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DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

Friday, November 8, 1968

Prices: The investors price index (1956=100), with 114 stocks priced, stood at 192.6 on October 31, at 193.1 on October 24 and at 193.8 on October 3, 1968. The mining stock index, with 24 stocks priced, stood at 116.5 on October 31, at 115.2 on October 24 and at 112.9 on October 3. (page 2)

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Transportation: The six scheduled air carriers that account for approximately 90% of the total operating revenues of all Canadian carriers reported an increase of 11.7% in operating revenues and 10.1% in operating expenses in March 1968, compared with March 1967. (page 3)

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Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 270,000 on August 30, 1968, a decrease of 51,000 from the July 31 total of 321,000 but an increase of almost 43,000 over the 227,000 recorded on August 31, 1967. (page 5)

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Municipal Government Finance: Current revenue and expenditure of municipal governments in Canada increased by about 12% in 1966 over the preceding year. (page 5)

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Cheques: The value of cheques cashed in fifty-one clearing centres in Canada during August totalled $53,403 million, 13.9% above the value for August 1967. (page 5)

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Business Finance: Mutual funds continued to increase their investments in foreign shares, which have increased by $339 million or 49.9% over the second quarter of 1967. Total assets of mortgage loan companies moved up 6.1% with mortgage loans rising by 6.8%. (page 6)

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Travel: Entries of vehicles registered in other countries numbered 1,117,943 in September, a decrease of 11.8% compared with 1967, but an increase of 4.7% over September 1966. (page 7)

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Education: Following a temporary slowdown in the expansion of expenditures on education in 1963,when the year-to-year increase of 6.9% was the lowest since 1955, the 1964 expenditures of $2,866,924,000 mark the resumption of the previous trend and represent an annual increase of 15.4%. (page 7)

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Educational Attainment: More than a quarter of all persons who have attended university in the Atlantic provinces were living elsewhere in Canada in January 1966. (page 8)

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Construction: The total number of new residential construction starts in August was 14,471 and in the January-August period, 99,670. Completions came to 12,438 in August and to 83,399 in the cumulative period. (page 9)

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Vital Statistics: The 33,017 births recorded in provincial offices during September brought the total number for the first nine months of 1968 to 277,375, a decrease of 2.2% from the 283,632 in September 1967. (page 9)

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1. Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	Oct. 31,1968 This week	Oct. 24,1968 Week ago	Oct. 3,1968 Month ago
		(1956=100)		
Investors price index	114	192.6	193.1	193.8
Industrials	80	197.5	197.8	199.0
Industrial mines	4	197.4	196.7	203.9
Foods	11	255.3	252.6	246.9
Beverages	7	291.3	294.4	296.1
Textiles and clothing	5	172.8	179.0	182.6
Pulp and paper	7	121.1	119.2	123.8
Printing and pub.	4	674.2	671.0	669.1
Primary metals	8	111.2	107.9	105.0
Metal fabricating	9	142.7	146.6	139.3
Non-metallic minerals	4	129.1	128.8	128.5
Petroleum	7	187.2	192.0	189.7
Chemicals	4	131.5	127.7	127.2
Construction	4	103.5	98.2	96.2
Retail trade	6	296.7	299.6	307.5
Utilities	20	182.7	183.6	182.1
Pipelines	5	198.5	201.7	203.2
Transportation	4	230.6	230.2	220.6
Telephone	3	107.7	108.4	109.3
Electric power	3	140.7	141.0	140.9
Gas distribution	5	467.3	466.7	458.4
Finance	14	181.6	182.1	183.3
Banks	6	189.2	191.6	190.8
Investment and loan ...	8	166.2	163.2	168.2
Mining stock price index:	24	116.5	115.2	112.9
Golds	13	161.0	162.0	156.6
Base metals	11	92.1	89.5	89.0
Uraniums price index	4	262.7	265.1	272.0
Primary oils and gas	6	245.5	247.8	247.8

2. 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 11.7% in operating revenues and 10.1% in operating expenses in March 1968 compared with March 1967. For the month, their net deficit after taxes was $2,005,269 in 1968 and $2,182,879 in 1967.

