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External Trade: Canada's export balance at \$51,600,000 in January 1968, was down substantially from the 1967 month balance of \$74,700,000. Exports during the month climbed 5.0% to \$995,700,000 from \$948,300,000 in January 1967, and imports increased 8.1% to \$944,100,000 from \$973,700,000.

Balance of Payments: The sharp contraction to \$425 million in Canada's current account deficit from transactions in goods and services which occurred in Canada's Centennial Year was even greater than had been expected. The improvement of over \$700 million in 1967 was the result of a substantial growth of some \$250 million in the merchandise surplus and of an extraordinary improvement of about \$450 million in the non-merchandise balance as the result mainly of Expo 67. (page 2)

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production declined by 1.2% in January, falling to 287.4 from the revised December record level of 291.0. Manufacturing, which fell by 1.8%, was responsible for almost three quarters of the decline, and mining (-3.5%) for the remainder, as electric power and gas utilities advanced by 6.9%. (page 9)

Prices: Canada's consumer price index edged up by 0.1% to 152.7 at the beginning of February from 152.6 at the beginning of January. The February 1968 index was 4.5% above the February 1967 level of 146.1. Movements of the seven main component indexes were mixed, with increases in five of them ranging from 0.9% to 0.1% being largely offset by declines of 0.4% in the food index and of 0.5% in the transportation index. (page 10)

Labour: Total labour income for December was estimated at \$2,718.4 million, about \$76.9 million or 2.8% less than the revised November estimates. However the seasonally adjusted total at \$2,778.0 million, was 0.3% higher than November. (page 12)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot production during the week ended March 9 totalled 224,678 tons, up .3% from the preceding week's total of 224,062 tons. Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber during January at 31,356,000 pounds was 10.6% higher than the 1967 January total of 28,358,000 pounds. (page 12)

Energy: Net generation of electric energy increased 6.4% to 15,904,035 thousand kwh. in January from 14,949,371 kwh. in January 1967. (page 13)

Nursing A detailed analysis on salaries paid to graduate nurses employed in the public general and allied special hospitals in Canada as at March 1, 1967, will be contained in a 30 page Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Graduate Nurses Salary Survey, 1967". (page 15)

*1. Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade - January 1968

	Total Exports		Imports		Trade Balance		Percentage Change 1967 to 1968	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	Total	
	Millions of Dollars				Exports	Imports	%	%
United Kingdom ...	118.1	96.4	50.5	52.0	+ 67.6	+44.3	-18.4	+3.0
Other C'wealth & Preferential	63.7	44.0	23.5	25.7	+ 40.1	+18.3	-30.9	+9.4
United States	553.7	690.3	664.4	724.2	-110.7	-33.8	+24.7	+9.0
Others	<u>212.9</u>	<u>165.0</u>	<u>135.3</u>	<u>142.1</u>	<u>+ 77.6</u>	<u>+22.8</u>	<u>-22.5</u>	<u>+5.0</u>
Total C'wealth & Preferential ..	181.7	140.4	74.0	77.8	+107.8	+62.6	-22.8	+5.1
Total Others	<u>766.6</u>	<u>855.3</u>	<u>799.7</u>	<u>866.3</u>	<u>- 33.1</u>	<u>-11.0</u>	<u>+11.6</u>	<u>+8.3</u>
Grand total	<u>948.3</u>	<u>995.7</u>	<u>873.7</u>	<u>944.1</u>	<u>+ 74.7</u>	<u>+51.6</u>	<u>+ 5.0</u>	<u>+8.1</u>

- Notes: 1. Data for 1967 reflect adjustments made in import statistics to correct distortions caused by disruptions in document receipts.
2. Export and import values for 1968 are preliminary estimates and may not add due to rounding.

F A R M F I N A N C E

2. Farm Wages Average hourly wages of male farm help as of January 15, 1968 was \$1.17 with board and \$1.38 without board. Corresponding 1967 and 1966 rates were \$1.09 and \$1.01, with board and \$1.29 and \$1.20, without board. Daily rates as of January 15 averaged \$8.20 in 1968, \$7.30 in 1967 and \$7.10 in 1966 with board, and \$10.20 in 1968, \$9.50 in 1967 and \$9.00 in 1966 without board.

B A L A N C E O F P A Y M E N T S

*3. Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments
Fourth Quarter 1967 and Preliminary Estimates for the Year 1967

The sharp contraction to \$425 million in Canada's current account deficit from transactions in goods and services which occurred in Canada's Centennial Year was even greater than had been expected. The improvement of over \$700 million in 1967 was the result of a substantial growth of some \$250 million in the merchandise surplus and of an extraordinary improvement of about \$450 million in the non-merchandise balance as the result mainly of Expo 67. The balance ended the year on a strong note which reflected a recovery in demand for Canadian merchandise exports to the high levels prevailing earlier in the year, as rising import demands within the United States economy replaced demand from overseas countries for wheat and some other Canadian commodities, combined with some decline in domestic demand for imports.

Inflows of capital in long-term forms of \$1,386 million were partly offset by outflows of \$943 million in short-term forms. Canada's official monetary assets increased \$18 million over the year.

	Summary Statement						
	1966	1967	1966	1967			
			IVQ	IQ	IIQ	IIIQ	IVQ
	millions of dollars						
Merchandise exports	10,326	11,385	2,806	2,609	3,018	2,703	3,055
Merchandise imports	10,102	10,905	2,766	2,513	3,014	2,616	2,762
Merchandise trade balance	+ 224	+ 480	+ 40	+ 96	+ 4	+ 87	+ 293
Deficit on non-merchandise transactions	-1,361	- 905	- 447	- 412	- 252	+ 137	- 378
Current account balance ..	-1,137	- 425	- 407	- 316	- 248	+ 224	- 85
Capital movements(1)	+ 778	+ 443	+ 388	+ 303	+ 193	- 168	+ 115
Long-term forms	+1,019	+1,386	+ 112	+ 307	+ 258	+ 301	+ 520
Short-term forms	- 241	- 943	+ 276	- 4	- 65	- 469	- 405
Change in official holdings of gold, foreign exchange, and net balance with I.M.F.-	359	+ 18	- 19	- 13	- 55	+ 56	+ 30

(1) Excluding change in official exchange holdings.

Current Transactions Both total receipts and payments on international exchanges of goods and services between Canada and foreign countries rose to record high levels in 1967. The exports of goods and services advanced 12% from \$13,341 million in 1966 to \$14,945 million, while payments increased 6% from \$14,478 million to \$15,370 million in 1967. The current account deficit accordingly declined considerably from a high level of \$1,137 million in 1966 (and \$1,130 million in 1965) to \$425 million in 1967, which practically corresponded with the 1964 deficit.

