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External Trade: Canadian commodity imports rose to \$868,214,000 in September from \$803,248,000 in the 1966 month and during the nine-month period increased to \$8,297,351,000 in 1967 from \$7,142,518,000. Corresponding 1965 totals are \$724,710,000 for the month and \$6,187,530,000 for the January-September period. (Page 2)

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Securities: Transactions in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries gave rise to a small net outflow of \$2.1 million in October. Geographically, there were net outflows to the United States and the United Kingdom of \$2.9 million and \$7.6 million, respectively, while net sales to residents of other foreign countries totalled \$8.4 million. (Page 2)

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Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose by 2.3% in November, advancing to 288.9 from the revised October level of 282.3. Gains of 3.4% in manufacturing and 1.0% in electric power and gas utilities were partially offset by a 1.9% drop in mining. (Page 3)

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Prices: Between November and December, consumer price indexes advanced in all ten regional cities and city combinations, with the increase ranging from 1.1% in Vancouver to 0.2% in St. John's, Nfld. (Page 4)

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Business Finance: Financial institutions continued to show mixed rates of growth in the third quarter 1967 over the same period a year earlier. Total assets of trust companies increased by 12% over the year with an increase in mortgages of 10.6%. (Page 7)

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Government Finance: Current revenue and expenditure of municipal governments in Canada continued to increase in 1966 and 1967. Total current expenditures amounting to \$3,110,887,000 in 1966 rose to \$3,434,664,000 in 1967 and increases occurred in all categories of services provided. (Page 8)

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Transportation: Revenue freight carloadings during the final ten days of December declined 13.8% to 69,261 from the previous year. Commodities reflecting significant declines during the period were wheat and fuel oil. (Page 10)

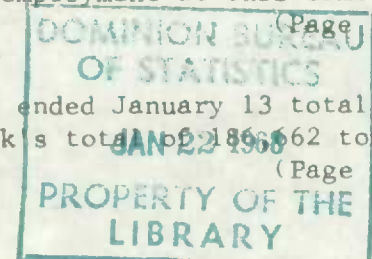
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Labour: Total employment declined by 65,000 to 7,344,000 between November and December. This was somewhat greater than the usual drop in employment at this time of year. (Page 10)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot production during the week ended January 13 totalled 198,056 tons, a 6.1% increase from the preceding week's total of 186,62 tons. (Page 12)

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1. Commodity Imports Canadian commodity imports rose to \$868,214,000 in September 1967 from \$803,248,000 in the 1966 month and during the nine-month period increased to \$8,297,351,000 in 1967 from \$7,142,518,000. Corresponding 1965 totals are \$724,710,000 for the month and \$6,187,530,000 for the January-September period.

Summary of Imports

	September		January to September	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
	thousands of dollars			
Total				
All countries	803,248	868,214	7,142,518	8,297,351
United States	570,669	639,263	5,166,718	5,997,461
United Kingdom	51,525	43,536	483,943	529,268
Japan	25,108	25,100	186,703	288,819
Venezuela	15,073	22,976	161,836	193,966
Germany, Federal Republic	25,095	18,762	170,310	184,631
France	8,985	8,199	72,915	95,284
Italy	8,636	7,999	64,237	82,544
Australia	4,228	6,498	37,472	47,010
Netherlands	6,211	5,491	42,477	47,659
Belgium and Luxembourg	6,492	5,287	43,287	49,986
By commodities				
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	62,360	97,607	596,690	720,364
Closed sedans, new	32,597	46,613	166,882	470,779
Crude petroleum	20,713	26,901	220,622	272,062
Aircraft, complete with engines .	899	21,812	67,872	88,856
Motor vehicle engines	8,664	15,278	74,010	100,619
Coal	20,600	11,451	97,025	96,949
Books and pamphlets	7,505	9,254	58,234	74,133
Steel plate, sheet and strip	9,720	9,145	86,015	90,409
Motor vehicle engine parts	7,301	9,043	67,245	68,172
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	3,768	8,987	51,587	99,060

SECURITY

2. Sales and Purchases of Securities Transactions in outstanding securities
Between Canada and Other Countries between Canada and other countries gave rise to a small net outflow of \$2.1 million in October. Geographically, there were net outflows to the United States and the United Kingdom of \$2.9 million and \$7.6 million, respectively, while net sales to residents of other foreign countries totalled \$8.4 million. Abstracting one special block transaction in September and special Government purchases in October, net outflows arising from trade in outstanding securities have moved progressively from an outflow of \$58 million in July 1967 to a small inflow in October.

Trading in outstanding Canadian securities led to a net inflow of about \$13.7 million which comprised an \$18.2 million inflow due to trading in Canadian equities and a \$4.5 million outflow through net repurchases of Canadian bonds and debentures. Repatriation of Canadian corporate bonds amounted to \$4.0 million of the \$4.5 million.

The net outflow from transactions in outstanding foreign securities was about \$15.8 million or slightly more than two-thirds of the previous month's figure. This reduced outflow was largely due to a net inflow recorded for trading in United States

equities which in the recent past has fairly consistently resulted in net outflows. Special purchases by the Government of Canada of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development bonds from United States residents contributed significantly to the net purchase balance for foreign securities.

