

# DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

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Prices: Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) rose by 0.6% to 155.6 at the beginning of July from 154.7 at the beginning of June. The July index was 3.6% above the July 1967 level of 150.2. (page 2)

Industrial Production: The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1961=100) rose by 1.1% in June, advancing to 160.1 from the revised May level of 158.4. The latest rise continued the upward movement that began in February 1968. (page 7)

Transportation: A total of 87,691,817 initial revenue fares (excluding transfers) was reported by 62 urban transit systems during May, a decrease of 10.6% or 10,393,263 fares from the 98,085,080 reported by 64 firms in May 1967. (page 8)

Cheques: The total value of cheques cashed in fifty-one clearing centres in Canada during May was \$55,004 million, 7.4% higher than in May 1967. (page 9)

Construction: Permits for a total of 19,401 dwelling units were issued in April, compared with 18,228 in the 1967 month. (page 9)

Energy: Net generation of electric energy increased 4.6% to 13,294,471 thousand Kwh. in June from 12,702,027 thousand Kwh. in June 1967. (page 9)

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in June were estimated at \$3,381.4 million, 3.8% lower than the revised May estimate of \$3,515.0 million but 2.0% higher than the \$3,314.3 million estimated in June 1967. Shipments, seasonally adjusted, were 1.1% below the revised estimate of the previous month. (page 10)

Merchandising: In June sales of chain stores rose by 1.0% to \$706,070,000 from \$698,762,000 in June 1967. The value of stocks at cost also rose by 7.7% to \$606,248,000 from \$563,020,000. (page 14)

Credit: The estimates of balances outstanding at the end of April were higher for sales finance companies commercial goods; small loan companies cash loans and instalment credit; department stores; chartered banks personal loans fully secured and other loans. (page 15)

Travel: Non-resident vehicles entering Canada from the United States numbered 1,013,100 in May, 3.6% below May 1967. The number of visitors entering Canada from the United States by plane, through bus, rail and boat decreased by 39.8%. (page 15)

Agriculture and Food: In the Prairie Provinces, general rains have improved crop prospects and there is now sufficient moisture to bring crops to maturity. Crop conditions vary from good to excellent in Manitoba, in southern Alberta, the Peace River area and in central and northern Saskatchewan. (page 16)

1. Consumer Price Index The consumer price index for Canada (1949=100) rose by 0.6% to 155.6 at the beginning of July from 154.7 at the beginning of June. The July 1968 index was 3.6% above the July 1967 level of 150.2. About three-quarters of the advance in the index over the preceding month was attributable to a 1.7% increase in food prices. All other main components of the index, except clothing and tobacco and alcohol, moved up less markedly. The index for clothing declined by 0.2% while that for tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weight(1)	Index			% change	
		1968		1967	July 1968	From
		July	June	July	June	July
				1968	1967	
All-Items .....	100	155.6	154.7	150.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.6
Food .....	27	151.9	149.4	148.5	+ 1.7	+ 2.3
Housing(2) .....	32	158.3	157.6	151.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
Clothing .....	11	136.1	136.4	132.5	- 0.2	+ 2.7
Transportation .....	12	161.9	161.8	158.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Health and Personal Care .	7	198.8	197.9	191.5	+ 0.5	+ 3.8
Recreation and Reading ...	5	174.8	174.2	167.8	+ 0.3	+ 4.2
Tobacco and Alcohol .....	6	141.1	141.1	128.1	-	+10.1

(1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.

(2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

The food index increased by 1.7% to 151.9 in July from 149.4 in June, mainly as a reflection of higher prices for meats and for fresh vegetables. Retail prices for beef and pork products evidenced a general advance for the second consecutive month while chicken prices registered a slight decline. Scattered increases in the price of home-delivered milk outweighed marginally lower prices for ice cream, cheese and some other dairy products. Among other staple items, bread and butter prices did not change appreciably. Sugar prices, on the other hand, continued their decline to a level nearly 9% below that of twelve months earlier. In July 1968 the food index was 2.3% above its July 1967 level.

The housing index rose by 0.4% to 158.3 in July from 157.6 in June, due to higher costs for both shelter and household operation. Rents continued to advance, with the latest rise of 0.4% equalling the average monthly increase over the past year. Household operation costs were up by 0.5%, a major contributor being an advance of 2.8% in electricity charges reflecting higher costs in Toronto and Ottawa. The level of home furnishings prices remained unchanged with higher prices for furniture and appliances being offset by declines in the price of household textiles. Generally higher prices for household supplies and increased rates of pay for domestic help contributed to an advance of 0.8% in the household supplies and services component. The July 1968 housing index was 4.2% above its level of July 1967.

The clothing index declined by 0.2% to 136.1 in July from 136.4 in June, as decreases in the price of women's wear, children's wear and footwear, attributable to summer sales, outweighed advances in men's wear and piece goods. The July 1968 clothing index stood 2.7% above its level of July 1967.

The transportation index edged up by 0.1% to 161.9 in July from 161.8 in the preceding month. Increases were recorded in fares for local and inter-city travel. Automobile operation costs were down 0.1% from June, with reductions in the price of new cars, typical at this time of year, outweighing a slight increase in gasoline prices. The July 1968 transportation index was 2.3% above its level of twelve months previous.

