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# WEEKLY BULLETIN

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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24 1988 PROPERTY OF THE May 17, 1968

External Trade: Canadian commodity imports Ancreased to \$959,369,000 in February from \$765,557,000 in February 1967. Imports for the January-February period came to \$1.902.318.000 compared to \$1,658,622,000 in the 1967 period.

Prices: The consumer price index rose by 0.6% to 154.1 at the beginning of April from 153.2 at the beginning of March.

Index of Industrial Production: The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose by 0.4% in March, advancing to 286.1 from the revised February level of 284.9. (page 8)

Transportation: In the final nine days of April, carloadings increased 24.7% to 96,604 from the previous year period which contained two full week-ends. (page 9)

Labour: The number of employees in eight commercial and two non-commercial industries in the last week of February was estimated at 5,465,400, representing a net decrease of 39,000 over January 1967. (page 10)

Census: The second of a series of reports on Households and Families shows that with an increase of almost 10% in population since the 1961 Census, there was a corresponding increase of nearly 14% in households.

Fertility: According to a monograph prepared for DBS by Dr. Jacques Henripin, the birth rate in Canada has been steadily dropping for over a century. (page 12)

Business Finance: Financial institutions continued to show mixed rates of growth in the fourth quarter of 1967 over the same period a year earlier.

Merchandising: Department store sales increased by 8.8% in Canada during the week ending April 27.

Credit: Higher balances outstanding were reported at the end of December compared to December 1966 for small loan companies cash loans and instalment credit; department stores; furniture, appliance and radio stores; and chartered banks personal fully secured, home improvement and other loans.

Manufacturing: March production of asbestos amounted to 121,173 tons, compared to 120,190 tons in the same month a year ago.

Energy: Total sales of natural gas to Canadian consumers by distributors for February increased 11.9% over February 1967 to 85,254,404 Mcf.

Agriculture and Food: Stocks of cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder were higher on May I this year than last, while those of creamery butter were down.

These indexes are preliminary.

Commodity Imports Canadian commodity imports increased to \$959,369,000 in February from \$765,557,000 in February 1967. Imports for the January-February period came to \$1,902,318,000, compared to \$1,658,622,000 in the 1967 period. Figures for 1966 are \$667,744,000 for February and \$1,374,387,000 for the two-month period.

Comm	nodity Impor	ts		
	Feb	ruary	January	- February
	1967	1968	1967	1968
By Country				
United States	569,389	724,974	1,227,615	1,447,003
	46,691	54,712	100,902	107,233
United Kingdom	15,119	30,741	28,872	58,875
Venezuela	15,562	22,612	33,935	37,636
Germany, Federal Republic	18,333	20,642	42,101	44,704
Japan			14,716	15,950
Italy	6,427	8,210	The state of the s	
France	6,400	7,775	16,760	16,551
Mexico	2,365	5,001	5,177	8,064
Saudi Arabia	3,755	4, 245	6,448	8,944
Hong Kong	3,146	4,190	6,480	8,239
By Commodity				
Closed sedans, new	40,214	92,018	103,451	194,144
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	73,294	90,872	171,419	196,37
Crude petroleum	26,387	34,840	47,547	71,128
Aircraft, complete with engines	6,778	24,408	7,491	26,806
Motor vehicle engines	9,752	13,739	20,595	31,908
Wheel tractors, new	12,306	13,345	23,114	22,936
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	8,094	12,338	16,889	22,693
Aircraft parts, except engines	7,668	11,086	15,300	20,738
Organic chemicals	9,030	10,411	18,269	20,370
Motor vehicle engine parts	7,027	10,194	15,070	19,909

*2. Wholesale Price Indexes				
(1935 - 1939 = 100)	April*	March*	April	March
	1968	1968	1967	1967
General Wholesale Index	267.2	268.0	262.7	262.4
Vegetable Products	228.0	230.7	231.5	231.2
Animal Products	285.1	285.8	289.2	290.6
Textile Products	254.6	255.7	252.4	251.4
Wood Products	362.5	360.9	344.4	343.3
Iron Products	276.9	276.5	273.4	272.9
Non-ferrous Metsls	255.6	258.8	236.6	236.6
Non-metallic Minerals	205.6	204.5	199.4	198.4
Chemical Products	213.7	213.7	209.2	209.3
Iron and Non-ferrous Metals				
(excluding gold)	317.5	319.4	301.1	300.8
Raw and Partly Mfg. Goods	247.9	250.2	244.9	245.0
Fully and Chiefly Mfg. Goods	278.0	277.9	272.5	272.2

Consumer Price Index The consumer price index for Canada rose by 0.6% to 154.1 at the beginning of April from 153.2 at the beginning of March. Higher taxes on gasoline, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages in Quebec and Newfoundland, together with a 1% rise in the Newfoundland sales tax level, accounted for approximately one-quarter of the advance over the preceding month. The April 1968 index was 4.3% above the level of 147.8 recorded twelve months earlier. Six of the seven main component indexes rose by between 1.8% and 0.3% since the preceding month, with only the recreation and reading index registering a slight decline. Among the components that increased, the food index rose by 0.7% to regain its level of two months earlier, while prices advanced by 1.4% in the health and personal care component and by 1.8% tor Tobacco and Alcohol.

The food index rose by 0.7% to 149.8 in April from 148.7 in March, reflecting higher prices for milk, eggs, and a number of produce items. The price of milk rose 2.0% in April as increases were recorded in Toronto, Hamilton and Saint John. A number of other staple goods including bread, flour, sugar and butter remained virtually unchanged in price. After declining for five successive months, egg prices rose by nearly 6%. Among produce items, fresh fruits rose for the fifth consecutive month

	Consumer E	rice Index	es (1949=10	(0)		
			Index		% cha	nge
	Component	196	8	1967	April 1 1968	968 from 1967
	Weight(1)	April April	March	April	March	April
All-Items	100	154.1	153.2	147.8	+ 0.6	+4.3
Food	27	149.8	148.7	144.0	+ 0.7	+4.0
Housing(2)	32	156.6	156.0	150.1	+ 0.4	+4.3
Clothing	11	136.3	135.6	131.9	+ 0.5	+3.3
Transportation	12	160.8	160.3	157.0	+ 0.3	+2.4
Health and Personal Care .	7	197.0	194.3	190.0	+ 1.4	+3.7
Recreation and Reading	5	172.1	172.5	164.2	- 0.2	+4.8
Tobacco and Alcohol	6	140.9	138.4	127.7	+ 1.8	+10.3

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

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

with notably higher quotations recorded for apples, bananas, and grapefruit. Fresh vegetables also rose, on balance, as higher prices for onions, tomatoes and lettuce outweighed declines for carrots and celery. Continuing their downward trend of the past few months, beef and pork prices were lower, while slightly higher quotations were registered for fish and poultry. The food index in April 1968 was 4.0% above its level of twelve months earlier.

