and carbonated beverages. About 20% of the increase in non-durables originated in the 4% rubber products increase, largely related to motor vehicle tires.

The mining increase of 0.7% was confined to metals, (+3%), as both fuels and non-metals fell, particularly the former. Half of the metals increase was due to the 9% increase in iron ore with the bulk of the remainder being due to a large increase in lead.

In fuels a 10% rise in coal was more than offset by decreases of 2% in petroleum and 5% in natural gas. In part the increased coal production was because of increased thermal generation in Alberta due to lower hydro generation attributable to lower than normal water levels.

Real Domestic Product', Third Quarter of 1967 Seasonally adjusted real domestic product less agriculture increased by 0.9% in the third quarter of 1967. The non-agricultural goods-producing industries rose by 1.2%, while the service-producing industries increased by 0.6%. The latest advance in total non-agricultural output followed a 1.2% increase in the second quarter and a decline of 0.2% in the first quarter.

Because this is the first time that real domestic product by industry of origin data have been released ahead of the quarterly national income and expenditure accounts, it should be noted that the movements shown here may not agree with constant price gross national expenditure data, due to coverage and conceptual differences. Among these differences are the exclusion of agriculture from the real domestic product data, factor cost versus market price evaluation, and the use of domestic versus national boundaries.

Within the goods-producing industries, manufacturing, with a 1.0% increase, contributed almost two-fifths of the third-quarter increase in total non-agricultural output. The increase in manufacturing came mainly from the manufacture of durables, which increased by 1.9%, while the manufacture of non-durables rose by 0.3%. The most significant change occurred within the transportation equipment group, which rose by 9%, because of the motor vehicles and the motor vehicle parts and accessories components, which recorded advances of 11 and 14%, respectively. Electrical apparatus and supplies also made a significant contribution to the third-quarter increase in total non-agricultural output, partly because of recoveries from strike effects and increased production of auto radios.

Mining, which rose by 2.2%, contributed nearly one-sixth of the third-quarter increase in total non-agricultural output. This rise was largely due to crude petroleum fuel mining, and can be linked to increased oil exports to the U.S.

Electric power and gas utilities advanced by 2.2%, thus contributing more than one-tenth of the third-quarter increase in total non-agricultural output. Fishing and trapping rose by 10.9%, because of a 13% increase in fishing from a low second-quarter level. This rise, however, represented only a small contribution to the third-quarter increase in total non-agricultural output.

Forestry was the only one of the non-agricultural goods-producing industries to have a dampening effect on the third quarter. The decline in this industry, of 1.7%, originated with decreases in pulpwood and other wood cuttings.

Construction was fractionally higher than its second-quarter level. This change was the result of an increase in public construction being lowered by a decrease in private construction. After an 11% drop in the second quarter of this year, public construction began to recover, led by the public residential and non-residential building components. The highway construction component of public construction has been declining following the surge of road-building that took place for Centennial Year and EXPO. The decrease in private construction was the result of a 10 1/2% increase in residential construction being more than offset by a decline in non-residential construction. Private residential construction was at a level higher than any quarter has been since the first quarter of 1964. In contrast to this improvement, private non-residential construction had slipped to a level only somewhat higher than that of the second quarter of 1965. During the third quarter of this year the construction industry continued to be affected by strikes, mainly in Ontario.

Within the service-producing industries, the community, recreation, business and personal service grouping, for the second quarter in a row, recorded the second-largest contribution to the quarterly increase in total non-agricultural output. This contribution, of about one-fourth, was the result of a 2.4% expansion in the grouping. Although the community group made a significant contribution, because of continued advances in the education and health components, the major contributions came from personal and business services, both of which reflected the effects of EXPO and centennial celebrations. Personal service grew by 3.2%, while business service went up by 5.3%.

Public administration and defence, with an increase of 2.4%, contributed one-eighth of the third-quarter increase in total non-agricultural output. Provincial government administration was responsible for almost one-half of this contribution.

Finance, insurance and real estate rose by 0.9%, which was a contribution of more than one-tenth to the third-quarter increase in total non-agricultural output. Most of this contribution originated with the rents component.

The transportation, storage and communication grouping declined by 0.7%. Within this grouping, a decrease of 1.4% in transportation and a drop of 12.9% in storage more than offset an increase of 3.2% in communication. The tendency of EXPO and centennial celebrations to encourage travel was shown in passenger gains recorded for air transportation (5 1/2%), rail (5 1/2%), bus (8%) and urban transit (1%). Urban transit was affected by the strike against the Montreal Transportation Commission which began on September 21. A strike by the Seafarer's International Union from August 17 to September 23 and a decreased demand for exports of grain were major contributors to the estimated decline of 29% in the output of water freight shipping. Related declines occurred in grain elevators (down 17%), stevedoring, railway freight transportation, and truck transportation. Pipelines transportation, which rose by 3%, reflected greater oil exports to the U.S. Communication rose by 3.2%, because of increases in the postal and telephone services.