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - March

		March		January-March	
		1968	1967	1968	1967
Revenue Traffic					
Departures	No.	24,687	24,316	69,961	67,595
Hours flown	"	35,943	33,184	101,003	93,288
Miles flown	'000	10,725	9,249	30,365	26,063
Passengers carried	"	656	623	1,841	1,691
Goods carried	tons	12,995	10,922	33,395	27,963
Passenger-miles (Unit toll)					
Domestic	millions	281	252	782	705
International	"	297	251	796	653
Passenger-miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	"	2	2	4	7
International	"	3	3	12	9
Goods ton-miles (Unit toll)					
Domestic	'000	8,274	7,343	21,954	19,227
International	"	7,471	5,485	20,936	14,861
Goods ton-miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	"	803	365	1,449	838
International	"	-	-	469	-
Revenues & Expenses					
Operating revenues	$'000	39,304	35,195	108,219	95,130
Operating expenses	"	39,975	36,306	117,089	102,769
Operating income (loss)	"	(671)	(1,112)	(7,528)	(7,639)
Net income (deficit)	"	(2,005)	(2,183)	(12,554)	(10,341)

The number of passengers flown into and out of Canada in March was up 15.6% over the same month last year. Weight of cargo carried increased 16.6% while mail carried increased 28.6% when compared with March 1967. Canadian carriers transported 214,850 passengers, 2,955.2 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 360.0 tons of mail, while reporting foreign carriers transported 190,205 passengers, 2,977.8 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 329.1 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	Passengers ('000) March		Cargo and excess baggage (tons) March		Mail (tons) March	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
Leaving Canada for:						
The United States	148.1	125.2	625.5	538.7	128.4	108.8
Europe	19.4	19.3	775.0	683.6	107.1	100.0
All other countries	21.1	18.8	203.4	153.4	64.7	28.6
Total	188.7	163.3	1,603.9	1,375.7	300.2	237.4
Entering Canada from:						
The United States	159.4	128.2	2,047.6	1,764.9	207.2	159.7
Europe	27.4	27.1	2,070.2	1,842.0	124.5	111.0
All other countries	29.5	22.2	210.7	147.3	56.7	31.4
Total	216.3	177.5	4,328.5	3,754.2	388.4	302.1

3. Urban Transit A total of 81,272,590 passengers (excluding transfers) was reported by 62 urban transit systems during August, representing a decrease of 13.7% or 12,855,740 passengers from the 94,128,330 reported by 64 firms in August 1967. Passengers on motor buses decreased to 52,293,574 from 58,599,072 in August 1967. Trolley coaches reported 9,132,233 passengers (9,618,479); street cars, 5,754,586 (7,080,599); and subway cars, 13,592,931 (18,031,489).

Vehicle miles travelled by all types of urban transit vehicles totalled 21,160,889 compared to 21,884,518 miles in August 1967. The consumption of diesel fuel amounted to 2,324,638 gallons, a decrease over the 2,353,996 gallons reported for the same month in 1967. Gasoline consumption decreased to 226,189 gallons from 342,705 and the consumption of liquified petroleum gases increased to 12,224 gallons over the 11,220 gallons reported in August 1967.

Total operating revenue fell to $16,927,244, a decrease of 13.5% from the $19,563,683 in August 1967.

4. Passenger Bus Statistics During August, 5,317,619 passengers were carried by 45 intercity and rural bus companies, while 5,698,746 passengers were transported by 44 companies in August 1967, a decrease of 6.7%.

Vehicle miles totalled 12,205,926 compared to 14,526,835 in August 1967. The consumption of gasoline and diesel oil amounted to 97,346 and 1,547,049 gallons, respectively, compared with 120,560 and 1,817,052 gallons used in the corresponding month last year.

Total operating revenue amounted to $8,811,132, a decrease of 14.9% from the $10,356,188 in the 1967 month.

5. Carloadings Revenue freight carloadings during the seven days ended October 21, rose 2.5% to 79,228 from the previous year. Among commodities contributing to the increase were: wheat,4,719(versus 2,900 in 1967);other agricultural products, 1,559 (1,103); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 1,789 (1,250); lumber, timber and plywood, 3,560 (3,006) and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 2,254 (1,386). The major commodities moved in fewer cars were: iron ore, 10,365 (13,249) and fertilizers, 1,649 (2,220). Cars received from Canadian and United States rail connections increased 4.4% to 24,047 and piggyback carloadings rose 0.8% to 3,701.

