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Friday, November 15, 1968

External Trade: Total Canadian exports during October increased in value by 24.6% to $1,254.3 million from $1,006.8 million in October 1967. During the January-October period, their value rose by 19.1% to $11,135.2 million from $9,350.8 million last year. (page 2)

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Prices: Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) rose by 0.3% to 156.8 in October from 156.4 in September. The October 1968 index was 4.2% above its level of 150.5 in October 1967. (page 5)

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Index of Industrial Production: The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1961=100) advanced to 161.1 in September, a gain of 1.1% from the revised August level of 159.3. (page 8)

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Transportation: Twenty-four common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of $131,698,092 for July, up 5.3% from the previous year. Operating expenses at $122,331,607 were down 1.0% resulting in a net operating income of $9,366,485 compared to $1,409,547 a year earlier. (page 8)

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Labour: Preliminary estimates for September indicate that the composite index of employment decreased slightly from 126.5 in August to 126.1 in September. Most industries showed decreases. (page 10)

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Traffic Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways claimed 632 lives in August, a rise of 10.7% from last year's August total of 571. (page 12)

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Health: There were 272,900 persons employed in Canadian general and allied special hospitals in 1966, an increase of 4.6% over 1965. This total represented 3.68% of the civilian labour force, compared with 3.62% in 1965. (page 12)

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Merchandising: During the week ended October 26, department store sales rose in Canada by 2.8% over the corresponding week last year. (page 13)

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Manufacturing: September shipments of motor vehicles came to 103,203 units, compared to 75,517 in September of 1967 and 55,753 in the 1966 month. The totals for the year to date for these three years are: 803,044 in 1968; 682,054 in 1967 and 651,333 in 1966. (page 14)

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Agriculture and Food: World wheat production is forecast to amount to a record of some 10.8 billion bushels, 6% above the 1967 harvest and 3% over the next-to-record 10.5 billion in 1966. This forecast is based on the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. (page 15)

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1. Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Exports - October 1968
(Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports)

	Value in Millions 1967	Value in Millions 1968	Percentage Change 1967-1968
Month of October			
United Kingdom	100.4	98.7	- 1.7
Other Commonwealth and Preferential	43.6	47.1	+ 8.0
United States	680.7	854.6	+ 25.5
Others	182.1	253.9	+ 39.4
Total Commonwealth and Preferential	144.0	145.8	+ 1.3
Total Others	862.8	1,108.5	+ 28.5
Grand Total	1,006.8	1,254.3	+ 24.6
January - October			
United Kingdom	967.7	1,024.0	+ 5.8
Other Commonwealth and Preferential	546.5	506.9	- 7.2
United States	5,955.5	7,480.0	+ 25.6
Others	1,881.1	2,124.4	+ 12.9
Total Commonwealth and Preferential	1,514.2	1,530.9	+ 1.1
Total Others	7,836.6	9,604.3	+ 22.6
Grand Total	9,350.8	11,135.2	+ 19.1

NOTE Figures may not add due to rounding.

PRICES

2. Price Movements The consumer price index (1949=100) for Canada rose by 0.3% to 156.8 in October from 156.4 in September. The October 1968 index was 4.2% above its corresponding level of 150.5 in October 1967. Four of the seven main component indexes moved up since the preceding month, with the rise led by a 1.2% advance in the clothing index and increases of 0.4% in the housing and in the health and personal care components. By contrast, the food and the transportation indexes each declined by 0.4%. An increase in professional fees moved the health and personal care component up slightly, while the tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged from the previous month.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights(1)	Index 1968 Oct.	Index 1968 Sept.	Index 1967 Oct.	% Change Oct. 1968 From Sept. 1968	% Change Oct. 1968 From Oct. 1967
All-items	100	156.8	156.4	150.5	+ 0.3	+ 4.2
Food	27	152.4	153.0	147.8	- 0.4	+ 3.1
Housing(2)	32	160.3	159.6	153.1	+ 0.4	+ 4.7
Clothing	11	138.1	136.4	133.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.3
Transportation	12	161.6	162.2	157.9	- 0.4	+ 2.3
Health and personal care	7	200.3	199.6	193.2	+ 0.4	+ 3.7
Recreation and reading	5	177.4	176.8	169.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Tobacco and alcohol	6	141.1	141.1	128.6	-	+ 9.7

(1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.
(2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

The food index decreased by 0.4% to 152.4 in October from 153.0 in September. The largest declines occurred for produce items, with onions, carrots, cabbage and apples dropping markedly in price. On the other hand some quotations, notably for lettuce and grapefruit, increased in the same period. Meat items recorded generally mixed movements, with lower prices for bacon and sirloin steak slightly outweighing higher prices for chicken, lamb, and some fresh pork items. Among staple goods, the price of bread and milk remained virtually unchanged since the preceding month, whereas eggs and butter increased. The food index in October 1968 was 3.1% higher than its level of twelve months earlier.

