

# DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

Friday, October 18, 1968

**Exports:** Exports to the United Kingdom during September were valued at \$126.7 million, an increase of 46.2% from the \$86.8 million in September 1967. Exports to the United States rose by 26.0% to \$718.7 million from \$570.3 million in the 1967 month. (page 2)

**Prices:** The consumer price index (1949=100) rose by 0.3% to 156.4 in September from 156.0 in August. The September index was 3.8% above its corresponding level of 150.7 in September 1967. (page 2)

**Index of Industrial Production:** The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1961=100) was virtually unchanged in August as it fell marginally to 159.3, a drop of 0.1% from the revised July level of 159.5. (page 5)

**Transportation:** During the final nine days of September revenue freight carloadings in Canada declined 4.8% to 94,138 from the previous year. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections fell 1.4% to 30,380 cars and piggyback loadings declined 8.6% to 4,760. (page 6)

**Labour:** Preliminary estimates indicate that the composite index of employment increased to 125.4 in August from 123.6 in July. Most industry divisions showed increases. (page 6)

**Travel:** A total of 98,866 Canadians returned direct to Canada from overseas in August, an increase of 54.3%. Re-entries at Sydney and Calgary airports more than doubled and at Winnipeg airport, the figure was eight times more than in the 1967 month. (page 8)

**Education:** In the fall of 1967 the full-time teaching staff in three types of nursing education program numbered 3,004. (page 8)

**Merchandising:** Sales of new motor vehicles rose by 4.7% during the January-August period to 598,188 units from 571,502 units in the 1967 period. Sales of vehicles manufactured overseas rose by 35.4%, compared to a rise of 1.6% for vehicles manufactured in North America. (page 9)

**Manufacturing:** According to preliminary figures, September production of motor vehicles rose to 103,450 units from 75,209 in September 1967, with automobiles increasing to 79,907 from 58,741 and commercial vehicles climbing to 23,543 units from 16,468. (page 11)

**Energy:** Net generation of electric energy increased 6.0% to 13,748,272 thousand kwh. in August from 12,967,953 thousand kwh. in August 1967. (page 12)

**Alcoholic Beverages:** The value of sales of alcoholic beverages was \$1,352,000,000 in the year ended March 31, 1967, an increase of \$87,000,000 from sales in the previous year. These sales figures do not represent final sales to consumers as markups by licencees are not included. (page 13)

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

Month of September	Value in Millions		Percentage Change
	1967	1968	1967 - 1968
United Kingdom .....	86.8	126.9	+ 46.2
Other Commonwealth and preferential .....	34.4	53.4	+ 55.2
United States .....	570.3	718.7	+ 26.0
Others .....	<u>157.0</u>	<u>229.1</u>	+ 45.9
Total Commonwealth and preferential .....	121.2	180.3	+ 48.8
Total Others .....	<u>727.4</u>	<u>947.8</u>	+ 30.3
Grand Total .....	<u>848.5</u>	<u>1,128.1</u>	+ 33.0
<u>January-September</u>			
United Kingdom .....	867.3	923.8	+ 6.5
Other Commonwealth and preferential .....	502.9	460.0	- 8.5
United States .....	5,274.8	6,628.7	+ 25.7
Others .....	<u>1,699.0</u>	<u>1,869.8</u>	+ 10.1
Total Commonwealth and preferential .....	1,370.3	1,383.8	+ 1.0
Total Others .....	<u>6,973.8</u>	<u>8,498.4</u>	+ 21.9
Grand Total .....	<u>8,344.1</u>	<u>9,882.2</u>	+ 18.4

NOTE Figures may not add due to rounding.

PRICES

2. Price Movements The consumer price index (1949=100) rose by 0.3% to 156.4 in September from 156.0 in August. The September 1968 index was 3.8% above its corresponding level of 150.7 in September 1967. Although the food index declined by 0.4% in the latest month, the housing index rose by 0.8% to more than offset this decline. In addition, fractional increases were recorded in the components for clothing, transportation, and for health and personal care. The recreation and reading index advanced by 0.9%, while the tobacco and alcohol component remained unchanged from the previous month.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