During the first ten months of 1967 Canadian residents purchased, on balance, \$261 million of outstanding securities from abroad, about 45% lower than the corresponding period of 1966. Net capital outflows of \$185 million, \$75 million and \$1 million were recorded to the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, respectively. The outflow for the purchase of foreign securities totalled some \$196 million about two-thirds of which went for the acquisition of United States equities. Net repurchases of outstanding Canadian securities led to a net outflow of \$65 million largely for the repatriation of Canadian bonds and debentures.

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

*3. Index of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose by 2.3% in November, advancing to 288.9 from the revised October level of 282.3. Gains of 3.4% in manufacturing and 1.0% in electric power and gas utilities were partially offset by a 1.9% drop in mining. Most of the gain in the index was due to the rise in manufacturing, which in turn was concentrated in durables, (up 6.1%). Non-durables rose by 1.0%.

The major factors in the durables' gain were a 16% increase in transportation equipment; (nearly 60% of the durables' gain), a 7% increase in iron and steel products, (one third of the durables' gain), and a 3% increase in wood products, (5% of the durables' gain).

In transportation equipment, virtually all of the increase was due to the 33% advance in motor vehicles where production was recovering from labor disputes. In iron and steel products about 40% of the gain originated in each of iron castings, (+35%) and primary iron and steel, (+9%). Both of these latter increases were largely associated with increasing pipeline construction activity. The bulk of the remainder of the increase in the iron and steel products group occurred in the heating and cooking apparatus industry, and was mainly related to the introduction of new models.

Textiles were the major factor in the non-durable gain, accounting for nearly 50% of the increase. Most of the textiles' rise, (+7%), was accounted for by a large gain in synthetic textiles and silk. Chemicals and allied products were responsible for almost 30% of the non-durables' increase. All components shared in this gain, rising by amounts ranging from fractional to 6%. The balance of the non-durables' increase was distributed amongst products of petroleum and coal, miscellaneous manufactures, clothing, leather products, printing, publishing and allied industries, and tobacco and tobacco products. These groups rose by amounts ranging from fractional to 2%.

Partially offsetting the gains in most non-durable groups were declines in rubber products, foods and beverages, and paper products which ranged from 5% to fractional. Mining fell by 1.9%. Declines of 6% in fuels and nearly 5% in non-metals were only partially offset by a 3% increase in metals. In fuels more than 95% of the decline was due to the near 7% fall in petroleum. In turn this was in part due to lack of pipe-line capacity to carry western petroleum production to eastern markets. In non-metals both components contributed to the decline. Virtually all of the metals gain was due to a 19% increase in iron ore as all other components with the exception of nickel, (which advanced only fractionally), declined. Electric power and gas utilities rose by 1%. All of this gain originated in gas utilities, (+7%), as electric power fell fractionally.

*4. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities Between November and December, consumer price indexes advanced in all ten regional cities and city combinations, with the increase ranging from 1.1% in Vancouver to 0.2% in St. John's, Nfld.

Mixed movements were registered in the food indexes, ranging from an increase of 1.8% in Vancouver to a decrease of 0.6% in Saint John and in Edmonton-Calgary. Housing indexes advanced fractionally in all cities, with a 0.5% rise in both Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver representing the largest increases. Clothing indexes rose in six cities by amounts of up to 0.6%, they were unchanged in Toronto and Halifax, and declined marginally in Winnipeg and Edmonton-Calgary. Transportation indexes moved up generally, reflecting, in part, the introduction of prices for 1968 automobiles which were higher than those of the previous year's models. The health and personal care indexes evidenced little movement except in Ottawa where there was a 1.3% rise. Recreation and reading indexes declined marginally, in all cities due to variations in magazine subscription rates. Marked increases were registered in the tobacco and alcohol indexes for all cities, partially as a result of the imposition of higher excise taxes on these products; increases ranged from 5.1% in both Saskatoon-Regina and Vancouver to 2.2% in Halifax.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA
at the Beginning of December 1967 (1)
(Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - December 1967						
	Dec- 1967	Nov- 1967	Food	Housing	Cloth- ing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's (2)	131.1	130.8	125.9	122.9	130.1	126.8	191.2	154.7	125.5
Halifax	143.4	143.0	141.6	140.6	142.6	144.8	189.2	191.0	134.7
Saint John	146.6	145.7	144.4	140.0	144.3	156.8	214.7	175.5	134.6
Montreal	150.1	149.6	153.8	145.6	126.6	184.1	199.0	171.2	137.4
Ottawa	150.1	149.6	150.4	144.9	140.2	169.8	206.1	165.4	139.8
Toronto	153.3	152.5	146.4	154.8	142.3	160.0	191.3	210.9	136.0
Winnipeg	147.7	147.2	146.5	136.4	147.3	153.5	209.5	166.3	150.8
Saskatoon-Regina	142.4	141.5	146.1	134.9	146.5	145.2	166.8	165.0	135.9
Edmonton-Calgary	143.1	142.1	139.8	137.9	144.2	147.8	197.1	161.6	131.5
Vancouver	146.7	145.1	144.7	146.9	136.8	156.5	178.9	163.7	135.1

(1) All-Items Indexes for December and November and December 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

St. John's An increase of 0.2% brought the all-items index for December up to 131.1 from 130.8 in November. Food prices declined by 0.5% and the recreation and reading component decreased by 0.8%. These downward movements, however, were outweighed by appreciable increases in the transportation and the tobacco and alcohol components and marginal rises for housing and clothing.