The health and personal care index rose by 0.5% to 198.8 in July from 197.9 in June. Prepaid medical care premiums increased in Manitoba, and general increases in soap, toothpaste and other toiletries were also registered. The health and personal care index for July 1968 was 3.8% above its level twelve months ago.

The recreation and reading index rose by 0.3% to 174.8 in July from 174.2 a month earlier. Among recreational items there were marginal decreases in the price of radios, television sets and bicycles. However, these were outweighed by an increase in subscription rates for daily newspapers in five cities, including Toronto and Montreal. The recreation and reading index for July 1968 stood 4.2% above its July 1967 level.

The tobacco and alcohol index at 141.1 was unchanged from the preceding month, reflecting a 10.1% increase over its July 1967 level.

Wholesale Price Indexes (Weekly) The price index of thirty industrial materials (1935-1939=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, advanced slightly to 255.3 from 255.2 in the three-week period June 28th to July 19th. Prices increased for six commodities, decreased for seven and were unchanged for seventeen. Principal changes included higher prices for sisal, hogs, steers, linseed oil, beef hides and raw wool. Prices were lower for domestic copper, and raw sugar.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian Farm Products at terminal markets advanced 1.2% to 262.0 from 258.8. The animal products index moved up 1.8% to 333.1 from 327.1 reflecting higher prices for eggs, hogs, and steers on both Eastern and Western markets, for calves in the East and raw wool in the West. Lower prices were shown for lambs on both markets and for calves in the West. The field products index advanced 0.3% to 191.0 from 190.5 as a result of higher prices for potatoes and corn on the Eastern market and for flax in the West. Lower prices were shown for oats, rye, wheat and barley in the East and for hay in the West. All 1968 indexes are subject to revision. For Canadian Farm Products, indexes subsequent to July 1967 are subject to revision as and when participation payments are announced for Western grains.

Security Price Indexes (1956=100) Despite a marked fall at the end of the month, the investors index was 0.5% higher on July 25th than four weeks earlier. All major groups reached highs for the year in mid-month. Eight of the sub-groups in industrials reached 1968 highs although most declined again to show little overall change. The exceptions were foods and non-metallic minerals which both showed a net rise of 10.7%, and construction which finished 5.5% lower than a month ago. Textiles and clothing also rose strongly but were below their January level. The pattern was similar in utilities and finance where all sub-groups except telephone reached highs for the year, but declined again. Nevertheless the finance group rose 2.1% overall.

While the golds index continued to fluctuate with the price of free gold, base metals fell during the month to bring the mining index down 2.4%.

After rises in the middle of the month, both uraniums and primary oils and gas fell at the end to show slight net increases of 1.3 and 0.9% respectively.

2. Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Between June and July, consumer price indexes advanced in all ten regional cities and city combinations, with increases ranging from 0.3% in Vancouver and Saskatoon-Regina to 1.0% in Ottawa.

The general increases in the all-items indexes were led by the food and the housing components which advanced in all regional cities. Mixed movements were recorded in all other main components with the exception of tobacco and alcohol indexes which were unchanged: clothing and transportation indexes either registered fractional movements or remained unchanged; health and personal care costs rose in five cities, decreased in two and were unchanged in three; recreation and reading indexes increased in six cities, declined in two and retained their June levels in the remaining two.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada

at the Beginning of July 1968<sup>(1)</sup>

(Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - July 1968						
	July 1968	June 1968	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's <sup>(2)</sup>	136.2	135.5	131.6	124.5	135.6	133.1	193.9	160.4	139.2
Halifax	147.3	146.7	146.6	143.9	144.0	145.6	203.8	193.6	139.8
Saint John	150.9	150.0	152.0	142.0	147.6	160.7	218.1	179.8	139.7
Montreal	153.1	152.2	156.7	148.5	127.1	186.1	199.7	179.7	146.5
Ottawa	155.2	153.6	156.9	148.5	140.5	178.3	207.6	172.8	152.8
Toronto	157.4	156.2	150.6	158.8	143.5	161.2	195.4	215.8	149.4
Winnipeg	150.9	149.9	150.2	137.8	151.1	152.2	228.6	169.2	154.5
Saskatoon-Regina	145.6	145.1	148.3	137.9	150.5	147.6	170.4	173.6	140.5
Edmonton-Calgary	146.3	145.6	143.3	140.9	146.5	149.0	206.7	168.1	132.1
Vancouver	148.8	148.3	146.5	149.3	139.8	158.2	181.0	167.3	135.7

(1) All-Items Indexes for July and June, and July 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 rose by 0.5% since June. The food index increased by 1.5% as higher prices for beef, cured pork, chicken, and fresh produce outweighed lower quotations for fresh pork, fish, and some cereal products. All other components of the index edged up fractionally except that for health and personal care which declined by 0.2%.

Halifax An upward movement of 0.4% was registered in the all-items index. Higher quotations for beef, pork, poultry and fresh fruit contributed to an increase of 1.0% in the food index. The housing component advanced by 0.6% in response to increased rents and home-ownership costs, together with higher prices for household supplies and domestic help. The transportation index decreased by 0.5% reflecting seasonally lower prices for new automobiles, while the clothing index declined marginally. The remaining three components of the index were unchanged from the preceding month.