Component Weights(1)	Index	1968		1967 Sept.	Per Cent Change	
		Sept.	Aug.		Sept. 1968	From Sept. 1967
All-Items .....	100	156.4	156.0	150.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.8
Food .....	27	153.0	153.6	148.5	- 0.4	+ 3.0
Housing(2) .....	32	159.6	158.4	152.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.6
Clothing .....	11	136.4	135.7	134.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Transportation .....	12	162.2	161.8	158.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Health and Personal Care .....	7	199.6	199.1	191.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.3
Recreation and Reading .....	5	176.8	175.2	168.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.8
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 declined by 0.4% to 153.0 in September from 153.6 in August, with seasonally lower prices for fresh produce items chiefly responsible for the decrease. Notably lower quotations were recorded for potatoes, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, and apples. Among staple items, the price of fresh milk increased by almost 3% due to substantial rises in all major Ontario cities. Bread, butter and margarine, on the other hand, remained virtually unchanged in price. Egg prices rose markedly to reach a level 25% higher than in July; however, September prices were approximately the same as the average of all the September levels in the previous ten years. Meat prices increased by 2.9%, with pork, in particular, rising by 8% to reach its highest level since November 1966. Beef and turkey prices also increased, while quotations for chicken were marginally lower. The September 1968 food index was 3.0% higher than its level of September 1967.

The housing index advanced by 0.8% to 159.6 in September from 158.4 in August. Among home-ownership costs, mortgage interest rates were higher than at the beginning of the year, and prices of new houses and repairs also increased. Rents also rose generally, with the largest increases occurring in Calgary, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. Prices for furniture, carpets and some household textiles were higher, reflecting the removal of mid-summer sales on many of these items. The September 1968 housing index was 4.6% above its level of September 1967.

The clothing index increased by 0.5% to 136.4 in September from 135.7 in August. Higher prices for most women's outerwear, footwear and clothing services, outweighed lower prices for men's wear, especially men's suits. The clothing index stood at the identical level as at June 1968, and was 1.3% higher than a year earlier.

The transportation component edged up by 0.2% to 162.2 in September from 161.8 a month earlier. The price of new tires rose by about 5%, while automobile repair and maintenance costs increased by a lesser amount. Among local transportation costs, higher bus fares were recorded for Kingston, Kitchener and Hull. These increases were partially offset by seasonally lower rail fares. The transportation index was 2.4% above its level of twelve months ago.

The health and personal care index increased by 0.3% to 199.6 in September from 199.1 in August. Most of the increase was attributable to a substantial rise in the price of men's haircuts in Vancouver. Quotations for toiletries were also marginally higher in a number of cities. The health and personal care index was 4.3% above its level of twelve months previous.

The recreation and reading index advanced by 0.9% to 176.8 in September from 175.2 in the preceding month. Subscription prices for some magazines were increased, while television repairs in many cities were more expensive. The recreation and reading index was 4.8% higher than a year earlier.

The tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged. At its September 1968 level of 141.1, this index was 9.7% higher than at September 1967.

Wholesale Price Indexes (Weekly)<sup>1</sup> The price index (1935-39=100) of thirty industrial materials, calculated as an unweighted geometric average, advanced 0.4% to 256.9 from 255.8 in the three-week period August 30th to September 20th. Prices increased for six commodities, decreased for two and were unchanged for twenty-two. Principal changes included increases for tin, raw wool, raw rubber, beef hides and raw sugar, while prices for hogs at Toronto decreased.

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 0.8% to 264.1 from 266.2. The field products index moved down 2.0% to 182.4 from 186.2 reflecting lower prices for potatoes on both Eastern and Western markets and for flax in the West. Prices were higher for corn and barley in the East and for rye in the West. The animal products index declined 0.1% to 345.0 from 346.2 on price decreases for hogs on both Eastern and Western markets, for lambs in the East, and steers in the West. Higher prices were shown for eggs and fluid milk on both markets, and for lambs, raw wool and calves in the West.

Security Price Indexes During the four-week period August 29th to September 26th, the investors index (1956=100) rose 5.0% to reach an all-time high. Indexes for the major groups, industrials and finance, also reached record levels. Within industrials, all sub-groups rose except printing and publishing, five of them by more than 10%. Utilities rose 6.5%, with all sub-groups rising by similar amounts, and banks again rose sharply, leading the finance group to an 8.4% rise. In the six-month period, from the end of March, the investors index has risen 22.6%. The biggest gains have been construction, 74.5%, and textiles and clothing 52.4%, but four other sub-groups have risen by more than 40% during that time, metal fabricating (45.8), non-metallic minerals (49.4), banks (44.5) and investment and loan (45.4).

The mining index rose 4.0%, as it did during the previous month. Base metals again rose by over 5% and have risen 15.1% in the last six months. By contrast, the gold index has only risen 0.6%.

Both supplementary indexes rose, with primary oils and gas reaching an all-time high after rising 38.1% during the last six months.