From the beginning of the year to October 21, total loadings declined 2.2% to 3,021,608 from the previous year. The principal commodities moved in fewer cars included: wheat, 171,928 (as opposed to 214,640 in 1967); "other" grain, 58,243 (91,598); pulpwood, 128,449 (139,431) and newsprint paper, 87,531 (103,358). The main commodities requiring more cars were: iron ore, 434,865 (383,553); other forest products, 45,186 (33,386); manufactured iron and steel products, 71,565 (60,774) and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 73,121 (57,528). Receipts from connections dropped 1.0% to 991,760 cars and piggyback loadings increased slightly to 143,429 cars from 143,419.

6. Municipal Government Finance Current revenue and expenditure of municipal governments in Canada increased by about 12% in 1966 over the preceding year; a further increase of about 10% in 1967 over 1966 would have been about 2% higher but for the assumption of responsibility by the province of New Brunswick from its municipalities for the administration of justice, health, welfare and education. This information was released today in the publication "Municipal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Preliminary 1966 and Estimates 1967" which shows, in provincial aggregates, revenues by source and expenditures by function.

For the first time, additional information is presented for the 14 Census metropolitan areas in Ontario and the western provinces. Revenues and expenditures for 1966 and 1967 and their relative proportions to provincial aggregates are presented for individual Census metropolitan areas and Census metropolitan area aggregates within each province. Census of Canada population statistics as on June 1, 1966 are presented for the Census metropolitan area constituent municipalities; the Census metropolitan area relative proportions are also shown.

Information for 1967 and 1968 will be extended to present revenue and expenditure on a "gross general" basis, and released early in 1969.

LABOUR

7. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 270,000 on August 30, 1968, a decrease of 51,000 from the July 31 total of 321,000 but an increase of almost 43,000 over the 227,000 recorded on August 31, 1967. A total of 89,000 initial and renewal claims were filed in local offices across Canada during August, in comparison with 124,000 in July. The August 1967 total was 93,000.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 195,000 for August, 148,000 for July and 138,000 for August 1967. Benefit payments totalled $26.2 million in August versus $18.9 million in July and $16.8 million in August 1967. The average weekly payments for these three dates were $25.81, $25.51 and $24.38 respectively.

CHEQUES

8. Cheques The value of cheques cashed in fifty-one clearing centres in Canada during August totalled $53,403 million, 13.9% above the value for the same month last year. All five economic areas showed a gain. Clearings in Ontario were higher by 19.2%, in British Columbia by 13.4%, in Quebec by 12.5%, in the Atlantic Provinces by 3.5% and in the Prairie Provinces by 2.9%. Forty-one of the fifty-one centres showed a higher value of cheques cashed. Payments in Montreal rose by 12.6% and in Toronto by 20.5%. The value of cheques cashed in Winnipeg showed a decline while payments in Vancouver increased by 11.8%.

The value of cheques cashed in the first eight months of 1968 was 6.7% higher than for the same months of 1967. Debits in four of the five economic areas rose in this comparison. Cheques cashed in Ontario showed an increase of 11.6%, the Atlantic Provinces 10.1%, British Columbia 9.0% and the Prairie Provinces 6.1%. Quebec showed a decline.

9. Business Financial Statistics Financial institutions continued to show mixed rates of growth in second quarter of 1968 over the same period a year earlier, as indicated in the table below. Total assets of trust companies increased by 10.6% over the year with an increase in mortgages of 12.3%. A 15.0% increase ($386 million) in term deposits financed most of the growth in this industry. Total assets of mortgage loan companies moved up 6.1% with mortgage loans rising 6.8%. An increase of $117 million in term deposits provided most of the funds required.

Sales finance and consumer loan companies indicated a 7.5% increase in total assets over the previous year period. Accounts receivable paper increased by $295 million or 7.8%. Funds were provided mainly from short-term borrowings and issues of long-term debt.

Mutual funds continued to increase their investments in foreign shares which have increased by $339 million or 49.9% over the second quarter, 1967. Total assets at cost moved up $380 million or 18.4% with shareholders providing $242 million and capital appreciation providing an additional $127 million. Fire and casualty insurance companies indicated increases in total assets of 12.1% and in net premiums written of 5.7%. Underwriting gains increased by $3 million.