The housing index rose by 0.4% to 160.3 in October from 159.6 in September, reflecting generally increased shelter costs. Home-ownership expenses were higher due to an increase in average mortgage interest rates, and to increased prices for new housing and for repairs. Rents rose in most major cities with the largest increases occurring in Regina, Ottawa, and Winnipeg. Among household operation costs, furniture and appliance quotations moved up slightly, although sale prices were recorded for a number of individual items. The October 1968 housing index was 4.7% above its level of September 1968.

The clothing index advanced by 1.2% to 138.1 in October from 136.4 in the preceding month. Higher prices were generally associated with the introduction of new fall and winter lines. Specific items that increased substantially were men's suits and dress pants, plus women's coats and wool dresses. Children's wear, and jewellery also shared in the rise, although footwear and piece goods declined fractionally in response to sales on some items. The clothing index stood 3.3% above its level of October 1967.

The transportation index declined by 0.4% to 161.6 in October from 162.2 a month earlier. Seasonally lower train fares together with changes in rail rate structures combined to account for much of the decline. Inter-city bus fares edged up, due to small increases in Edmonton and Calgary. The transportation index was 2.3% above its level of October 1967.

The health and personal care component rose by 0.4% to 200.3 in October from 199.6 in September. Higher doctors' and dentists' fees together with increased optical care charges were largely responsible for the rise. The health and personal care index was 3.7% above its level of twelve months ago.

The recreation and reading index rose by 0.3% to 177.4 in October from 176.8 in the preceding month. Higher admissions to hockey games and bowling alleys contributed to much of the rise, as did increased prices for radios and phonograph records. The recreation and reading index stood 4.7% higher than a year earlier.

The tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged since the preceding month. At its October level of 141.1, it was 9.7% higher than twelve months previous.

Wholesale Price Indexes (Weekly)[1] The price index of thirty industrial materials (1935-1939=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, declined slightly to 256.8 from 256.9 in the three-week period September 27th to October 18th. Prices decreased for six commodities, increased for four and were unchanged for twenty. Principal changes included lower prices for tin, steers, hogs, wheat, beef hides and raw cotton, while increases occurred for raw sugar, raw wool and coal.

1 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.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets declined 1.1% to 260.1 from 262.9. The animal products index moved down 1.3% to 339.0 from 343.4 on price decreases for eggs and hogs on both Eastern and Western markets, for steers in the East and calves and lambs in the West. Higher prices were shown for raw wool on both markets, and for lambs, calves and butterfat in the East. The field products index declined 0.6% to 181.3 from 182.4 reflecting price decreases for corn and potatoes on the Eastern market. Prices were higher for oats, barley and wheat in the East, and for flax, potatoes, rye and hay in the West.

Security Price Indexes After reaching a peak at the beginning of the month, the investors index (1956=100) declined slightly to be 0.7% higher on October 24th than four weeks earlier. Among the three major groups, industrials and utilities rose 0.4% and 3.1% respectively, while finance eased 0.8%. Within industrials, six sub-groups increased and six decreased, while petroleum showed no change over last month. All movements were moderate, the extremes being a rise in metal fabricating of 8.1%, and a fall in retail trade of 5.0%. No other sub-group moved as much as 4%. In utlities, there was a general upward movement, as nearly all sub-groups reached yearly highs, with gas distribution at its highest ever. The exception was telephone utilities, dropping 0.1% over last month. In finance, banks eased 0.1% while investment and loan fell 2.3%, mainly in the last week, after being steady during the earlier part of the month.

In the same period, the index of mining stock prices reached its highest for over two years. Both sub-groups registered increases of less than 1%, but base metals touched a year high of 90.1.

Of the two supplementary price indexes, uraniums eased 1.3%, while primary oils and gas edged up 0.4% to a record high of 247.8.

3. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers The all-Canada composite index of commodities and services used by farmers moved up 1.0% in August to 343.3 from the revised April index of 339.9 and was 4.6% above the August 1967 index of 328.1. The composite index exclusive of the living component rose 1.4% to 394.3 from 388.9 in the April-August period and was 6.5% higher than the August 1967 index of 370.4.

The all-Canada farm wage rate index was 978.3 in August, up 3.1% from the April index of 948.8. The Eastern series rose 4.1% to 965.1, while the Western series increased 1.8% to 997.0.

The all-Canada price index of equipment and materials advanced to 273.1 in August, 0.3% above the revised April index of 272.3, and 3.0% higher than the August 1967 index of 265.1. Principal changes in the sub-groups were increases for building materials, gasoline, oil and grease, compounded fertilizer and hardware, while seed and feed showed decreases.

The all-Canada farm family living component was practically unchanged at 266.8 in August as compared to the April index of 266.5 and was up less than 1.0% from the August 1967 index of 264.6.

4. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities Between September and October, consumer price indexes declined in seven regional cities and city combinations, advanced in one and remained unchanged in two others. The movements ranged from a decrease of 0.6% in Halifax to an increase of 0.1% in Toronto. Lower quotations for most produce items and some beef and pork products resulted in a decline in food indexes for all regional cities. Transportation indexes in response to seasonally lower train fares and certain reduced rail rates also decreased across the country, while the clothing component registered advances in all regional cities. Indexes for housing, and for recreation and reading each moved up in nine cities and declined in one. Health and personal care indexes rose in six cities, fell in two and remained unchanged in two others, while tobacco and alcohol components registered no movement in all regional cities.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada

at the Beginning of October, 1968(1)

(Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - October 1968						
	October 1968	September 1968	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's(2)	136.5	137.1	130.6	125.6	136.2	133.3	194.7	162.6	139.9
Halifax	147.4	148.3	144.8	144.7	146.5	145.4	204.5	196.3	139.9
Saint John	150.7	151.3	149.2	143.0	147.8	160.5	221.1	182.7	139.4
Montreal	153.3	153.3	155.8	148.9	128.9	185.4	199.3	182.9	146.5
Ottawa	155.1	155.1	153.5	150.4	142.8	176.9	210.3	174.4	152.3
Toronto	157.9	157.7	149.2	160.3	146.3	160.4	196.0	218.1	149.4
Winnipeg	151.9	152.7	149.0	140.4	153.7	152.8	229.8	171.7	154.1
Saskatoon-Regina	146.3	147.1	148.5	138.5	149.6	147.7	178.1	176.7	140.5
Edmonton-Calgary	147.7	147.9	145.2	142.0	149.2	149.0	209.3	171.4	132.1
Vancouver	149.8	150.1	146.4	150.6	141.3	157.9	187.3	169.4	136.0

(1) All-Items Indexes for October and September and October 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 The all-items index declined by 0.4% since the preceding month to 136.5 which was 4.4% above its level of October 1967. Lower quotations for fresh produce which outweighed higher meat prices, contributed to a decline of 1.4% in the food index. The housing index declined by 0.2% in response to lower prices for some household appliances. An increase of 0.4% in the clothing index was attributable to higher prices for many items of men's and children's wear. Declines of 0.3% and 0.1% respectively, were registered in the components for transportation and for health and personal care, while the recreation and reading index edged up by 0.1%.

Halifax Lower food prices were chiefly responsible for a decrease of 0.6% in the all-items index, which dropped to a level of 147.4. The index was 3.4% higher than a year earlier. The food component decreased by 2.4%, reflecting lower quotations for most beef and pork products, eggs, and fresh produce. The housing component moved up by 0.2%, the recreation and reading component by 0.3%, while higher prices for many items of men's and women's outerwear, and children's shoes contributed to an advance of 1.0% in the clothing index. The transportation index declined by 0.1%, while the indexes for health and personal care and for tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged.

Saint John The all-items index decreased by 0.4% since September. The October index of 150.7 was 3.4% above the October 1967 index level. A decrease of 2.1% in the food index was attributable to lower prices for most meats, fresh fruits and vegetables, and eggs. The components for housing, clothing and for recreation and reading each edged up fractionally, while the transportation index registered a decline of 0.1%. Higher dentists' fees contributed to an increase of 1.1% in the health and personal care index.

Montreal The all-items index remained unchanged from the previous month. At its October level of 153.3 it was 2.3% higher than its level of twelve months earlier. The food index declined by 0.6% as lower quotations for most beef items, margarine, and fresh produce outweighed higher prices for some pork products, poultry, eggs and canned goods. The transportation component dropped by 0.4% reflecting reduced train fares, while lower prices for some toiletries contributed to a 0.2% decline in the health and personal care index. The housing component moved up fractionally due to higher rents and home-ownership costs. Increased prices for men's suits, women's coats, and children's winter apparel were chiefly responsible for a 1.1% advance in the clothing index. Higher admissions to hockey games and bowling alleys contributed to an increase of 0.6% in the recreation and reading index.

Ottawa The all-items index remained unchanged from its September level of 155.1, which was 4.4% higher than the corresponding October 1967 index. The food component decreased by 1.2% as lower prices for beef, fresh produce and most bakery and cereal products outweighed higher quotations for some pork items, poultry, eggs, and canned fruits and vegetables. Increased rents and higher household operation costs, notably for home furnishings, contributed to an advance of 0.7% in the housing index. The clothing component registered an advance of 1.5%, in response to increased prices for most items of fall and winter wear, while higher doctors' and dentists' fees together with increased optical care costs contributed to a 1.2% advance in the health and personal care index. The transportation index declined by 0.5% in response to reduced train fares, while lower prices for television sets were chiefly responsible for a dip of 0.1% in the recreation and reading component.

Toronto The all-items index edged up by 0.1% to a level of 157.9 which was 4.0% higher than a year ago. Lower quotations for most beef products, fresh fruits and vegetables and bakery products contributed to a decrease of 0.7% in the food index. The transportation component dropped by 0.6% reflecting lower train fares. Increased rents were responsible for an upward movement of 0.3% in the housing index, while the health and personal care component registered a similar advance in response to increased dentists' fees and optical care costs. The recreation and reading component edged up fractionally in response to increased admissions to hockey games.