Saint John Increased food prices and housing costs were chiefly responsible for a rise of 0.6% in the all-items index. The food index increased by 1.7% due mainly to higher quotations for beef, bacon, poultry and many fresh vegetables. The 0.4% rise in the housing component was largely attributable to higher shelter and household operation costs as well as to increased domestic wage rates. The transportation index decreased by 0.5% largely as a result of seasonally lower automobile prices. All other main components remained virtually unchanged since the preceding month.

Montreal The all-items index rose by 0.6%, chiefly due to a 1.8% increase in the food component. Most beef items were higher in price, as were many fresh fruits and vegetables. The housing component rose 0.3% as a result of higher shelter and household operation costs, while the recreation and reading index increased 0.5%, partially as a result of increased newspaper subscription rates. The clothing and the transportation indexes both declined marginally, while the remaining components retained their June levels.

Ottawa The all-items index moved up 1.0% since the preceding month mainly as a result of a 3.0% advance in the level of food prices and a 0.8% increase in the housing index. Among food items, higher quotations were recorded for bread, beef, pork, and many items of fresh produce. In addition to increased rents and home-ownership costs, higher rates were recorded for electricity. All other components registered marginal declines except tobacco and alcohol which remained unchanged.

Toronto The all-items index rose by 0.8% since June. Food prices rose by 1.5%, with increases recorded for beef, pork, many produce items, and bread. Higher electricity charges and increased shelter costs contributed to a 0.8% increase in the housing index. A rise of 0.4% in the transportation index was due in part to higher inter-city train and bus fares. Fractional decreases were registered in the indexes for health and personal care and for recreation and reading. The clothing index decreased by 0.3%, while the tobacco and alcohol component remained unchanged.

Winnipeg The all-items index rose 0.7% with over half of the increase due to the substantial rise in prepaid medical care premiums. This increase resulted in a 7.0% rise in the health and personal care index. The food and the housing indexes rose 0.3% and 0.1% respectively, while fractional declines occurred in the clothing and in the recreation and reading indexes.

Saskatoon-Regina The all-items index increased by 0.3% since the preceding month. Higher newspaper subscription rates moved the recreation and reading index up 2.6%, while the more important food component rose 0.5%. The housing and the health and personal care indexes both edged up, while the indexes for clothing, for transportation and for tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

Edmonton-Calgary The all-items index rose 0.5%, largely as a result of increased food prices. Higher quotations for beef and fresh fruit contributed to a 1.0% rise in the food index. The housing component rose 0.4%, reflecting increased rents and higher domestic wage rates; whereas, higher newspaper subscription rates in Calgary moved the recreation and reading index up by a similar amount.

Vancouver The all-items index increased by 0.3% since the preceding month. Higher prices for milk, beef and fresh fruit contributed to a 1.0% advance in the food index. The housing and transportation components each edged up by 0.2%, while higher prices for radios, televisions and bicycles were responsible for a 0.5% increase in the recreation and reading index. Clothing prices declined by 0.3% as a result of some mid-summer sales.

3. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

	(1935-1939=100)				% Change	
	July *	June *	July	June	July /68	July /68
	1968	1968	1967	1967	June /68	July /67
<u>General Wholesale Index</u> .....	269.2	270.3	263.9	264.1	-0.4	+2.0
Vegetable Products .....	229.9	230.9	231.2	233.7	-0.4	-0.6
Animal Products .....	296.5	294.4	292.6	295.1	+0.7	+1.3
Textile Products .....	256.1	255.8	252.5	252.8	+0.1	+1.4
Wood Products .....	364.7	364.9	347.0	343.8	-0.1	+5.1
Iron Products .....	276.7	276.6	275.8	273.3	(1)	+0.3
Non-ferrous Metals .....	247.0	259.1	235.7	236.0	-4.7	+4.8
Non-metallic Minerals .....	206.3	206.3	199.4	198.9	-	+3.5
Chemical Products .....	215.0	215.6	212.5	212.4	-0.3	+1.2
Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold) .....	311.1	320.0	302.0	300.6	-2.8	+3.0
Raw and Partly Mfg. Goods .....	248.1	250.9	244.2	246.1	-1.1	+1.6
Fully and Chiefly Mfg. Goods .....	281.0	281.1	275.0	274.2	(1)	+2.2

\* These indexes are preliminary.

(1) Change of 0.05 per cent or less.

4. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	Aug. 1/68	July 25/68	July 4/68
		this week	week ago	month ago
(1956=100)				
<u>Investors Price Index</u>				
Total index .....	114	178.2	179.3	181.1
Industrials .....	80	185.2	186.8	188.7
Utilities .....	20	162.1	163.7	166.3
Finance(1) .....	14	164.8	163.2	163.2
Banks .....	6	174.0	173.7	173.9
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total index .....	24	105.8	104.6	105.9
Golds .....	13	153.2	152.5	152.5
Base metals .....	11	79.9	78.3	80.4
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums(2) .....	4	256.2	263.6	269.1
Primary oils and gas .....	6	200.5	205.1	205.1

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

(2) Revision of this index has reduced the number of stocks priced.

5. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers The all-Canada composite index of commodities and services used by farmers (1935-39=100) advanced to 340.2 in April, up 4.2% from the revised January index of 326.6 and 4.4% higher than the April 1967 index of 325.8. The composite index exclusive of living component rose 5.8% to 388.9 from 367.6 in the January to April period and was 4.9% above the April 1967 figure of 370.8.

The all-Canada farm wage rate index moved up 13.5% to 948.8 in April from 835.7 in January. The Western series rose 18.8% to 979.2 from 824.4, while the Eastern series advanced 9.9% to 927.4 from 843.7 over the same period.

The all-Canada price index of equipment and materials used by farmers moved 1.4% higher to 272.4 in April from the January index of 268.6 and was 3.3% above the April 1967 index of 263.6. Some of the more important sub-group changes were increases of 5.4% for compounded fertilizers, 3.3% for building materials, 2.3% for gasoline, oil and grease, and 2.1% for hardware.

The all-Canada farm family living component rose 0.8% to 267.1 in April from the January index of 265.0 resulting mainly from increases of 3.0% for health maintenance, 2.2% for fuel, and 1.9% for miscellaneous items. The food index declined 1.0% in the January-April period.

6. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) rose from 295.0 in May to 301.0 in June, as a result of higher prices for livestock, potatoes, poultry and dairy products. The June 1967 index stood at 228.0. In the case of dairy products, the higher average price reflects a situation in which a greater proportion of milk for manufacturing was eligible for subsidy in June than in May.

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

7. Index of Industrial Production (1961=100) The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose by 1.1% in June, advancing to 160.1 from the revised May level of 158.4. The latest rise continued the upward movement that began in February, 1968. All three principal components shared in the gain as mining advanced by 1.5%, manufacturing by 0.9%, and electric power, gas and water utilities by 1.8%.

In mining, while all 3 principal components shared in the advance with gains ranging from 1 to 3%, the major part of it was due to a better than 2% advance in metal mines.

In manufacturing, (+0.9%), all of the advance was due to the 2.0% gain in non-durable manufacturing as durables fell fractionally, (0.1%). While all major non-durable components, (with the exception of chemicals), shared in the gain the principal factor, (accounting for about one half of it), was the better than 5% advance in the paper and allied industries. Pulp and paper mills, (+7%), were the major cause of the latter gain.

Other major contributors to the non-durables advance were the rubber industries, (+7%), the petroleum and coal products industries, (+4%), and the textile industries, (+2%). Part of the gain in the rubber industries was due to recovery from labour disputes. In the textile industries nearly all of the gain was due to the large advance in the cotton yarn and cloth mills component. Gains in the remaining non-durable groups ranged up to nearly 4%.

Virtually all of the marginal durables' decline, (-0.1%), was due to the near 4% drop in the transportation equipment industries. While nearly all of the transportation components contributed to the decrease the principal factor was the 11% decline in motor vehicle parts and accessories where production was adversely affected by labour disputes. In addition, motor vehicle production declined by 2% and shipbuilding and repair by 8%. With the exception of the machinery and non-metallic mineral products industries, each of which fell fractionally, the remaining durables' groups registered gains ranging from fractional to nearly 3%.

In electric power, gas and water utilities, (+1.8%), the gain was divided between electric power, (+1%), and gas distribution, (+6%).

Column 1 in the table below shows the change from the first to the second quarter of 1968 and column 2 shows the first 6 months of 1968 compared to the first 6 months of 1967.

	Seasonally adjusted percentage changes	
	I Q '68 - II Q '68	1st 6 months '67 - 1st 6 months '68
Index of Industrial Production ....	+ 2.8	+ 3.8
Mines .....	+ 2.4	+ 6.4
Manufacturing .....	+ 3.2	+ 3.0
Non-durable .....	+ 1.3	+ 4.4
Durable .....	+ 5.2	+ 1.7
Electric power, gas and water utilities .....	- 0.5	+ 6.2

## TRANSPORTATION

8. Carloadings During the final ten days of July, revenue freight carloadings increased 11.2% to 106,596 from the previous year. Commodities requiring more cars included: iron ore, 17,732 (versus 16,122 in 1967); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 5,222 (3,141); lumber, timber and plywood, 5,987 (4,850) and miscellaneous carload commodities, 10,260 (8,981). More notable among commodities moved in fewer cars were wheat, 5,926 (8,784) and "other" grain, 1,382 (3,285). Receipts from both Canadian and U.S. rail connections rose 4.2% to 30,238 cars and piggyback carloadings due to the postal strike registered an unusually large increase of 33.2% to 4,556 cars.

During July 1968, 325,949 cars of revenue freight were loaded by rail in Canada, up 1.4% from 1967. Principal commodities reflecting an increase in activity were: iron ore, 55,847 (48,227 in 1967); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 14,800 (10,418); lumber, timber and plywood, 17,070 (16,127); manufactured iron and steel products, 7,875 (6,409) and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 5,864 (4,721). Items requiring fewer cars included wheat, 21,503 (31,035) and "other" grain, 4,811 (10,822). Receipts from connections during July increased 3.6% to 94,444 cars and piggyback service rose 7.1% to 15,336 cars.