Within the trade grouping, retail trade declined by 0.9%, while wholesale trade increased by 0.6%. Within retail trade, most of the components registered decreases. Among the more significant of these were furniture and appliances (5%), fuel dealers, (15%), clothing (3%), and farm implement dealers (13%). One of the few storetypes to increase from the previous quarter was motor vehicle dealers, which rose by 2%. This increase, which was the result of expanded sales in September, did not quite reach the record level which was achieved in the last quarter of 1965. Most of the components in wholesale trade fell, but two of those that rose were automotive parts and accessories (up 3%) and clothing and furnishings (up 6%). Of the components that fell, the most significant was construction materials and supplies, with a decrease of 4%. Wholesale sales of farm machinery slipped 28% below their second-quarter level. Most of this drop came in July and August, as did the sizeable decrease in retail sales of farm implement dealers. Both of these movements may, perhaps, be related to postponements of purchases until the effects on the crops of the drought-like conditions which prevailed during much of this period in the Prairie Provinces could be assessed.

The following table shows the percentage changes in the major industry groupings for the first three quarters of 1967, and their effect on the change in non-agricultural output.

First Nine Months of 1967

Non-agricultural real domestic product rose by 2.8% in the first nine months of this year over the first nine months of 1966, on a seasonally unadjusted basis. This increase is in sharp contrast to the average rate of growth of 4.8% in the 1946-66 period.

	4th Qtr. '66	1st Qtr. '67	1st Qtr. '67	2nd Qtr. '67	2nd Qtr. '67	3rd Qtr. '67
	% △	Effect on G.D.P. less Agriculture	% △	Effect on G.D.P. less Agriculture	% △	Effect on G.D.P. less Agriculture
Real domestic product						
less agriculture ...	-0.2	-0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
Forestry	10.3	0.2	-3.7	0.1	-1.7	-
Fishing and trapping	2.8	-	-9.3	-	10.9	-
Mining	-0.4	-	2.9	0.2	2.2	0.1
Manufacturing	-1.6	-0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.3
Non-durable	-0.7	-0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1
Durable	-2.5	-0.4	-	-	1.9	0.3
Construction	-0.1	-	-4.3	-0.3	0.7	-
Electric power and gas utilities	3.5	0.1	2.4	0.1	2.2	0.1
Other goods, n.e.c. .	-0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Transportation, storage and communication .	0.6	0.1	2.3	0.2	-0.7	-0.1
Transportation	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.2	-1.4	-0.1
Trade	-1.4	-0.2	4.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale	-5.2	-0.3	5.8	0.3	0.6	-
Retail	0.9	0.1	3.8	0.3	-0.9	-0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.2	0.1	-	-	0.9	0.1
Public administration and defence	-0.2	-	1.5	0.1	2.4	0.1
Community, recreation, business and personal service	0.5	-	2.4	0.2	2.4	0.2

Note: The columns may not add to the total due to rounding.

PRICES

*3. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities Between the beginning of October and the beginning of November, consumer price indexes advanced in all regional cities except St. John's, Nfld., and Saint John, N.B., which were unchanged. The increases ranged from 0.7% in Ottawa to 0.1% in Vancouver.

Movements in the Food indexes were mixed. In seven cities, food prices increased, while in two others they declined. In the remaining city, Toronto, there was no change. Food indexes advanced most rapidly in Montreal, Ottawa and Saskatoon-Regina where increases of 1.6%, 1.5% and 1.4%, respectively, were recorded. The largest decrease in food prices occurred in St. John's where there was a decline of 0.6%. Housing indexes rose fractionally in all cities led by Ottawa and Edmonton-Calgary which both recorded an advance of 0.5%. The clothing indexes were unchanged in three cities and advanced in seven others, with the increases ranging from 1.3% in St. John's to 0.2% in Vancouver. The transportation index was unchanged in all cities, except Saint John, Montreal and Winnipeg where marginal declines occurred.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canadaat the Beginning of November 1967⁽¹⁾

(Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - November 1967						
	Nov- ember 1967	Oct- ober 1967	Food	Housing	Cloth- ing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's (2)	130.8	130.8	126.5	122.8	129.8	126.1	191.2	155.9	120.5
Halifax	143.0	142.5	141.4	140.5	142.6	143.4	188.7	191.5	131.8
Saint John	145.7	145.7	143.6	139.6	143.5	155.1	214.3	175.8	131.5
Montreal	149.6	148.8	154.2	145.5	126.2	181.9	198.9	172.7	131.9
Ottawa	149.6	148.6	150.8	144.7	140.0	168.4	203.5	165.8	136.2
Toronto	152.5	151.8	144.9	154.3	142.3	159.1	191.3	211.7	132.7
Winnipeg	147.2	146.8	147.2	136.3	147.6	149.9	209.2	166.9	147.4
Saskatoon-Regina	141.5	140.6	146.0	134.8	145.6	142.0	166.8	165.9	129.3
Edmonton-Calgary	142.1	141.7	140.7	137.2	144.3	142.8	197.0	162.6	126.2
Vancouver	145.1	144.9	142.2	146.1	136.4	154.8	178.8	163.9	128.5

(1) All-Items Indexes for November and October and November 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 June 1951=100.