Second Quarter 1968

	Changes from same period a year earlier	
	Amounts in $ millions	% Change
Trust Companies		
Mortgages	+ 278	+ 12.3
Total assets	+ 441	+ 10.6
Demand deposits	+ 1	—
Term deposits	+ 386	+ 15.0
Mortgage Companies		
Mortgages	+ 134	+ 6.8
Total assets	+ 163	+ 6.1
Demand deposits	+ 11	+ 2.7
Term deposits	+ 117	+ 7.4
Sales Finance & Consumer Loan Cos.		
Accts. receivable	+ 295	+ 7.8
Total assets	+ 335	+ 7.5
Owing parent & affiliates	—	—
Bank loans & overdrafts (Cdn.)	- 5	- 1.9
& short-term notes (Cdn.)	+ 252	+ 26.1
Long-term debt (Cdn.)	+ 6	+ .6
Long-term debt (For.)	+ 17	+ 4.6
Mutual Funds		
At cost:		
Common shares (Cdn.)	— 47	- 5.2
Pref. & common shares (foreign)	+ 339	+ 49.9
Total portfolio	+ 304	+ 16.1
Total assets	+ 380	+ 18.4
Paid-in capital	+ 242	+ 13.6
Closed-end Funds		
Total assets at Cost	+ 47	+ 8.3
Fire & Casualty Insurance		
Net premiums written	+ 21	+ 5.7
Underwriting gain	+ 3	+ 10.3
Total assets	+ 260	+ 12.1

10. Non-Resident Vehicles Entering Canada Entries of vehicles registered in countries other than Canada numbered 1,117,943 in September, a decrease of 11.8% compared with 1967, but an increase of 4.7% over September 1966. The decrease was more pronounced in the traffic staying one or more nights in Canada which was 21.2% below the comparable figure for 1967. Cumulative data for the period January-September show a total of 9,817,957 vehicles in 1968 and, although 2.5% under the 1967 record, does represent a sizeable increase of 9.7% when compared with 1966. The largest increase for the month was in Nova Scotia (28.4%) which also registered the largest gain for the cumulative period (24.5%).

EDUCATION

11. Statistics of Private Business Colleges Reports from 103 private business colleges in Canada (excluding Quebec) for the school year 1966-67 indicated that over 11,500 students were enrolled during this period in full-time day classes. This information is contained in a Dominion Bureau of Statistics' four-page report,"Statistics of Private Business Colleges, 1966-67", catalogue no. 81-213, released on Thursday, October 31, 1968, showing enrolment by age and sex, qualifications and salaries of teaching staffs and monthly fees. Nearly the same number received part-time instruction during the evening hours throughout the year. Additionally, 761 studied business subjects at home by means of correspondence courses conducted by these privately-operated institutions. The average monthly fee for full-time instruction ranged from a high of $70.00 in British Columbia to a low of $31.00 in the Maritime provinces. Salaries of the 504 full-time teachers staffing these colleges rose very slightly from a national median of $3,700 in 1965-66 to $3,760 in 1966-67.

12. Education Finance Statistical data of income and expenditures of public school boards for the calendar year 1964 and federal and provincial expenditures on education for the fiscal year 1964-65 are presented in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, "Survey of Education Finance, 1964". This publication also contains information on revenue and expenditures of independent teaching institutions such as universities, private academic schools and business colleges for their respective school years, closest to the 1964 calendar year.

Following a temporary slowdown in the expansion of expenditures on education in 1963, when the year-to-year increase of 6.9% was the lowest since 1955, the 1964 expenditures of $2,866,924,000 mark the resumption of the previous trend and represent an annual increase of 15.4%. This advance in expenditures occurred in spite of a further reduction in provincial capital outlays, mostly for vocational secondary schools in some key provinces, and a corresponding reduction in federal grants to provinces, amounting jointly to $101,672,000. Capital expenditures for vocational training facilities, other than in high schools, were also reduced, both at the provincial and federal level, representing an additional decrease in capital spending of $24,914,000.

The increase in expenditures can be accounted for firstly by a 10.7% increase in spending ($174,565,000) on public elementary and secondary education, and secondly by an even greater increase in expenditures, both operating and capital, of universities. Capital expenditures alone, as reported by universities and colleges, increased by $72,746,000, or more than 50% over the 1963 level. Rapidly increasing enrolments, improved services and steadily rising prices are all responsible for the mounting cost of education.