Winnipeg Following six consecutive monthly increases, the all-items index declined by 0.5%. The October level of 151.9 was 3.5% above its level of twelve months ago. The food index registered a decrease of 3.1% as lower prices for some beef products, fresh produce and bakery items outweighed higher prices for pork, poultry, butter and eggs. Increased rents and higher prices for furniture and appliances contributed to a rise of 0.4% in the housing index. The clothing component advanced by 1.2% in response to higher prices for men's suits and overcoats, ladies' fur coats, and many items of children's wear. Higher doctors', dentists' and optical care fees were chiefly responsible for an advance of 0.8% in the health and personal care index, while increased prices for television sets and bicycles contributed to a rise of 0.5% in the recreation and reading component. The transportation index dipped by 0.1%.

Saskatoon-Regina For the first time since October 1967, the all-items index registered a downward movement. A decline of 0.5% brought the all-items index to a level of 146.3, which was 4.1% higher than a year ago. The food index decreased by 2.4% in response to lower prices for most beef products and fresh produce, while the transportation component declined by 0.3%. Higher rents were chiefly responsible for an upward movement of 0.4% in the housing component, and increased admissions to bowling alleys in Saskatoon contributed to a rise of 0.4% in the recreation and reading index. A fractional increase in the clothing index was registered, while the components for health and personal care and for tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged from the preceding month.

Edmonton-Calgary The all-items index dipped by 0.1% to a level of 147.7 which was 4.2% higher than a year earlier. The food index declined by 1.8% in response to lower quotations for most beef items, fresh fruits and vegetables, and sugar. The housing index rose by 0.3%, while the transportation component registered a similar decline. Increased prices for men's suits, overcoats and dress slacks, plus women's coats and children's outerwear, were chiefly responsible for an advance of 1.6% in the clothing index. Increased optical, doctors' and dentists' fees pushed the health and personal care index up by 1.1%, while a rise of 0.2% was registered in the recreation and reading component.

Vancouver The all-items index declined by 0.2% since the preceding month to 149.8 which was 3.4% above its level of October 1967. The food index decreased by 1.8%, reflecting lower quotations for most beef and pork products, margarine and fresh produce, while lower train fares contributed to a decline of 0.3% in the transportation component. Higher rents and increased prices for furniture and appliances were chiefly responsible for an advance of 0.3% in the housing index. A rise of 1.1% in the clothing index was attributable to higher prices for men's suits and women's coats, and street shoes. Increased optical and dentists' fees contributed to an advance of 0.5% in the health and personal care index, while the recreation and reading component moved up by 0.2% in response to higher prices for radios and increased admissions to hockey games and bowling alleys.

5. Index of Industrial Production The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production advanced to 161.1 in September, a gain of 1.1% from the revised August level of 159.3. The gain reversed the movement of the previous two months and was entirely due to the 1.8% rise in manufacturing, as mining and utilities fell by 0.5% and 1.2% respectively. In manufacturing, both durables and non-durables contributed to the gain, the former rising by 1.5% and the latter by 2.0%.

The non-durables increase was widespread, as 9 of the 12 major groups rose. Only petroleum and coal products, printing and publishing, and clothing showed declines. The bulk of the increase was due to gains in rubber, (where recovery from labour disputes was a factor), in chemical products and in paper products, where some recovery took place after the large July drop.

In durables also the gains were widespread as 6 of the 8 major groups rose. Only machinery and electrical products showed decreases and these were small. The major contributors to the durables gain were the primary metals industries and the transportation equipment industries, due to continued strength in both iron and steel mills and motor vehicles and related industries.

Metal mines were the cause of the decline in mining as both fuels and non-metal mines rose, although the former only slightly. In mineral fuels the gain in crude petroleum was almost offset by a 12% decrease in coal mining (largely caused by decreased production in Nova Scotia). In utilities both electricity and gas contributed to the decline.

With 1968 now three-quarters over, the following percentage changes are shown for the Canadian index and its U.S. counterpart, based on seasonally adjusted data.

	3rd Q. '68 / 2nd Q. '68		9 months '68 / 9 months '67	
	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.
Index of industrial production ...	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 4.2	+ 4.3
Mining	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	+ 6.2	+ 2.5
Manufacturing	+ 0.5	-	+ 3.5	+ 4.2
Non-durables	- 1.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.9	+ 5.2
Durables	+ 2.8	- 0.8	+ 3.1	+ 3.4
Utilities	+ 5.7	+ 1.5	+ 7.5	+ 8.1

TRANSPORTATION

6. Railway Operating Statistics Twenty-four common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of $131,698,092 for the month of July 1968, up 5.3% from the previous year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report, "Railway Operating Statistics". Railway operating expenses at $122,331,607 were down 1.0% resulting in a net operating income of $9,366,485 compared to $1,409,547 a year earlier.