Halifax The all-items index rose by 0.3% to 143.4 in December from 143.0 in November, mainly because of higher prices for new cars, tobacco and alcohol. The food and the housing indexes each edged up by only 0.1%. An advance of 0.3% in the health and personal care component was offset by a decline of similar magnitude in the recreation and reading index.

Saint John The all-items index moved up by 0.6% to 146.6 in December from 145.7 in the preceding month. Increases of 0.6% in the food index, 1.1% in the transportation index and 2.4% in the tobacco and alcohol index were the main contributors to the advance. Lesser increases occurred in the housing and in the health and personal care indexes, while the recreation and reading component declined slightly.

Montreal An increase of 0.3% moved the all-items index up to 150.1 in December from 149.6 a month earlier. Substantial advances of 4.2% in the tobacco and alcohol index and of 1.2% in the transportation component were largely responsible for this increase. In addition, there were slight upward movements in the clothing, housing and health and personal care indexes. Declines of 0.3% and 0.9% occurred in the food and in the recreation and reading indexes, respectively.

Ottawa The all-items index rose by 0.3% to 150.1 in December from 149.6 in November. Though the food and the recreation and reading indexes declined slightly, these downward movements were outweighed by a 2.6% increase in the tobacco and alcohol index. The health and personal care index also rose because of higher prices for men's haircuts. New car prices contributed to an advance of 0.8% in the transportation index, while the housing and clothing components rose to a lesser extent.

Toronto The all-items index rose by 0.5% to 153.3 in December from 152.5 in November. An increase of 1.0% occurred in the food component, with higher quotations registered for beef, fresh produce and canned fruit. The tobacco and alcohol index advanced by 2.5% and the transportation index moved up by 0.6%. The recreation and reading index declined slightly while the health and personal care and the clothing components were unchanged from their November level.

Winnipeg An increase of 0.3% brought the all-items index up to 147.7 in December from 147.2 in the preceding month. Although both food and clothing prices declined somewhat, rises of 2.3% and 2.4%, respectively, in the tobacco and alcohol and the transportation components more than offset these declines. The components for housing and for health and personal care edged up slightly.

Saskatoon-Regina The all-items index rose by 0.6% to 142.4 in December from its November level of 141.5. Increases of 5.1% in the tobacco and alcohol index and 2.3% in the transportation index provided most of the upward impetus. Slight advances also occurred in food, housing, and clothing prices, while health and personal care costs remained unchanged from their November level.

Edmonton-Calgary An increase of 0.7% moved the all-items index up to 143.1 in December from 142.1 in November. A marked increase of 4.2% in the tobacco and alcohol index was largely attributable to the imposition of higher excise taxes on

these products. The rise of 3.5% in the transportation index was occasioned by a substantial increase in local bus fares coupled with higher prices for 1968 model automobiles. Increased shelter costs contributed to a 0.5% increase in the housing index while the health and personal care component advanced fractionally. Food prices, on average, declined by 0.6% and there was a marginal decrease in the clothing price level.

Vancouver The all-items index moved up by 1.1% to 146.7 in December from its level of 145.1 a month earlier. The tobacco and alcohol component advanced by 5.1% while that for transportation rose by 1.7% reflecting, as in other cities, increased excise taxes and higher prices for new cars. A 1.8% rise in the food index resulted from increased prices for milk, eggs, sugar, and a number of fresh and canned vegetables. The housing index advanced by 0.5% and fractional increases also were registered in the clothing and in the health and personal care components.

*5. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u> (1935 - 1939 = 100)	Dec. * 1967	Nov. * 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	266.8	264.9	261.0	260.3
Vegetable Products	230.0	229.0	229.2	227.3
Animal Products	292.4	290.4	296.4	294.1
Textile Products	257.0	255.6	252.5	252.2
Wood Products	351.9	350.2	340.6	339.6
Iron Products	273.9	274.3	267.0	269.5
Non-ferrous Metals	255.6	246.7	232.6	232.6
Non-metallic Minerals	200.7	200.7	195.1	194.9
Chemical Products	216.8	214.2	207.4	206.8
Iron and Non-ferrous Metals				
(excluding gold)	315.7	309.5	294.3	295.8
Raw and Partly Mfg. Goods	249.6	245.4	244.6	243.2
Fully and Chiefly Mfg. Goods	276.4	275.8	270.2	269.9

* These indexes are preliminary.