Somewhat under two thirds of the reduction in the deficit in 1967 originated from non-merchandise transactions, and travel expenditures alone accounted for more than the improvement for the whole group of "invisibles". In accounting for over a third of the reduction in the current account deficit, the merchandise trade surplus in 1967 more than doubled from the preceding year. Bilaterally, the large decline in Canada's current account deficit was derived entirely from transactions with the United States, as the rise in the current surplus with the United Kingdom was roughly counterbalanced by a slightly larger reduction in the current surplus with other countries. Within this group, the current surplus with the rest of the sterling area expanded, while the deficit with other OECD countries in Europe was practically unchanged. A substantial contraction in the surplus with the remaining countries outweighed the favourable changes.

An Improvement in the Merchandise Trade Surplus Merchandise exports and imports reached the highest levels on record in 1967 (Adjustments for balance of payments purposes had the effect of narrowing the Trade of Canada trade surplus by about \$53 million.) Merchandise exports expanded about 10% from \$10,326 million in 1966 to \$11,385 million, while merchandise imports increased from \$10,102 million to \$10,905 million, or up 8%. The merchandise trade surplus more than doubled from \$224 million to \$480 million in 1967. This surplus was not as high as those of approximately \$500 million and \$700 million recorded in 1963 and 1964 but larger than any other year in the sixties.

Roughly \$750 million, or about 70% of the increase of \$1,059 million in merchandise exports during 1967 arose from larger shipments of automotive products to the United States and other destinations abroad. Based on a comparison of 11-month totals of other commodity groups, exports of non-ferrous metals gained about \$150 million in 1967. Over half of this rise was attributable to copper alone, as the prolonged strike in the copper industry in the United States was a factor in the increase. Shipments of aircraft, engines and parts rose nearly \$100 million as also did natural gas, petroleum and products together. Aircraft parts and crude petroleum were particularly important. Industrial and agricultural machinery accounted for about another \$40 million of the export rise. There were smaller but still important gains in the exports of barley, lumber, pulp, sulphur, communication equipment and firearms. Shipments of canned fish, whisky, tobacco, iron ores, chemicals, fertilizers and office machines increased moderately. Wheat shipments, on the other hand, fell nearly \$330 million in 1967. Well over half of this decline occurred in shipments to the U.S.S.R. and another one-third in the deliveries to Mainland China.

Merchandise imports rose \$803 million to \$10,905 million in 1967. About \$590 million, or more than 70%, of this expansion applied to imports of automotive products. Imports of aircraft, engines and parts accounted for well over \$100 million of the increase. Crude petroleum imports were approximately \$50 million higher. Less substantial imports included a wide range of commodities such as hardware products, communication equipment, electronic computers, laboratory equipment, photographic goods, books and a variety of food items and consumer goods. Imports of iron ores and concentrates declined about \$30 million and of nickel and alloys nearly as much from an unusually high level in 1966.

A Contraction in Deficit on Services and Non-merchandise Transactions A sharp reduction from \$1,361 million in 1966 to \$905 million lowered the 1967 non-merchandise deficit below that of any year prior to 1958.

Balances on Principal Non-Merchandise Transactions

	1965	1966	1967	Change in 1967
	millions of dollars			
Gold production available for export	+ 138	+ 125	+ + 112	- 13
Travel expenditures	- 49	- 63	+ 427	+ 490
Interest and dividends	- 764	- 812	- 868	- 56
Feright and shipping	- 93	- 69	- 51	+ 18
Inheritances and migrants' funds.....	+ 5	+ 70	+ 124	+ 54
Official contributions	- 93	- 162	- 177	- 15
All other current transactions	- 392	- 450	- 472	- 22
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	-1,248	-1,361	- 905	+ 456

Following increases of somewhat over 10% in the preceding two years, there was a rise of 55% in travel receipts from \$840 million in 1966 to \$1,304 million in 1967. This almost phenomenal rise was attributable to Expo 67 and other Centennial Year activities. Over 90% of this increase originated from expenditures in Canada of travellers from the United States. Travel receipts from that country rose nearly 60% from \$730 million to \$1,158 million. Receipts from visitors from overseas areas gained about a third from \$110 million to \$146 million. Expenditures on travel abroad, however, declined slightly from \$903 million in 1966 to \$877 million, as many Canadians stayed home in 1967 to savour the centenary attractions.

Net interest and dividend payments in 1967 rose by \$56 million or almost 7% to \$868 million, compared with \$812 million in the previous year. The expansion in the deficit was attributable to a fall of \$42 million in interest and dividend receipts and a smaller rise of \$14 million in the payments. The fall in income receipts was largely due to a drop of \$34 million in dividend receipts to \$179 million, which occurred mainly in the second and fourth quarters. Dividend receipts by several Canadian companies on their direct investment abroad were significantly lower, and a withholding tax adjustment relating to transfers in earlier years accounted for a further reduction in the total. Portfolio earnings abroad, however, were appreciably higher following continuing large purchases of United States securities by Canadian investors. Interest receipts were moderately lower at \$102 million.

The growth of \$14 million in payments of interest and dividends from \$1,135 million in 1966 to \$1,149 million in 1967 represented one of the smallest increases in recent years. Interest payments rose by \$40 million to \$468 million following large United States purchases of new corporate and provincial bond issues during 1966 and 1967. Dividend payments, however, at \$681 million were \$26 million lower than the record high reached in 1966. A sharp reduction of approximately 40% in payments by Canadian subsidiaries to their United States parent companies was largely offset by a substantial increase in the profits of unincorporated Canadian branches of United States companies.

Rising merchandise trade produced higher receipts and payments for freight and shipping services. Greatly lowered grain shipments, strikes in the transportation industry in Canada and abroad, and the Middle East crisis had a mixed impact on these transactions. Freight and shipping receipts increased 6% from \$756 million to \$804 million, while payments rose \$30 million to \$855 million. The deficit on this account narrowed from \$69 million to \$51 million.

As a result of a 14% rise in the number of immigrants to approximately 222,900 persons in 1967 (second only to 1957 in the postwar period), immigrants' funds and inheritances advanced from \$268 million to \$337 million. The per capita funds of immigrants arriving in 1967 were also appreciably higher. Emigrants' funds and inheritances meanwhile rose \$15 million to an estimated total of \$213 million in 1967. The surplus on these transactions expanded from \$70 million to \$124 million.

In continuation of the slow decline over the past several years, the value of gold production available for export was \$112 million, as compared with \$125 million for 1966. Canada's official economic aid in grants and donations of goods and services to developing countries abroad increased from \$162 million in 1966 to \$177 million. Increases took place in both bilateral and multilateral types of aid, including assistance to Commonwealth countries and independent French-speaking states in Africa as well as contributions to international agencies. Wheat shipments under the international food aid program represented an important portion of Canada's official contributions in both 1966 and 1967.

The deficit on miscellaneous current transactions increased \$22 million to \$472 million in 1967. Extraordinary flows of personal and institutional remittances followed the Middle East crisis. Net payments for business services continued to rise but offsetting changes occurred in the deficits originating from miscellaneous income and other government expenditures (as a result of expenditures by foreign participants at Expo 67).