Railway Operating Revenues, Expenses and Net Income
July 1968

	Total 24 Railways	C.N.R.	C.P.R.
	$	$	$
Operating Revenues	131,698,092	68,091,526	46,015,599
Freight	105,311,049	51,198,750	38,079,878
Passenger	8,667,006	6,102,643	2,056,392
Payments relating to the National Transportation Act ..	7,920,748	4,587,620	3,225,697
Operating Expenses	122,331,607	66,238,086	42,606,600
Road and Equipment Maintenance	47,014,426	26,635,915	15,382,470
Transportation	47,684,159	26,688,660	16,822,735
Net Income	9,366,485	1,853,440	3,408,999
Operating Ratio	92.89	97.28	92.59

A total of 21.3 million tons of revenue freight was handled by railways in Canada during July, up 5.0% from the comparable 1967 month. The number of ton-miles generated during the month decreased to 8,037 million from 8,085 million and the average haul dropped to 377 miles from 399 miles. Average mileage of road operated (first main track) was up to 44,038 from 43,967. Passenger movements decreased 15.2% to 2,025 thousand with commuter travel down 10.4% and non-commuter traffic down 21.4% from July 1967. The 1967 figures were no doubt influenced considerably by increased travel associated with Canada's World's Fair in the earlier year. The average passenger journey in July 1968 declined to 167 miles from 170. Employment in the industry at 124,468 persons was down from 140,120 in July 1967.

7. Civil Aviation The six scheduled air carriers that account for approximately 90% of the total operating revenues of all Canadian carriers reported an increase of 14.5% in operating revenues and 13.1% in operating expenses in April 1968 compared with April 1967. For the month, their net deficit after taxes was $2,852,711 in 1968 and $2,745,021 in 1967.

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - April

		April		January-April	
		1968	1967	1968	1967
Revenue Traffic					
Departures	No.	25,051	23,301	95,012	90,896
Hours flown	"	35,704	31,644	136,707	124,932
Miles flown	'000	10,800	8,960	41,165	35,023
Passengers carried	"	649	582	2,490	2,273
Goods carried	tons	13,683	11,558	47,078	39,521
Passenger-miles (Unit Toll)					
Domestic	millions	287	247	1,069	952
International	"	272	229	1,068	882
Passenger-miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	"	4	2	8	8
International	"	4	4	16	14
Goods ton-miles (Unit Toll)					
Domestic	'000	8,071	6,271	30,025	25,498
International	"	7,067	5,610	28,003	20,471
Goods ton-miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	"	1,131	791	2,580	1,629
International	"	-	-	469	-
Revenues and Expenses					
Operating revenues	$'000	38,654	33,757	146,873	128,887
Operating expenses	"	40,156	35,501	157,245	138,269
Operating income (loss)	"	(1,502)	(1,744)	(9,030)	(9,382)
Net income (deficit)	"	(2,853)	(2,745)	(15,407)	(13,086)

The number of passengers flown into and out of Canada in April was up 13.7% over the same month last year. Weight of cargo carried increased 11.1% while mail carried increased 22.2% when compared with April 1967. Canadian carriers transported 188,490 passengers, 2,983.3 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 306.4 tons of mail, while reporting foreign carriers transported 187,875 passengers, 2,724.2 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 318.8 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	Passengers ('000) April		Cargo and excess baggage (tons) April		Mail (tons) April	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
Leaving Canada for:						
The United States	134.7	107.8	622.7	488.8	119.2	107.0
Europe	28.5	23.9	837.0	695.6	94.0	79.4
All other countries	14.9	11.0	183.7	132.4	59.6	26.5
Total	178.1	142.7	1,643.4	1,316.8	272.8	212.9
Entering Canada from:						
The United States	148.7	133.9	2,000.1	1,783.5	178.7	150.1
Europe	31.1	36.5	1,865.8	1,897.9	128.3	111.2
All other countries	18.5	18.0	198.1	142.3	45.4	37.2
Total	198.3	188.4	4,064.0	3,823.7	352.4	298.5

LABOUR

8. Composite Index of Employment Preliminary estimates for September indicate that the composite index of employment decreased slightly from 126.5 in August to 126.1 in September. Most industries showed decreases. Total manufacturing remained unchanged while trade showed an increase. Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level increased with most industry divisions contributing to the rise. Further industry and area detail than that given in the table below is not yet available.

	Employment index numbers (1961=100)			Average Weekly wages and salaries		
	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968	Sept. 1967	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968	Sept. 1967
					dollars	
Forestry	104.0	113.9	120.0	125.82	120.82	118.69
Mining	109.8	112.5	110.0	142.52	139.27	130.39
Manufacturing	125.2	125.2	125.5	117.53	114.54	108.45
Durables	135.3	133.7	135.4	128.15	123.92	116.74
Non-durables	117.1	118.3	117.4	107.63	105.99	100.75
Construction	130.8	134.1	133.7	144.60	141.51	135.98
Transportation, communication and other utilities	..	114.0	113.7	..	123.26	115.28
Trade	130.6	127.7	126.9	87.99	87.90	82.17
Finance, insurance and real estate	131.9	132.6	127.1	107.41	107.63	99.53
Service	163.4	164.9	160.4	79.70	79.38	75.89
Industrial Composite	126.1	126.5	125.9	112.88	110.90	104.77

9. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing increased from $102.26 in July to $104.70 in August, according to data soon to be released in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". This was the result of a 3-cent increase in average hourly earnings and a 0.4 hour rise in average weekly hours. The increase in average hourly earnings occurred in the durable goods industries where a 6-cent rise was recorded. Compared to August 1967, average weekly hours in manufacturing were 0.1 hours lower and average hourly earnings were 19 cents higher.