In the health and personal care and the recreation and reading indexes, advances outnumbered declines by eight to two. Tobacco and alcohol indexes showed marginal increases in five cities and were unchanged at their October level in the remaining five.

St. John's The all-items index for November remained unchanged at its October level of 130.8. Food prices declined by 0.6%, reflecting lower prices for some fresh fruits and most fresh vegetables. A fractional decline was recorded in the index for health and personal care. The clothing index advanced by 1.3% due to higher prices for men's and women's wear. Lesser increases were registered in the housing, the recreation and reading, and the tobacco and alcohol indexes. The transportation index remained unchanged.

Halifax An increase of 0.4% brought the all-items index for November up to 143.0 from its October level of 142.5. All components advanced with the exception of the transportation and the tobacco and alcohol indexes which were unchanged. The most marked increase, 0.7%, occurred in the food index. Among higher quotations were those for pork, turkey and fresh and frozen vegetables, while lower prices prevailed for chicken, and eggs. The clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes each advanced by 0.4% and the housing index moved up by 0.3%.

Saint John The all-items index of 145.7 for November was unchanged from the previous month. Declines in the food and transportation indexes were offset by increases in all other main components except clothing which remained at its October level.

Montreal The all-items index moved up 0.5% to 149.6 in November from 148.8 in October. The food component advanced 1.6% from the preceding month. Higher prices were recorded for some fresh vegetables and canned fruit, while lower quotations were registered for most beef and fresh pork products. Indexes for housing, clothing, and health and personal care advanced fractionally, while the transportation and recreation and reading indexes each declined by 0.1%. The tobacco and alcohol index did not change.

Ottawa An increase of 0.7% advanced the all-items index for November to 149.6 from its October level of 148.6. The food index rose markedly by 1.5% from its October level. Increased prices for fresh vegetables, and canned fruit outweighed declines in fresh fruit, canned vegetables, and some meat prices. Lesser advances occurred in all other index components with the exception of that for transportation which was unchanged from the previous month's level.

Toronto The all-items index moved up by 0.5% to 152.5 in November from 151.8 in the preceding month. This was attributable, for the most part, to advances of 0.3% in the housing, 1.1% in the clothing and 2.3% in the recreation and reading components. The latter increase was mainly attributable to higher prices for sports equipment and theatre admissions. The food and the transportation components were unchanged.

Winnipeg The all-items index edged up 0.3% to 147.2 in November for its October level of 146.8. The food index rose 0.5%, while lesser increases were recorded in the components for housing, clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading. The transportation index declined by 0.1%, while the tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged from its October level.

Saskatoon-Regina An advance of 0.6% was recorded in the all-items index, moving it to 141.5 in November from 140.6 in October. The food index rose 1.4% from the level of the previous month. Higher quotations for cured pork, fresh vegetables, and frozen fruit outweighed lower prices for fresh pork and for eggs. The recreation and reading component advanced by 2.1% as a result of higher motion picture admissions. A rise of 0.4% was recorded in the housing index, while a fractional decline occurred in the health and personal care index. The component indexes for clothing, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged.

Edmonton-Calgary The all-items index moved up by 0.3% to 142.1 in November from 141.7 in October. Slight increases were recorded in all components of the index with the exception of those for clothing and transportation which maintained their October levels.

Vancouver A marginal increase of 0.1% brought the November all-items index to 145.1 from its level of 144.9 in the preceding month. Fractional increases in the food, housing, clothing, and health and personal care components outweighed a 0.5% decline in the recreation and reading index. No change was recorded in the transportation and the tobacco and alcohol indexes.

*4. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	Dec. 14/67 this week	Dec. 7/67 week ago	Nov. 16/67 month ago
<u>Investors Price Index</u>				
Total index	114	172.4	175.5	175.0
Industrials	80	183.5	186.3	184.8
Utilities	20	159.7	164.9	168.8
Finance (1)	14	134.5	136.2	134.8
Banks	6	138.1	139.7	134.5
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total index	24	105.9	104.5	103.2
Golds	13	149.2	144.1	137.1
Base metals	11	82.2	82.8	84.7
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	264.7	263.6	267.2
Primary oils and gas	6	213.4	220.1	192.4

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

L A B O U R

5. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 210,900 on September 29, a decrease of 16,200 from the 227,100 on August 31 but an increase of 46,000 over the 164,900 recorded one year ago. A total of 82,700 initial and renewal claims were filed in local offices across Canada in September, in comparison with 73,000 in September 1966. The August total was 92,500. Almost 95% of the claims filed in September were in respect of persons separated from employment during the month.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 160,100 for September, in comparison with 138,200 for August and 128,200 for September 1966. Benefit payments during September amounted to \$15.8 million versus \$16.8 million in August and \$12.3 million one year ago. The average weekly payment was \$24.62 in September, \$24.38 in August and \$23.93 in September 1966.