Current Account Balances with Principal Countries and Areas

	1965	1966	Change in	
			1967	1967
			millions of dollars	
United States	-1,937	-2,017	-1,298	+719
Overseas:				
United Kingdom	+ 505	+ 421	+ 503	+ 82
Other Sterling Area	+ 138	+ 71	+ 185	+114
Other OECD (Europe)	- 162	- 210	- 198	+ 12
Other Countries	+ 326	+ 598	+ 383	-215
All Countries	-1,130	-1,137	- 425	+712

Capital Movements

	1966		1967				
	1966	1967	IVQ	IQ	IIQ	IIIQ	IVQ
			millions of dollars				
Foreign direct investment in							
Canada	+710	+540	+223	+125	+145	+140	+130
Canadian direct investment							
abroad.....	- 20	- 50	- 35	- 30	- 10	- 20	+ 10
Net sales of Canadian							
securities	+721	+915	+ 10	+213	+120	+231	+351
Net purchases of foreign							
securities	-423	-348	- 96	- 56	- 52	-124	-116
Other capital movements in							
long-term forms	+ 31	+329	+ 10	+ 55	+ 55	+ 74	+145
Bank balances and other short-							
term funds abroad (excluding							
official reserves)	-601	-323	- 97	+332	+ 38	-316	-377
Other capital movements in							
short-term forms	+360	-620	+373	-336	-103	-153	- 28
Net capital movements	+778	+443	+388	+303	+193	-168	+115

Capital Movements Net capital inflows into Canada fell to \$443 million in 1967 compared with \$778 million in the preceding year. Net movements inwards on long-term account of \$1,386 million were partially offset by movements outwards on short-term account. While the net capital influx contracted sharply between 1966 and 1967 the fall in the current account deficit to \$425 million was even more dramatic so that the balance of current and capital account transactions produced an increase of \$18 million in official monetary assets. In both 1966 and 1967 there were official transactions associated with the level of these assets which involved purchases of securities totalling about \$180 million in 1966 and \$60 million in 1967.

Categories of transactions which led to the largest net inflows were particularly sales of new issues of Canadian securities followed by direct investment in Canada and long-term capital transactions n.i.e. in which repayments under the export credits programs and foreign bank loans to Canadian companies were prominent. The principal outflows arose from retirements of Canadian securities held abroad and Canadian net purchases of foreign securities.

Capital movements in short-term forms led to an outflow of \$943 million. In keeping with the volatility of these movements many short-term accounts showed relatively large year-to-year changes. Among the larger changes were the fall in the outflow for the acquisition by Canadians of foreign currency bank deposits and other short-term funds abroad, the increase in the run-down of non-resident holdings of Canadian finance company paper and the reduction in the total of other new short-term liabilities to non-residents incurred by finance companies. The largest swing, however, was in all other transactions which includes changes in loans and in accounts receivable and payable as well as the balancing item representing the difference between direct measurements of the current and capital accounts.

Net inflows for long-term direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises subsided to \$540 million in 1967 down \$170 million from 1966's record \$710 million. This result reflected a reduction in inflows from the United States partially offset by increased investment from overseas countries which almost doubled in the period. Approximately four-fifths of the 1967 inflow came from the United States while the bulk of the remainder represented investment by continental European countries. Contributing to the inflow in 1967 were the acquisition of a controlling interest in a large Canadian mining complex by a United States corporation and, conversely, the repatriation from United States ownership of a major interest in a Canadian corporation in the beverage field. On balance, however, transactions of this type accounted for about one tenth of the total estimated inflow with the rest directed to new capital formation and normal working capital requirements.

Manufacturing enterprises, in particular those engaged in the production of pulp, paper and electrical equipment, received a large portion of the total inflow, while significant parts also went to the mining and petroleum and natural gas industries.

Preliminary annual estimates of the flow of capital from Canada for direct investment abroad totalled \$50 million in 1967 compared with \$20 million in 1966 and \$125 million in 1965. The decline from 1965 to 1966 largely reflected a special transaction involving the sale of its foreign subsidiary by a Canadian corporation in the petroleum industry. Several special transactions which resulted in a substantial return of capital to Canada also occurred in 1967 particularly in the second and fourth quarters. Canadian manufacturing activities in overseas countries continued to be the largest recipients of capital, but a diverse group of other industries also participated.

The inflow from transactions in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries rose in 1967 to \$567 million from \$298 million in 1966. The United States continued to be Canada's net source of portfolio security capital providing \$658 million, while transactions with overseas countries (primarily the United Kingdom) gave rise to net outflows of \$91 million.

The \$269 million increase resulted mainly from a swing of \$154 million from trading in outstanding Canadian stocks and a decrease of \$146 million for the retirement of Canadian securities. These movements were augmented by reduced outflows of \$47 million for the repatriation of Canadian bonds and \$75 million for the acquisition of foreign securities. The decline of \$153 million in the sale of Canadian new issues abroad had a reverse effect.

The proceeds from sales to non-residents of Canadian new issues during 1967 at \$1,310 million were down about 10% from the 1966 high of \$1,463 million. Except for a rise of \$766 million in the bonds issued by provincial governments, sales to non-residents of new Canadian securities (notably corporate bonds) declined in 1967. Undelivered balances of new offerings for future delivery rose during the year from \$122 million to \$364 million.

Retirements of Canadian securities dropped to \$356 million from \$502 million in 1966. Significant factors in this decline were the contraction in retirements of direct issues of the Government of Canada from \$203 million to \$87 million, reflecting the incidence of special transactions associated with the levels of Canada's reserve position and of municipal bonds from an unusually high total of \$96 million in 1966 to \$51 million in 1967.

New foreign securities purchased by Canadians gave rise to an outflow of \$64 million, down one quarter from the 1966 amount. Purchases of new United States securities led to an outflow of \$38 million. The bulk of the remainder was accounted for by the first quarter placement in Canada of a new issue of the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development.

The capital outflow due to Canada's trade in outstanding portfolio securities fell to \$333 million in 1967, a drop of nearly 45% from 1966. The main reason for this change was the swing of \$154 million in the trading balance for Canadian equities from an outflow of \$137 million in 1966 to an inflow of \$17 million in 1967. A net outflow of \$56 million was recorded for the repatriation of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures, a decline of \$47 million from 1966. Almost three quarters of this outflow was due to trading in Government of Canada direct and guaranteed bonds. Net acquisitions by Canadians of outstanding foreign securities totalled \$294 million, down \$61 million from the previous year. A drop of \$94 million in the outflow for the purchase of United States equities more than accounted for this change. Special transactions involving the purchase by the Government of Canada of bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development led to outflows of about \$20 million in 1967 and almost \$30 million in 1966.