In mining, average weekly wages rose by $2.22 to $128.66 in August as a result of a 0.8 hour increase in average weekly hours; average hourly earnings showed no change from July. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours were 0.1 hours lower and average hourly earnings were 23 cents higher.

In construction, average weekly wages increased $1.27 to $139.96 in August as average hourly earnings rose 3 cents; average weekly hours were unchanged from July. Compared with August of last year, average weekly hours were 1.2 hours lower and average hourly earnings were 22 cents higher.

	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly wages		
	Aug. 1968	July 1968	Aug. 1967	Aug. 1968	July 1968	Aug. 1967	Aug. 1968	July 1968	Aug. 1967
	number			dollars			dollars		
Manufacturing	40.4	40.0	40.5	2.59	2.56	2.40	104.70	102.26	97.43
Durables	40.9	40.2	40.9	2.82	2.76	2.60	115.21	111.02	106.36
Non-Durables	40.0	39.7	40.1	2.37	2.37	2.21	94.58	94.14	88.78
Mining	41.8	41.0	41.7	3.08	3.08	2.85	128.66	126.44	118.71
Construction	42.3	42.3	43.5	3.31	3.28	3.09	139.96	138.69	134.07
Building	40.0	39.7	40.7	3.42	3.40	3.15	136.90	134.88	128.17
Engineering	46.6	47.2	48.1	3.13	3.09	2.99	145.84	145.84	144.08

The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings in electrical industrial equipment in August was 133.8.

Preliminary estimates for September indicate a substantial increase in average weekly hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages in the durables component of manufacturing. The non-durables component showed a slight increase. Increases were also recorded in mining and both components of construction. Further industry and area detail than that given in the table below is not yet available.

	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly wages		
	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968	Sept. 1967	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968	Sept. 1967	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968	Sept. 1967
	number			dollars			dollars		
Manufacturing	41.0	40.4	40.8	2.62	2.59	2.43	107.44	104.70	99.20
Durables	41.8	40.9	41.4	2.86	2.82	2.62	120.00	115.21	108.52
Non-Durables	40.2	40.0	40.3	2.37	2.37	2.23	95.03	94.58	90.07
Mining	42.2	41.8	41.7	3.12	3.08	2.88	131.82	128.66	120.23
Construction	43.4	42.3	43.2	3.34	3.31	3.12	144.90	139.96	134.81
Building	40.3	40.0	40.7	3.46	3.42	3.20	139.39	136.90	130.09
Engineering	47.8	46.6	47.5	3.14	3.13	3.01	150.20	145.84	143.00

10. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways claimed 632 lives in August, a rise of 10.7% from last year's August total of 571. The regional death toll was as follows: Newfoundland, 7 (14 in August 1967); Prince Edward Island, 6 (2); Nova Scotia, 41 (24); New Brunswick, 35 (32); Quebec, 204 (179); Ontario, 175 (161); Manitoba, 19 (20); Saskatchewan, 42 (38); Alberta, 39 (44); British Columbia, 63 (55); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (2).

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 May 6, 1968.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident Report

Province	Number of Accidents				Total August 1967r	Number of Victims		Total Property Damage (1)
	Fatal	Non-fatal injury	Property Damage Only (1)	Total		Persons Killed	Persons Injured	
	August 1968					August 1968		
								$ ('000)
Nfld.	6	151	457	614	1,005	7	246	362
P.E.I.	5	63	112	180	180	6	112	84
N.S.	32	264	931	1,227	1,220	41	405	721
N.B.	26	295	662	983	911	35	478	752
Que.	168	3,002	8,911	12,081	11,768	204	4,681	7,357(2)
Ont.	149	4,513	8,228	12,890	11,955	175	7,156	7,845
Man.	14	563	1,127	1,704	1,634	19	857	810
Sask.	35	531	1,826	2,392	1,924	42	938	1,522
Alta.	32	646	2,920	3,598	2,956	39	1,085	2,091
B.C.	50	1,306	3,759	5,115	3,781	63	2,153	3,261
Yukon & N.W.T. ..	1	47	113	161	63	1	66	121
August 1968	518	11,381	29,046	40,945		632	18,177	24,926(2)
August 1967r	459	10,912	26,026		37,397	571	17,052	21,882(2)

(1) reportable minimum property damage $100
(2) estimated figures
r revised

HEALTH

11. Hospital Personnel The report, "Hospital Statistics Volume III, Hospital Personel, 1966", contains information on the number of persons employed, paid hours of work, and available training facilities in Canadian public, private and federal general and allied special hospitals.