*6. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	Jan. 11/68 This week	Jan. 4/68 Week ago	Dec. 14/67 Month ago
(1956 = 100)				
<u>Investors Price Index</u>				
Total index.....	114	174.0	173.8	172.5
Industrials.....	80	184.6	184.4	183.5
Utilities.....	20	161.3	162.8	159.7
Finance(1).....	14	138.6	136.0	134.5
Banks.....	6	143.5	139.9	138.1
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total index.....	24	112.2	108.6	105.9
Golds.....	13	164.7	155.9	149.2
Base metals.....	11	83.5	82.7	82.2
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums.....	6	279.1	280.0	264.7
Primary oils and gas.....	6	232.6	228.0	213.4

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

7. Business Financial Statistics Financial institutions continued to show mixed rates of growth in third quarter, 1967 over the same period a year earlier as indicated in the table below. Total assets of trust companies increased by 12% over the year with an increase in mortgages of 10.6%. A 13.8% increase (\$325 million) in term deposits financed most of the growth in this industry. Total assets of mortgage loan companies moved up 7.6% with mortgage loans rising 5.3%. An increase of \$160 million in term deposits provided most of the funds required for mortgage and other investments.

Sales finance and consumer loan companies indicated a 1.7% increase in total assets over the previous year period. Accounts receivable paper increased by \$105 million or 2.9%. Funds were provided mainly from loans from 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 \$258 million or 50.7% over third quarter 1966. Total assets at cost moved up \$266 million or 14.3% with shareholders providing \$163 million of this amount and capital appreciation providing an additional \$99 million. Fire and casualty insurance companies indicated increases in total assets of 11.5%, and in net premiums written of 16.8%. Underwriting gains increased substantially by \$15 million.

Third Quarter, 1967

Changes from same period a year earlier

	Amounts in \$ millions	% Change
<u>Trust Companies</u>		
Mortgages	+ 224	+ 10.6
Total assets	+ 460	+ 12.0
Demand deposits	+ 30	+ 2.7
Term deposits	+ 325	+ 13.8
<u>Mortgage Companies</u>		
Mortgages	+ 103	+ 5.3
Total assets	+ 190	+ 7.6
Demand deposits	+ 10	+ 2.7
Term deposits	+ 160	+ 11.0
<u>Sales Finance & Consumer Loan Cost</u>		
Accts. receivable	+ 105	+ 2.9
Total assets	+ 74	+ 1.7
Owing parent & affiliates	+ 57	+ 7.7
Bank loans & overdrafts (Cdn.)	- 25	- 9.4
& short-term notes (Cdn.)	- 49	- 5.1
Long-term debt (Cdn.)	+ 83	+ 9.4
<u>Mutual Funds</u>		
At cost:		
Common shares (Cdn.)	+ 2	+ .2
Pref. & common shares (foreign)	+ 258	+ 50.7
Total portfolio	+ 205	+ 11.8
Total assets	+ 266	+ 14.3
Paid-in capital	+ 163	+ 9.9
<u>Closed-end Funds</u>		
Total assets at Cost	+ 23	+ 4.2
<u>Fire & Casualty Insurance</u>		
Net premiums written	+ 50	+ 16.8
Underwriting gain	+ 15	+ 166.6
Total assets	+ 232	+ 11.5

*8. Municipal Government Finance Current revenue and expenditure of municipal governments in Canada continued to increase in 1966 and 1967 according to the advance release of information by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in today's Bulletin. The D.B.S. report "Municipal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Preliminary 1966 and Estimates 1967" is expected to be released in February.

Total current expenditures amounting to \$3,110,887,000 in 1966 rose to \$3,434,664,000 in 1967 and increases occurred in all categories of services provided. These greater expenditures were provided for largely by both increased taxation and grants.

Current Revenue		
Preliminary 1966 - Estimate 1967		
	1966	1967
	Preliminary	Estimate
	\$,000's	\$,000's
Taxation:		
General and school:		
Real property	2,098,958	2,348,479
Personal property	13,914	10,172
Business	65,219	71,137
Other	20,922	18,906
Total general and school taxation ..	2,199,013	2,448,694
Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	115,982	121,623
Total taxation	2,314,995	2,570,317
Licences and Permits	36,394	37,445
Interest, tax penalties, etc	29,792	29,575
Contributions, grants and subsidies .	597,166	640,961
Miscellaneous revenue	135,532	142,410
Total current revenue	3,113,879	3,420,708
Current Expenditure		
Preliminary 1966 - Estimate 1967		
General government	219,063	245,480
Protection to persons and property	374,867	418,728
Public works	380,856	411,682
Sanitation and waste removal	102,462	116,601
Health(1)	51,870	56,469
Social welfare(1)	139,952	144,549
Education (excluding debt charges)	893,110	1,005,812
Recreation and community services	119,945	137,935
Debt charges:		
Debenture	585,133	644,927
Other	18,444	18,958
Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies) (2)	29,898	32,519
Provision for reserves	36,499	39,981
Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund .	122,375	122,744
Joint or special expenditure	5,027	5,126
Miscellaneous expenditure (2)	31,386	33,153
Total current expenditure	3,110,887	3,434,664

(1) "Health" included in "Social Welfare" for Quebec

(2) "Utility levies" for Quebec included in "Miscellaneous expenditure".

*9. Civil Aviation The six carriers that normally account for 90% of the total operating revenue of all Canadian carriers reported increases of 12.1% in operating revenues and 21.3% in operating expenses in July 1967 compared with July 1966. For the month, their net income after taxes was \$8,237,657 compared with \$6,648,278 in July 1966.