Among other capital flows in long term forms, loans extended by Canada during 1967 under the development loan program doubled to \$22 million. Subscriptions to the capital of international agencies totalled \$16 million in 1967. Canada received principal repayments of \$34 million on intergovernmental loans extended earlier, up \$10 million from the previous year. Receipts associated with the Columbia River Treaty arrangements totalled \$44 million in 1967, an increase of \$12 million over 1966.

The remaining capital movements in long-term forms in 1967 led to a net inflow of \$289 million compared with a net inflow of \$10 million in the preceding year, arising from net repayments of \$107 million of export credits extended from Canada directly or indirectly at risk of the Government of Canada mainly in connection with the sale of wheat and additional inflows of \$182 million from such types of long-term capital transactions as bank and other long-term loans, mortgage sales and movements of insurance funds. The largest part of this inflow represented borrowing from foreign banks by Canadian corporations.

Capital movements in short-term forms (apart from changes in official holdings of gold, foreign exchange and Canada's balance with the International Monetary Fund) led on balance to a net capital outflow of \$943 million, some \$700 million larger than in 1966.

An increase by Canadian residents of their holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-term funds abroad produced a net capital outflow of \$323 million, less than 55% of the comparable 1966 outflow. Residents increased their holdings of both swapped and uncovered foreign currency deposits in 1967 but at a lower rate than in 1966. The close link between these holdings and the highly volatile Eurodollar market makes them sensitive to a variety of influences, which find expression in interest rate structures and foreign exchange rate differentials.

All other capital movements led to a net capital outflow of \$620 million compared with an inflow of \$360 million in 1966. Prominent among the changes were swings from borrowings to repayments by Canadian residents of foreign currency bank loans and to net reductions in 1967 of intercompany account liabilities which had been built up in 1966. The figures also include the balancing item representing the difference between direct measurements of the current and capital accounts.

I N D U S T R I A L P R O D U C T I O N

*4. Index of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production declined by 1.2% in January, falling to 287.4 from the revised December record level of 291.0. Manufacturing, which fell by 1.8%, was responsible for almost three quarters of the decline, and mining (-3.5%) for the remainder, as electric power and gas utilities advanced by 6.9%.

Almost all of the decline in manufacturing originated with the 3.6% drop in durables, with the major factor being the 8% fall in transportation equipment, where motor vehicle production decreased by 13% from the record December level. This decline was in part due to the effects of labour disputes. Weekly production statistics indicate a further strike-affected decline in February. Non-metallic mineral products fell by 11%, as both cement production and concrete products, adversely affected by abnormally cold January weather, were considerably lower. Wood products, fell by 3%; virtually all of this was due to the 6% decline in sawmills.

Non-durable manufactures fell only fractionally, (-0.2%). About one-third of the decrease was due to the 3% decline in products of petroleum and coal; with the bulk of the remainder being contributed by rubber products, (-3%), and clothing, (-2%). The rest was distributed amongst leather products, printing, publishing and allied industries, and chemical products, which fell by amounts ranging from fractional to 2%. The above declines were only partially offset by increases in each of the remaining five major groups of about 1%.

In mining, (-3.5%), the major factor in the decrease was the 6% drop in metals, while all components shared in it, iron ore (-9%), was the major factor, accounting for almost one half of the decrease. The remaining metals components fell by amounts ranging from fractional to 10%. In fuels, (-2%), a 2% drop in petroleum and an 8% fall in coal were only partially offset by a gain of 7% in natural gas.

In electric power and gas utilities (+6.9%), both components shared in the gain as electric power advanced by 6% and gas by 13%. The gain in the latter was in part due to abnormally cold weather in January and thus provided a partial offset to the partly cold weather induced slump in cement and concrete products production.

5. Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index edged up by 0.1% to 152.7 at the beginning of February from 152.6 at the beginning of January. The February 1968 index was 4.5% above the February 1967 level of 146.1. Movements of the seven main component indexes were mixed, with increases in five of them ranging from 0.9% to 0.1% being largely offset by declines of 0.4% in the food index and of 0.5% in the transportation index. Among the indexes that registered upward movements, the housing index rose 0.5%, largely in response to higher home-ownership costs, the clothing index increased by 0.4% and the recreation and reading component advanced by 0.9%.

The food index declined by 0.4% to 149.8 in February from 150.4 in January, largely as a result of lower meat prices. Price decreases were recorded for most beef and pork products and for chicken, while there were higher quotations for turkey and for fresh and frozen fish. Among staple items, bread prices declined by 1.6%, while milk, butter and sugar prices were virtually unchanged from the previous month. With the exception of lettuce and celery prices which declined substantially, higher quotations were registered for most other produce items, particularly for onions, carrots, cabbage and tomatoes. The food index in February 1968 was 4.0% above its level of twelve months earlier.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949 = 100)

Component	Weight(1)	Index		1967 Feb.	% Change	
		1968 Feb.	Jan.		Jan. 1968	Feb. 1967
All-items	100	152.7	152.6	146.1	+0.1	+4.5
Food	27	149.8	150.4	144.1	-0.4	+4.0
Housing(2)	32	155.4	154.7	147.7	+0.5	+5.2
Clothing	11	134.0	133.4	129.1	+0.4	+3.8
Transportation	12	159.2	160.0	155.0	-0.5	+2.7
Health and Personal Care	7	194.3	193.6	185.1	+0.4	+5.0
Recreation and Reading	5	171.8	170.2	163.6	+0.9	+5.0
Tobacco and Alcohol .	6	136.4	136.3	126.8	+0.1	+7.6

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

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

The housing index rose 0.5% to 155.4 in February from 154.7 in January chiefly because of generally higher shelter costs. Home-ownership costs rose by 0.8% in response to higher property taxes and dwelling insurance rates. Rents edged up in most cities, with the largest increases occurring in Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver. While fuel oil prices rose in a number of cities, other household operation items, notably furniture and floor coverings, were lower in price owing to mid-winter sales. The February 1968 housing index was 5.2% above that of February 1967. The clothing index rose by 0.4% to 134.0 in February from 133.4 in January, as many items returned to regular prices from sale prices in the previous month. Notably higher price levels were recorded for women's wear, footwear and piece goods. The transportation index declined by 0.5% to 159.2 in February from 160.0 a month earlier. Some lower automobile insurance rates together with seasonally lower train fares outweighed increases in local bus and taxi fares in a few cities. The transportation index in February was 2.7% above its level of twelve months previous.

The health and personal care index rose by 0.4% to 194.3 in February from 193.6 in January. Increased prepaid medical care premiums in Alberta outweighed generally lower pharmaceutical prices. Personal care supplies and services edged up slightly in price. The February 1968 health and personal care index was 5.0% above its corresponding February 1967 level. The recreation and reading component advanced by 0.9% to 171.8 in February from 170.2 in January. Higher prices for camera film and magazine subscription rates were recorded. The recreation and reading component in February stood 5.0% over its level of twelve months earlier. The tobacco and alcohol index edged up 0.1% to 136.4 in February from 136.3 in January, and was at a level 7.6% higher than in February 1967.

