# DBS 

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1. 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.

Commodity Imports

| February | January - February |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1967 | 1968 | 1967 |


| By Country |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 569,389 | 724,974 | 1,227,615 | 1,447,003 |
| Un1ted Kıngdom | 46,691 | 54,712 | 100,902 | 107,233 |
| Venezuela | 15,119 | 30,741 | 28,372 | 58,875 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 15,562 | 22,612 | 33,935 | 37,636 |
| Japan | 18,333 | 20,642 | 42,101 | 44,704 |
| Italy | 6,427 | 8,210 | 14,716 | 15,950 |
| 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 | 196,372 |
| 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 |
| Alrcraft 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 |



## * These indexes are preliminary.

3. 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. Migher taxes on gasoline, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages in Quebec and Newfoundiand, 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. S1x 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, whlle prices advanced by $1.4 \%$ in the health and personal care component and by $1.8 \%$ for lobacco 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

|  |  | Index |  |  | \% change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1968 |  | 1967 | Apr 11 | 1968 from |
|  | Component |  |  |  | 1968 | 1967 |
|  | Weight (1) | Ansil | 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 earller.

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 ofl 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 recnrds 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 29 th 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 ofl, 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 regalning the level of late January, its 1968 peak. All sub-1ndexes 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, retall 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 14 th.

Both supplementary indexes rose, uraniums $9.3 \%$ and primary o11s and gas $7.7 \%$, to their highest levels since the weeks of February 1st and February 22nd respectively.

|  | Number <br> Stocks <br> Priced | May 9/68 this week | May 2/68 week ago | Apr11 10/68 month ago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $(1956=100)$ |  |  |  |
| 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 ofis 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 Between March and April, 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 decifned 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 oll 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.
at the Beginning of April, 1968(1)
(Base 1949=100)

(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
Hallfax An advance of $0.8 \%$ brought the all-1tems 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-1tems 1ndex 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 frults 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-1tems 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 decine 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-1tems 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-1tems 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-1tems 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 mafnly 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 tentiles, 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 fron 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 nonmetals 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 electic power and gas utilities was entirely due to a $3 \%$ decrease in electific 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
Mining
Manufacturing, Total
Non-Durable Manufactures
Durable Manufactures
Electric Power and Gas Utilities

```
    -0.5
    -0.3
    -1.2
    +1.3
    -3.9
    +4.3
```

The deciline 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 strikeaffected 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 (nonmetallic), 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 rallway carloadings in Cancda 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 $6.0 \%$ whlle 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. Pailway 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.

Yeat, 1967

|  | Total 23 Railways | $\begin{gathered} C . N . R . \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} C . P . R . \\ S \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |
| Road and equipment 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-comercial 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 employnent rose by 9,900 . All commercial industries except non-durable manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate, and comercial 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.

C ENSUS
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.

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 earller. Total assets of trust companies increased by $10.8 \%$ over the year with an increase in mortgages of $11.3 \%$. A $14.3 \%$ increase ( $\$ 348 \mathrm{million}$ ) 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-tem 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 $\$ 262 \mathrm{milli}$ on 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 $\$ 127 \mathrm{million}$. Fire and casualty insurance companies indicated increases in total assets of $12.9 \%$, and in net premfums written of $5.9 \%$. Underwriting gains decreased substantially by $\$ 11$ million.

Fourth Quarter, 1967

## Change from same period a year earlier Amounts in \$ millions <br> \% Change

Trust Companies
Mortgages +245

Total assets +425
Demand deposits +37
Term deposits
$+348$
$+116$
Mortgages
$+202$
Total assets
$+11$
$+167$
$+111$
$+134$
$+\quad 12$

- 5
- 33
$+128$
$+11.3$
$+10.8$
$+3.4$
$+14.3$
$+6.0$
$+\quad 7.9$
Demand deposits
$+\quad 2.9$
$+11.2$
Sales Finance \& Consumer Loan Cos.
Accts. receivable
Total assets
Owing parent \& affiliates
$+3.0$

Bank loans \& overdrafts (Cdn.)
\& short-term notes (Cdn.)
Long-term dbt (Cdn.)
$+3.1$
$+\quad 1.6$
$-1.5$
$-3.7$
$+14.4$
Mutual Funds
At cost:
Common shares (Cdn.)