3.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

(1935-1939=100)

	Sept.* 1968	Aug.* 1968	Sept. 1967	Aug. 1967	% Change	
					Sept/68 Aug /68	Sept/68 Sept/67
<u>General Wholesale Index</u> .....	271.0	269.7	265.1	264.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Vegetable Products .....	229.0	229.4	228.0	231.2	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Animal Products .....	304.2	299.9	295.3	294.2	+ 1.4	+ 3.0
Textile Products .....	257.0	256.5	253.2	252.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Wood Products .....	370.0	365.3	349.4	348.1	+ 1.3	+ 5.9
Iron Products .....	276.9	277.2	275.8	275.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Non-ferrous Metals .....	245.6	245.3	244.6	240.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Non-metallic Minerals .....	206.4	206.4	199.9	200.1	-	+ 3.3
Chemical Products .....	214.6	215.9	215.5	214.6	- 0.6	- 0.4
Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold) .....	310.2	310.2	308.7	305.1	-	+ 0.5
Raw and Partly Mfg. Goods .....	249.2	248.3	246.3	246.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Fully and Chiefly Mfg. Goods ....	283.1	281.7	275.6	275.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.7

\* These indexes are preliminary.

4. Index of Industrial Production The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1961=100) was virtually unchanged in August as it fell marginally to 159.3, a drop of 0.1% from the revised July level of 159.5. This marginal decline was due to decreases of 2.1% in mining and 0.6% in electric power, water and gas utilities; these were almost offset by a small upwards movement in manufacturing.

The decrease was in mining largely due to a 3% decline in metals, the principal cause of which was decreased production of zinc. A fall in electric power caused the drop in utilities.

In manufacturing the increase (+0.3%) was due to a 1.4% gain in durables, as non-durables fell by 0.9%. The major factors in durables' gain were the 5% rise in the transportation equipment industries, which accounted for nearly 3/5 of the durables' increase, and the 6% gain in the wood industries, which accounted for the bulk of the remainder. Non-metallic minerals, furniture and fixtures, and metal fabricating also rose. The principal factors in the transportation equipment gain were production increases of 14% in motor vehicle parts and accessories, 5% in aircraft and parts, and 4% in motor vehicles. In the case of the first two the gains to a large extent represented recovery from labour disputes. In the wood industries the principal causes of the gain were increases of 9% and 3% in sawmills and planing mills and in veneer and plywood mills, respectively.

Partially offsetting the above noted durables' gains were declines of 3% in primary metals and 2% in machinery. A principal cause of the drop in primary metals was the 23% fall in steel pipe and tube mills, (largely due to the completion of pipeline contracts). Accompanying the above noted decline in metal mining was a 6% decline in smelting and refining (largely due to decreased production of lead and zinc) which also contributed to the primary metals' drop.

Non-durables manufacturing (-0.9%) presented a mixed picture in August. Declines ranging from 1 to 8% in miscellaneous manufactures, printing and publishing, chemicals, paper products, and tobacco were only partially offset by increases ranging from fractional to 4% in the remaining seven principal components. The largest single factor in the non-durables' decrease was the 8% dip in pulp and paper, in part attributable to labour disputes.

With 1968 two-thirds over, the following movements are now shown:

	Seasonally adjusted Percentage changes
	1st. 8 months '67 -
	1st. 8 months '68
Index of Industrial Production .....	+ 4.1
Mines .....	+ 6.4
Manufacturing .....	+ 3.3
Non-Durables .....	+ 4.2
Durables .....	+ 2.5
Electric Power, Gas, and Water Utilities ...	+ 7.2

5. Carloadings During the final nine days of September revenue freight carloadings in Canada declined 4.8% to 94,138 from the previous year.

Commodities reflecting significant declines included: coal, 2,873 (versus 3,588 in 1967); iron ore, 14,568 (15,213); fuel oil, 1,953 (2,608); fertilizers, 2,555 (3,483); miscellaneous carload commodities, 10,235 (11,626). Among commodities requiring more cars were: wheat, 4,828 (3,102); "other" grain, 3,185 (2,557) and crude gypsum, 1,317 (679). Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections fell 1.4% to 30,380 cars and piggyback loadings declined 8.6% to 4,760.

During September a total of 310,602 cars of revenue freight was loaded by rail in Canada, down 3.9% from 1967. Commodities reflecting reduced activity included: "other" grain, 6,164 cars (as against 9,371 in 1967); pulpwood, 12,584 (14,286); newsprint paper, 7,842 (10,007); fertilizers, 8,330 (9,769); miscellaneous carload commodities, 34,243 (36,367). The principal commodities moved in more cars were: wheat, 14,542 (12,679); crude gypsum, 4,845 (2,895) and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 7,739 (6,180). Receipts from connections during September were down 0.2% to 97,358 and cars loaded in piggyback service dropped 5.2% to 15,511.

During the first nine months of the year, 2,788,552 railway cars were loaded, down 2.8% from the previous year. Receipts from connections dropped 1.3% to 920,079 cars and piggyback loadings decreased 0.5% to 132,424 cars.