The housing index rose 0.4% to 156.6 in April from 156.0 in March. Homeownership costs rose by 1.0%, largely as a result of higher property taxes and advances in building materials prices and wage rates in construction. Rents edged up by 0.3% from the preceding month. The household operation component remained unchanged as higher prices for furniture, household textiles and some appliances were offset by lower prices for household supplies and floor coverings. The April 1968 housing index was 4.3% above its level of twelve months earlier.

The clothing index rose by 0.5% to 136.3 in April from 135.6 in March. The price of women's wear, men's wear and children's wear advanced generally and footwear also registered an increase. Jewellery, a small component of the clothing index, also rose in price. The clothing index stood 3.3% over its level of twelve months earlier.

The transportation index rose by 0.3% to 160.8 in April from 160.3 in the preceding month, largely as a result of higher taxes on gasoline in a number of cities. The price of motor oil also advanced. Taxi fares increased in Ottawa, while the price of new automobiles showed little change across the country. The transportation index was 2.4% above its level of twelve months before.

The health and personal care component rose by 1.4% to 197.0 in April from 194.3 in March as a result of generally higher professional fees. The price of dental care and optical care rose 7.8% and 3.3%, respectively. Doctors' fees also edged up. Most personal care supplies, including toilet soap, cleansing tissues and shaving cream, declined in price. The health and personal care index stood 3.7% above the corresponding April 1967 figure.

The recreation and reading component declined by 0.2% to 172.1 in April from 172.5 in March. Price decreases for television sets and phonograph records outweighed minor increases in the prices of radios and bicycles. The recreation and reading index stood 4.8% above its level of twelve months earlier.

The tobacco and alcohol index advanced by 1.8% to 140.9 in April from 138.4 in the preceding month. The increase this month was largely attributable to the imposition of higher taxes on these products in both Quebec and Newfoundland. The tobacco and alcohol index in April 1968 was 10.3% above the corresponding level of April 1967.

Wholesale Price Indexes The price index of thirty industrial materials (1935-1939=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, declined 0.6% to 252.6 from 254.0 in the three-week period March 29th to April 19th. Prices decreased for ten commodities, advanced for one and remained the same for nineteen. Principal changes included lower prices for beef hides, linseed oil, raw sugar, raw cotton, raw wool and hogs.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian Farm products at terminal markets advanced 0.6% to 249.0 from 247.4. The animal products index moved up 1.2% to 313.8 from 310.1 reflecting higher prices for calves and lambs on both Eastern and Western markets and for steers in the West. Lower prices were shown for raw wool on both markets, hogs in the East and fluid milk and eggs in the West. The field products index declined 0.2% to 184.2 from 184.6 as a result of lower prices for hay and potatoes on the Eastern market, and rye and flax in the West. Higher prices were shown for barley in the East and potatoes and hay in the West.

All 1968 indexes are subject to revision. For Canadian farm products, indexes subsequent to July 1967 are subject to revision as and when participation payments are announced for Western grains. The April 1967 index reflects final payments for the crop year 1966-67 announced for barley and oats March 14th, 1968, and for wheat March 27th, 1968.

Security Price Indexes The investors index of common stock prices (1956=100) rose 9.5% in the four-week period March 28th to April 25th, almost regaining the level of late January, its 1968 peak. All sub-indexes rose with the exception of Telephone which finished at the same level as the previous month. Construction registered the largest rise, finishing at its highest level of 1968; others which reached their highest levels of the year were beverages, printing and publishing, chemicals, retail trade and banks. Banks also brought the finance group up to its highest level of the year.

In the same period the niming index fell 3.6% due mainly to a further decline of gold stocks from their peak of March 14th.

Both supplementary indexes rose, uraniums 9.3% and primary oils and gas 7.7%, to their highest levels since the weeks of February 1st and February 22nd respectively.

\*4. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number			
	Stocks	May 9/68	May 2/68	April 10/68
	Priced	this week	week ago	
		(195	6=100)	
Investors Price Index				
Total index	114	172.9	173.2	167.7
Industrials	80	182.5	182.9	177.1
Utilities	20	155.7	157.3	154.2
Finance(1)	14	148.4	146.7	139.5
Banks	6	158.1	156.3	147.5
Mining Stocks Price Index				
Total index	24	105.9	105.6	102.3
Golds	13	155.5	152.5	150.7
Base metals	11	78.7	79.9	75.8
Supplementary Indexes				
Uraniums(2)	4	264.6	255.7	245.1
Primary oils and gas	6	187.8	187.0	189.9

- (1) Composed of Banks, and Investment and loan.
- (2) Revision of this index has reduced the number of stocks priced.

\*5. Consumer Price Indexes
For Regional Cities

advanced in all regional cities except Ottawa, where
no change occurred. The increases ranged from a high
of 1.4% in St. John's to 0.1% in Saskatoon-Regina.

Food indexes rose in eight cities and declined in two, with movements ranging from a rise of 1.2% in Halifax to a decrease of 0.7% in Ottawa. Housing indexes, in response to generally higher home-ownership costs, moved up in most cities with the exception of Saint John. General increases for clothing and for health and personal care were recorded in all regional cities. Transportation indexes exhibited mixed movements with higher gasoline prices in Quebec, Newfoundland and New Brunswick contributing to rises in this component in several cities; whereas, slightly lower automobile prices accounted for marginal declines in some western cities. The recreation and reading index also showed varied movements as did the tobacco and alcohol component, which remained unchanged in all cities save St. John's and Montreal, where marked advances occurred.

St. John's The all-items index advanced by 1.4% to 134.4 in April from 132.6 in March, reflecting an increase in taxes on gasoline, tobacco, and alcohol as well as a general sales tax increment. While the food index declined by 0.2%, all other main components registered upward movements. Increased home-ownership costs, including hydro and telephone rates, coupled with generally higher rents contributed to a rise of 0.7% in the housing index. Many clothing items, up from sale in the previous month, together with increased provincial taxes, resulted in a 1.1% advance in the clothing index. The transportation index rose by 2.1%, chiefly due to the imposition of higher taxes on gasoline but also because of higher prices for new cars, motor oil and most automobile parts. An advance of 1.6% in the index for health and personal care was attributable to increased opticians', doctors' and dentists' fees, and prepaid medical care rates. The recreation and reading index moved up by 0.6%, while higher provincial tax rates resulted in a hefty 10.3% rise in the tobacco and alcohol component.

# Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada at the Beginning of April, 1968(1)

(Base 1949=100)

	All-I	tems			Group !	Indexes	- April	1968	
	April 1968	March 1968	Food	Housing		port-	Health & Personal Care		Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's (2)	134.4	132.6	128.1	124.1	133.6	131.5	193.8	158.9	139.2
Halifax	145.7	144.5	143.5		144.4			193.1	140.2
Saint John	148.8	148.3	148.0		146.5			179.2	139.6
Montreal	152.0	150.9	155.8	146.3	127.5	185.6	-	175.0	146.5
Ottawa	152.5	152.5	151.8	146.0	140.4	177.5	206.4	167.7	150.2
Toronto	155.6	154.7	147.5	156.4	143.9	159.9	194.7	215.7	148.9
Winnipeg	149.0	148.7	148.9	137.1	150.3	151.5	209.8	169.2	154.3
Saskatoon-Regina	144.0	143.9	145.8	136.6	150.0	147.4	169.4	167.4	140.1
Edmonton-Calgary	144.5	143.7	140.2	139.6	146.2	147.3	204.7	166.4	132.0
Vancouver	148.3	147.8	146.3	148.9	139.7	157.0	180.6	164.2	135.7

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

Halifax An advance of 0.8% brought the all-items index for April to 145.7 from its March level of 144.5. The food index rose by 1.2% as higher quotations were recorded for a number of beef, pork and poultry items as well as for eggs, butter and most fresh produce. The housing and the transportation indexes each edged up by 0.1%, while the clothing component rose by 0.3%. Increased prepaid medical care rates together with higher opticians' and dentists' fees were chiefly responsible for a rise of 6.9% in the health and personal care index. The recreation and reading index declined slightly, while the tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged from the preceding month.

Saint John The all-items index moved up by 0.3% to 148.8 in April from 148.3 in March. The food component advanced by 1.0% with higher prices registered for poultry, milk, eggs, fresh fruit and some vegetables. The clothing and the transportation indexes each moved up by 0.5%. The health and personal care index, as a consequence of increased doctors' and opticians' fees, rose by 0.8%. Slight declines were registered in the components for housing and for recreation and reading, while the tobacco and alcohol index remained at its March level.

Montreal A rise of 0.7%, the first increase since January, brought the allitems index up to 152.0 in April from 150.9 in the preceding month. An advance of 0.6% was registered in the clothing index and increased provincial taxes on gasoline and tobacco products contributed to rises of 0.8% and 6.2%, respectively, in the transportation and the tobacco and alcohol indexes. The indexes for food, housing, health and personal care and recreation and reading each edged up by 0.2%.

Ottawa After six consecutive monthly increases, the all-items index remained unchanged at its March level of 152.5. The food index dropped by 0.7%, reflecting lower prices for some beef and pork products, and for fresh fruits and vegetables. The clothing index advanced by 0.7% while lesser increases occurred in the housing and the transportation indexes. Higher opticians' and dentists' fees contributed to an upward movement of 0.3% in the health and personal care index.

Toronto The all-items index moved up by 0.6% to 155.6 in April from 154.7 in March. The food index advanced by 1.0% during April as higher quotations for bacon, chicken, eggs, milk, and some produce items outweighed declines in the prices of beef and pork. An advance of 0.3% was registered in both the housing and the clothing indexes, while higher opticians', doctors' and dentists' fees resulted in a 2.3% increase in the health and personal care component. The transportation and the tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged from their March levels, while a marginal decline was recorded in the index for recreation and reading.

Winnipeg Following two successive monthly declines, the all-items index edged up by 0.2% to 149.0 in April from 148.7 in March. Increased prices for men's and women's outerwear, and men's footwear contributed to a rise of 1.5% in the clothing index. Fractional advances occurred in the food, housing and health and personal care indexes. The recreation and reading component declines by 0.3%, while the transportation and the tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged from the preceding month.

Saskatoon-Regina A marginal rise of 0.1% brought the all-items index for April up to 144.0 from 143.9 in March. The indexes for food, housing, clothing and health and personal care each registered fractional advances. Lower prices for television sets and phonograph records resulted in a decline of 0.7% in the recreation and reading index, while a lesser decline was recorded for the transportation index. No change occurred in the component for tobacco and alcohol products.

Edmonton-Calgary The all-items index advanced by 0.6% to 144.5 in April from 143.7 in March. A rise of 1.1% in the food index reflected higher prices for several beef and cured pork items, bread, eggs and most fresh vegetables. Lesser advances occurred in the housing, clothing and recreation and reading indexes. Increased professional fees contributed to a rise of 1.6% in the health and personal care index. The tobacco and alcohol component maintained its March level, while the transportation index dipped by 0.1%.

Vancouver The all-items index edged up by 0.3% to 148.3 in April from its March level of 147.8. The food index rose by 0.3%, the clothing index by 0.8% and by lesser amounts in the transportation and the housing indexes. A 1.1% increase in the health and personal care index was mainly attributable to higher dental care costs. The tobacco and alcohol index remained at its March level while the recreation and reading component registered a slight dip of 0.2%.

\*6. Index of Industrial Production The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose by 0.4% in March, advancing to 286.1 from the revised February level of 284.9. While the latest movement reversed that of the previous two months, it left the index, which measures approximately one-third of the economy, lower by 0.5% in the quarter than in the last quarter of 1967.

The March gain originated in both man; facturing, (+0.6%) and mining (+1.0%), as electric power and gas utilities fell by 2.4%. In manufacturing all of the gain was due to the 2% increase in non-durables, as durables fell by 1%.

The non-durables gain was wide-spread as eight of the eleven major groups rose. The major factors in the up-surge were textiles, which rose by nearly 11%, rubber (+18\%) and foods and beverages (+2%). The only large decline at the major group level occurred in petroleum and coal products.

In durables, (-1.0%), the 2% drop in iron and steel products was responsible for nearly 60% of the decline. The major factor here was the 7% decrease in primary iron and steel, largely due to a tapering off of the demand for steel for use in pipes and tubes and in automobiles. In transportation equipment, (-2%), the motor vehicles industry, still affected by a strike, was the major factor in the decline, as it fell by 2%. With the cessation of strikes at one of the largest producers in this industry a substantial advance in motor vehicle production is expected in April.