Wholesale Price Indexes The price index of 30 industrial materials, (1935-1939=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, decreased 0.6% to 254.0 from 255.5 in the three-week period February 2nd to February 23rd. Prices declined for seven commodities, advanced for three and remained unchanged for twenty. Principal changes included lower prices for raw cotton, raw sugar, steers, beef hides, raw wool and sisal and higher prices for hogs and raw rubber.

Security Price Indexes The investors index of common stock prices (1956=100) moved down 5.0% to 164.2 from 172.8 in the four-week period January 25th to February 22nd. Indexes for all three major groups decreased, headed by utilities down 6.3% to 151.7 from 161.9, followed by industrials down 5.1% to 174.0 from 183.3, and by finance down 2.0% to 132.7 from 135.4. In utilities, indexes for the five sub-groups decreased.

*6. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number	Mar. 7/68	Feb. 29/68	Feb. 8/68
		Stocks Priced This week	Week ago	Month ago
(1956 = 100)				
Investors Price Index				
Total index	114	159.8	161.7	162.4
Industrials	80	169.2	170.8	170.8
Utilities	20	148.8	151.9	153.5
Finance(1)	14	128.5	129.7	133.1
Banks	6	133.7	133.1	137.2
Mining Stocks Price Index				
Total index	24	111.5	111.2	108.0
Golds	13	165.1	166.6	161.6
Base metals	11	82.2	80.8	78.7
Supplementary Indexes				
Uraniums	6	238.3	243.4	228.7
Primary oils and gas	6	179.5	181.9	190.0

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

*7. Estimates of Labour Income Total labour income for December was estimated at \$2,718.4 million, about \$76.9 million or 2.8% less than the revised November estimates. However, the seasonally adjusted total at \$2,778.0 million, was 0.3% higher than November. Major changes in seasonally adjusted wages and salaries were increases in manufacturing, trade, service and government non-military, and decreases in forestry and transportation, storage and communication.

During the fourth quarter, total income (seasonally adjusted) increased by about \$94.3 million or 1.2%. This is somewhat below increases in the second and the third quarters where advances of about 1.9% were recorded. The quarterly rate of increase recorded in 1966 and in the first quarter of 1967, declined in the second 1967 quarter and again in the fourth quarter mainly because of a reduction in employment in the goods producing industries. In the service producing industries, advances of about the same magnitude as 1966 were recorded throughout 1967.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
Basis: 1948 Standard Industrial Classification

	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			Adjusted for Seasonal Variation		
	Dec.67	Nov.67 ^r	Dec.66	Dec.67	Nov.67 ^r	Dec.66
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	16.5	18.4	16.0	22.2	22.3	21.8
Forestry	30.8	41.3	32.3	33.2	36.0	35.8
Mining	69.3	69.4	63.9	69.5	69.3	64.8
Manufacturing	716.9	733.3	681.1	730.3	727.6	695.4
Construction	182.4	221.1	179.2	209.1	209.3	212.6
Transportation, Storage and Communication (1)	231.4	240.7	215.2	237.2	239.1	222.0
Public Utilities	50.1	50.4	43.6	50.4	50.3	44.1
Trade	403.4	398.3	370.6	389.8	388.0	359.1
Finance, Insurance and Estate	115.0	114.4	106.4	114.7	114.3	106.1
Service	527.6	526.5	469.0	527.3	523.0	469.7
Government, Non-military	243.6	243.7	217.1	248.7	246.2	220.6
Total Wages & Salaries	2,587.0	2,657.9	2,394.4	2,632.4	2,625.4	2,452.0
Supplementary Labour Income	131.4	137.4	138.5	145.6	144.8	135.6
Total Labour Income ..	2,718.4	2,795.3	2,532.9	2,778.0	2,770.2	2,587.6

(1) Includes Post Office
 r Revised Figures

MANUFACTURING

*8. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production during the week ended March 9 totalled 224,678 tons, up .3% from the preceding week's total of 224,062 tons. Output during the comparable 1967 week was 200,164 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 234 in the current week, 233 a week earlier and 208 one year ago.

*9. Rubber Consumption Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber during January at 31,356,000 pounds was 10.6% higher than the 1967 January total of 28,358,000 pounds.

*10. Production and Shipments of Plastic Bottles

	Quarter ended December 31, 1967		
	Production	Shipments of own manufacture	
		Quantity	Value - f.o.b. plant
	Thousands	of units	\$'000
Household chemicals	43,796	32,698	1,840
Toiletries and cosmetics	17,857	17,993	921
Medicinal and health	(1)	(1)	(1)
Food and beverage	4,139	6,073	585
Industrial chemicals and specialties	658	651	95
Automotive and marine	1,979	1,863	192
Total	68,429	59,278	3,633

(1) Confidential, included with "Toiletries and Cosmetics".

*11. Plastic Film, 1967 (Sheeting and Lay flat Tubing)

Type	Production	Shipments	
	Weight	Weight	Value, f.o.b. plant
	lb.	lb.	\$
Polyethylene or Copolymers (Sheeting and Lay flat tubing) (More than 50% Polyethylene)			
Total	108,667,583	67,465,174	26,374,899
Polyvinyl Chloride or Copolymers (sheeting Only) (More than 50% Vinyl Chloride)			
Total	29,052,307	17,230,031	9,110,531
Polystyrene (Sheeting only)			
Total	9,124,228	8,124,228	2,886,045

12. Steel Warehousing Firms considered to account for approximately 90% of the steel warehousing business reported the following sales during December: concrete reinforcing bars, 4,451 tons (5,759 in December 1966); other hot rolled bars, 9,575 tons (10,318); plates, 16,570 tons (16,638); sheet and strip, 19,724 tons (19,056); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 7,974 (7,185); heavy structural beams, 7,168 (10,200); bar size structural shapes, 5,156 tons(4,136); other structural shapes, 6,553 (6,574).

*13. Veneers and Plywoods -

	January		
	1967	1968	%
	M sq. ft.		
Veneers			
Produced	157,379	171,374	+ 9%
Shipped	154,547	114,711	-26%
Stock	153,338	225,779	+47%
Plywoods			
Produced	181,045	178,539	- 1%
Shipped	183,820	153,376	-17%
Stock	189,684	227,632	+20%

14. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos totalled 146,983 tons in December, up from the December 1966 total of 120,099. Quebec shipments increased to 131,006 tons from 108,002 tons. During the January-December period shipments declined to 1,443,011 tons in 1967 from 1,479,281 in 1966. Quebec shipments dropped to 1,288,666 tons from 1,340,993.