During the first seven months of the current year, 2,161,201 cars were loaded, down 2.4% from the previous year. Receipts from connections fell 1.6% to 726,687 cars, while piggyback loadings rose 0.5% to 102,033 cars.



9. Urban Transit A total of 87,691,817 initial revenue fares (excluding transfers) was reported by 62 urban transit systems during May, a decrease of 10.6% or 10,393,263 fares from the 98,085,080 reported by 64 firms in May 1967. Motor buses, trolley coaches, street cars and subway cars all showed decreases.

The vehicle miles travelled by all types of urban transit vehicles totalled 21,516,240 compared to 22,466,917 miles in May 1967. Total operating revenues fell to \$17,634,339 a decrease of 10.7% from the \$19,750,064 in May 1967.

On May 11, 1968 the Toronto Transit System Commission opened extensions at each end of its east-west 9 mile subway for a total of 15 miles that can be travelled in approximately 34 minutes. Despite the slight increase in Ontario, there was a decrease in the Canada total of the number of subway passengers compared to May 1967. The number of subway passengers in Quebec declined to 6,220,530 from 11,617,548 in May 1967 illustrating the noticeable impact of "Expo 67" on Montreal urban transit traffic.

#### CHEQUES

10. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres The total value of cheques cashed in fifty-one clearing centres in Canada during May was \$55,004 million, 7.4% higher than in May 1967. Cheques cleared in Ontario increased by 12.1%, in British Columbia by 10.3%, in the Atlantic Provinces by 7.3%, in the Prairie Provinces by 3.2% and in Quebec by 2.0%.

Thirty-seven of the fifty-one centres showed a higher value of cheques cleared in the May comparison. Clearances in Montreal were lower while Toronto recorded a gain of 13.7%. Cheques cleared in Winnipeg were lower in value and Vancouver showed an increase of 8.7%. The value of cheques cleared during the first five months of 1968 was 4.8% higher than for the same period of 1967. Cheques cleared in Ontario increased by 10.0%, in the Atlantic Provinces by 9.9%, in British Columbia by 8.3% and in the Prairie Provinces by 8.2%. Quebec showed a lower value of cheques cleared.

#### CONSTRUCTION

11. Building Permits Permits for a total of 19,401 dwelling units were issued in April, compared with 18,228 in the 1967 month. The breakdown by type of dwelling was as follows: single dwellings, 7,646 (8,398 in April 1967); doubles, 1,322 (1,499); apartments, 10,175 (8,094); and conversions, 258 (237). The number of permits issued during the cumulative period was 54,992 (41,042 in 1967). The value of residential and non-residential construction was \$409,411,000, an increase over last May's figure of \$358,236,000, while the value for the cumulative period amounted to \$1,261,089,000 (\$984,035,000 in 1967).

#### ENERGY

12. Electric Energy Net generation of electric energy increased 4.6% to 13,294,471 thousand Kwh. in June from 12,702,027 thousand Kwh. in June 1967. Hydro generation decreased 2.7% while output from thermal plants was up 48%. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie provinces all experienced decreases in hydro generation during the month.

13. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders Manufacturers' shipments in June were estimated at \$3,381.4 million, 3.8% lower than the revised May estimate of \$3,515.0 million but 2.0% higher than the \$3,314.3 million estimated in June 1967, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments, seasonally adjusted, were 1.1% below the revised estimate of the previous month.

Total inventory owned by manufacturers in June was estimated at \$6,562.5 million, a decrease of 1.1% from the revised May estimate of \$6,635.5 million and 1.2% lower than the June 1967 estimate of \$6,642.5 million. Total inventory held in June at an estimated value of \$6,981.3 million was 0.9% lower than the revised May estimate of \$7,041.9 million and 0.7% below the June 1967 estimate of \$7,033.4 million. The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 1.94 in June, 1.89 in May and 2.00 in June 1967. The finished products to shipments ratio was 0.73 in June, 0.70 in May and 0.75 in June 1967. Seasonally adjusted, total inventory held showed a fractional increase and total inventory owned a fractional decrease. Goods in process and finished products showed increases of 1.1% and 0.3% respectively while raw materials decreased by 0.3%.

New orders in June were estimated at \$3,331.1 million, 5.5% below the revised May estimate of \$3,526.3 million and 0.4% higher than the June 1967 estimate of \$3,319.2 million. Unfilled orders in June were estimated at \$3,725.4 million, 1.3% lower than the revised May estimate of \$3,775.7 million and 1.8% below the \$3,793.1 million estimated a year ago. New orders, seasonally adjusted, decreased 2.7% from the previous revised month while unfilled orders, seasonally adjusted, decreased 0.5% from the revised May estimate.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	June 1968 (Preliminary)	May 1968 (Revised)	April 1968	June 1967
	millions of dollars			
Shipments .....	3,381.4	3,515.0	3,279.8	3,314.3
Shipments (Seasonally adjusted) ..	3,281.5	3,317.1	3,231.7	3,077.5
Inventory owned .....	6,562.5	6,635.5	6,671.3	6,642.5
Inventory owned (Seasonally adjusted) ..	6,596.8	6,612.7	6,624.3	6,675.1
Inventory held .....	6,981.3	7,041.9	7,076.1	7,033.4
Raw materials .....	2,656.9	2,674.5	2,680.0	2,694.6
Goods in process .....	1,866.2	1,899.3	1,908.9	1,855.5
Finished products .....	2,458.2	2,468.1	2,487.1	2,483.3
New orders .....	3,331.1	3,526.3	3,250.2	3,319.2
New orders (Seasonally adjusted) ..	3,263.6	3,353.4	3,202.5	3,117.3
Unfilled orders .....	3,725.4	3,775.7	3,764.4	3,793.1
Unfilled orders (Seasonally adjusted) ..	3,687.4	3,705.3	3,669.0	3,754.4