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

6. Department Store Sales Percentage changes in department store sales for the week ended December 2, compared with the same week of 1966 were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, +15.9; Quebec, +6.6; Ontario, +4.3; Manitoba, +10.9; Saskatchewan, +4.6; Alberta, +9.1; British Columbia, -0.1; Canada, +7.0.

7. Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers The value of sales of paints, varnishes, lacquers, thinners and removers for October totalled \$6,252,415, as compared to \$5,978,437 (revised figure) in October 1966. Sales of the same items for the ten months ended October also increased to \$78,486,607 from \$76,216,010 (revised figure) in the same period in 1966.

8. Chain Store Sales and Stocks The value of sales of all kinds of retail chain stores for October was \$654,272,000, an increase of 5.5% over the \$620,389,000 in October 1966. Stocks at cost were 4.7% higher, at \$1,176,696,000 compared to \$1,123,927,000 in October of last year.

*9. Corporation Profits Seasonally adjusted corporation profits before taxes are estimated at \$1,256,000,000 for the third quarter of 1967, an increase of \$28,000,000 or 2.3%, from the second quarter estimates of \$1,228,000,000. The manufacturing industries decreased slightly by \$4,000,000 or less than 1%. In the other industries, excluding mining, profits increased approximately 2%. Mining, quarries and oil wells increased substantially by 17%.

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	1967			1967		
	1Q	2Q	3Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
	millions of dollars					
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	136	126	147	123	134	154
Manufacturing Industries:						
Food and Beverage Industries	73	82	105	63	73	120
Rubber	8	10	9	2	14	8
Textile Industries	13	11	15	13	11	11
Wood Industries	37	29	27	23	30	40
Paper and Allied Industries	42	39	22	33	44	22
Printing, Publishing & Allied Ind.	31	28	30	30	34	27
Primary Metal Industries .....	)			49	43	32
Metal Fabricating Industries .....	) 163	172	153	27	35	37
Machinery Industries .....	)			41	53	23
Transportation Equipment Industries .....	)			65	115	20
Electrical Products Industries	8	10	21	6	9	18
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Ind.	15	13	15	-2	14	26
Petroleum & Coal Products Industries	48	46	47	47	42	48
Chemical & Chemical Products Ind.	53	54	47	41	69	52
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	34	29	28	29	27	25
TOTALS	525	523	519	467	613	509
Transportation .....	)			6	94	72
Storage .....	) 80	138	113	1	2	11
Communication .....	)			44	40	52
Electric Power, Gas & Water Utilities	37	17	25	59	19	10
Wholesale Trade	93	96	100	68	110	101
Retail Trade	61	74	98	39	75	96
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	162	163	183	144	195	187
Service Industries	51	62	48	46	71	58
Other Non-Manufacturing ²	17	27	23	-	29	32
TOTALS, All Industries	1,164	1,228	1,256	997	1,382	1,282

1 Includes Tobacco, Leather and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

2 Includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction.

*10. Manufacturers' Shipments Inventories and Orders Manufacturers' shipments in October were estimated at \$3,268,261,000, a fractional increase over the September revised estimate of \$3,259,373,000 and 1.9% higher than the October 1966 estimate of \$3,208,449,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments for the first ten months of this year were estimated at \$31,005,785,000, an increase of 2.2% over the estimated value of \$30,350,966,000 for the same period in 1966. Seasonally adjusted, shipments in October were 3.0% lower than in September.

Total inventory owned by manufacturers in October, at an estimated value of \$6,722,798,000, was only slightly higher than the September estimate of \$6,719,077,000 but was 3.7% higher than the October 1966 value of \$6,484,355,000. Total inventory held in October at an estimated value of \$7,130,669,000 was fractionally higher than the revised September estimate of \$7,125,299,000 and showed an increase of 4.9% from the October 1966 value of \$6,798,393,000. The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 2.06 in October and September and 2.02 in October 1966. The finished products to shipments ratio was 0.75 in October, 0.76 in September and 0.71 in October 1966. Seasonally adjusted, total inventory held showed a slight decrease of 0.1%, goods in process and finished products both decreasing by 0.6% while raw materials increased by 0.7%.

New orders in October were estimated at \$3,286,770,000, an increase of 4.4% from the revised September estimate of \$3,149,721,000 and 3.5% higher than the estimated value of \$3,175,393,000 in October 1966. Unfilled orders increased 0.5% to \$3,736,750,000 in October from the revised September estimate of \$3,718,241,000 and showed an increase of 4.2% from the October 1966 estimate of \$3,587,413,000. Seasonally adjusted, new orders were 0.1% lower than in September while unfilled orders showed an increase of 1.3% over the same period.