LABOUR

6. Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries Preliminary estimates indicate that the composite index of employment increased to 125.4 in August from 123.6 in July.

Most industry divisions showed increases. The manufacturing index rose substantially reflecting a return to work following July layoffs associated with the model change-over in motor vehicles. The termination of an industrial dispute involving post office employees contributed to the rise in the composite index. At the composite level, average weekly wages and salaries showed an increase of \$1.34. Service and trade showed slight declines while all other industry divisions showed increases. Further industry and area detail other than that shown in the table below is not yet available.

	Employment Index Numbers (1961 = 100)			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries		
	August 1968	July 1968	August 1967	August 1968	July 1968	August 1967
					dollars	
Forestry .....	116.5	113.1	124.5	119.12	117.48	108.06
Mining .....	112.5	114.0	113.5	139.50	136.45	128.62
Manufacturing .....	124.2	121.6	126.7	115.28	113.21	106.73
Durables .....	133.5	128.1	136.0	123.75	121.74	114.79
Non-durables .....	116.7	116.3	119.3	107.46	105.63	99.33
Construction .....	132.3	131.7	135.4	142.87	140.23	135.13
Transportation, communication and other utilities .....	..	107.8	115.9	..	122.24	113.52
Trade .....	127.2	127.0	124.4	87.87	88.23	82.23
Finance, insurance and real estate .....	132.2	132.9	128.1	107.30	106.65	99.83
Service .....	162.5	162.7	163.9	79.20	79.49	79.41
Industrial composite .....	125.4	123.6	127.0	111.17	109.83	103.66

7. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings July 1968 Average weekly wages in manufacturing decreased from \$103.98 in June to \$102.26 in July, according to data soon to be published in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". This was the result of a 0.4 hour decline in average weekly hours and a 1 cent drop in average hourly earnings. Compared to June 1967, average weekly hours were 0.2 hours lower and average hourly earnings were 16 cents higher.

In mining, average weekly wages dropped \$1.89 to \$125.98 in July as a result of a 1.0 hour decline in average weekly hours which more than offset a 2 cent increase in average hourly earnings. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours were 0.1 hours higher, and average hourly earnings were 20 cents higher.

In construction, average weekly wages rose \$3.57 to \$138.59 in July with a 0.9 hour increase in average weekly hours and a 1 cent increase in average hourly earnings. Compared with July of last year, average weekly hours were 0.9 hours lower, and average hourly earnings were 21 cents higher.

	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	July 1968	June 1968	July 1967	July 1968	June 1968	July 1967	July 1968	June 1968	July 1967
	number			dollars			dollars		
Manufacturing ...	40.0	40.4	40.2	2.56	2.57	2.40	102.26	103.98	96.45
Durables .....	40.2	41.0	40.6	2.76	2.77	2.58	111.02	113.65	104.74
Non-Durables ...	39.7	39.9	39.9	2.37	2.37	2.22	94.12	94.51	88.44
Mining .....	41.0	42.0	40.9	3.07	3.05	2.87	125.98	127.87	117.45
Construction ....	42.1	41.2	43.0	3.29	3.28	3.08	138.59	135.02	132.33
Building .....	39.7	38.6	40.3	3.41	3.40	3.14	135.26	131.41	126.59
Engineering ....	46.8	45.9	47.8	3.10	3.09	2.98	144.94	141.80	142.17

The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings in electrical industrial equipment in July was 133.3.

August 1968 Preliminary estimates for August indicate a rise in average weekly wages in manufacturing with increases in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. In mining, average weekly hours increased, with no change in average hourly earnings. In construction, there was little change in average weekly hours; average hourly earnings were higher than in July. Further industry and area detail than that appearing in the table below is not as yet available.

	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	August 1968	July 1968	August 1967	August 1968	July 1968	August 1967	August 1968	July 1968	August 1967
	number			dollars			dollars		
Manufacturing ...	40.5	40.0	40.5	2.59	2.56	2.40	104.76	102.26	97.43
Durables .....	40.9	40.2	40.9	2.81	2.76	2.60	114.97	111.02	106.36
Non-Durables ...	40.1	39.7	40.1	2.37	2.37	2.21	94.93	94.12	88.78
Mining .....	42.0	41.0	41.7	3.07	3.07	2.85	129.04	125.98	118.71
Construction ....	42.0	42.1	43.5	3.33	3.29	3.09	139.77	138.59	134.07
Building .....	40.0	39.7	40.7	3.43	3.41	3.15	137.46	135.26	128.17
Engineering ....	45.8	46.8	48.1	3.15	3.10	2.99	144.34	144.94	144.08

8. Non-Resident Vehicles Entering Canada Entries of vehicles registered in countries other than Canada numbered 2,006,207 in August, an increase of 32,539 or 1.6% over August 1967. The largest increase was in Nova Scotia (33.8%). The net increase was evidently in same day traffic, as vehicles remaining one or more nights declined by 26,823 or 3.1%. Cumulative data on long-term traffic from April-August show a decline of 391,099 entries or 13.9%. This decline was more pronounced in Quebec where entries in 1967 were influenced by attendance at Expo. On the other hand, entries of long-term traffic into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia advanced sharply in 1968 (14.7% and 23.7% respectively).