Provincial Shipments All listed provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia showed decreases in June, 1968, as compared to May, 1968, ranging from 5.7% in Ontario to 1.8% in Alberta. Manitoba increased 1.2% and British Columbia, 1.5%.

A \$109 million decrease in Ontario shipments was mainly reflected in the primary metals, transportation equipment and chemical and chemical products industry groups.

The increase in Manitoba shipments was centred in non-metallic minerals and petroleum products while British Columbia showed a substantial increase in the paper and allied industries.

Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

	June 1968(p)	June 1967	% Change	May 1958(r)	January 1968(p)	- June 1967	% change
	millions of dollars			millions of dollars			
Nfld. ....	12.8	14.0	- 8.6	13.5	70.9	75.7	- 6.3
N.S. ....	52.1	52.1	-	54.5	309.3	290.5	+ 6.5
N.B. ....	50.5	50.9	- 0.8	51.7	276.3	265.1	+ 4.2
Que. ....	881.6	877.1	+ 0.5	903.3	5,142.3	4,953.6	+ 3.8
Ont. ....	1,813.9	1,779.4	+ 1.9	1,922.8	10,384.5	9,907.4	+ 4.8
Man. ....	92.0	90.9	+ 1.2	91.0	506.3	501.4	+ 1.0
Sask. ....	40.0	40.1	- 0.2	41.7	216.4	212.3	+ 1.9
Alta ....	129.8	127.5	+ 1.8	132.2	731.2	699.6	+ 4.5
B.C. ....	304.4	278.0	+ 9.5	300.0	1,675.5	1,564.3	+ 7.1
CANADA(1) .	3,381.4	3,314.3	+ 2.0	3,515.0	19,333.8	18,491.5	+ 4.6

(1) Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

(p) Preliminary.

(r) Revised.

14. Asphalt Roofing Production and shipments of shingles of 210 pounds and over showed increases for both June and the January-June period, while production and shipments of shingles of less than 210 pounds showed decreases.

June production of asphalt shingles of 210 pounds and over increased to 491,393 roof squares from 419,333 in June 1967. Production in the January-June period also increased to 1,618,750 roof squares from 1,358,772 in the previous year period. Total shipments rose in June to 466,010 squares from 458,827, and in the six-month period to 1,578,314 squares from 1,440,500.

Production of shingles of less than 210 pounds decreased to 15,498 squares in June from 31,160 in June 1967 and in the cumulative period, fell to 71,718 squares from 127,131. Shipments for June stood at 23,519 squares (27,754) and for the six months ended June, at 90,749 squares (140,591).

15. Floor Tile June production of vinyl-asbestos floor tile came to 7,811 tons or 15,758,258 square feet, compared to 8,819 tons or 18,648,240 square feet in June 1967. Production for the six months ended June totalled 44,110 tons (96,001,225 square feet), a decrease from the 1967 period production of 49,954 tons (109,341,305 square feet). June shipments decreased to 6,093 tons (12,994,014 square feet) from 7,263 tons (15,493,574 square feet), while cumulative shipments also decreased to 40,836 tons (91,052,925 square feet) from 45,341 tons (99,073,163 square feet) in the 1967 period.

## Footwear Statistics

Periodicity	Production of Leather Footwear				Production Footwear Other Than Leather			
	Men's, boy's youths'	Women's, growing girls and misses'	Children's little gent's, babies' and infants'	Total	Rubber water- proof footwear	Plastic water- proof footwear	Canvas footwear	Total
	pairs				pairs			
Month of:								
June 1968 ...	1,218,554	2,569,657	453,174	4,241,385	400,236	195,727	250,122	846,085
June 1967 ...	1,271,674	2,345,644	466,422	4,083,740	544,271	209,007	190,315	943,593
% change ....	- 4.2	+ 9.6	- 2.9	+ 3.9	-26.5	- 6.4	+31.4	-10.3
6 months ended:								
June 1968 ...	7,618,222	16,119,479	2,703,275	26,440,976	2,548,540	1,143,171	1,910,638	5,602,349
June 1967 ...	7,492,028	14,187,722	2,749,495	24,429,245	2,844,448	1,131,600	2,060,531	6,036,579
% change ....	+ 1.7	+13.6	- 1.7	+ 8.2	-10.4	+ 1.0	- 7.3	- 7.2

17. Gypsum Products Production of gypsum products during June, with the June 1967 production figures in brackets, was as follows: wallboard, 59,898,297 square feet (63,652,318); lath, 19,519,980 square feet (20,810,435); sheathing, 2,117,884 square feet (1,611,022); and plasters, 19,007 tons (16,119). Factory shipments were as follows: wallboard, 58,568,016 square feet (64,023,388); lath, 17,540,541 square feet (19,038,771); sheathing, 1,649,150 square feet (1,944,824) and plasters, 18,878 tons (16,644). All of these shipments were domestic.

18. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended August 10 totalled 208,308 tons, an increase of 6.4% over the preceding week's total of 195,858 tons. The comparable week's total of 1967 was 187,537 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 217 in the current week, 204 a week earlier and 195 one year ago.

19. Oil Burners and Oil-Fired Hot Water Heaters Oil burners shipped in June numbered 5,530, at a total plant value of \$391,145. Shipments for the six months ended June came to 28,308, valued at the plant at \$1,998,577. The number of oil-fired water heaters shipped in June was 2,086, valued at \$401,131; shipments for the cumulative period amounted to 10,306 units, with a value of \$1,956,355.

20. Major Appliances - June 1968

	Total Canada sales	Exports number of units	Stocks at end of month
Gas cooking stoves and ranges ....	4,085	11	6,091
Electric ranges .....	28,134	94	61,010
Electric wall ovens .....	654	-	2,832
Electric drop in ranges .....	1,103	-	3,384

21. Shipments of Baler and Binder Twine - 1967p

	Quantity lbs	Value \$'000
Baler Twine .....	53,646,080	8,495
Binder Twine .....	6,517,357	1,083

p Preliminary data.

22. New Motor Vehicles New motor vehicles sold in the January-June period numbered 458,817 units, an increase of 0.2% over the 1967 figure of 458,017. Of these, 383,679 were passenger automobiles, 0.6% more than the 381,400 in the 1967 period, and 75,138 were commercial vehicles, a decrease of 1.9% from the 76,617 sold in 1967. The total retail value of vehicle sales was \$1,614,068,000, 2.9% higher than the \$1,567,925,000 in 1967. The value of passenger vehicles rose by 4.3% to \$1,291,258,000 from \$1,237,875,000 while that of commercial vehicles fell by 2.2% to \$322,810,000 from \$330,050,000. Vehicles manufactured in Canada or the United States numbered 408,917 and sold at a retail value of \$1,497,217,000, while sales of overseas manufactured vehicles numbered 49,900 units, at a retail value of \$116,851,000. (All 1967 figures are revised).

23. Plastic Bottles Plastic bottles produced during the first quarter of 1968 numbered 70,639, of which 53,256 were shipped to outside customers. These shipments were valued free on board at the plant at \$3,752,000.

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

Canada

June 1968

Kind of business	Chain store sales	Independent store sales	All stores	
			Sales	<u>June 1968</u> <u>June 1967</u>
		\$'000		%
Grocery and combination stores .....	230,729	231,959	462,688	+ 0.4
All other food stores .....	6,356	70,408	76,763	+ 1.9
Department stores .....	182,394	-	182,394	+ 4.5
General merchandise stores .....	40,475	18,236	58,711	- 0.3
General stores .....	7,141	71,817	78,957	+ 3.2
Variety stores .....	31,716	8,490	40,206	-14.3
Motor vehicle dealers .....	7,496	388,133	395,629	- 0.2
Service stations and garages .....	4,959	184,557	189,516	+ 3.5
Men's clothing stores .....	6,407	26,656	33,063	- 0.2
Women's clothing stores .....	13,401	25,983	39,384	- 4.3
Family clothing stores .....	7,974	20,575	28,548	+ 0.7
Shoe stores .....	12,128	13,000	25,129	- 5.9
Hardware stores .....	6,603	31,620	38,224	- 3.7
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores .....	11,599	56,096	67,695	+ 1.5
Fuel dealers .....	2,971	15,188	18,159	- 3.5
Drug stores .....	8,009	50,215	58,224	+ 0.2
Jewellery stores .....	5,391	11,769	17,160	- 1.3
All other stores .....	120,321	191,130	311,451	+ 0.6
<b>Total, all stores .....</b>	<b>706,070</b>	<b>1,415,834</b>	<b>2,121,904</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>

Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Province

Newfoundland .....	12,252	31,371	43,624	+ 5.4
Prince Edward Island .....	2,372	7,640	10,013	- 3.2
Nova Scotia .....	20,570	48,160	68,729	- 2.8
New Brunswick .....	17,756	38,666	56,422	+ 3.2
Quebec .....	150,520	381,764	532,285	- 3.2
Ontario .....	301,250	523,868	827,119	+ 1.2
Manitoba .....	30,960	66,870	97,830	+16.8
Saskatchewan .....	22,935	66,605	89,540	- 5.2
Alberta .....	55,117	112,163	167,280	+ 0.7
British Columbia(1) .....	92,337	136,726	229,063	+ 2.2

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

25. Chain Store Sales and Stocks In June sales of chain stores rose by 1.0% to \$706,070,000 from \$698,762,000 in June 1967. The value of stocks at cost also rose by 7.7% to \$606,248,000 from \$563,020,000. The largest increase in sales was reported by men's clothing stores (19.0%); value of stocks at cost for these stores rose by 17.1%. The largest decrease in sales occurred in variety stores (-17.0%), although the value of stocks at cost rose by 8.2%.
26. Department Store Sales During the week ending July 20, department store sales rose in Canada by 11.6% over the corresponding period last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, +6.6%; Quebec, -2.4%; Ontario, +18.0%; Manitoba, +5.4%; Saskatchewan, +13.6%; Alberta, +17.5% and British Columbia, +13.4%.