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

	October 1967 (Preliminary)	September 1967 (Revised)	August 1967	October 1966
	millions of dollars			
Shipments	3,268.3	3,259.4	3,088.3	3,208.4
Shipments (Seasonally adjusted)	3,106.7	3,204.3	3,178.3	3,117.1
Inventory owned	6,722.8	6,719.1	6,732.2	6,484.4
Inventory owned (Seasonally adjusted)	6,739.2	6,760.3	6,784.1	6,508.5
Inventory held	7,130.7	7,125.3	7,157.5	6,798.4
Raw materials	2,763.9	2,753.0	2,775.1	2,712.6
Goods in process	1,901.3	1,899.9	1,923.9	1,808.5
Finished products	2,465.5	2,472.4	2,458.5	2,277.3
New orders	3,286.8	3,149.7	3,069.0	3,175.4
New orders (Seasonally adjusted)	3,157.4	3,160.7	3,106.9	3,114.0
Unfilled orders	3,736.8	3,718.2	3,827.9	3,587.4
Unfilled orders (Seasonally adjusted)	3,807.6	3,756.9	3,800.5	3,658.4

Provincial Shipments Manufacturers' shipments were 1.9% higher in October 1966 with all provinces listed showing increases except Newfoundland, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The increases ranged from 0.5% in Quebec to 14.2% in Nova Scotia.

All provinces listed except Newfoundland and Saskatchewan showed increases for the first ten months of 1967 compared with the same period in 1966. Increases ranged from 0.8% in Quebec to 5.4% in Alberta.

Shipments increased fractionally in October 1967 as compared to the revised previous month with four of the nine listed provinces showing increases. These were Nova Scotia, 16.4%; New Brunswick, 0.3%; Quebec, 1.1% and Ontario, 0.2%.

Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin							
	October 1967(p)	October 1966	% Change	September 1967(r)	January - 1967(p)	October 1966	% Change
millions of dollars							
Nfld.	12.8	16.6	-22.9	14.1	132.8	145.0	-8.4
N.S.	58.8	51.5	+14.2	50.5	501.6	489.5	+2.5
N.B.	48.1	44.2	+ 8.8	48.0	459.5	448.7	+2.4
Que.	918.0	913.5	+ 0.5	907.7	8,471.4	8,407.9	+0.8
Ont.	1,718.7	1,689.8	+ 1.7	1,714.7	16,354.8	15,909.0	+2.8
Man.	83.8	84.8	- 1.2	85.5	847.7	822.1	+3.1
Sask.	39.1	39.6	- 1.3	39.2	375.2	381.1	-1.5
Alta.	125.1	120.5	+ 3.8	128.4	1,203.8	1,142.0	+5.4
B.C.	260.4	243.6	+ 6.9	267.0	2,620.2	2,563.9	+2.2
CANADA(1)	3,268.3	3,208.4	+ 1.9	3,259.4	31,005.8	30,351.0	+2.2

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

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

11. Motor Vehicle Production Preliminary figures show production of motor vehicles in Canada during November up 4.2% compared to November 1966. The eleven-month total is up 3.1% to 846,128 units from 819,980. Passenger car production in November rose to 74,781, up 7.9% from 69,263 in 1966, but commercial vehicle production dropped to 21,029, down 7.2% from 22,650. Eleven-month production of commercial vehicles however was up 12.9% at 203,050 compared with 179,714 in the same period last year; the eleven-month total for passenger cars rose .4% to 643,078 from 640,266.

12. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents Factory shipments of toilet soaps (excluding liquid) during October were 4,921,168, an increase from the October 1966 figure of 4,167,699. Factory shipments during the first ten months totalled 40,666,173 pounds, 5.8% above the total for the same period last year (38,435,549). Solid detergents in packages under twenty-five pounds accounted for factory shipments of 18,498,537 pounds in October (17,116,028 in October 1966). The year-to-date figure is 172,245,750, 4.4% above the same period last year (164,949,094). Shipments of liquid detergents in individual containers less than one gallon totalled 69,591,095 pounds during the first ten months, a decrease of 1.9% from the same period last year (70,969,229).

13. Floor Tile Production of vinyl-asbestos tile increased 65.5% to 18,617,952 square feet during October 1967 from 11,249,750 square feet in October 1966. For the ten month period ended October, production totalled 175,090,681 square feet as compared to 161,807,042 square feet in the same period in 1966.

*14. Industry & Production Notes, 1966 The following summarized statistics for the macaroni manufacturers and the vegetable oil 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.

Macaroni Manufacturers (Cat. 32-219): Factory shipments from the macaroni manufacturers increased in 1966 to \$23,977,000 from \$22,799,000 in 1965. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$14,127,000 from \$13,088,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$10,059,000 from \$9,794,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$859,000 to \$937,000.

Nineteen establishments (19 in 1965) reported 930 employees (891), including 743 directly employed in manufacturing operations (691). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,954,000 (\$3,642,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,631,000 (\$2,319,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,698,000 versus 1,477,000 the previous year.

Vegetable Oil Mills (Cat. 32-223): Factory shipments from the vegetable oil mills increased in 1966 to \$101,667,000 from \$94,977,000 in 1965. Cost of materials fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$90,203,000 from \$84,588,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$11,920,000 from \$10,584,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$10,860,000 to \$12,260,000.

Twelve establishments (12 in 1965) reported 655 employees (622), including 445 directly employed in manufacturing operations (437). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,404,000 (\$3,100,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,020,000 (\$1,920,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 952,000 versus 929,000 the previous year.