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - July

		July		January-July	
		1967	1966	1967	1966
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures	No.	29,300	27,355	173,614	158,110
Hours flown	"	43,689	38,406	244,859	212,707
Miles flown	'000	11,942	10,406	68,414	57,496
Passengers carried	"	810	692	4,523	3,886
Goods carried	tons	9,970	11,805	71,952	70,309
<u>Passenger-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	millions	421	355	2,048	1,715
International	"	341	295	1,758	1,473
<u>Passenger-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	"	9	8	25	25
International	"	29	40	94	144
<u>Goods ton-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	'000	6,337	6,226	46,516	43,148
International	"	5,208	4,905	35,841	31,235
<u>Goods ton-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	"	932	728	4,060	2,787
International	"	-	-	-	4
<u>Revenues & Expenses</u>					
Operating revenues	\$'000	49,809	44,441	262,817	229,428
Operating expenses	"	40,425	33,329	256,530	213,061
Operating income (loss)	"	9,384	11,112	6,287	16,367
Net income (deficit)	"	8,238	6,648	(883)	7,227

The number of passengers flown into and out of Canada in July showed an increase of 58.6% over the same month last year. Weight of cargo carried was up 23.6%, while mail carried was 23.8% higher compared with July 1966. Canadian carriers transported 242,526 passengers, 2,350 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 284 tons of mail, while reporting foreign carriers transported 310,386 passengers, 2,832 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 245 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	Passengers ('000)		Cargo and excess baggage (tons)		Mail (tons)	
	July		July		July	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States	193.5	108.0	603.0	545.8	113.9	72.3
Europe	65.3	54.8	637.3	496.4	82.6	81.0
All other countries	10.6	11.7	183.6	141.0	24.2	20.7
Total	269.4	174.5	1,423.9	1,183.2	220.7	174.0
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States	194.3	109.5	1,711.4	1,391.2	165.4	134.7
Europe	77.2	52.4	1,886.8	1,487.4	109.6	92.2
All other countries	12.0	12.4	159.3	130.5	33.6	26.6
Total	283.5	174.3	3,757.5	3,009.1	308.6	253.5

10. Carloadings During the final ten days of December, the number of railway cars of revenue freight loaded in Canada declined 13.8% to 69,261 from the previous year. Commodities reflecting significant declines during the period were wheat and fuel oil. Total freight carloadings for the year 1967 at 3.8 million cars was 6.1% below the preceding twelve-month period and 4.8% below 1965's 4.0 million.

A year-end analysis of carloadings by major commodity groups (agriculture, animal, mine, forest, manufactures and l.c.l.) reveals declines in four of the five categories. Movements of agricultural products, due to a 29.7% drop in wheat shipments, registered a net decline of 19.4% from 1966. Factors contributing to the decrease in wheat included last summer's Great Lakes shipping strike, and export sales which were considerably lower than those of the previous year. Products of mines dropped 1.4% in spite of a 38.3% increase in movements of copper-nickel ores and concentrates and a slight increase of 3.8% in iron-ore shipments. Animal products and manufactured items registered decreases of 5.8 and 6.4% respectively. A 3.2% decline in lumber movements was offset by a 3.8% increase in pulpwood loadings. The level of forest products as a whole was 2.5% above that of 1966.

Piggyback loadings continued to decline during the 1967 months to a total of 176,128 cars, a 6.1% drop from 1966. This represented the lowest piggyback total of any year since 1962 when only 169,398 cars were moved in piggyback service. Loadings of highway trailers on railway flat cars by the six companies regularly originating this type of traffic accounted for 4.6% of total car loadings in 1967 as against 4.7% in the earlier year.

*11. CANAL STATISTICS The total tonnage of freight transported through all Canadian Canals during the month of August totalled 9,742,863 tons, a decline of 32.0 per cent from the 14,336,394 tons moved during August 1966, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the D.B.S. Report "Summary of Canal Statistics".

The five commodities moved in greatest volume through the St Lawrence Canals this month were: iron ore, 1,754,714 tons (2,258,435 tons in August 1966); wheat, 403,118 tons (1,595,890); corn, 228,183 tons (358,412); fuel oil, 227,998 tons (259,603); and plate, sheet and strip steel, 198,240 tons (184,678).

On the Welland Canal the five commodities transported in largest volume were: iron ore, 1,555,585 tons (2,466,777 tons in August 1966); bituminous coal, 955,915 tons (1,109,152); wheat, 463,193 tons (1,586,565); corn, 259,955 tons (383,970); and plate, sheet and strip steel, 177,707 tons (178,080).

Vessel passages through all Canadian Canals during the month totalled 2,984 vessels of 7,739,081 registered net tons, compared with 3,556 vessels of 10,321,570 registered net tons in August 1966.

L A B O U R

*12. The Labour Force Total employment declined by 65,000 to 7,344,000 between November and December. This was somewhat greater than the usual drop in employment at this time of year. Unemployment rose by 64,000 to 353,000 between November and December, an above-average increase for this period. The labour force, at 7,697,000, was virtually unchanged over the month. In December, the labour force was 258,000, or 3.5%, higher than a year earlier. Employment was up 171,000, or 2.4%; unemployment was up 87,000.