There were 272,900 persons employed in Canadian general and allied special hospitals in 1966, an increase of 4.6% over 1965. This total represented 3.68% of the civilian labour force, compared with 3.62% in 1965.

Public general and allied special hospitals employed 255,523 persons, up 7.2% over 1965, representing an average of 211.0 per 100 rated beds in 1966, compared with 204.4 in 1965. There were 259.2 personnel for every 100 adult and child patients, a rise of 11.0 from 1965.

Total paid hours per patient-day (adults and children) worked by all staff in public general and allied special hospitals amounted to 13.4 in 1966 compared with 13.0 in 1965.

The lowest turnover (separation) rate amoung nursing staff in public general hospitals in 1966 was experienced by full-time nursing supervisors, amounting to 15.8%, while full-time graduate duty nurses recorded the highest turnover (59.7).

In 1966, 161 public general hospitals reported training programs for registered nurses, involving a total enrolment of 23,194, with graduates numbering 6,945.

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

12. Department Store Sales During the week ended October 26, department store sales rose in Canada by 2.8% over the corresponding week last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, -2.9%; Quebec, -0.6%; Ontario, +8.5%; Manitoba, -13.6%; Saskatchewan, -10.8%; Alberta, +4.8%; and British Columbia, +9.1%.

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

Canada

September 1968

Kind of business	Chain store sales	Independent store sales	All stores	
			Sales	September 1968 / September 1967
		$'000		%
Grocery and combination stores	216,879	235,825	452,706	- 3.9
All other food stores	5,991	65,392	71,383	- 2.5
Department stores	206,198	-	206,198	+ 1.3
General merchandise stores	44,294	17,389	61,683	+ 3.7
General stores	6,728	65,178	71,906	- 4.6
Variety stores	27,663	7,331	34,994	-22.3
Motor vehicle dealers	4,433	287,121	291,555	+ 2.4
Service stations and garages	3,840	185,510	189,350	+ 3.4
Men's clothing stores	4,836	20,555	25,388	- 8.1
Women's clothing stores	11,836	23,810	35,646	- 8.6
Family clothing stores	6,745	18,962	25,707	-11.3
Shoe stores	10,789	15,166	25,955	- 5.8
Hardware stores	6,216	31,013	37,229	- 3.5
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores	13,548	53,807	67,355	- 2.9
Fuel dealers	3,284	15,784	19,067	+ 2.0
Drug stores	8,957	50,331	59,288	+ 0.3
Jewellery stores	4,701	12,083	16,786	- 1.0
All other stores	104,736	191,275	296,011	- 0.9
Total, all stores	691,674	1,296,532	1,988,207	- 1.6

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

Newfoundland	10,743	27,265	38,009	- 4.0
Prince Edward Island	2,233	6,452	8,685	- 1.0
Nova Scotia	20,145	48,605	68,749	+ 5.4
New Brunswick	17,220	34,879	52,100	+ 1.1
Quebec	125,609	365,599	491,210	- 6.4
Ontario	307,459	456,754	764,211	+ 1.2
Manitoba	33,185	54,028	87,214	- 5.1
Saskatchewan	22,482	59,709	82,193	-11.5
Alberta	57,455	105,456	162,911	+ 0.4
British Columbia(1)	95,143	137,785	232,927	+ 2.0

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

MANUFACTURING

14. Motor Vehicle Shipments September shipments of motor vehicles came to 103,203 units, compared to 75,517 in September of 1967 and 55,753 in the 1966 month. The totals for the year to date for these three years are: 803,044 in 1968; 682,054 in 1967 and 651,333 in 1966.

15. Asphalt Roofing September production of asphalt shingles of 210 pounds and over increased to 398,572 roof squares from 328,377 in September 1967. Shipments also increased to 427,143 roof squares from 392,351. For the nine months ended September, production totalled 2,829,520 squares (2,439,015 in the 1967 period), while shipments amounted to 2,859,399 squares (2,669,429).

For shingles of less than 210 pounds, September production came to 19,551 squares compared to 19,231 in the 1967 month but shipments fell to 23,546 squares from 25,155. During the nine-month period, production dropped to 141,279 squares from 190,039 and shipments also fell to 161,011 from 222,306 roof squares.

16. Major Appliances - September 1968

	Total Canada sales	Exports	Stocks at end of month
		Number of units	
Refrigerators (domestic)	40,952	1,299	66,308
Home and farm freezers	18,830	344	12,364
Washing machines:			
Automatic	23,416	46	30,976
Conventional	21,311	1,547	18,630
Clothes dryers:			
Electric	22,914	4	37,457
Gas	2,211	-	3,944

17. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production during the week ended November 9, 1968 totalled 225,895 tons, a decrease of 0.35% from the preceding week's total of 226,680 tons. The comparable week's total of 1967 was 186,871 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 235 in the current week, 236 a week earlier and 194 one year ago.