*15. Veneers and Plywoods Plywood shipments during October rose 6% to 183,501,000 square feet from 173,202,000 in the 1966 month; veneer shipments dropped .1% to 145,223,000 square feet from 146,205,000. Year-to-date production and sales of veneers at October 31 were down over last year, whereas the corresponding figures for plywoods were up. End-of-October stocks of veneers were up 43% to 202,178,000 square feet from 141,075,000 a year ago, and stocks of plywood were down 2% to 172,543,000 from 175,581,000.

16. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products Shipments of uncoated, plain, round (including oiled and annealed) steel wire during October amounted to 15,455 net tons, an increase of 11.9% over the October 1966 figure of 13,807. Shipments of iron and steel wire nails for October were 9,088 tons, 16.8% higher than the 7,779 tons shipped in the 1966 month.

17. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of automotive batteries primarily for passenger cars during October were: for initial installation 72,520 (81,620 in October 1966); for replacement 286,245 (265,773). Sales for the ten months ended October were: for initial installation 770,513 (807,463 same period 1966); for replacement 2,005,847 (1,883,426).

*5. Shipments of Selected Items - September 30, 1967

Garment Shipments		Mens' and youths'	Boys'
Suits, all types (except uniforms)	No.	455,728	59,581
Overcoats	"	119,961	25,321
Topcoats	"	77,575	5,687
Raincoats	"	175,043	27,704
Pants and slacks	"	1,776,027	1,082,747
Pants, work	Doz.	124,363	56,923
Shirts, work	"	67,069	632
Short coats	"	142,027	33,690
Shirts, dress or business	"	160,284	17,841
Shirts, sport	"	176,851	36,891
Shorts	"	19,413	6,235
Underwear	"	32,539	240
Pyjamas	"	33,366	6,335
		Womens' and Misses'	Childrens'
Coats, regular models	No.	750,287	269,765
Short coats	"	541,404	464,787
Raincoats	"	109,293	41,465
Suits	"	367,587	70,223
Dresses	"	3,716,786	932,816
Housedresses.....	"	101,127	x
Skirts	"	1,144,052	148,496
Slacks(including slim and stretch pants)	"	1,757,420	1,086,461
Jeans	"	158,181	138,649
Blouses	Doz.	191,747	48,020
Slips and half slips	"	206,735	22,692
Shorts	"	15,420	12,313
Pyjamas	"	80,298	46,956
Nightgowns	"	117,716	9,049

x Figures deleted to ensure anonymity.

19. Soft Drink Production Preliminary figures indicate that production of soft drinks in November was 22,538,184 gallons, a decrease of 18.8% from the peak figure of 27,745,744 gallons in August 1967, but an increase of 9.5% over the October total of 20,576,134. During the eleven months ended November production totalled 226,664,972 gallons, an increase of 17.9% over the 192,305,131 produced during the same period last year.

*20. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production during the week ending December 16 totalled 187,856 tons, a 1.7% increase from the preceding week's total of 184,789 tons. Output during the comparable week of 1966 was 173,951 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 equalling 100, was 195 in the current week, 192 a week earlier and 181 one year ago.

21. Iron Castings, Pipes and Fittings Shipments of iron castings, pipes and fittings for October totalled 54,965 net tons, a decrease of 17.1% from the 66,261 tons in October 1966. January-to-October shipments showed less of a decrease, dropping by 8.2% to 593,964 tons from 646,623 in the same period of 1966.

22. Iron Ore Shipments of iron ore during October, measured in tons, with the 1966 figures for the same month in brackets, were as follows: to Canadian customers, 957,627 (693,967); for export, 4,715,588 (4,646,537); total, 5,673,215 (5,340,504). Stocks at the end of the period totalled 9,914,228 tons, compared with 6,253,093 tons for the same period last year.
- *23. Sawmills East of the Rockies Production of lumber by sawmills east of the Rockies increased in October to 253,928,000 feet board measure from 224,378,000 in October 1966, and during the ten month period increased to 2,654,544,000 feet board measure from 2,629,415,000.

Stocks on hand at October 31 totalled 476,144,000 feet board measure.

24. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos increased during October to 133,286 tons from 121,338 in October 1966, although shipments for the ten months ended October decreased to 1,130,126 tons from 1,186,412 during the ten-month period last year. Exports of asbestos for July 1967 came to 111,052 tons and for the seven months ended July 706,057 tons.
25. Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather Stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners at October 31 were as follows: cattle hides, 363,686 (360,033 in the 1966 month); calf and kip skins, 214,500 (189,089); sheep and lamb, 41,066 dozen (32,474); goat skins, 29,038 (14,874); horsehides, 6,316 (6,424); all other hides and skins, 2,080 (2,731).