Employment About three-quarters of the 65,000 decline in total employment between November and December was in agriculture. The larger-than-seasonal decrease during the month brought farm employment back to the level of a year earlier. The decrease of 17,000 in non-farm employment was slightly less than the average November-December decline during the past five years. Decreases during the month were chiefly in construction (41,000), and manufacturing (26,000). These declines were partly offset by a pre-Christmas increase of employment in trade (47,000). Compared with a year earlier, total employment was up 171,000, or 2.4%. The largest advances occurred in community, business and personal service (120,000), and trade (59,000). Manufacturing employment was 45,000 lower than the year before; construction employment was down 18,000. Employment was sharply higher than a year earlier in British Columbia (7.7%). In the other four regions the employment gains ranged from 0.5% in Quebec to 2.8% in Ontario.

Unemployment Unemployment rose by 64,000 between November and December. In comparison, the average November-December increase in unemployment over the past five years was 40,000. The December unemployment estimate of 353,000 was 87,000 higher than a year earlier. About half of the year-to-year increase in unemployment was among persons 14-24 years of age; this age group accounts for about one-fourth of the total labour force. Of the total unemployed in December, 278,000, or about four-fifths, had been out of work for less than four months. Of the remainder, 42,000 had been unemployed four to six months and 33,000 for seven months or more. Total unemployment in December represented 4.6% of the labour force as compared with 3.6% in December 1966, and 3.5% in December 1965. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in December 1967 was 4.7%.

*13. Estimates of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,668,000,000 in October in the form of salaries and wages, a 0.9% decrease from the preceding month total of \$2,693,000,000 and a 7.3% rise from the corresponding 1966 month total of \$2,486,000,000, according to information that will be contained in the October issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Estimates of Labour Income".

This placed the total for the January-October period at \$25,518,000,000, up 9.7% from the previous year's \$23,269,000,000.

Estimates of Labour Income

	Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted				
	October 1967	September 1967	October 1966	January 1967	to October 1966	October 1967	September 1967
	(Millions of Dollars)						
Newfoundland	42	43	40	386	372	40	39
Prince Edward Island .	8	8	7	69	62	7	7
Nova Scotia	69	69	64	655	604	67	68
New Brunswick	56	57	51	529	489	55	55
Quebec	718	717	669	6,823	6,210	697	698
Ontario	1,094	1,100	1,023	10,519	9,613	1,070	1,075
Manitoba	115	116	105	1,085	969	112	112
Saskatchewan	85	86	79	799	729	82	82
Alberta	182	186	167	1,728	1,555	177	178
British Columbia	293	303	274	2,851	2,601	285	291
Canada	2,668	2,693	2,486	25,518	23,269	2,601	2,612

*14. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products - November 1967

	1966		Monthly Shipments (1967)		Total
	Total Shipments		Domestic	Export	
			net tons of 2,000 pounds		
Ingots and Semi-finished shapes ..	19,944		20,532	25,657	46,189
Rails	35,238		10,093	18,275	28,368
Wire rods	40,153		31,171	1,030	32,201
Structural shapes:					
Heavy, including piling	33,358		30,802	1,926	32,728
Bar-sized shapes	5,149		7,073	2,046	9,119
Concrete reinforcing bars	34,978		45,355	572	45,927
Other hot rolled bars:					
Flats	61,224	} (1)	60,814	4,615	65,429
Other					
Tie plates and track material	4,198		964	1,639	2,603
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	69,681		84,893	4,642	89,535
Hot rolled sheets	71,607		76,207	8,871	85,078
Hot rolled strip	17,644		14,435	-	14,435
Cold finished bars	7,002		6,572	6	6,578
Cold reduced sheets and strip, tin mill, black plate and tin plate	107,390		103,226	30,903(2)	134,129
Galvanized sheets	42,229		39,036	5,568	44,604
Totals	549,795		531,173	105,750	636,923

(1) Separate breakdown not available

(2) Includes 3,648 tons exported for conversion and return

15. Steel Ingots and Pig Iron Production of steel ingots and pig iron increased in December from the corresponding 1966 month but showed a decline in the year 1967 from 1966. Steel ingot production at 767,785 tons in December, was up from 648,046 tons in the 1966 month while the year-end total at 9,554,018 tons, was below 1966's 9,814,065 ton total. Pig iron production rose to 571,783 tons in December from 503,449 in December 1966 and during the cumulative period declined to 6,957,089 tons from 7,212,543 in 1966.

16. Motor Vehicle Production Motor vehicle production during December increased to 97,613 units from 82,116 in the 1966 month and during the twelve-month period rose to 945,218 units in 1967 from 902,096 during the previous year. During December 74,937 passenger cars (61,271 in 1966) and 22,676 commercial vehicles (20,845) were produced.

17. Mineral Wool Mineral wool production during November was as follows: six-inch batts, 2,703,196 square feet; four-inch batts, 5,080,980 square feet; three-inch batts, 18,528,493 square feet; two-inch batts, 28,185,377 square feet; granulated wool, 795,477 cubic feet; bulk or loose wool, 275,360 cubic feet.

*18. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production during the week ending January 13 totalled 198,056, tons, a 6.1% increase from the preceding week's total of 186,662 tons. Output during the comparable week of 1967 was 131,470 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 equalling 100, was 206 in the current week, 194 a week earlier and 137 one year ago.