13. Federal Expenditures on Education A survey of about 60 federal departments and agencies is now being conducted by the Finance Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Education Division to determine federal expenditures on education in the fiscal year 1967-68. The data for 1966-67, not previously published, are shown below in comparison with 1965-66 to indicate trends in recent years. The 1965-66 federal expenditures on education were 30.0% higher than in the previous year while those in 1966-67 increased by 51.2%.

The large increases in 1966-67 are accounted for by the following main items: further expansion and improvements in school systems for Indians and Eskimos; accelerated provincial capital expenditures for vocational high schools for which the federal government provides 75% of approved costs; much increased operating grants to universities in the last year of operation of the program of direct operating grants paid per capita of population. This was coupled with a higher level of support for research in universities. "Other Formal Education" increased chiefly because of overseas aid to education in Commonwealth countries, while expenditures for vocational training increased as a result of a renewed expansion of facilities and steadily rising operating costs caused by growing enrolment.

Federal Expenditures on Education

	1965-66	1966-67	Year-to-Year Change	
	('000 of dollars)		Amount	%
Elementary & Secondary	140,847	180,532	39,685	28.2
Teacher Training	3	8	5	-
Higher Education	87,107	166,219	79,112	90.8
Other Formal Education	13,957	21,262	7,305	52.3
Total Formal Education	241,914	368,021	126,107	52.1
Vocational Training	97,178	140,757	43,579	44.8
Total Education & Vocational Training	339,092	508,778	169,686	50.0
Cultural Activities	13,289	23,939	10,650	80.1
Total Expenditures	352,381	532,717	180,336	51.2

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

14. Educational Attainment in Canada More than a quarter of all persons who have attended university in the Atlantic provinces were living elsewhere in Canada in January 1966, according to a study on educational attainment released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Quebec has experienced the smallest outflow of university-trained persons to other regions.

The study, called "Educational Attainment in Canada: Some Regional and Social Aspects", was prepared at the Bureau by Michel D. Lagacé.

In spite of gains through interregional migration and immigration, the Atlantic region has experienced a net loss of 10% of its university-trained population. British Columbia, on the other hand, has experienced a net gain of 60% in the number of university-trained people. Figures on emigration by educational attainment were not available.

The level of education in British Columbia was also higher than in any other region. That province had the highest proportion of university-trained people and the lowest proportion with elementary schooling. Quebec had the largest proportion (about 50%) with no more than elementary schooling. Only the Atlantic region had a smaller proportion of university-trained people than Quebec. Ontario and the Prairie provinces were close to the national average at all levels of education.

The study suggests that the general increase in educational attainment which has occurred during this century has been taking place less rapidly among persons whose parents are poorly educated. On the other hand, sons and daughters of university-trained parents have a relatively higher chance of attending university than children of less-educated parents. The association between university-trained sons and daughters and their parents is highest in the Atlantic region and in Quebec.

CONSTRUCTION

15. Building Permits The number of building permits issued in Canada in June, by type of structure, was as follows: single dwellings, 7,939; double dwellings, 1,517; apartments, 11,784; conversions, 227. This amounted to a total of 21,467 permits. The value of residential and non-residential construction in June, by type of structure, was as follows: new residential, $246,058,000; repair residential, $11,040,000; industrial, $48,147,000; commercial, $56,897,000; institutional and government, $123,620,000, adding to a total of $485,762,000.

16. New Residential Construction Construction starts of various types of dwellingsin centres of 10,000 population and over in August, with the figures for the cumulative period in brackets, were as follows: single detached, 3,831 (29,128); two-family, 835 (5,329); row, 659 (4,355) and apartment and other, 9,146 (60,858). The number of dwellings under construction in August was as follows: single detached, 19,491; two-family, 3,906; row, 4,562 and apartment and other, 69,311. Completions numbered as follows: single detached, 4,314 (29,425 in the cumulative period); two-family, 538 (5,710); row, 733 (5,046) and apartment and other, 6,853 (43,218). The total number of starts in August was 14,471 and in the January-August period, 99,670. Completions came to 12,438 in August and to 83,399 in the eight-month period. In August, dwellings under construction totalled 97,270.