9. Travel Between Canada and Other Countries In August, 2,059,600 non-resident vehicles entered Canada from the United States, an increase of between 1 and 2% over August 1967. The net increase was in the same day traffic. Entries of vehicles (other than commercial trucks) in the Atlantic Provinces showed substantial increases while the number entering Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan declined. During the eight month period, vehicles entering numbered 9.1 million, compared to the record of 9.2 million in 1967.

Non-immigrants entering Canada from the United States by plane, bus, rail and boat numbered 517,300 in August, a decline of 21.1%. Quebec entries fell by 147,800, the Atlantic Provinces rose by 15.1% and Ontario by 1%. The Western Provinces, with the exception of Manitoba, recorded increases. During the January-August period, 1,954,900 non-immigrants entered the country, a decrease of 25.0% from last year's period.

Canadian vehicles returning from the United States in August totalled 1,568,300, 19.8% more than in August 1967. During the eight-month period, 8.6 million Canadian vehicles returned to Canada, an increase of 7.9%.

Canadians returning from the United States by plane, bus, rail and boat numbered 217,000 in August, compared to 194,600 in August 1967. Ontario had the largest volume of traffic and recorded an increase of 18.8%. Quebec re-entries increased by 1.1% and those of British Columbia advanced by 4.8%. During the cumulative period, Canadian travellers returning increased by 10.3% to 1,282,700.

A total of 98,866 Canadians returned direct to Canada from overseas in August, an increase of 54.3%. Re-entries at Sydney and Calgary airports more than doubled and at Winnipeg airport, the figure was eight times more than in the 1967 month. From January to August the number of returning residents increased by 22.6% to 383,209.

## E D U C A T I O N

10. Nursing School Faculty Members A survey undertaken jointly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Canadian Nurses' Association on the qualifications and salaries of Nursing School faculty members indicates that in the fall of 1967 the full-time teaching staff in three types of program numbered 3,004. The largest number, 82%, were involved in teaching diploma courses leading to the RN; another 10% were in provincially-approved programs for training nursing assistants, and the remainder were in university programs. Of these 3,004 full-time faculty members, 38% had a university degree at the baccalaureate level and a further 6% had a master's degree. While 2% in the university programs had a doctoral degree, less than 1% of the total number had reached this level of education.



The median age of faculty members in the three programs was 31. The staff in diploma programs was generally much younger with a median age of 29 as compared with 37 and 38 in the nursing assistants and university programs respectively.

A study of the age distribution of all members compared with their academic preparation showed a median age of 29 for those with no academic degree, 30 for those with a bachelor's degree, 45 for the holders of a master's degree and 53 for those with a doctorate.

The median annual salary of the full-time faculty members in all programs in the fall of 1967 was \$6,492; by program, median salaries were \$6,258; \$6,389 and \$8,600 in the nursing assistants, the diploma and the university programs respectively. In the first two categories, salaries ranged from a low of \$3,500 to highs of \$11,500 in the assistants' schools and \$14,500 in the diploma schools. In the universities the range extended from \$5,000 to \$19,000.

These and other more detailed figures will shortly be published by the Canadian Nurses' Association and later will appear in a Survey of Vocational Education and Training for the school year 1967-68 to be published by DBS.