19. Salt November 1967 production of dry salt and salt content of brine moved up to 538,964 tons from 500,581 tons in the 1966 month. During the January-November period production increased to 4,897,590 tons in 1967 from 4,156,152 in the previous year. Producers' stocks at the end of November totalled 416,206 tons compared with 354,639 at the corresponding 1966 date.

20. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products Shipments of uncoated, plain, round (including oiled and annealed) steel wire totalled 14,254 tons in November, down from the 1966 month total of 14,446. During the cumulative period shipments dropped to 157,319 tons from 167,625 in 1966. Shipments of iron and steel wire nails rose to 8,075 from 7,495 during the month to month period and dropped to 93,717 tons in the 1967 cumulative period from 94,984, during the previous year.

21. Cement Shipments of portland, masonry and other cement during November declined 4% to 669,515 tons from 697,123 in the 1966 month. During the January-November period shipments were down to 7,504,922 tons in 1967 from 8,567,606 in the previous year.

22. Floor Tile Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tile during November amounted to 18,768,175 square feet, up from 1966's November total of 13,406,520 square feet. During the cumulative period 1967 production totalled 193,858,856 square feet against 175,213,562 in 1966.

23. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries were valued at \$4,779,560 in November against \$5,050,740 in the 1966 month. During the cumulative period sales mounted to \$43,635,323 from \$41,346,241 in 1966.

E N E R G Y

*24. Installed Generating Capacity Preliminary statistics indicate that 2,244 megawatts of new generating capacity were installed in Canada during 1967. Total capacity at the end of 1967 amounted to 33,129 megawatts, an increase of 7.3% over the 1966 year end total of 30,785 megawatts.

*25. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics Net generation of electric energy increased 3.9% to 14,665,953 thousand kilowatt hours in September 1967 from 14,113,632 thousand kilowatt hours in September 1966. This represents the greatest percentage monthly increase in generation since July.

*26. Fossil Fuel Production and Value Total value of fossil fuel production for 1967 is estimated to reach an all time high of \$1,276 billion; 11% above 1966's \$1,150 billion.

T R A F F I C

*27. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canadian streets and highways in October claimed 584 lives, a 7.9% rise over the October 1966 total of 541. The regional death toll was as follows: Newfoundland, 10 (4 in October 1966); Prince Edward Island, 4 (5); Nova Scotia, 32 (27); New Brunswick, 23 (26); Quebec, 171 (181); Ontario, 189 (167); Manitoba, 29 (25); Saskatchewan, 26 (28); Alberta, 45 (34); British Columbia, 54 (43); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (1).

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

Province	Number of Accidents				Total Oct. 1966	Number of Victims		Total Property Damage(1)
	Fatal	Non- fatal injury	Property Damage Only (1)	Total		Persons Killed	Persons Injured	
	October 1967					October 1967		
								\$ ('000)
Nfld.	10	154	387	551	582	10	208	305
P.E.I.	4	30	106	140	130	4	47	77
N.S.	28	250	949	1,227	1,050	32	339	650
N.B.	18	254	617	889	876	23	365	555
Que. (2)	146	1,712	6,614	8,472	11,378	171	2,743	..
Ont.	145	4,289	8,551	12,985	12,029	189	6,455	7,484
Man.	25	524	1,208	1,757	1,427	29	789	832
Sask.	22	384	1,818	2,224	2,199	26	622	1,241
Alta.	37	560	2,730	3,327	3,062	45	900	1,860
B.C.	46	1,286	3,903	5,235	4,207	54	1,908	2,934
Yukon & N.W.T.	1	11	48	60	75	1	19	41
October 1967(2)	482	9,454	26,931	36,867		584	14,395	15,979(3)
October 1966 ..	455	9,849	26,711		37,015	541	15,061	14,740(3)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100

(2) excluding city of Montreal except for fatal accidents and persons killed

(3) excluding Quebec

.. not available

*28. Stocks of Canned Foods(Preliminary)

	November 1967 Canada (2)	
	'000 cases	'000 lbs.
Fruits		
Apples, solid pack	384	15,007
Apple juice	2,419	91,211
Apple sauce	373	9,376
Apricots	113	2,994
Cherries, sour	113	2,793
Cherries, sweet	197	4,854
Peaches	549	14,439
Pears, Bartlett	733	18,186
Pears, Kieffer	403	12,639
Plums	349	9,683
Raspberries	90	2,083
Strawberries	53	1,166
Vegetables		
Asparagus	132	2,645
Beans, green	1,397	34,832
Beans, wax	1,977	58,774
Beets	626	18,796
Corn, whole kernel	1,932	36,421
Corn, Cream style	1,860	46,691
Peas	3,098	81,792
Tomatoes	2,221	85,829
Tomato Juice	5,604	178,347

29. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter and cheddar cheese was lower in both the December and January-December periods in 1967 than during the same periods of 1966. The month's output of creamery butter totalled 15,977,000 pounds against 16,408,000 in 1966 placing the year-end total for 1967 at 324,998,000 pounds down from 1966's total of 334,130,000. Cheddar cheese production during the month totalled 7,864,000 pounds against 8,895,000 in December 1966 and during the twelve-month period totalled 159,092,000 pounds in 1967 compared with 167,256,000 during the previous year. Evaporated whole milk production declined slightly to 19,322,000 pounds from 19,339,000 during December 1966 and dropped to 287,613,000 pounds from 309,892,000 in the 1966 year. Output of skim milk powder amounted to 15,733,000 pounds during the month against 13,480,000 in the previous year period and 314,335,000 in the January-December 1967 period as compared to 1966's 263,508,000 pound total.