- 4
$-0.5$
Pref. \& common shares (foreign)
$+262$
Total portfolio +218
Total assets +277
- 

Paid-in capital
129
Closed-end Funds

| Total assets at Cost | +15 | +2.7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| tre \& Casualty Insurance |  |  |
| Net premiums written | +19 | 5.9 |
| Underwriting gain | -11 | +12.9 |
| Total assets | +263 |  |

*14. Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Kind ot Business
Canada
March 1968

| Kind of business | Chain <br> store <br> sales | Independent <br> store <br> sales | All stores |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Retall Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

| Newfoundland | 8,908 | 24,954 | 33,863 | $+6.8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,656 | 7.292 | 8,948 | $+15.3$ |
| Nova Scotia | 18,204 | 46,714 | 64,919 | +10.2 |
| New Brunswick | 16,212 | 31,552 | 47,764 | $+7.0$ |
| Quebec | 136,119 | 371,613 | 507.732 | $+0.5$ |
| Ontario | 280,782 | 469,882 | 750,664 | + 5.9 |
| Manitoba | 32,352 | 59,953 | 92,305 | -0.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 22,561 | 65,112 | 87,673 | $+3.3$ |
| Alberta | 56,964 | 103,980 | 160,943 | +10.4 |
| British Columbia(1) | 88,571 | 131,338 | 219,910 | $+6.2$ |

[^0]15. 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 Brıtish Columbia, $+32.6 \%$.

CREDITSTATISTICS
16. Credit Statistics Higher balances outstanding were reported at the end of December compared to December 1966 for small loan companfes cash loans and instalment credit; department stores; furnfture, 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, $\$ 606$ ( $\$ 599$ ); furnfture, 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).

(1) Separate breakdown not available.
(2) Includes 1,604 tons exported for conversion and return.
$r$ Revised figures.
18. 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, $13,472,356(9,422,361 ; 42,444,026)$.
19. Cement Shipments of cement in March totalled 467,765 tons, compared to ( 415,592 in 1967) ( 17,924 tons were masonry and other cement (158).
20. Concrete Products March production of concrete products with the correspond-
ing 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 preceaing 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.
21. 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 JanuaryApril production came to $2,804,720$ tons $(2,209,368)$.
*24.
Pulpwood and Wood Residue

| March | March |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1967 | 1968 |
| cunits |  |

## Pulpwood \& Wood Residue


*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 Tles of Sawnills in British Columbia

*27。
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Veneers and Plywoods, with Comparative

|  | $1967^{\text {Mar }}$ | 1968 | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ 1967 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | date 1968 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M sq. ft. |  |  |  |
| Veneers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Produced | $166,499$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160,986 \\ & 107,344 \end{aligned}$ | $-3 \%$ $-32 \%$ | $454,189$ | $340,872$ |
| Shipped (1) | $157,676$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107,344 \\ & 248,538 \end{aligned}$ | $-32 \%$ $+39 \%$ | 454,189 | 340,072 |
| Stock | 178,384 | 248,538 | + $39 \%$ |  |  |
| Plywoods |  |  |  | 550,819 | 549,663 |
| Produced | 192,463 | 189,044 227,083 | - 26 | $531,307$ | 568,403 |
| Shipped(1) | 182,101 | 227,083 | $+25 \%$ $-14 \%$ |  |  |
| Stock .... | 214,610 |  | - 14\% |  |  |

(1) Excludes shipments to Veneer and Plywood plants in Canada.
*28. Footwear Statistics

Production of Leather Eootwear Women's Children's
Men's, growing little gent's Periodicity boy's girls and bables' and and youths'misses infants' Total

Production Footwear Other Than Leather Rubber Plastic water- water- Canvas proof proof footpairs

## pairs

Month of:
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { March } 1968 & 1,353,457 & 2,779,063 & 482,427 & 4,614,947 & 489,368 & 200,992 & 404,631 & 1,095,191\end{array}$
March $19671,418,9052,611,633 \quad 490,082 \quad 4,520,620 \quad 514,639217,010 \quad 496,7781,228,427$
$\%$ change $-4.6+6.4-1.6+2.1-4.9-7.4-18.5-10.9$

3 months ended:
March $19683,882,1348,076,8451,295,721 \quad 13,254,7001,265,648604,9041,076,59312,947,145$ March 1967 3,893,542 7,247,291 1,390,767 12,531,600 1,310,112 581,3031,392,122 3,283,537 $\%$ change $-0.3+11.4-6.8-5.8-3.4+4.1-22.7-10.3$

30. 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 velifcles $(21,279)$. 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 $(81,924)$.
*31. Mamufacturers' Shijments, Inventories and Orders