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

11. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new motor vehicles rose by 4.7% during the January-August period to 598,188 units from 571,502 units in the 1967 period. Of these sales, 498,255 units were passenger vehicles, 4.9% over the 475,111 in 1967 and 99,933 were commercial vehicles, 3.7% over the 96,391. The retail value of vehicles sold rose by 7.2% to \$2,095,311,000 from \$1,953,680,000, with passenger vehicles rising in value by 8.4% to \$1,666,691,000 from \$1,537,608,000 and commercial vehicles increasing by 3.0% to \$428,620,000 from \$416,072,000. Sales of vehicles manufactured overseas rose by 35.4%, compared to a rise of 1.6% for vehicles manufactured in North America. The retail value of sales of overseas vehicles increased by 45.0% compared to 4.9% for Canadian and United States manufactured vehicles.
12. Chain Store Sales and Stocks Chain store sales rose by 14.7% in August to \$731,100,000 from \$637,303,000 in the 1967 month. Sales in all but two types of store increased, the largest increase (37.9%) being in men's clothing stores. The two types of store where sales decreased were variety stores (-3.2%) and jewellery stores (-1.4%). The value of stocks at cost increased by 1.3% to \$642,398,000 from \$634,014,000, with the largest increase in men's clothing stores and the largest decrease in any particular type of store being in women's clothing stores (-4.2%).
13. Restaurants Estimated restaurant receipts fell by 5% in July from July 1967, standing at \$98,355,000. Of this total, \$90,325,000 was received by independent business and \$8,030,000 by chain establishments. Changes in total receipts in the provinces were as follows: Newfoundland, -12.6%; Prince Edward Island, +14.7%; Nova Scotia, +2.4%; New Brunswick, +14.5%; Quebec, -11.0%; Ontario, -3.1%; Manitoba, +6.4%; Saskatchewan, -7.3%; Alberta, +16.2% and British Columbia, -13.2%.

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

Canada

August 1968

Kind of business	Chain store sales	Independent store sales	All stores	
			Sales	August 1968 August 1967 %
		\$'000		
Grocery and combination stores .....	248,749	257,137	505,888	+16.1
All other food stores .....	5,871	75,548	81,419	+ 7.6
Department stores .....	189,508	-	189,508	+16.6
General merchandise stores .....	42,454	19,710	62,164	+ 8.0
General stores .....	7,260	76,853	84,113	+12.2
Variety stores .....	33,273	9,261	42,534	+ 0.2
Motor vehicle dealers .....	6,258	307,974	314,232	+13.8
Service stations and garages .....	6,214	202,260	208,476	+ 6.2
Men's clothing stores .....	4,454	22,728	27,183	+ 8.8
Women's clothing stores .....	11,971	25,435	37,406	+11.1
Family clothing stores .....	8,069	20,705	28,774	+15.7
Shoe stores .....	10,411	14,274	24,686	+12.7
Hardware stores .....	6,299	30,941	37,239	+ 8.7
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores .....	10,962	64,373	75,335	+ 7.8
Fuel dealers .....	2,882	12,320	15,203	+ 9.4
Drug stores .....	8,342	52,684	61,025	+ 6.3
Jewellery stores .....	4,367	12,530	16,899	+ 2.4
All other stores .....	123,756	194,819	318,575	+ 6.1
Total, all stores .....	731,100	1,399,552	2,130,659	+11.0

## Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

Newfoundland .....	11,789	30,525	42,314	+11.4
Prince Edward Island .....	2,755	6,857	9,611	+12.2
Nova Scotia .....	22,843	55,150	77,993	+16.7
New Brunswick .....	19,625	33,234	52,859	+12.8
Quebec .....	134,275	398,991	533,268	+ 4.3
Ontario .....	317,619	476,930	794,550	+13.5
Manitoba .....	35,346	61,650	96,997	+13.2
Saskatchewan .....	24,463	72,191	96,655	+ 7.1
Alberta .....	58,669	116,350	175,020	+13.1
British Columbia(1) .....	103,715	147,674	251,391	+16.0