TRANSPORTATION

- *26. Shipping Statistics Cargo handled in international seaborne shipping at Canadian ports during September 1967 decreased by 30.4% to 10,703,003 tons from 15,380,482 tons handled in the corresponding month of 1966, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Shipping Statistics". Loadings during the month decreased by 26.1% to 6,596,647 tons from 8,923,760 tons in September 1966 while unloadings decreased by 36.4% to 4,106,356 tons from 6,456,722 tons.

During September the commodities loaded in greatest volume were: iron ore, 3,105,509 tons (4,293,630 tons in September 1966); wheat, 592,328 (1,509,975); lumber and timber, 337,298 tons (268,016); gypsum, 313,692 tons (293,593); and newsprint 284,258 (344,192). The commodities unloaded in greatest volume were: bituminous coal 1,061,228 tons (2,135,931 tons in September 1966); crude petroleum, 774,941 tons (816,130); fuel oil 685,764 tons (843,765); alumina and bauxite ore, 381,807 tons (330,720); and iron ore, 183,326 tons (672,619).

Canadian ports handling the largest volume of freight during September were: Sept-Îles, 1,985,717 tons (2,542,312 tons in September 1966); Vancouver, 874,001 tons (925,051); Port Cartier, 688,656 tons (1,124,499); Montreal, 652,676 tons (1,814,034); and Halifax 552,089 tons (423,743).

27. Passenger Bus Statistics During October, 3,937,885 passengers were carried by 40 intercity and rural bus companies, an increase of 3.8% over October 1966 (3,792,470 passengers by 43 companies). Vehicle miles run totalled 10,361,214 compared with 8,732,374 last October. Total operating revenue in October amounted to \$6,606,518, an increase of 23.9% over the \$5,330,017 reported for the same month last year.

28. Building Permits Preliminary figures indicate that building permits were issued in Canada for 14,925 dwelling units, a 6.8% increase over the 13,976 in September 1966. The number of permits issued for the January-to-September period in 1967 was 24% higher at 126,707 than the 102,216 for the same period in 1966. The value of residential and non-residential construction for September 1967 was \$380,681, up 2.9% from \$369,841 in 1966; and the year-to-date total of \$3,000,946 was 5.7% higher than the \$2,840,403 in the 1966 period.
29. New Residential Construction Construction starts in centres of 10,000 population and over numbered 13,150 in October, up from the 1966 October total of 11,310. During the ten-month period, starts increased to 111,207 this year over 87,014 a year ago. Completions during October reached 13,244. During the January-October period completions dropped to 97,783 from 113,089 in 1966. Dwelling units under construction at October 31 numbered 84,215 against 71,598 at the same date in 1966.

E N E R G Y

- *30. Natural Gas Statistics During May 1967, transport and distribution systems accounted for 97,100,733 mcf. of the total deliveries to gas utilities. Imports were 4,984,144 mcf. The total supply to gas utilities for the month was 103,344,934 mcf., an increase of 15.2% over the 1966 month.
- *31. Refined Petroleum Products Production of refined petroleum products increased 3.0% in September to 32,490,398 barrels from 31,547,023 in the same month last year.

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

32. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter and cheddar cheese was lower in both the November and January-November periods this year than during the same periods last year. The month's output of creamery butter totalled 18,625,000 pounds against 19,041,000 last year placing the January-November total at 309,021,000 pounds down from 1966's total of 317,722,000 pounds. Cheddar cheese production during the month totalled 10,817,000 pounds against 10,854,000 in November last year and during the January-November period amounted to 151,228,000 pounds against 158,361,000 last year. Evaporated whole milk production rose 15% to 19,108,000 pounds during November from 16,666,000 and during the eleven-month period dropped 8% to 268,291,000 pounds from 290,553,000. Output of skim milk powder amounted to 17,339,000 pounds during November against 14,766,000 in the 1966 month and 298,602,000 during the January-November period compared with 250,028,000 in the 1966 period.
33. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storages and factories on December 1, 1967 totalled 53,043,000 pounds as compared with last year's corresponding total of 62,779,000 pounds, while holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 95,257,000 pounds compared to 91,396,000 pounds.
34. Stocks of Meat and Lard Stocks of meat at December 1 totalled 100,709,000 pounds as compared to 98,948,000 one year ago. First-of-December stocks of cold storage frozen meat amounted to 64,362,000 pounds (63,979,000 a year ago); fresh, 27,861,000 (26,400,000); and cured, 8,486,000 (8,569,000).

*35. Fish Landings for Maritimes - November 1967

Major Species	Quantity '000 lb.	Value \$'000
Groundfish		
Cod	7,861	383
Lingcod	-	-
Haddock	4,761	337
Pollock	1,482	58
Hake	1,089	33
Redfish.....	4,451	114
Halibut	96	45
Flounders and Soles ..	9,719	334
Other unspecified	1,032	26
Total	30,491	1,330
Pelagic & Estuarial		
Herring	46,380	449
Mackerel	1,027	54
Salmon	-	-
Swordfish	683	273
Other unspecified	647	44
Total	48,737	820
Molluscs & Crustaceans		
Crabs	-	-
Lobster	434	350
Oysters	840	182
Scallops	729	525
Other unspecified	423	35
Total	2,426	1,092
Total - All Species .	81,654	3,242

*36. Dry Skim Milk Powder Production of packaged dry skim milk powder during November totalled 3,050,763 pounds, down 2.7% from last year's corresponding total of 3,133,755. During the eleven month period production at 35,674,367 pounds was up 6.0% over the 1966 period total of 33,663,318. Stocks on hand at November 31 increased 28.6% to 4,617,224 pounds from 3,590,039 at the corresponding 1966 date.