Fuels (+3%), were the cause of the 1.0% gain in mining, as both non-metals and metals fell by small amounts. All components contributed to the fuels increase: coal (+10%), natural gas (+6%), and petroleum, (+2%).

The 2.4% decline in electric power and gas utilities was entirely due to a 3% decrease in electric power, as gas was unchanged. The drop was due to declines in Ontario and Quebec, particularly the latter.

With the first quarter of 1968 now complete the following changes from the fourth quarter of 1967 are shown, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Fourth Quarter 1967-First Quarter 1968 Seasonally Adjusted Percentage Change

Index of Industrial Production	-0.5
Mining	-0.3
Manufacturing, Total	-1.2
Non-Durable Manufactures	+1.3
Durable Manufactures	-3.9
Electric Power and Gas Utilities	+4.3

The decline in the first quarter of 1968 was largely due to the effects of labour disputes in the motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts industries. If these industries had maintained their fourth quarter levels, (also strike-affected but only to a minor degree), then the following movements from the fourth quarter of 1967 to the first quarter of 1968 would have occurred: durable manufacturing, (-0.6%); total manufacturing, (+0.4%); index of industrial production, (+0.7%).

#### TRANSPORTATION

7. Carloadings In the final nine days of April, carloadings increased 24.7% to 96,604 from the previous year period which contained two full week-ends. Commodities reflecting significant increases included: wheat, 5,115 (versus 3,719 in 1967); iron ore, 13,171 (9,534); "other" mine products (non-metallic), 3,247 (2,065); manufactured iron and steel products, 2,458 (1,489); automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 2,797 (1,732); fertilizers, 4,516 (2,586) and miscellaneous carload commodities, 10,183 (9,103). Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections dropped 5.5% to 30,596 cars. Piggyback loadings increased 16.0% to 4,584.

During April this year railway carloadings in Canada rose 2.3% to 300,266 over those of the previous year. Among commodities moved in more cars were: iron ore, 40,109 (as against 30,345 in 1967); crude gypsum, 4,415 (3,158); manufactured iron and steel products, 8,158 (6,386); automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 8,702 (6,483) and fertilizers, 15,166 (9,646). Principal commodities requiring fewer cars were "other" grain, 5,647 (9,597) and merchandise 1.c.1., 15,043 (20,436). Cars received from connections were down 6.0% while piggyback loadings fell 4.6% to 14,349 cars.

8. Urban Transit
A total of 86,533,556 passengers (excluding transfers) was reported by 61 urban transit systems during February 1968, an increase of 3.1% or 2,631,930 passengers from the 83,901,626 reported by 64 firms in February 1967. On motor buses passengers for February 1968 increased to 57,437,237 from 55,689,978 in the same month last year. Trolley coaches reported 9,531,245 passengers (9,311,240); street cars, 6,771,557 (6,971,424); and subway cars, 12,131,314 (11,180,408).

Vehicle miles travelled by all types of urban transit vehicles totalled 20,315,447, compared to 19,506,468 miles in February 1967.

The consumption of diesel fuel for February 1968 increased to 2,406,085 gallons, from 2,257,186 gallons in the same month of 1967. Gasoline consumption decreased to 369,738 gallons from 476,181 gallons in February 1967, and the consumption of liquified petroleum gases declined to 9,374 gallons from 20,734 gallons.

Total operating revenue for the current month rose to \$16,887,449, an advance of 11.8 % from the \$15,099,941 reported in February 1967.

\*9. Railway Operating Statistics

Twenty-three common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$1,512,683,615 for the year 1967, up 2.5 per cent from the previous year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the annual issue of the D.B.S. report "Railway Operating Statistics". Railway operating expenses rose 5.0 per cent to \$1,435,532,911, resulting in a net profit of \$77,150,704 compared to one of \$109,108,442 in 1966.

A total of 237.1 million tons of revenue freight was handled by railways in Canada during 1967, down slightly from 1966 while ton-miles dropped 2.5 per cent to 92,239,045,000 thus lowering the average haul to 389 miles from 399. Average miles of road operated (first main track) declined to 43,858 from 43,953.

Increased activity registered in passenger statistics was most notable during the months of May to October inclusive, much of which was attributable to Canada's Expo' 67. Passengers carried increased 6.2 per cent to 24,626,390 in 1967 as commuter and non-commuter movements registered increases of 6.5 and 5.6 per cent respectively over the 1966 figures. The length of journey of all passengers averaged 127 miles as against 112 miles in the previous year. 1967 railway employment at 130,508 was down slightly from 1966 when 130,790 persons were engaged by the industry.

### Railway Operating Revenues, Expenses and Net Income

#### Year, 1967

	Total 23 Railways	C.N.R.	C.P.R.
Operating Revenues	1,512,683,615	781,377,902	561,570,932
Freight (1)	1,216,723,742	593,712,797	466,296,632
Passenger	78,724,561	57,429,792	19,133,339
Operating Expenses	1,435,532,911	768,061,308	521,687,727
maintenance	581,818,330	323,607,961	201,365,164
Net Income	77,150,704	13,316,594	39,883,205
Operating Ratio	94.90	98.30	92.90

(1) Includes payments related to the National Transportation Act.

#### LABOUR

\*10. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry

The number of employees in eight commercial and two non-commercial industries in the last week of February

1968 was estimated at 5,465,400 representing a net decrease of 39,000 over January 1968, according to data to be published in the D.B.S. report "Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry", Cat. No. 72-008. The commercial industries covered decreased by 48,900 while non-commercial employment rose by 9,900. All commercial industries except non-durable manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate, and commercial services show decreased employment for the month. The publication is expanded to provide employment data in public administration and non-commercial services and contains a historic series of employment data for the 1961 to 1967 period for commercial and non-commercial industries now incorporated.

#### CENSUS

11. Households by Size The second of a series of reports on Households and Families (Cat. No. 93-603) in the 1966 Census is being released today.

The report shows that with an increase of almost 10% in population since the 1961 Census, there was a corresponding increase of nearly 14% in households. This is reflected in smaller households across the country with the average number of persons per household reduced from 3.9 in 1961 to 3.7 in 1966.

Further reports in this series will be available in the coming months.

#### FERTILITY

12. Fertility in Canada According to a monograph prepared for DBS by Dr.

Jacques Henripin, the birth rate in Canada has been steadily dropping for over a century. The 425-page book entitled "Tendances et facteurs de la fécondité au Canada" analyses the reasons why. The English version (Trends and Factors of Fertility in Canada) is in preparation and will be available later this year. The publication is on sale at the Queen's Printer, Cat. No. CS 99-541F/1968, \$4.50.