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

15. Lumber and Ties in British Columbia August production of lumber and ties by sawmills in British Columbia increased to 721.4 thousand feet board measure from 659.9 thousand feet board measure in August 1967. Of this total, 339.2 thousand were produced in coast mills (333.0 thousand in 1967) and 382.2 thousand in interior mills (326.9 thousand). During the eight months ended August, production increased to 5,222.2 thousand feet board measure from 5,096.6 thousand in 1967, with 2,758.5 thousand being produced in coast mills (2,611.7 thousand) and 2,463.7 thousand in interior mills (2,484.9 thousand).
16. Sawmills East of the Rockies In August, production in sawmills East of the Rockies decreased to 295,655,000 feet board measure from 303,795,000 in the same month last year. January-August production totalled 2,155,347,000 feet board measure in 1968, compared to 2,115,327,000 in 1967. End-of-August stocks totalled 508,566,000 feet board measure.
17. Veneers and Plywoods Production of veneers during August rose by 4% to 172,291 thousand square feet from 165,016 thousand in August 1967. During the year to date production of veneers decreased to 1,294,223 thousand square feet from 1,296,966 thousand in the 1967 period. Production of plywoods fell by 1% in August to 200,559 thousand square feet from 203,465 thousand in the 1967 month, while shipments dropped by 8% to 201,741 thousand square feet from 219,495 thousand. During the cumulative period, however, production increased to 1,518,433 thousand square feet from 1,517,002 thousand and shipments rose to 1,618,824 thousand square feet from 1,538,217 thousand in the 1967 period.
18. Pulpwood and Wood Residue Roundwood produced in August decreased by 4% to 1,726,866 cunits from 1,795,816 cunits in the 1967 month. Roundwood and wood residue consumed increased by 28% to 1,791,974 cunits from 1,400,622, and the closing inventory for roundwood and wood residue was 6% higher than last August at 11,467,273 cunits (10,816,897). Wood residue receipts rose by 26% to 519,320 cunits from 410,647.
19. Iron August shipments of iron ore amounted to 6,027,154 tons, compared to 4,578,106 tons in August 1967. Of this total, 1,076,531 tons were shipped to Canadian consumers (731,132 in 1967) and 4,950,623 tons were shipped for export (3,846,974). During the eight months ended August, a total of 29,906,213 tons were shipped (25,674,492 in 1967), of which 5,043,163 were shipped to Canadian consumers (4,056,407) and 24,863,050 were shipped for export (21,618,085).
20. Steel Ingots and Pig Iron September production of steel ingots came to 850,979 tons, compared to 747,195 tons in September 1967 and 821,332 tons in September 1966. Production for the year to date totalled 8,197,599 tons (7,172,474 in 1967 and 7,539,850 in 1966). Production of pig iron for September came to 628,500 tons, compared with 567,556 tons and 606,329 tons in the 1967 and 1966 months respectively. Production for the year to date amounted to 6,297,574 tons (5,189,131 tons in 1967 and 5,471,198 tons in 1966).
21. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ending October 12 totalled 219,374 tons, an increase of 8.0% from the preceding week's total of 203,199 tons. The comparable week's total of 1967 was 187,644 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 equalling 100 was 228 in the current week, 211 a week earlier and 195 one year ago.

22. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products - August 1968

	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Export</u>	<u>Total</u>
	net tons of 2,000 pounds		
Ingots and Semi-finished shapes .....	22,293	19,006	41,299
Rails .....	17,586	5,587	23,173
Wire rods .....	35,185	2,663	37,848
Structural shapes:			
Heavy, including piling ...	34,235	6,024	40,259
Bar-sized shapes .....	7,000	524	7,524
Concrete reinforcing bars ..	75,366	686	76,052
Other hot rolled bars:			
Flats .....	58,659(1)	6,160(1)	64,819(1)
Other .....			
Tie plates and track material .....	2,953	30	2,983
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes) .....	62,084	10,025	72,109
Hot rolled sheets .....	77,473	18,750	96,223
Hot rolled strip .....	23,160	-	23,160
Cold finished bars .....	4,743	71	4,814
Cold reduced sheets and strip, tin mill black plate and tin plate .....	108,506	25,294(2)	133,800
Galvanized sheets .....	47,803	8,008	55,811
Totals .....	577,046	102,828	679,874

(1) Separate breakdown not available.

(2) Includes 2,348 tons exported for conversion and return.

23. Asbestos August production of asbestos decreased to 132,993 tons from 133,293 tons in August 1967. Production for the eight months ended August, however rose to 916,968 tons from 873,402. July exports of asbestos came to 102,815 tons and for the seven months ended July amounted to 791,491 tons.

24. Production of Motor Vehicles According to preliminary figures, September production of motor vehicles rose to 103,450 units from 75,209 in September 1967, with automobiles increasing to 79,907 from 58,741 and commercial vehicles climbing to 23,543 units from 16,468. Vehicles produced during the year to date numbered 804,648 units compared to 679,659 in 1967. Automobiles numbered 607,503 units (510,298) and commercial vehicles, 197,145 (169,361).

E N E R G Y

25. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics Net generation of electric energy increased 6.0% to 13,748,272 thousand kwh. in August from 12,967,953 thousand kwh. in August 1967. Hydro generation increased 2.0% while thermal output was up 21.4%. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba experienced decreases in hydro generation during the month.

26. Control and Sales of Alcoholic Beverages Federal and provincial governments derived revenues of \$715,000,000 specifically from the control and sale of alcoholic beverages in the year ended March 31, 1967 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual report, "The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada". This is an increase of \$43,000,000 or 6% over the previous fiscal year. All governments shared in the higher yield.

The value of sales of alcoholic beverages was \$1,352,000,000 in the current year, an increase of \$87,000,000 from sales in the previous year. The sales figures do not represent final sales to consumers as markups by licencees are not included. Gallonage sales in the current year were: spirits, 21,000,000; wine, 13,000,000; beer, 295,000,000.

The value and volume of exports of alcoholic beverages increased by 7% and 5% respectively from the previous year. The value of imported alcoholic beverages increased by 24% and their volume by 30%.