15. Gold Production Canada's gold production, calculated at the average price paid by the Royal Canadian Mint, was valued at \$9,366,334 during December. Production declined to 248,378 troy ounces from 274,622 in December 1966 with decreases reported in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces. During the year 1967 production totalled 2,961,999 troy ounces, down substantially from 1966's total of 3,273,905. All regions except British Columbia reported declines during the year.
- *16. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear during January increased 6.7% to 4,054,293 pairs from 3,799,642 in the 1966 month. Men's, boy's and youths' production was up 3.5% to 1,233,500 from 1,192,338 in the 1967 month and women's, growing girls and misses' up 11.7% to 2,463,289 pairs from 2,205,545. Production of children's, little gent's, babies and infants dropped 11.0% to 357,504 in January this year from 401,759.

E N E R G Y

- *17. Sales of Natural Gas Total sales of natural gas to Canadian consumers by distributors for December 1967 were 76,249,313 Mcf. This was an increase of 8.4% over the same month last year. Revenue from sales was \$52,324,931. Sales for the year 1967 totalled 699,673,596 Mcf., up 5.4% from the total of 635,514,622 Mcf. in 1966. Revenue from sales totalled \$454,722,005.
- *18. Retail Gasoline Statistics by Metropolitan Area Retail sales of gasoline in Canada's major metropolitan areas for the fourth quarter of 1967 were 335.6 million gallons. This amount was dispensed through 6,489 outlets.
- *19. Electric Energy Statistics Net generation of electric energy increased 6.4% to 15,904,035 thousand kwh. in January from 14,949,371 kwh. in January 1967.
- *20. Oil Pipe Line Transport Oil movements by Canadian oil pipelines increased 2.4% in November 1967 with receipts of 48,950,931 barrels compared to 47,799,271 in the preceding year.

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

- *21. Federal Government Employment Federal Government employees, including those of corporations and agencies but excluding the armed forces, increased to 383.5 thousand at the end of May 1967, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Federal Government Employment". Gross payrolls amounted to \$190.1 million, slightly less than for April. Cumulative payrolls for the period January 1 to May 31, 1967 were \$927.0 million, representing an increase of 14.3% over the same five-month period of 1966.

Staff strength in the Agency and Proprietary Corporations and Other Agencies group totalled 153.3 thousand, 4.1% above April. Total payroll for the month amounted to \$82.4 million, an increase of 3.4% over the previous month. Aggregate payroll for the first five months of 1967 amounted to \$391.5 million, compared to \$335.2 million at the end of May 1966. The number of employees in Departments and Departmental Corporations increased 1.8% to 230.2 thousand during May 1967. At the same time total payrolls decreased to \$107.8 million, from \$110.6 million for the previous month. Cumulative payroll for the period January 1 to May 31, 1967 amounted to \$535.5 million, 12.6% greater than the same period of 1966.

22. Provincial Government Finance Total direct gross bonded debt of provincial governments at March 31, 1966 was \$5,511 million, an increase of \$539 million or 10.9% from the end of the preceding fiscal year according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics preliminary report on provincial direct and indirect funded debt.

During the year ended March 31, 1966, all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia floated new bond issues totalling \$822 million of which \$714 million were sold in Canada. The total issue of \$822 million included the following provincial savings bonds: Quebec, \$89 million; Manitoba, \$10 million; and Saskatchewan, \$12.3 million. All provinces made retirements of bonded debt totalling \$283 million, and with the exception of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, showed increases over the preceding fiscal year in gross bonded debt outstanding.

Bonds guaranteed by provincial governments (indirect debt) showed increases in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The total for all provinces at March 31, 1966 amounted to \$6,793 million, an increase of \$676 million or 11% over the preceding fiscal year.

These interim statements may be found in some instances to vary from those which will appear in the report, "Provincial Government Finance - Debt when released. Significant differences however are not expected.

NURSING

- *23. Graduate Nurses Salary Survey A detailed analysis on salaries paid to graduate nurses employed in the public general and allied special hospitals in Canada as at March 1, 1967, will be contained in a 30 page Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Graduate Nurses Salary Survey, 1967". Graduate nurses are categorized as to their employment category within the hospital, their academic qualifications (bachelor's degree, university diploma or no additional qualifications), whether or not the graduate nurse is a member of a religious order and whether or not the graduate nurse is registered with the legally approved body in the province in which the nurse works.

General duty graduate nurses without any additional academic qualifications, who were registered and categorized as lay personnel working full-time were, on the average being paid at an annual rate of \$4,996 in the public general hospitals while those who were not registered were receiving \$4,423. Average salaries ranged from \$3,948 in Prince Edward Island for registered general duty graduates to \$5,117 in Ontario, while the range for non-registered nurses was \$3,549 in Prince Edward Island to \$4,524 in British Columbia. Table 1 shows the range of salaries paid to this category of nurses in the different types of public hospitals in Canada as well as provincial comparisons.

General duty registered nurses with a university diploma employed in the public general hospitals received \$5,296 - \$300 more than those without additional qualifications but \$100 less than those with a Bachelor's degree. Nursing Directors in Canada were receiving an average of \$8,742 if they possessed a Bachelor's degree, which was \$1,045 more than their colleagues with a university diploma and almost \$2,000 more than a graduate without any further qualifications. Table 2 attempts to portray the differentiation between employment categories and qualifications held by the registered nurses employed in Canada's public general hospitals.

Graduate Nurses Salaries in Public General and Allied Special Hospitals, 1967
General Duty Nurses Without Additional Qualifications

		Registered				Not registered			
		Minimum	Median	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Median	Mean	Maximum
		salary	salary	salary	salary	salary	salary	salary	salary
Canada									
General:									
1-9	beds	3,720	4,596	4,596	5,760	-	-	-	-
10-24	"	3,660	4,920	4,960	6,708	3,600	4,500	4,453	5,760
25-49	"	3,726	4,980	5,025	6,380	3,549	4,500	4,519	5,496
50-99	"	3,720	4,920	4,961	6,000	3,720	4,500	4,547	5,720
100-199	"	3,726	4,920	4,982	5,820	3,549	4,500	4,412	5,388
200-299	"	3,726	4,888	4,966	6,578	3,768	4,464	4,411	5,280
300-499	"	4,260	4,980	5,022	6,732	3,768	4,320	4,420	5,280
500-999	"	4,056	4,920	5,005	5,976	3,320	4,380	4,371	5,208
1000+	"	4,472	5,040	5,018	5,779	4,032	4,464	4,413	5,040
Total general		3,660	4,920	4,996	6,732	3,320	4,440	4,423	5,760
Chron.-Conv.-Rehab.		3,900	4,992	5,023	6,440	3,840	4,464	4,522	5,820
Other		4,260	4,992	5,042	6,000	3,900	4,500	4,531	5,160
Total Public		3,660	4,920	4,997	6,732	3,320	4,440	4,435	5,820
Newfoundland									
Newfoundland		3,720	3,720	4,217	4,800	4,400	-	4,493	4,680
Prince Edward Island									
Prince Edward Island		3,726	3,912	3,962	4,529	3,549	-	3,549	3,549
Nova Scotia									
Nova Scotia		3,720	4,680	4,629	5,505	3,600	4,080	4,204	4,920
New Brunswick									
New Brunswick		3,720	4,704	4,763	5,736	3,840	4,056	4,308	5,044
Quebec									
Quebec		3,660	4,880	5,027	6,708	3,720	4,056	4,111	5,720
Ontario									
Ontario		4,320	4,992	5,116	6,732	3,320	4,440	4,486	5,820
Manitoba									
Manitoba		4,320	4,680	4,847	6,240	4,080	4,320	4,394	5,760
Saskatchewan									
Saskatchewan		4,020	4,596	4,724	6,408	3,768	4,008	4,100	5,304
Alberta									
Alberta		4,260	4,800	4,887	5,920	3,840	4,200	4,329	5,400
British Columbia									
British Columbia		4,464	4,908	4,995	6,440	4,284	4,500	4,523	5,136
Yukon									
Yukon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories									
Northwest Territories		4,800	5,220	5,239	5,968	3,780	-	3,780	3,780