VITAL STATISTICS

17. Vital Statistics The 33,017 births recorded in provincial offices during September brought the total numbered for the first nine months of 1968 to 277,375, a decrease of 2.2% from the 283,632 in September 1967. Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases. There were 20,818 marriages registered in September compared with 18,503 in the 1967 month. The total for the first three quarters of 1968 was 123,537, 4.2% above the corresponding period of last year with increases reported in Newfoundland, Quebec and the four Western Provinces. During September, 12,430 deaths were recorded, compared to 11,687 in September 1967. For the first nine months of the year, deaths totalled 116,466, 4.2% above the corresponding period of last year, with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reporting decreases.

18. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canadian streets and highways in July claimed 599 lives, a 1.5% decrease over the July 1967 total of 608. The regional death toll was as follows: Newfoundland, 4 (3 in July 1967); Prince Edward Island, 8 (6); Nova Scotia, 22 (28); New Brunswick, 30 (31); Quebec, 204 (206); Ontario, 172 (184); Manitoba, 39 (22); Saskatchewan, 30 (48); Alberta, 42 (35); British Columbia, 47 (43); 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 July 1967r	Number of Victims		Total Property Damage (1)
	Fatal	Non-fatal injury	Property Damage Only (1)	Total		Persons Killed	Persons Injured	
	July 1968					July 1968		
								$ ('000)
Nfld.	4	78	248	330	324	4	129	193
P.E.I.	5	54	124	183	152	8	96	105
N.S.	19	276	905	1,200	1,205	22	395	613
N.B.	24	270	612	906	874	30	460	593
Que.	179	3,103	8,640	11,922	10,833	204	4,765	7,415(2)
Ont.	139	4,372	7,860	12,371	11,710	172	6,999	8,298
Man.	32	495	1,014	1,541	1,460	39	750	768
Sask.	22	463	1,249	1,734	2,021	30	845	1,179
Alta.	36	621	2,727	3,384	3,001	42	1,000	1,836
B.C.	37	1,185	3,537	4,759	3,776	47	1,967	2,829
Yukon & N.W.T. ..	1	29	59	89	64	1	48	67
July 1968	498	10,946	26,975	38,419		599	17,454	23,896(2)
July 1967r	482	10,638	24,300		35,420	608	16,947	20,323(2)

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

MANUFACTURING

19. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended November 2 totalled 226,680 tons, an increase of 2.1% over the preceding week's total of 222,045 tons. The comparable week's total of 1967 was 196,025 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 236 in the current week, 231 a week earlier and 204 a year ago.

20. Rubber Consumption of rubber in September amounted to 34,580,000 pounds, 2.2% above that of September 1967, with consumption of natural rubber rising by 4.4%, that of synthetic rubber by 2.0% and that of reclaimed rubber falling by 2.3%. For the nine months ended September, consumption fell by 6.0% to 261,806,000 pounds from 278,580,000 in the 1967 period, with consumption of natural rubber decreasing by 3.7%, synthetic rubber dropping by 6.2% and reclaimed rubber declining by 10.6%.

21. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents July production of toilet soap bars came to 2,568,469 pounds, with sales amounting to 4,145,805 pounds. Output of granular synthetic detergents for direct retail sales amounted to 15,316,471 pounds, with sales totalling 18,568,789 pounds. The number of pounds of liquid synthetic detergent produced for direct retail sales was 4,347,323 and sales came to 4,801,456 pounds. During the seven months ended July, poundage of these items produced, with the weight sold in brackets, was as follows: bars of toilet soap, 29,461,541 (28,221,170); granular detergents for direct retail sales, 126,395,961 (124,832,639); and liquid detergents for direct retail sales, 35,981,460 (33,835,879).

22. Veneers and Plywoods Production of veneers during September rose by 14% to 166,370,000 square feet from 146,026,000 in September, while production for the year to date increased to 1,460,593,000 square feet from 1,438,175,000 in the 1967 period. Plywood production increased by 5% during the month to 201,875,000 square feet from 192,121,000 square feet in the 1967 month, and during the cumulative period rose to 1,723,563,000 square feet from 1,709,123,000.

23. Pulpwood and Wood Residue Production of roundwood in September fell by 9% to 1,435,765 cunits from 1,578,230 in September 1967. Roundwood and wood residue consumed increased by 22% to 1,554,570 cunits from 1,276,468 and the closing inventory of these two items was 16% higher at 11,809,554 cunits (11,185,905 in September 1967). Receipts of wood residue rose by 26% to 497,304 cunits from 393,965 in the 1967 month.