The report also contains data on production and warehousing transactions, a provincial and territorial government breakdown of revenue, liquor commission assets and liabilities, and value and volume sales by type, Canadian and imported.

## F O O D

27. Stocks of Dairy Products Cold storage holdings of creamery butter dropped 9.7% on October 1 to 76,308,000 pounds from 84,466,000 pounds at October 1, 1967. Stocks of cheddar cheese were up 8.9% to 101,283,000 pounds this year from 92,983,000 pounds while skim milk powder stocks soared 92.4% to 235,337,000 pounds from 122,326,000 pounds on October 1, 1967. Evaporated whole milk stocks were down 0.4% to 43,091,000 pounds from 43,246,000.

28. Dairy Factory Production Production of cheddar cheese increased in September, over September of last year while that of creamery butter and ice cream mix fell. Cheddar cheese production rose by 12% to 17,810,000 pounds from 15,951,000; production of creamery butter dropped 7% to 32,527,000 pounds from 35,045,000 and that of ice cream mix decreased by 6% to 2,280,000 pounds from 2,422,000. During the cumulative period, production of cheddar cheese rose by 1%, that of creamery butter fell by 4% and that of ice cream mix by 2% from the corresponding period last year.

29. Stocks of Meat Stocks of Meat in cold storage at October 1 were as follows: frozen, 46,377,000 pounds (53,562,000 at October 1, 1967); fresh, 23,490,000 pounds (26,864,000); cured, 6,635,000 pounds (8,841,000); total, 76,502,000 pounds (89,267,000).

30. Salt Dry salt and salt content of brine produced during August amounted to 485,543 tons and during the year to date totalled 3,470,507 tons. Salt and salt content of brine shipped or used by producers during August came to 409,938 tons and during the cumulative period to 3,290,148 tons.

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

1. Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Imports, September 1968
2. Price Movements, September 1968 (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
3. Wholesale Price Indexes, September 1968
4. Index of Industrial Production, August 1968
5. Carloadings, Period ended September 30, 1968 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
6. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, August 1968
7. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, July and August 1968
8. Non-Resident Vehicles Entering Canada, August 1968 (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Travel Between Canada, the United States and Other Countries, August 1968 (66-001), 30¢/\$3.00
10. Nursing School Faculty Members, Fall, 1967
11. New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1968 (63-007), 20¢/\$2.00
12. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, August 1968 (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Restaurant Statistics, July 1968 (63-011), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Kind of Business, August 1968
15. Production of Lumber and Ties by Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1968
16. Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1968
17. Veneers and Plywoods, August 1968
18. Pulpwood and Wood Residue, August 1968
19. Iron Ore, August 1968 (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, September 1968 (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
21. Steel Ingot Production, October 12, 1968
22. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, August 1968
23. Asbestos, August 1968 (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
24. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, September 1968 (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
25. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics, August 1968
26. The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, 1966 (63-202), 50¢
27. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, October 1, 1968 (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
28. Dairy Factory Production, September 1968 (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
29. Stocks of Meat and Lard, October 1, 1968 (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
30. Salt, August 1968 (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
- Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1968 (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1967-68 (81-215), 25¢
- Fabricated Structural Metal Industry, 1966 (41-207), 50¢
- Census Tract Bulletins: Quebec (95-605), Bulletin C-5, 50¢; Vancouver (95-627), Bulletin C-27, 50¢
- Service Bulletins: Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1968; Tobacco Stocks, March 31, 1968
- Service Bulletin: Advance Release of Fish Landings, Quebec, August 1968
- National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Second Quarter 1968 (13-001), 50¢/\$2.00
- Exports by Commodities, August 1968 (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, July 1968 (32-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- Oil Pipeline Transport, May 1968 (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1968 (63-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Summary of Canal Statistics, June and July 1968 issues (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Rigid Insulating Board, August 1968 (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- Motor Carriers - Freight Quarterly, April to June 1968 (53-005), 25¢/\$1.00
- Scrap Iron and Steel, 1966 (41-212), 25¢

- Urban Family Expenditure, 1964 (62-527), \$1.50
- Service Bulletin: Pack of Processed Raspberries, 1968, IND-SB-1-4-(9), \$5.00 a year
- Footwear Statistics, July 1968 (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding, 1966 (41-204), 50¢
- Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries, 1966 (41-228), 50¢
- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, July 1968 (24-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- Census Tract Bulletin: Toronto (95-620), Bulletin C-20, 75¢
- Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers, 1966 (42-210), 50¢
- Thread Mills, 1966 (34-220), 50¢
- Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers, 1966 (41-216), 50¢
- Venetian Blind Manufacturers, 1966 (47-210), 50¢
- Service Bulletin: Energy Statistics (57-002), Vol. 3, No. 44, \$5.00 a year

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