Hanufaclurers' shipments in March at an estimaied value of $\$ 3,166.6 \mathrm{~m} 11110 \mathrm{n}$ showed an 1ncrease of $6.3 \%$ over the revised February estimale of
$\$ 2,976.9$ million but was $0.7 \%$ lower than the llarch 1967 estimate of $\$ 3,188.4 \mathrm{million}$, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the March issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Inventories, Bhipments 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 $\$ 6,723.6$ m1111on, a fractional decrease from the revised February esimate of $\$ 6,733.2 \mathrm{~m} 111$ on but $1.2 \%$ higher than the March 1967 estimate of $\$ 6,641.8 \mathrm{million}$. Total inventory held in March at an estimated value of $\$ 7,109.3 \mathrm{million}$ was fractionally higher than the revised February estimate of $\$ 7,107.7 \mathrm{million}$ 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 adfusted 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 $\$ 2,924.8 \mathrm{million}$ but $2.1 \%$ less than the larch 1967 estimate of $\$ 3,270.6$ mil11on. Unfilled orders in March, at an estimated value of $\$ 3,771.2 \mathrm{mfll} 1$ on 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

|  | (l'reliminary) | (Revised) | 1968 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | million | dollars |  |
| Slipments | 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 |  |  |  |  |
| (Seasomally adfusted) | 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 materfals | 2,742.3 | 2,757.6 | 2,765.5 | 2,701.0 |
| Goods 1n 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 urders | 3,201.8 | 2,924.83 | 3,105.5 | 3,270.6 |
| New orders |  |  |  |  |
| (Seasomally 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 |
| Unfllled orders <br> (Seasonally adfusted) | 3,676.0 | 3,717.9 | 3,793.2 | 3.795 .0 |

Provincia! Shipments The value of shipments in March 196 increased $6.3 \%$ over Lhe revised February estimate with all provinces listed except Newfoundland showing increases, ranging from $14.6 \%$ in Nova Scotia to $1.3 \%$ in New Brunswick.

|  | Harch <br> $1908(1)$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Harch } \\ & 196,7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & 1968(r) \end{aligned}$ | Jamuary $1968(\mathrm{p})$ | $\begin{array}{r} -\quad \text { Harch } \\ 1967 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions | dollars |  | mfllions of dollars |  |  |  |
| Nfld. | 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 | +9.1 |
| N.B. | 42.8 | 44.1 | - 2.9 | 42.3 | 128.0 | 124.9 | $+2.5$ |
| que. | 861.2 | 8880.2 | - 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 | $+3$. |
| !an. | 83.8 | 82.1 | + 2.1 | 77.9 | 239.3 | 235.5 | 1. |
| Sask. | 35.6 | 33.8 | + 5.3 | 32.3 | 101.2 | 99.4 | +1. |
| Alta. | 120.1 | 119.6 | + 0.4 | 114.0 | 345.1 | 333.5 | $+3$. |
| B.C. | 282.9 | 271.9 | + 4.0 | 257.0 | 795.7 | 755.8 | 15. |
| Canada (1) | 3160.6 | 3,188.4 | +0.7 | 2,978.9 | 9,153.2 | 8,848.0 | $+3$ |

(1) Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Jerritories.
(p) Preldindnary.
(r) Revised.

## F NERGY

*32. Sales of Natural Gas Total sales of natural gas to Canadian consumers by distributors for February 1968 increased $11.9 \%$ over February 1967 io $85,254,404 \mathrm{Mcf}$. Revenue from these sales rose $9.3 \% \mathrm{LO} \$ 59,667,247$.
*33. 011 and Gas Exploration, Development and Production

Expenditures by the oll and gas industry during 1967 for exploration, development and production purposes amounted to $\$ 1,170,578,000$, an increase of $\$ 129$ mflifon or $12 \%$ over the 1966 expendftures. 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 oll 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 1 mports stood at 3.1 mfllion barrels. Domestic disappearance increased $11.8 \%$ to 45.1 million barrels (including 42.2 milifon 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. Storks 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); skimmilk powder, 138,536,000 $(25,085,000)$; and creamery butter, $17,309,000(28,565,000)$.
37. Dairy Factory Production Proiuction 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

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 M111ng 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.

M111 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 AugustMarch 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.

M11feed production for March 1968 amounted to 56,000 tons, 6\% less than the 60,000 tons produced in the same month last year. 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 $\$ 1,664.9 \mathrm{million}$ 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 ifve-year period 1962-1966. During 1967, record-high cash receipts were more than offset by increased farm operating expenses and a decline in supplemantary 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 $\$ 1,940.7 \mathrm{million}$ 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 with Comparable 1966 Data
19671966
thousands of dollars


| 6,229 | 15,641 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 15,262 | 18,330 |
| 10,659 | 21,115 |
| 173,180 | 209,522 |
| 380,277 | 455,524 |
| 174,597 | 154,584 |
| 388,890 | 590,691 |
| 297,764 | 385,449 |
| 83,127 | 89,796 |
| $1,529,985$ | $1,940,652$ |

## 42. Census of Agriculture

The final report in Volume $V$ of the 1965 Census of Canada is being released today. Volume $V$ includes 1ssues 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.