30. Stocks of Dairy Products Cold storage holdings of cheddar cheese and skim milk powder were higher on January 1 this year than last, while stocks of creamery butter and evaporated whole milk powder were down. January 1 stocks were as follows: creamery butter, 58,076,000 pounds (61,228,000 in 1967); cheddar cheese, 89,646,000 pounds (81,199,000); evaporated whole milk, 32,040,000 pounds (41,041,000); skim milk powder, 137,786,000 pounds (55,922,000).

31. Stocks of Meat Stocks of meat in cold storage at January 1 were as follows: frozen, 62,778,000 pounds (68,852,000 at January 1, 1967,); fresh, 23,478,000 pounds (22,115,000); cured, 5,757,000 pounds (6,236,000); total, 92,013,000 pounds (97,203,000).

32. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storages and factories on January 1, 1968, totalled 48,878,000 pounds as compared with last year's corresponding total of 57,366,000 pounds, while holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 81,656,000 pounds compared to 83,943,000 pounds.

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

33. Department Store Sales Department store sales in Canada and the provinces for the week ended December 30, 1967 showed the following percentage changes from the corresponding week of 1966: Canada, +7.3%; Atlantic Provinces, -3.3; Quebec, +5.3; Ontario, +6.4; Manitoba, +3.7; Saskatchewan, -1.6; Alberta, +16.2; British Columbia, +15.2.
34. Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers November sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers were valued at \$14,240,029, up 10.9% from the 1966 month total of \$12,802,521. During the eleven-month period sales were valued at \$182,476,587 against \$173,434,761 in the 1966 period.
35. Chain Store Sales and Stocks November sales of retail chain stores totalled \$745,468,000, an increase of 11.1% over the November 1966 revised figure of \$671,090,000. Stocks at cost were valued at \$1,277,597,000, 3.9% above last year's revised November figure of \$1,229,285,000.

R E L E A S E D T H I S W E E K

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

1. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, September 1967, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
2. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, October 1967, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *3. Index of Industrial Production, November 1967
- *4. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, December 1967
- *5. Wholesale Price Indexes, December 1967
- *6. Weekly Security Price Indexes, January 11, 1968
7. Business Financial Statistics Balance Sheets: Selected Financial Institutions, Third Quarter 1967, (61-006), 50¢/\$2.00
- *8. Municipal Government Finance, Preliminary 1966 and Estimates 1967
- *9. Civil Aviation, July 1967
10. Carloadings, December 31, 1967 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- *11. Canal Statistics, August 1967
- *12. The Labour Force, December 1967
- *13. Estimates of Labour Income, October 1967
- *14. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, November 1967
15. Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, December 1967, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, December 1967, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Mineral Wool, November 1967, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *18. Steel Ingot Production, January 13, 1968
19. Salt, November 1967, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, November 1967, (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
21. Cement, November 1967, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00

22. Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, November 1967, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November 1967, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *24. Installed Generating Capacity, 1967
- *25. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics, September 1967
- *26. Fossil Fuel Production and Value, 1967
- *27. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, October 1967
- *28. Stocks of Canned Foods (Preliminary), As Of November 30, 1967
29. Dairy Factory Production, December 1967, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
30. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, January 1, 1968, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
31. Stocks of Meat and Lard, January 1, 1968 (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
32. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, January 1, 1968, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
33. Department Store Sales by Regions, December 30, 1967, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
34. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, November 1967, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
35. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, November 1967, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Fisheries Statistics, Newfoundland, 1966, (24-202), 50¢
- Concrete Products Manufacturers, 1965, (44-205), 50¢
- Service Bulletin: Energy Statistics, January 11, 1968, (IND-SB-(2)Vol. 3-1), \$5.00 a year
- Trade of Canada: Exports by Commodities, September 1967, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Grain Statistics Weekly, December 20, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Service Bulletin: Energy Statistics, January 12, 1968, (IND-SB-(2)Vol. 3-2), \$5.00 a year
- The Labour Force, December 1967, (71-001), \$2.00 a year
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, 1965, (47-205), 75¢
- Corporation Profits, Third Quarter 1967, (61-003), 50¢/\$2.00
- Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 1965, (36-203), \$1.00
- Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, October 1967, (31-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Retail Trade, November 1967, (63-005), 30¢/\$3.00
- Shipments of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stocks, 1965 and 1966, (22-203), 75¢
- Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July-September 1967, (21-003), \$4.00 a year
- Refined Petroleum Products, 1966, (45-204), \$1.50
- Grain Statistics Weekly, December 27, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Federal Government Employment, March 1967, (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00
- Earnings and Hours of Work in Manufacturing, 1966, (72-204), 75¢
- Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, November 1967, (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00
- Statistics of Private Trade Schools, 1965-66, (81-214), 25¢

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