Mean Salaries of Graduate Nurses¹ in Public General Hospitals by
Employment Category and by Academic Qualifications, March 1, 1967

Employment Category	Academic Qualifications		
	No additional qualifications	With University Diploma	With Bachelor's Degree
Nursing Directors	6,745	7,697	8,742
Assistant Nursing Directors ..	6,604	7,282	7,817
Nursing Supervisors	6,333	6,895	7,192
Head Nurses	5,996	6,443	6,625
Assistant Head Nurses	5,525	5,769	5,935
Teachers	5,569	6,238	6,635
General Duty	4,996	5,296	5,398
General Duty, Not Registered .	4,423	4,670	5,052

¹ All graduate nurses are registered except for those listed in the last category.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

*24. Canal Statistics Freight transported through all Canadian Canals during the month of December totalled 3,800,283 tons, compared to 3,125,981 tons moved during December 1966, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of "Summary of Canal Statistics".

The five commodities moved in greatest volume through the St-Lawrence Canals this month were: iron ore, 468,298 tons (346,755 tons in December 1966); wheat, 203,423 tons (352,325); corn, 151,581 tons (53,307); fuel oil, 79,876 tons (32,210); and barley, 71,775 tons (23,940).

On the Welland Canal, the five major commodities were: wheat, 553,883 tons (663,997 tons in December 1966); iron ore, 485,276 tons (395,048); bituminous coal, 373,139 tons (177,064); corn, 204,486 tons (106,054); and barley, 126,008 tons (70,642).

Cargoes through all Canadian Canals from the beginning of the 1967 season totalled 98,945,276 tons compared to 110,833,896 tons recorded for the previous year.

25. Carloadings Revenue freight carloadings during the last eight days of February increased 16.8% to 81,253 from the 1967 seven-day period. Commodities reflecting significant increases included: iron ore, 8,883 (6,436 in the 1967 period); lumber, timber and plywood, 4077 (3,284); pulpwood, 5,111 (4,299); fuel oil, 4,484 (3,362) and fertilizers, 2,804 (1,632). Among commodities moved in fewer cars were newsprint paper, 2,015 (2,728) and merchandise l.c.l., 4,185 (4,930). Receipts from United States and Canadian connections rose 15.4% to 29,160 cars. Piggyback carloadings during the current period rose nearly 50% to 4,914.

During February carloadings numbered 283,155, up 2.2% over the previous year, while during the January-February period loadings were down 3.0% from 1967 to 561,900 railway cars. Receipts from connections fell 3.4% to 198,737 cars while piggyback loadings increased 4.3% to 27,226.

*26. Cattle on Feed A cattle on feed survey was conducted in Alberta, on a pilot basis, on January 15, 1968 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Alberta Department of Agriculture. The sample indicated there were 595 thousand steers and heifers, over 600 pounds, on feed in the province on the survey date. The data showed that steers accounted for approximately 71% of the total number of steers and heifers over 600 pounds on feed, compared with 91% for the class 1,000 pounds and over.

This pilot project involved a unique random sampling method tested for the first time by DBS's Agriculture Division. The sample included cattle feeders from all sizes of operation and generated results within acceptable confidence limits.

Cattle on Feed - Alberta, January 15, 1968

	<u>600-799 lb.</u>	<u>800-999 lb.</u>	<u>1000 lb.+</u>	<u>Total</u>
			'000	
Steers	170.0	160.0	90.0	420.0
Heifers	101.0	65.0	9.0	175.0
Total	271.0	225.0	99.0	595.0

27. Milk Production Preliminary estimates of milk produced in January at 1,094,000,000 pounds is 0.5% higher than production during the 1967 month. Revised December 1967 estimates show production at 1,164,361,000 pounds compared with 1,197,581,000 in the 1966 month.

*28. Fish Landings for Quebec - January 1968

Major species	Quantity '000 lb.	Value \$'000
<u>Groundfish</u>		
Cod	16	1
Lingcod	-	-
Haddock	-	-
Greenland Halibut (Turbot)	-	-
Pollock	-	-
Hake	-	-
Redfish	-	-
Halibut	-	-
Flounders and Soles	374	17
Other unspecified	3	--
Total	393	18
<u>Pelagic & Estuarial</u>		
Herring	-	-
Mackerel	-	-
Salmon	-	-
Swordfish	-	-
Other unspecified	122	12
Total	122	12
<u>Molluscs & Crustaceans</u>		
Crabs	-	-
Lobster	-	-
Oysters	-	-
Scallops	-	-
Other unspecified	-	-
Total	-	-
Total - All Species	515	30

-- Too small to be expressed.

29. Egg Production Canadian egg production rose 5.5% in January to 39,762,000 dozen from 37,698,000 in the 1967 month. The number of layers was up 3.0% to 27,524,000 from 26,713,000 in January 1967 and the rate of lay up 2.4% to 1,734 eggs per 100 layers from 1,693 last year. The 1967 egg production estimates are being revised to agree with results from the December 1 semi-annual crop and livestock survey. Results will appear in the February issue of "Production of Eggs".

Poultry producers received an average of 31.6 cents per dozen in January compared with 38.6 cents in January last year.

T R A V E L

30. Travel Between Canada, The United States and Other Countries Non-resident vehicles entering Canada during November numbered 724,100, up 10.8% over the November 1966 total of 653,400. Vehicles entering and leaving on the same day accounted for 546,500 (420,900 in the 1966 month) and those staying one or more nights amounted to 126,700 (184,600). During the January-November period non-resident vehicles entering the country numbered 12,243,100 or 12.5% over 1966's eleven-month total of 10,881,200.

Travellers entering Canada from the United States by plane, through bus, rail and boat totalled 109,100, some 17,500 persons or 19.1% more than the 1966 month total of 91,600. During the January-November period travellers numbered 3,391,200, up 63.0% from 1966's 2,080,800.