AGRICULTURE \& FOOD (concluded) page 20
*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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contracted | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { tended } \end{gathered}$ | Con- tracted | In- <br> d tended | Contracted | Intended | $\stackrel{\text { Con- }}{4}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { tended } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1968 |
| Maritimes | 3,120 |  |  | - acre |  |  |  |  |
| Maritimes | 3,120 16,920 | 2,720 13,190 | 12,070 | 11,590 | 9,950 18,570 | 10,700 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 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { d } \quad \text { Intended } \\ 1968 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Contracted } \\ 1967 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Intend } \\ 1968 \end{gathered}$ | d Contracted 1967 |  | Intended 1968 |
|  | - acres - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario ......... | 1,480 | 1,3 |  | - | - |  | - | - |
| B.C. ............ | 250 |  | 0 | 480 | 500 |  | 270 | 290 |
| Other Provinces | - |  |  | 450 | 450 |  | 620 | 500 |
| Canada | 1,730 | 1,8 |  | 930 | 950 |  | 890 | 790 |
|  | Cauliflower |  |  | Cucumbers |  | Spinach |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Contracted } \\ 1967 \end{gathered}$ | Intended 1968 |  | Contracted 1967 | Intended 1968 | d Contracted 1967 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Intended } \\ 1968 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | - acres - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other provinces | 550 | $940$ |  | $3,530(1)$ | $6,380(1)$ |  | 440 | 150 |
| B.C. | 140 | $170$ |  |  |  |  | - | - |
| Canada ........ | 690 | 1,110 |  | 3,530 | 6,380 |  | 440 | 150 |

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

1. Trade of Canada -- Surmary of Imports, February 1968, (65-005), 20c/\$2.00
*2. Wholesale Price Indexes, April 1968, Preliminary
2. Price Movements, April 1968, (62-001), $10 c / \$ 1.00$
*4. Weelily Security Price Indexes, May 9, 1968
*5. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, April 1968
*6. Index of Industrial Production, March 1968
3. Carloadings, Period ended Anril 30, 1968, (52-001), $\$ 3.00$ a year
4. Urban Transit, February 1968, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
*9. Rallway Operating Statistics, 1967
*10. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, February 1968
5. 1966 Census of Canada: Households and Famllies, Households by Size, (93-603) Vol. II (2-3), April 1968, 75¢
6. Tendances et facteurs de la fécondité au Canada, Monographie faisant partie d'une série dans le cacre du programme de monographies sur le recensement de 1961 (CS-99-541F/1968) \$4.50
*13. Business Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1967
*14. Retall Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, By Kind of Business, March 1968
7. Department Store Sales by Regions, (63-003), $\$ 2.00$ a year
8. Credit Statistics, December 1967 (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
9. Asbestos, March 1968, (26-001), $10 ¢ / \$ 1.00$
*18. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, March 1968
10. Gypsum Products, March 1968 (44-003), 10 c $/ \$ 1.00$
11. Cement, March 1968, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Concrete Products, March 1968, (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
*22. Steel Ingot Production, May 11, 1968
13. Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, Apr11 1968, (41-002), 10c/\$1.00
*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 Sawnills in British Columbia, March 1968
*27. Production, Shipments and Stocks of Veneers and Plywoods, March 1968
*28. Footwear Statistics, March 1968
*29. Major Appliances, March 1968
14. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, April 1968, (42-001), 10 / $\$ 1.00$
*31. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders, March 1968
*32. Sales of Natural Gas, February 1968
*33. Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production, 1967
*34. Refined Petroleum Products, February 1968
*35. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics, March'1968
15. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, May 1, 1968, (32-009), 20c/\$2.00
16. Dalry Factory Production, Anril 1968, (32-002), $10 ¢ / \$ 1.00$
17. Salt, March 1968, (26-009), 10c/\$1.00
18. Stocks of Meat and Lard, May 1, 1968 (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
19. Grain Milling Statistics, March 1968, (32-003), \$1.00 a year
20. Farm Net Income, 1967, (21-204), 25c
21. 1966 Census of Canada: Agriculture, British Columbia (96-611), Vol. V (5-4), May 1968, \$1. 50
*43. 1967 Contracted Acreage for Processing Vegetables and 1968 Intentions to Contract
-- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1968, (35-002), 20c/\$2.00
-- Service Bulletin - Energy Statistics; Refined Petroleum Products, February 1968 and Errata to Service Bulletin of April 16, 1968, (57-002), Vol. 3 No. 16 May 9, 1968
-- Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, Released at 3:00 p.m. Wedneaday, May 8 (22-002), 20c/\$4.00
~- Seasonally Adjusted Employment Indexes, January 1961 - March 1967 First Edition (72-206), \$2.00
-- Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salarles, February and March 1968, (72-001), 10ç/\$1.00

- Electric Power Statistics, February 1968, (57-001), 10c/\$1.00. . .
-- Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1968, (45-002), 20c/\$2.00
-. Footwear Statistics February 1968, (33-002), 20c/\$2.00
-- Ges Util1ties, July 1967, (55-002), 20c/\$2.00
-- 011s and Fats, February 1968, (32-006), 20¢/\$2.00
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