18. Production and Shipments of Plastic Bottles Plastic bottles produced during the third quarter of 1968 numbered 64,541,000, of which 47,508,000 were shipped to outside customers. These shipments were valued free on board at the plant at $3,300,000. Detailed information is available through special statement 6507-756 on request.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

19. Production of Eggs In September, egg production rose by 2.3% to 34,686,000 dozen from 33,912,000 dozen in the 1967 month. The average number of layers increased by 1.2% to 26,346,000 from 26,024,000 and the number of eggs per 100 layers stood at 1,580, 1.0% above last September's figure of 1,564. The farm price of eggs sold for market was 28.2% higher at 42.7¢ per dozen than in September of last year (33.3¢ per dozen).

20. Wheat World wheat production is forecast to amount to a record of some 10.8 billion bushels, 6% above the 1967 harvest and 3% over the next-to-record 10.5 billion in 1966. This forecast is based on the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Total August exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina dropped 7% to 109.6 million bushels from the 118.3 million in August 1967. However, this August's exports exceeded the ten-year (1957-66) August average of 106.6 million bushels by 3%. United States and Australian exports were lower, while those of Canada and Argentina rose.

Wheat supplies of the above four countries at September 1, 1968, for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years, rose by 12% to 2,609.9 million bushels from 2,327.9 million a year ago. Smaller supplies in Australia were more than offset by larger stocks in the remaining three countries.

In Canada, total estimated supplies of wheat for the 1968-69 (August-July) crop year are placed at a record 1,295.5 million bushels, 11% higher than the 1,169.7 million in 1967-68 and 4% over the 1966-67 high of 1,247.5 million. Estimated supplies available for export and carryover during 1968-69 amount to 1,130.5 million bushels, 13% over the 1,003.2 million in 1967-68 and, on September 1, 1968, to 1,097.1 million bushels, 12% over the September 1, 1967 figure of 975.9 million.

Total initial deliveries by farmers to elevators both East and West, up to September 18 of the current crop year have amounted to 24.1 million bushels (61.7 million in the previous year). Disappearance into domestic and export channels up to September 18 came to 54.9 million bushels. As a result, the total visible supply decreased from 429.3 million bushels at August 1 to 399.6 million at September 18.

Exports of wheat in bulk, seed wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during August came to 33.4 million bushels, 24% below the 43.8 million in July but 23% higher than in August 1967 (27.2 million). The ten-year (1957-66) average for August is 36.0 million.

Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles, except in cases where items are published as advance information. The information will be included in regular DBS publication, which will be released at a later date.

1. Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Exports, October 1968
2. Price Movements, October 1968 (62-001), 10¢/$1.00
3. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers, August 1968 (62-004), 75¢ a year
4. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, October 1968
5. Index of Industrial Production, September 1968
6. Railway Operating Statistics, July 1968
7. Civil Aviation, April 1968
8. Composite Index of Employment, September 1968
9. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, August and September 1968
10. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, August 1968
11. Hospital Statistics, 1966, Volume III-Hospital Personnel (83-212), $1.00
12. Department Store Sales, Week ended October 26, 1968 (63-003), $2.00 a year
13. Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Kind of Business, September 1968
14. Motor Vehicle Shipments, September 1968 (42-002), 10¢/$1.00
15. Asphalt Roofing, September 1968 (45-001), 10¢/$1.00
16. Major Appliances, September 1968
17. Steel Ingot Production, Week ended November 9, 1968
18. Plastic Bottles, Third Quarter 1968
19. Production of Eggs, September 1968 (23-003), 10¢/$1.00
20. The Wheat Review, September 1968 (22-005), 30¢/$3.00

-- Rigid Insulating Board, September 1968 (36-002), 10¢/$1.00

-- Service Bulletins: Pack of Processed Cherries, 1968; Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables Held by Canners, By Geographical Area, September 30, 1968; Energy Statistics (57-002), Vol. 3, No. 48, $5.00 a year; Energy Statistics (57-002), Vol. 3, No. 49, $5.00 a year; Advance Release of Fish Landings, Quebec, September 30, 1968

-- Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry, 1966 (34-221), 50¢

-- Boiler and Plate Works, 1966 (41-223), 50¢

-- Fur Goods Industry, 1966 (34-213), 50¢

-- Railway Freight Traffic, Year Ended December 31, 1967 (52-205), $1.00

-- Footwear Statistics, August 1968 (33-002), 20¢/$2.00

-- Primary Iron and Steel, August 1968 (41-001), 30¢/$3.00

-- Telegraph and Cable Statistics, 1967 (56-201), 50¢

-- Trade of Canada - Exports by Commodities, September 1968 (65-004), 75¢/$7.50

-- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, August 1968 (24-002), 30¢/$3.00

-- Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, July 1968 (72-008), 10¢/$1.00

-- Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, September 1968 (25-001), 10¢/$1.00

-- Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, August 1968 (67-002), 20¢/$2.00

-- Business Financial Statistics Balance Sheets, Selected Financial Institutions, Second Quarter 1968 (61-006), 50¢

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