Canadian vehicles returning from the United States during November numbered 773,100, down 1.7% from the November 1966 total of 786,300 and during the cumulative period totalled 10,708,200, up 0.7% from 1966's 10,634,200. Residents of Canada returning from the United States by plane, bus, rail and boat numbered 106,600 in November, up 8.1% from the 1966 month total of 98,600. During the January-November period residents returning increased 4.1% to 1,535,600 from 1,475,100 in 1966.

Overseas visitors entering Canada both direct and via the United States numbered 12,687 in November down 32.8% from the November 1966 total of 19,134. A total of 23,688 Canadians returned direct from overseas countries during the month, 28.5% higher than November 1966's total of 18,434. During the January-November period, 525,927 non-immigrants entered Canada from overseas, up 33.6% from the 1966 period and 420,737 Canadians returned direct from overseas countries, up 3.3% from the January-November 1966 period.

B U S S T A T I S T I C S

31. Passenger Bus Statistics Passengers carried by 39 intercity and rural bus companies during December numbered 3,535,185, down 6.8% from the 3,791,540 transported by 43 companies in December 1966. Vehicle miles run in the current month totalled 8,647,100, down slightly from the 1966 month total of 8,647,761, while consumption of gasoline and diesel oil amounted to 71,081 and 1,160,593 gallons respectively during the 1967 month compared to 108,649 and 1,132,498 gallons used during the previous December. Total operating revenues amounted to \$5,474,897, up 3.8% from \$5,273,302 in December 1966.

*32.

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

Canada

January 1968

Kind of business	Chain store sales	Independent store sales	All stores	
			Sales	%
		\$'000		
Grocery and combination stores	199,077	226,873	425,950	+ 8.3
All other food stores	4,264	54,909	59,173	+ 2.8
Department stores	137,444	-	137,444	+ 7.7
General merchandise stores	28,760	13,970	42,730	+ 4.8
General stores	4,911	55,353	60,264	+ 4.5
Variety stores	30,170	5,086	35,257	+ 6.5
Motor vehicle dealers	2,330	301,202	303,532	+ 8.4
Service stations and garages	2,866	180,890	183,755	+11.6
Men's clothing stores	2,426	26,387	28,813	+ 4.2
Women's clothing stores	9,407	23,281	32,689	+ 2.0
Family clothing stores	4,980	16,585	21,564	+ 6.7
Shoe stores	7,184	12,980	20,164	+ 4.4
Hardware stores	4,382	20,197	24,579	+ 6.3
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores	11,458	60,942	72,399	+ 3.9
Fuel dealers	6,258	57,017	63,275	+25.6
Drug stores	7,201	49,438	56,639	+ 8.7
Jewellery stores	3,656	8,840	12,495	+ 7.3
All other stores	77,638	164,341	241,979	+14.5
Total, all stores	544,412	1,278,290	1,822,702	+ 9.0

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

Newfoundland	6,653	22,868	29,521	+ 9.3
Prince Edward Island	1,144	5,992	7,136	+ 5.5
Nova Scotia	16,672	40,820	57,492	+10.8
New Brunswick	12,612	32,459	45,072	+12.1
Quebec	106,858	350,290	457,149	+ 5.9
Ontario	234,961	488,402	723,364	+11.5
Manitoba	27,824	57,620	85,444	+ 5.9
Saskatchewan	19,329	58,589	77,918	+ 7.0
Alberta	46,742	97,747	144,489	+ 9.4
British Columbia(1)	71,617	123,501	195,117	+ 8.2

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

*33. Provincial Government Employment Employees of nine provincial governments and the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories reported for the last pay period of December, 1967 numbered 307,267, a decrease of 5.7% from the 325,627 reported for the same pay period in September 1967 according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October-December issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Provincial Government Employment". Data for the Province of British Columbia is not available.

Gross payrolls of provincial government employees (available for inclusion in this report) for the period October 1 - December 31 1967 amounted to \$434.3 million, an increase of 2.8% over the \$422.3 million reported for the previous quarter of July 1 - September 30 1967 and an 18.5% increase over the \$366.6 million reported for the same period in 1966.

Total payrolls of provincial employees reported for the period January 1 - December 31, 1967 amounted to \$1,611.7 million. Employees in Departmental Services were paid \$957.9 million or 59.4% of the total, the gross payrolls of the staff of the Institutions of Higher Education amounted to \$180.8 million or 11.2%. The employees of the Provincial Government Enterprises received \$453.6 million or 28.2%, while the staff of the Workmen's Compensation Boards were paid \$19.4 million or 1.2% of the total.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- *1. Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, January 1968
- 2. Farm Wages in Canada, January 1968, (21-002), 25¢/75¢
- *3. Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1967 and Preliminary Estimates for the Year 1967
- *4. Index of Industrial Production, January 1968
- 5. Price Movements, February 1967, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *6. Weekly Security Price Indexes, March 7, 1968
- *7. Estimates of Labour Income, December 1967
- *8. Steel Ingots, March 9, 1968
- *9. Rubber Consumption, January 1968
- *10. Production and Shipments of Plastic Bottles, Quarter ended December 31, 1967
- *11. Plastic Film, 1967, (Sheeting and Lay Flat Tubing)
- 12. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, December 1967, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
- *13. Veneers and Plywoods, January 1968
- 14. Asbestos, December 1967, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 15. Gold Production, December 1967, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *16. Leather Footwear, January 1968
- *17. Sales of Natural Gas, December 1967
- *18. Retail Gasoline Statistics by Metropolitan Area, Fourth Quarter 1967
- *19. Electric Energy Statistics, January 1968
- *20. Oil Pipe Line Transport, November 1967
- *21. Federal Government Employment, May 1967
- 22. Provincial Government Finance: Funded Debt (Preliminary), 1965, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1966, (68-208), 50¢
- *23. Graduate Nurses Salary Survey, March 1, 1967
- *24. Canal Statistics, December 1967
- 25. Carloadings, February 29, 1968, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- *26. Cattle on Feed, Alberta, January 15, 1968

- 27. The Dairy Review, January 1968, (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *28. Fish Landings for Quebec, January 1968
- 29. Production of Eggs, January 1968, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 30. Travel Between Canada, The United States and Other Countries, November 1967, (66-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- 31. Passenger Bus Statistics, December 1967, (53-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *32. Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores by Kind of Business and by Provinces, January 1968
- *33. Provincial Government Employment, December 1967
 - Gas Utilities, June 1967, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, December 1967, (35-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Electric Power Statistics, December 1967, (57-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1967, (63-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Statistical Observer, February 1968, (11-005)
 - Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, December 1967, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Preliminary Bulletin, 1966 Annual Census of Manufactures: Steel Pipe and Tube Mills, Breakfast Cereal Manufacturers, Explosives and Ammunition Manufacturers
 - Hardboard, January 1968, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, December 1967, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Summary of Canada Statistics, September 1967, (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Contract Drilling for the Mining Industry, 1964, (26-207), 25¢
 - Primary Iron and Steel, December 1967, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00
 - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, December 1967, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, February 21, 1968, (22-004), \$3.00 a year