MERCHANDISING

24. New Motor Vehicle Sales During the January to September period, the value of sales of new motor vehicles increased by 7.4% over the same period last year, rising to $2,293,104,000 from $2,135,255,000 in the 1967 period. Sales of passenger vehicles rose in value by 8.4% to $1,820,102,000 from $1,678,819,000 and those of commercial vehicles increased by 3.6% to $473,002,000 from $456,436,000. The total number of vehicles sold increased by 5.0% to 655,893 from 624,450, with passenger vehicle sales rising by 5.2% to 545,753 from 518,687 and those of commercial vehicles climbing by 4.1% to 110,140 from 105,783.

Sales of North-American manufactured vehicles numbered 574,544 as compared to 81,349 for overseas-manufactured vehicles, the value of the former standing at $2,103,548,000 and that of the latter at $189,556,000. However, over the last year, the number of overseas-manufactured vehicles has increased by 37.8% compared to a 1.6% rise for vehicles made on this continent and their value has increased by 46.5% compared to a 4.9% for North-American vehicles.

25. Department Store Sales During the week ended October 19, department store sales fell in Canada by 5.4% from the corresponding week last year, with the following regional changes: Atlantic Provinces, -10.7%; Quebec, -3.2%; Ontario, -5.6%; Manitoba, -1.3%; Saskatchewan, +2.6%; Alberta, -7.9% and British Columbia, -7.5%.

26. Food Stores (Independent) Operating Results, 1966 Data which will be contained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Food Stores (Independent) Operating Results, 1966", are shown in the table below. In the case of incorporated companies, net profit is shown before allowances for income tax and for unincorporated businesses net profit is calculated before deduction of proprietors' salaries, withdrawals and income tax.

Comparison of main operating results of independent food stores, 1966

Kind of Store	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Salaries	Stock Turnover
		% of net sales		times per year
Grocery				
(unincorporated businesses) ...	15.87	6.36	2.16	9.78
(incorporated companies)	17.94	0.78	11.10	10.55
Combination				
(unincorporated businesses) ...	16.34	4.57	4.31	13.41
(incorporated companies)	17.52	2.38	8.19	16.68
(consumer co-operative businesses)	15.97	2.33	6.83	8.46
Meat markets				
(unincorporated businesses) ...	20.77	7.03	5.36	37.41
(incorporated companies)	21.66	1.59	10.83	35.53
Confectionery				
(unincorporated companies)	17.09	7.85	1.37	12.80
Fruit and Vegetable				
(unincorporated businesses) ...	19.62	6.48	3.00	25.78
(incorporated companies)	28.03	7.05	12.10	22.66
Delicatessens				
(unincorporated businesses) ...	26.28	6.33	7.16	16.64
Dairy products				
(unincorporated businesses) ...	41.70	11.32	12.82	38.23
(incorporated companies)	54.04	9.90	23.95	43.96

27. Steel Warehousing For this survey reports are received from firms considered to account for approximately 90% of the steel warehousing business.

Item	Sales				Inventories	
	August		January-August		August	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
	tons					
Total Canada						
Concrete reinforcing bars	7,899	10,047	50,991	60,296	22,333	15,760
Other hot rolled bars	12,304	12,515	101,728	99,510	55,960	49,314
Wire rods	155	269	1,499	1,990	790	991
Cold finished bars	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Plates	18,751	15,992	155,750	142,406	77,750	73,482
Sheet and strip, hot rolled	21,883	11,684	182,010	100,270	72,956	40,822
Sheet and strip, cold rolled	(2)	12,021	(2)	105,389	(2)	31,199
Galvanized sheet and strip, terneplate	9,671	10,763	69,565	82,091	28,510	30,112
Heavy structural beams	10,326	10,874	76,048	78,985	44,946	36,601
Bar size structural shapes	6,065	6,950	46,629	51,553	26,768	22,325
Other structural shapes	7,318	10,025	65,072	64,504	36,680	32,103
Miscellaneous metals, ferrous and other	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Direct mill shipments	(3)	3,812	(3)	22,696	-	-

(1) Incomplete response.
(2) Included in "Sheet and strip, hot rolled".
(3) Not requested in 1967

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

28. Barley Malt and Hops Use of barley malt and hops in the production of beer during September 1968 amounted to 37,602,725 lb. of barley malt and 266,974 lb. of hops.