\*13. Business Financial Statistics As indicated in the table below, financial institutions continued to show mixed rates of growth in fourth quarter of 1967 over the same period a year earlier. Total assets of trust companies increased by 10.8% over the year with an increase in mortgages of 11.3%. A 14.3% increase (\$348 million) in term deposits financed most of the growth in this industry. Total assets of mortgage loan companies moved up 7.9%, with mortgage loans rising 6.0%. An increase of \$167 million in term deposits provided most of the funds required for mortgage and other investments.

Sales finance and consumer loan companies indicated a 3.1% increase in total assets over the previous year period. Accounts receivable paper increased by \$111 million or 3.0%. Funds were provided mainly from loans of parent companies and issues of long-term debt while bank loans and short-term borrowings continued to show a decline. Mutual funds continued to increase their investments in foreign shares which have increased by \$262 million or 47.4% over the fourth quarter of 1966. Total assets at cost moved up \$277 million or 14.5% with shareholders providing \$129 million of this amount and capital appreciation providing an additional \$127 million. Fire and casualty insurance companies indicated increases in total assets of 12.9%, and in net premiums written of 5.9%. Underwriting gains decreased substantially by \$11 million.

200	rth Quarter, 1967 Change from same peri	od a wear earlier
	Amounts in	ou a year earrier
	\$ millions	% Change
Trust Companies	y militions	
Mortgages	+ 245	+ 11.3
Total assets	+ 425	+ 10.8
Demand deposits	+ 37	+ 3.4
Term deposits	+ 348	+ 14.3
Mortgage Companies		
Mortgages	+ 116	+ 6.0
Total assets	+ 202	+ 7.9
Demand deposits	+ 11	+ 2.9
Term deposits	+ 167	+ 11.2
Sales Finance & Consumer Loan Cos.		
Accts. receivable	+ 111	+ 3.0
Total assets	+ 134	+ 3.1
Owing parent & affiliates	+ 12	+ 1.6
Bank loans & overdrafts (Cdn.)	<b>-</b> 5	- 1.5
& short-term notes (Cdn.)	- 33	- 3.7
Long-term dbt (Cdn.)	+ 128	+ 14.4
Mutual Funds		
At cost:		
Common shares (Cdn.)	- 4	- 0.5
Pref. & common shares (foreign)	+ 262	+ 47.4
Total portfolio	+ 218	+ 12.2
Total assets	+ 277	+ 14.5
Paid-in capital	+ 129	+ 7.5
Closed-end Funds		
Total assets at Cost	+ 15	+ 2.7
Fire & Casualty Insurance		
Net premiums written	+ 19	+ 5.9
Underwriting gain	- 11	
Total assets	+ 263	+ 12.9

\*14. Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Kind of Business

Canada

March 1968

	Chain	Independent	A11 :	stores
Kind of business	store	store	Sales	March 1968 March 1967
		\$1000		%
rocery and combination stores	232,932	234,102	467,034	+ 6.7
all other food stores	5,254	64,184	69,438	- 3.7
epartment stores	168,777	-	168,777	+ 7.5
eneral merchandise stores	37,982	15,786	53,768	+ 1.7
eneral stores	5,992	58,902	64,894	+ 6.7
ariety stores	37,746	6,147	43,894	+ 1.1
otor vehicle dealers	3,965	371,768	375,733	+ 3.6
ervice stations and garages	4,381	154,522	158,902	+ 3.8
en's clothing stores	3,926	23,235	27,161	+ 1.2
omen's clothing stores	9,209	24,809	34,018	+ 3.4
amily clothing stores	5,530	18,567	24,097	+ 5.5
hoe stores	7,953	10,947	18,900	+11.6
ardware stores	4,810	22,573	27,382	+ 4.9
stores	9,016	47,636	56,652	- 0.3
uel dealers	4,165	37,870	42,034	- 7.6
rug stores	7,706	45,990	53,695	+ 0.7
ewellery stores	3,412	9,835	13,248	- 4.6
ll other stores	109,573	165,520	275,093	+ 8.2
Total, all stores	662,330	1,312,391	1,974,721	+ 4.6

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

Wewfoundland	8,908	24,954	33,863	+ 6.8
	1,656	7,292	8,948	+15.3
	18,204	46,714	64,919	+10.2
	16,212	31,552	47,764	+ 7.0
	136,119	371,613	507,732	+ 0.5
	280,782	469,882	750,664	+ 5.9
	32,352	59,953	92,305	- 0.8
	22,561	65,112	87,673	+ 3.3
	56,964	103,980	160,943	+10.4
	88,571	131,338	219,910	+ 6.2

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Department Store Sales Department store sales increased by 8.8% in Canada during the week ending April 27, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, -3.6%; Quebec, +6.8%; Ontario, +8.1%; Manitoba, -32.2%; Saskatchewan, -5.9%; Alberta, +15.5%; and British Columbia, +32.6%.

#### CREDIT STATISTICS

16. Credit Statistics Higher balances outstanding were reported at the end of December compared to December 1966 for small loan companies cash loans and instalment credit; department stores; furniture, appliance and radio stores; and chartered banks personal fully secured, home improvement and other loans. Sales finance companies consumer goods and commercial goods were down.

End-of-December balances outstanding in millions of dollars were: sales finance companies consumer goods, \$1,137 (\$1,184 in 1966); sales finance companies commercial goods, \$649 (\$668); small loan companies cash loans, \$1,213 (\$1,089); small loan companies instalment credit, \$77 (\$74); department stores, \$606 (\$599); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$217 (\$216); chartered banks personal loans fully secured, \$536 (\$522); personal loans for home improvement, \$77 (\$76); and personal other loans, \$2,977 (\$2,458).

#### MANUFACTURING

17. Asbestos March production of asbestos amounted to 121,173 tons, compared to 120,190 tons in the same month a year ago. Production for the three months ended March came to 305,586 tons (282,860 in the 1967 period).

Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products - March 1968 \*18. 1967 1968 Monthly Shipments Total Domestic Export Total Shipments net tons of 2,000 pounds Ingots & Semi-finished 26,898 53,680 26,782 25,998 shapes ....... 29,987 4,623 17,982 25,364 Rails ..... 3,826 39,642 43,468 35,134 Wire rods ...... Structural shapes: 36,219 2,646 33,573 Heavy, including piling 36,973 2,758 9,412 10,847 6,654 Bar-sized shapes ..... 46,102 45,532 570 38,078 Concrete reinforcing bars Other hot rolled bars: Flats .....) 61,864<sup>r</sup>(1) 61,153(1) 53,898(1) 7,255(1)Other .....) 5,672 T 5,652 12 5,664 Tie plates and track material Plates (including plates 114,410 6,694 107,716 100,312 for pipes and tubes) ... 108,387 26,377 81,967 82,010 Hot rolled sheets ..... 18,692 18,692 19,037 Hot rolled strip ...... 6 5,895 5,889 7,126 Cold finished bars ..... Cold reduced sheets and strip, tin mill, black 124,661 18,922(2) 105,739 164,337 plate and tin plate ... 41,448 6,070 35,378 38,699 Galvanized sheets ..... 644,026 T 699,178 106,657 592,521 Totals .....

(1) Separate breakdown not available.

(2) Includes 1,604 tons exported for conversion and return.

r Revised figures.

- 19. Gypsum Products Production of gypsum products for March, with the 1967 and year-to-date figures respectively in brackets, was as follows: wallboard, 59,157,522 square feet (48,151,223; 165,602,184); and lath, 13,472,356 (9,422,361; 42,444,026).
- 20. Cement Shipments of cement in March totalled 467,765 tons, compared to 430,750 in March 1967, of which 449,841 tons were Portland cement (415,592 in 1967) and 17,924 tons were masonry and other cement (15,158).
- 21. Concrete Products March production of concrete products with the corresponding 1967 figures in brackets, was as follows: concrete brick, expressed in terms of single brick equivalent, 6,383,884 (5,543,006); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 67,877 tons (88,592); and ready-mixed concrete, 823,657 cubic yards (712,674). Cumulative figures for concrete brick were 14,290,491 (15,343,245 in 1967); for drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 196,433 (248,697); and for ready-mixed concrete, 2,117,940 (1,896,521).
- \*22. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended May 11 totalled 219,973 tons, an increase of 3.9% over the preceding week's total of 211,665 tons. The comparable week's total of 1967 was 199,853 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 229 in the current week, 220 a week earlier and 208 one year ago.
- 23. Steel Ingots and Pig Iron April production of steel ingots amounted to 927,305 tons, compared to 853,515 in April 1967, whole the year-to-date figure stood at 3,639,906 tons (3,153,855). Production of pig iron for April totalled 738,184 tons (604,341 in the 1967 month) and January-April production came to 2,804,720 tons (2,209,368).

\*24. Pulpwood and Wood Residue

	March 1967		March 1968	% +
		cunits		
Pulpwood & Wood Residue				
Produced (Roundwood)	1,149,739		898,803	-22%
Consumed (Roundwood & Wood Residue)	1,297,862		1,874,479	+44%
Closing Inventory (Roundwood & Wood Residue) 1	10,350,429		11,429,149	+10%
Wood Residue				
Receipts	365,571		534,441	+46%

\*25. Sawmills East of the Rockies March production in sawmills east of the Rockies fell to 268,657,000 feet board measure from 293,245,000 feet board measure in March, 1967. For the three months ended March 31 production amounted to 730,422,000 feet board measure compared to 763,246,000 feet board measure in the same quarter of last year. Stocks on hand at March 31st totalled 532,147,000 feet board measure.

\*26 Lumber and Ties of Sawmills in British Columbia

	March		Three Mont	hs Ended March
	1967	1968	1967	1968
		M f	t.b.m.	
Coast mills	349.5	343.4	966.9	1,030.5
Interior mills	350.2	291.8	973.0	853.5
Total	699.6	635.2	1,939.8	1,884.0

\*27. Production, Shipments and Stocks of Veneers and Plywoods, with Comparative 1967 Data.

	Marc	h	Year to date			
	1967	1968	7.	1967	1968	
			M sq. ft.			
Veneers Produced Shipped(1) Stock	166,499 157,676 178,384	160,986 107,344 248,538	- 3% - 32% + 39%	485,091 454,189	499,415 340,872	
Plywoods Produced Shipped(1) Stock	192,463 182,101 214,610	189,044 227,083 183,994	- 2% + 25% - 14%	550,819 531,307	549,663 568,403	

(1) Excludes shipments to Veneer and Plywood plants in Canada.

Footwear Statistics Production of Leather Footwear Production Footwear Other Than Leather Women's Plastic Children's Rubber Men's. growing little gent's waterwater-Canvas Periodicity boy's girls and babies' and proof proof footand youths misses infants Total footwear footwear wear Total pairs pairs

Month of:
March 1968 1,353,457 2,779,063 482,427 4,614,947 489,368 200,992 404,831 1,095,191
March 1967 1,418,905 2,611,633 490,082 4,520,620 514,639 217,010 496,778 1,228,427
% change - 4.6 + 6.4 - 1.6 + 2.1 - 4.9 - 7.4 - 18.5 - 10.9

3 months ended:

March 1968 3,882,134 8,076,845 1,295,721 13,254,700 1,265,648 604,904 1,076,593 2,947,145

March 1967 3,893,542 7,247,291 1,390,767 12,531,600 1,310,112 581,303 1,392,122 3,283,537

% change - 0.3 + 11.4 - 6.8 + 5.8 - 3.4 + 4.1 - 22.7 - 10.3

\*29. Major Appliances - March 1968

	Total	Stocks at
	sales	end of month
Gas cooking stoves and ranges	3,556	5,478
Electric ranges	26,570	58,100
Electric wall ovens	738	2,697
Electric drop in ranges	958	3,396

Motor Vehicle Production April production of motor vehicles totalled 107,134 units (84,444 in April of 1967), of which 84,467 were automobiles (63,165 in 1967) and 22,667 were commercial vehicles (21,279). Year-to-date production of vehicles stood at 346,930 units (324,694), of which 260,580 were automobiles (242,770) and 86,350 were commercial vehicles (81,924).

Manufacturers' shipments in March at an estimated Manufacturers' Shipments, \*31 Inventories and Orders

value of \$3,166.6 million showed an increase of 6.3% over the revised February estimate of

\$2,978.9 million but was 0.7% lower than the March 1967 estimate of \$3,188.4 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the March issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Seasonally adjusted shipments showed a drop of 2.1% in March as compared to the revised previous month.

Total inventory owned by manufacturers in March was estimated at \$6,723.6 million, a fractional decrease from the revised February estimate of \$6,733.2 million but 1.2% higher than the March 1967 estimate of \$6,641.8 million. Total inventory held in March at an estimated value of \$7,109.3 million was fractionally higher than the revised February estimate of \$7,107.7 million and 1.0% higher than the March 1967 estimate of \$7,036.9 million. The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 2.12 in March, 2.26 in February and 2.08 in March 1967. The finished products to shipments ratio was 0.78 in March, 0.83 in February and 0.76 in March 1967. Seasonally adjusted total inventory held and owned increased only fractionally from the previous month.