*37. Process Cheese Production of process cheese decreased during November by 10.0% to 6,424,937 from 7,139,619 pounds. Production for the eleven months ended November 30, however, was up by 2.8% to 78,580,605 pounds from 76,430,369. Stocks on hand at November 30, totalled 7,105,496 pounds up 13.5% from the 1966 figure of 6,259,714.

38. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products Cold storage holdings of cheddar cheese, and skim milk powder were higher on December 1 this year than last, while stocks of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk and poultry were smaller. December 1 stocks were as follows: creamery butter, 70,160,000 pounds (72,982,000 pounds December 1, 1966); cheddar cheese 98,872,000 (82,948,000); evaporated whole milk, 34,902,000 (46,322,000); skim milk powder, 137,966,000 (77,189,000); poultry, 84,588,000 (86,570,000).

6. Fluid Milk Sales Sales of standard, special and two per cent milk, excluding skim milk, buttermilk and chocolate drink, totalled 134,353,000 quarts in October, 3% higher than the corresponding 1966 total and during the January-October period totalled 1,299,871,000 quarts, 2% higher than that of last year.

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

1. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, August 1967, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- *2. Index of Industrial Production, October 1967; Real Domestic Product, Third Quarter of 1967
- *3. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, November 1967
- *4. Weekly Security Price Indexes, December 14, 1967
5. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September 1967, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
6. Department Store Sales by Regions, December 2, 1967 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
7. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, October 1967, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
8. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, October 1967, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *9. Corporation Profits, Third Quarter 1967
- *10. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders, October 1967
11. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, November 1967, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, October 1967, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, October 1967, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *14. Industry & Production Notes, 1966: Macaroni Manufacturers; Vegetable Oil Mills
- *15. Veneers and Plywoods, October 1967
16. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1967, (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October 1967, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *18. Shipments of Selected Items: Garment Shipments, September 30, 1967
19. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, November 1967, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *20. Steel Ingots, December 16, 1967
21. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, October 1967, (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Iron Ore, October 1967, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *23. Sawmills East of the Rockies, October 1967
24. Asbestos, October 1967, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
25. Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, October 1967 (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *26. Shipping Statistics, September 1967
27. Passenger Bus Statistics, October 1967, (53-002), 10¢/\$1.00
28. Building Permits, September 1967, (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
29. New Residential Construction, October 1967, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- *30. Natural Gas Statistics, May 1967
- *31. Refined Petroleum Products, September 1967
32. Dairy Factory Production, November 1967, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
33. Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, December 1, 1967, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
34. Stocks of Meat and Lard, December 1, 1967, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
- *35. Fish Landings for Maritimes, November 1967
- *36. Dry Skim Milk Powder, November 1967
- *37. Process Cheese, November 1967
38. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, December 1, 1967, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
39. Fluid Milk Sales, October 1967, (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Exports by Commodities, August 1967, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
 - Census of Canada, Population: Sex Ratios, 1966, (92-609), 50¢
 - Service Bulletin: Food and Beverage Processing, December 13, 1967, (IND-SB-(67))
 - Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, September 1967, (72-008), 10¢/\$1.00

- Civil Aviation, May 1967, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Specified Chemicals, October 1967, (46-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, September 1967, (31-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Railway Operating Statistics, August 1967, (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Rigid Insulating Board, October 1967, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- Steel Pipe and Tube Mills, 1965, (41-220), 50¢
- Service Bulletin: Energy Statistics, December 15, 1967, (IND-SB-2 Vol. 2-32) \$5.00 a year
- Preliminary Estimates of Acreages of Certain Vegetable Crops Grown for Sales in 1967, (22-003), \$1.00 for 1967 series
- Fisheries Statistics, Manitoba, 1966, (24-210), 50¢
- Oil Burners and Oil Fired Hot Water Heaters, October 1967, (41-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, October 1967 (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, October 1967 (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- Gas Utilities, April 1967 (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Prices and Price Indexes, October 1967, (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, November 29, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, October 1967, (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00
- Value of Fruit Production, 1966, (22-003), \$1.00 a year
- Biscuits and Confectionery, Quarter Ended September 30, 1967, (32-016), 25¢/\$1.00
- Bread and Other Bakery Products, Quarter Ended September 30, 1967, (32-015), 25¢/\$1.00
- Restaurant Statistics, October 1967, (63-011), 10¢/\$1.00
- Oils and Fats, October 1967, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1967, (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00
- Footwear Statistics, September 1967, (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Shipping Statistics, August 1967, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Industrial Research and Development Expenditures in Canada, 1965, (13-527), 75¢