29. Cocoa Poundage of cocoa beans taken for grinding during the quarter ended September 30 amounted to 9,498,527 pounds, compared to 9,717,923 pounds in the 1967 quarter. During the nine months ended September 30, beans taken for grinding increased to 30,136,213 pounds from 29,454,544 in the 1967 period.

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. Weekly Security Price Indexes, October 31, 1968
2. Civil Aviation, March 1968
3. Urban Transit, August 1968 (53-003), 10¢/$1.00
4. Passenger Bus Statistics, August 1968 (53-002), 10¢/$1.00
5. Carloadings, Period ended October 21, 1968 (52-001), $3.00 a year
6. Municipal Government Finance, 1966 and 1967 - Revenue and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1966 and Estimates 1967 (68-203), 75¢
7. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, August 1968 (73-001), 20¢/$2.00
8. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, August 1968 (61-001), 20¢/$2.00
9. Business Financial Statistics, Second Quarter, 1968
10. Non-Resident Vehicles Entering Canada, September 1968 (66-002), 10¢/$1.00
11. Statistics of Private Business Colleges, 1966-1967 (81-213), 25¢
12. Survey of Education Finance, 1964 (81-208), 75¢
13. Federal Expenditures on Education, 1966-1967
14. Special Labour Force Studies, No. 7: Educational Attainment in Canada: Some Regional and Social Aspects, by Michel D. Lagacé (71-512), 75¢
15. Building Permits, June 1968 (64-001), 30¢/$3.00
16. New Residential Construction, August 1968 (64-002), 30¢/$3.00
17. Vital Statistics, September 1968 (84-001), 10¢/$1.00
18. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, July 1968
19. Steel Ingot Production, Week ended November 2, 1968
20. Consumption of Rubber, September 1968
21. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, July 1968 (46-003), 10¢/$1.00
22. Veneers and Plywoods, September 1968
23. Pulpwood and Wood Residue, September 1968
24. New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1968 (63-007), 20¢/$2.00
25. Department Store Sales by Regions, Week ended October 19, 1968 (63-003), $2.00 a year
26. Independent Food Stores, Operating Results, 1968
27. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, August 1968 (63-010), 10¢/$1.00
28. Barley Malt and Hops, September 1968
29. Cocoa, Quarter ended September 30, 1968

-- Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, August 1968 (35-001), 10¢/$1.00
-- Income Distributions by Size in Canada,1965 (13-528), $1.00
-- Trade of Canada: Exports by Mode of Transport, Calendar Year 1967 (65-206), $2.00
-- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1968 (35-003), 20¢/$2.00
-- Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, August 1968 (32-004), 20¢/$2.00
-- Iron Mines, 1965 (26-210), 50¢
-- The Coal Mining Industry, Calendar Year 1967 (26-206), $1.00
-- Paper and Plastic Bag Manufacturers, 1966 (36-207), 50¢
-- Shipbuilding and Repair, 1966 (42-206), 50¢
-- Cordage and Twine Industry, 1966 (34-203), 50¢
-- Clay Products Manufacturers (from Domestic Clays), 1966 (44-215), 50¢
-- Civil Aviation, February 1968 (51-001), 30¢/$3.00
-- Railway Operating Statistics, June 1968 (52-003), 10¢/$1.00
-- Summary of Canal Statistics, August 1968 (54-001), 10¢/$1.00
-- Oil Pipeline Transport, June 1968 (55-001), 20¢/$2.00

-- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1968 (35-002), 20¢/$2.00
-- Power Laundries, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Plants, 1966 (63-203), 50¢
-- Fisheries Statistics of Canada - Canada Summary, 1966 (24-201), 50¢
-- Broom, Brush and Mop Industry, 1966 (47-201), 50¢
-- Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry, 1966 (41-227), 50¢
-- Service Bulletins: 1968 Pack of Fruits and Vegetables as Reported up to the end of September, Preliminary; Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, September 1968; Advance Release of Fish Landings, Maritimes, September 30, 1968; Fish Freezings and Stocks, British Columbia, September 1968; Fish Freezings and Stocks, Canada, September 1968

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