New orders in March were estimated at \$3,201.8 million, an increase of 9.5% over the February revised estimate of \$2,924.8 million but 2.1% less than the March 1967 estimate of \$3,270.6 million. Unfilled orders in March, at an estimated value of \$3,771.2 million were 0.9% higher than the revised February estimate of \$3,736.1 million but were 3.1% lower than the March 1967 estimate of \$3,893.3 million. New orders and unfilled orders, seasonally adjusted both decreased 1.1% from the previous month.

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

	March 1968	February 1968	January	March
	(Preliminary)	(Revised)	1968	1967
		millions of	dollars	
Shipments	3,166.6	2,978.9	3,007.7	3,188.4
Shipments				
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,086.9	3,154.3	3,258.1	2,978.7
Inventory owned	6,723.6	6,733.2	6,699.5	6,641.8
Inventory owned				
(Seasonally adjusted)	6,652.6	6,648.0	6,658.3	6,573.7
Inventory held	7,109.3	7,107.7	7,061.4	7,036.9
Raw materials	2,742.3	2,757.6	2,765.5	2,701.0
Goods in process	1,884.4	1,868.4	1,838.3	1,905.0
Finished products	2,482.6	2,481.7	2,457.6	2,430.9
New orders	3,201.8	2,924.8	3,105.5	3,270.6
New orders				
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,045.0	3,079.0	3,214.5	2,981.2
Unfilled orders	3,771.2	3,736.1	3,790.2	3,893.3
Unfilled orders				
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,676.0	3,717.9	3,793.2	3,795.0

Provincial Shipments The value of shipments in March 1968 increased 6.3% over the revised February estimate with all provinces listed except Newfoundland showing increases, ranging from 14.6% in Nova Scotia to 1.3% in New Brunswick.

Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin March Harch February January - March 1968(p) 1967 Change 1968(r) 1968(p) 1967 change millions of dollars millions of dollars NEId. ..... 11.5 12.5 - 8.0 11.7 33.2 36.6 -9.3 N.S. ..... 53.9 47.5 +13.5 47.0 149.4 137.0 49.1 N.B. .... 42.8 - 2.9 44.1 42.3 128.0 124.9 +2.5 861.2 Que. ...... 880.2 - 2.2 834.3 2,492.0 2,405.7 +3.6 Ont. ..... 1,671.7 1,693.3 - 1.3 1,559.5 4,859.9 4,708.8 +3.2 Han. ..... 83.8 82.1 + 2.1 77.9 235.5 239.3 +1.6 Sask. ..... + 5.3 35.6 33.8 32.3 101.2 99.4 +1.8 Alta. ..... 120.1 119.6 + 0.4 114.0 345.1 333.5 +3.5 B.C. ..... 282.9 271.9 + 4.0 257.0 795.7 755.8 +5.3 Canada(1) ... 3,166.6 3,188.4 + 0.7 2,978.9 9,153.2 8,848.0 +3.4

- (1) Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
- (p) Preliminary.
- (r) Revised.

ENERGY

- \*32. Sales of Natural Gas Total sales of natural gas to Canadian consumers by distributors for February 1968 increased 11.9% over February 1967 to 85,254,404 Mcf. Revenue from these sales rose 9.3% to \$59,667,247.
- \*33. Oil and Gas Exploration, Expenditures by the oil and gas industry during Development and Production 1967 for exploration, development and production purposes amounted to \$1,170,578,000, an increase of \$129 million or 12% over the 1966 expenditures. Western Canada accounted for 97.9% of the industry expenditures, with Alberta accounting for 72.0% of the total followed by Saskatchewan (12.5%) and British Columbia (10.4%).
- \*34. Refined Petroleum Products Receipts of crude oil at Canadian refineries in February 1968 increased to 32.1 million barrels, up 9.9% from February 1967. Domestic crude increased 17.5% to 19.7 million barrels while imported crude decreased 0.3% to 12.4 million barrels.

Production of refined products rose 14.0% to 34.2 million barrels, and net imports stood at 3.1 million barrels. Domestic disappearance increased 11.8% to 45.1 million barrels (including 42.2 million barrels of net sales in Canada), the difference in supply being mainly accounted for by withdrawal from inventories.

\*35. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics Net generation of electric energy in March 1968 increased by the abnormally low rate of 2.5% to 14,919,292 thousand kwh. over March 1967, while imports increased 39% and exports decreased 11%.

- 36. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products Stocks of cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder were higher on May 1 this year than last, while those of creamery butter were down. Stocks of these products were as follows: cheddar cheese, 69,220,000 pounds (65,929,000); evaporated whole milk, 17,961,000 (13,510,000); skim milk powder, 138,536,000 (25,085,000); and creamery butter, 17,309,000 (28,565,000).
- Production of creamery butter was lower by 2% in April than in the 1967 month (25,560,000 pounds compared to 26,012,000). Production of cheddar cheese was approximately the same this April as last (12,784,000 pounds versus 12,764,000). Production of evaporated while milk stood at 27,450,000 pounds, 13% above last April's figure of 24,359,000.
- 38. Salt Production of dry salt and salt content of brine during March totalled 342,657 tons, while that for the year to date came to 1,205,716 tons. March shipments amounted to 293,892 tons and cumulative shipments measured 1,345,893 tons. January imports of salt and brine came to 64,106 tons, valued at \$254,000.
- 39. Stocks of Meat and Lard Stocks of meat in cold storage at May 1 were as follows: frozen, 70,774,000 pounds (80,496,000 at May 1, 1967); fresh, 27,563,000 pounds (27,566,000); cured, 8,051,000 pounds (8,635,000); total, 106,388,000 pounds (116,697,000).
- 40. Grain Milling Statistics The output of wheat flour in Canada for March 1968 amounted to 3,328,000 hundredweight, an increase of 9% over the February 1968 output of 3,056,000 hundredweight, but 7% below the ten-year (1958-67) average production for March of 3,576,000 hundredweight and 13% less than the March 1967 total of 3,809,000 hundredweight. Production of wheat flour during the first eight months of the current crop year amounted to 24,445,000 hundredweight, 9% below the 27,988,000 hundredweight produced during the same period of the 1966-67 crop year, and 7% less than the ten-year average for the same period of 27,429,000 hundredweight.

Mill operations during March 1968 averaged 85.6% of capacity when computed on a 26-day working period in the month and a daily capacity of 150,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting for February 1968 operated at 79.6% of their combined rated capacity for 25 days.

Wheat milled for flour in March 1968 amounted to 7,459,000 bushels, 10% above the 6,809,000 bushels milled in February 1968, but 12% less than the 8,442,000 bushels milled in March a year ago. Total wheat milled for flour during the August-March period of the current crop amounted to 57,078,000 bushels, 10% lower than the 63,073,000 bushels milled in the same period of the preceding crop year.

Millfeed production for March 1968 amounted to 56,000 tons, 6% less than the 60,000 tons produced in the same month last year.

41. Farm Net Income A preliminary estimate indicates that realized net income of farmers from farming operations (estimated by adding cash receipts, income in kind, and supplementary payments, and deducting operating expenses and depreciation charges) amounted to \$1,664.9 million in 1967, 4.1% below the record-high level established in 1966 but 16.7% above the average of \$1,426.5 million for the five-year period 1962-1966. During 1967, record-high cash receipts were more than offset by increased farm operating expenses and a decline in supplementary payments.

Total farm net income, which is calculated by adding the value of changes in inventories of field crops and livestock to realized farm net income, is estimated at \$1,530.0 for 1967. This is 21.2% below the all-time high of \$1,940.7 million set in 1966 and 1.5% below the average for the five years, 1962 to 1966 inclusive. Although cash receipts were at an all-time high level, inventories of field crops declined substantially. Supplementary payments were also lower, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, and operating expenses continued to rise.

	Farm Net	Income for	the Year	1967 wit	h Comparable 1966	Data
			1967		1966	
			t!	nousands	of dollars	
P.E.I			6,229		15,641	
N.S			15,262		18,330	
N.B			10,659		21,115	
Que			173,180		209,522	
Ont			380,277		455,524	
Man			174,597		154,584	
Sask			388,890		590,691	
Alta			297,764		385,449	
B.C			83,127		89,796	
Canada			1,529,985		1,940,652	

The final report in Volume V of the 1966 Census of Canada is being released today. Volume V includes issues for each of the four Western Provinces, Manitoba (Catalogue No. 96-608); Saskatchewan (Catalogue No. 96-609; and Alberta (Catalogue No. 96-610), all released previously; and British Columbia (Catalogue No. 96-611), released today.

Each provincial report contains historical tables of comparable data for previous censuses and a series of tables that provide current information for counties and municipalities (or for census divisions and sub-divisions). Also included are a number of tables that report data cross-classified by such factors as size, tenure, economic class, part-time work and type of farm.

Reports of agricultural information for the other provinces have been or will be released shortly. Volume III of the 1966 Census of Canada will contain a summary report for Canada and the reports of the four Atlantic Provinces, - Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Volume IV will comprise the 1966 Census of Agriculture reports for Quebec and Ontario.

\*43. 1967 Contracted Acreage for Processing Vegetables and 1968 Intentions to Contract

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey in March this year of all vegetable processors in Canada to obtain information on acreages of the principal processing crops which they intended to contract for this year. The purpose of this programme is to provide an early indication of the acreages of these crops. The results are contained in the following table along with the contracted acreage figures received from a survey undertaken in May of 1967.

In order to interpret these data, it is emphasized that the 1968 figures are the intentions of the processors at the time of reporting. Acreages actually contracted late in the season may vary considerably from these intentions due to a number of factors. The regular DBS survey of acreages contracted will be conducted at the usual time again this year.

Acreages of Principal Processing Crops Contracted by Processors in 1967 and an Estimate of Intentions to Contract in 1968

	Beans		Corn		Peas		Tomatoes	
	Con- tracted	In- tended	Con- tracte		Con- tracted	In- tended	Con- tracted	In- tended
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
				- acr	es —			
Maritimes	3,120	2,720	_	_	9,950	10,700	_	_
Quebec	16,920	13,190	12,070		18,570	21,100	1,340	1,180
Ontario	6,460	3,560	25,850	24,510	20,980	24,420	23,790	20,700
Prairies	1,070	820	3,870	3,480	5,470	5,530		-
B.C	1,770	1,620	2,690	3,970	4,320	6,600	510	510
Canada	29,340	21,910	44,480	43,550	59,290	68,350	25,640	22,390
	Asparagus			Brocoli			Brussel Sprouts	
	Contracted 1967		nded 68	Contracted 1967	Intend 1968		itracted 1967	Intended
					acres -			
Ontario	1,480	1,3	40		_		-	_
B.C	250		40	480	500		270	290
Other Provinces	_		_	450	450		620	500
Canada	1,730	1,8	80	930	950		890	790
	Cauliflower			Cucumbers			Spinach	
	Contracted 1967		nded 68	Contracted 1967	Intend 1968		ntracted 1967	Intended
				- 8	acres -			
Other provinces B.C.	550 140		40 70	3,530(1)	6,380	(1)	440	150

3,530

6,380

440

150

1,110

<sup>(1)</sup> Ontario and Quebec only.

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

- 1. Trade of Canada -- Summary of Imports, February 1968, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*2. Wholesale Price Indexes, April 1968, Preliminary
- 3. Price Movements, April 1968, (62-001), 10c/\$1.00
- \*4. Weekly Security Price Indexes, May 9, 1968
- \*5. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, April 1968
- \*6. Index of Industrial Production, March 1968
- 7. Carloadings, Period ended April 30, 1968, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- 8. Urban Transit, February 1968, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*9. Railway Operating Statistics, 1967
- \*10. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, February 1968
- 11. 1966 Census of Canada: Households and Families, Households by Size, (93-603) Vol. II (2-3), April 1968, 75¢
- 12. Tendances et facteurs de la fécondité au Canada, Monographie faisant partie d'une série dans le cadre du programme de monographies sur le recensement de 1961 (CS-99-541F/1968) \$4.50
- \*13. Business Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1967
- \*14. Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, By Kind of Business, March 1968
- 15. Department Store Sales by Regions, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- 16. Credit Statistics, December 1967 (61-004), 20c/\$2.00
- 17. Asbestos, March 1968, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*18. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, March 1968
- 19. Gypsum Products, March 1968 (44-003), 10c/\$1.00
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- \*24. Production, Consumption and Stocks of Pulpwood and Wood Residue, March 1968
- \*25. Sawmills East of The Rockies, March 1968
- \*26. Production of Lumber and Ties of Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1968
- \*27. Production, Shipments and Stocks of Veneers and Plywoods, March 1968
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