## C R E D I T

27. Credit Statistics The estimates of balances outstanding at the end of April were higher for sales finance companies commercial goods; small loan companies cash loans and instalment credit; department stores; chartered banks personal loans fully secured and other loans. Balances estimated for sales finance companies consumer goods; furniture, appliance and radio stores and chartered banks personal loans for home improvement were lower. Balances outstanding in millions of dollars were: sales finance companies consumer goods, \$1,129 (\$1,150 in April 1967); sales finance companies commercial goods, \$662 (\$645); small loan companies cash loans, \$1,273 (\$1,123); small loan companies instalment credit, \$80 (\$72); department stores, \$539 (\$531); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$202 (\$203); chartered banks personal loans fully secured, \$520 (\$500); chartered banks personal loans for home improvement, \$73 (\$74); and chartered banks personal other loans, \$3,136 (\$2,585).

## T R A V E L

28. Travel Between Canada and Other Countries Non-resident vehicles entering Canada from the United States numbered 1,013,100 in May 1968, 3.6% below May 1967. During the January to May period, however, 3,755,200 vehicles entered Canada, an increase of 8.6%. All provinces recorded gains except Quebec, where the last year's figure was affected by the first full month of Expo. In comparing May 1967 and 1968, Quebec showed a decrease of 42.0% (excepting commercial trucks), but in comparison with May 1966, showed an increase of 50.3%.

In May, the number of visitors entering Canada from the United States by plane, through bus, rail and boat decreased by 39.8%. All types of traffic registered decreases. During the first five months of the year, entries totalled 605,700, approximately 15.0% less than in the 1967 period but 21.8% more than in the 1966 period. The decrease during the month was shown mainly in Ontario and Quebec, down 15.4% and 76.2% respectively, while British Columbia entries increased by 7.3%.

Canadian vehicles returning to Canada in May numbered 1,023,900, 6.0% more than in May 1967. The difference between Canadian vehicle re-entries and non-resident vehicle entries was less pronounced this month, with re-entries showing a margin of only 1%. During the five-month period, 4,195,600 vehicles returned to Canada, 20% above the 1967 period. Most provinces showed increases in vehicles staying one or more nights, with Quebec recording an increase of 34.0% and Ontario a decline of 3.3%. Vehicles leaving and returning the same day, followed a similar pattern, with an increase of 13.9% in Quebec and a decrease of 3.5% in Ontario.

A total of 142,000 Canadians returned from the United States by plane, through bus, rail and boat in May, 11.0% above May 1967. The seasonal pattern changed in May when visitors from the United States outnumbered Canadian re-entries by 44.1%. During the January-May period, 696,700 Canadians returned from the United States, 10.2% more than in the 1967 period. Residents re-entering in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario showed increases of 17.3, 13.0 and 10.9%, respectively. Re-entries in New Brunswick and Manitoba declined by 38.8% and 16.4% respectively.

29. Sugar Production of refined beet and cane sugar during June decreased to 473,880,000 pounds from 481,423,000 pounds in June 1967, while total sales also decreased to 194,987,000 pounds from 200,942,000. For the period January 1 to June 30, however, production rose to 1,269,824,000 pounds from 1,247,440,000 in the 1967 period. Sales totalled 988,902,000 pounds, an increase over the 963,754,000 sold in the previous year period.

30. Crop Report Prairie Provinces summary General rains have improved crop prospects and there is now sufficient moisture to bring crops to maturity. Crop conditions vary from good to excellent in Manitoba, in southern Alberta, the Peace River area and in central and northern Saskatchewan. In southern areas of Saskatchewan and central Alberta prospects are only fair but improving. Swathing of early barley and the rye crop has commenced. Haying has been held up by wet weather and the crop is generally below average.

Manitoba Swathing of rye and early barley has commenced in southern and central districts of Manitoba but frequent rains have recently delayed field work. Haying operations have also been affected and there has been some loss in quality. Second-growth hay will soon be ready to cut. Considerable damage has occurred to all crops from excessive moisture in low-lying fields in the Red River Valley, but yield prospects are still good. All crops in the remainder of the province vary from good to excellent. Canning peas are two-thirds harvested and picking of early potatoes is under way with average yields reported. Pastures are in excellent condition but warm, dry weather is now needed to advance all crops and also for the completion of haying.

Saskatchewan Most areas in Saskatchewan have sufficient moisture to carry crops to maturity as a result of recent rains. The general appearance of grains is good to excellent in most of the central and northern regions. In southern districts, however, prospects are lower and more varied. Swathing of some early fields of barley is under way. Warm, dry weather is now needed to bring crops to maturity.

Alberta Good to copious late July rains have been received over all of Alberta. In the south, generally good to excellent crops are expected and the harvest is just getting under way. Extensive drought in central Alberta has been relieved, pasture and forage salvaging prospects improved, and livestock selloff arrested. Cash grain crops will be generally poor in the central area and many fields have been pastured and ploughed in. The eastern, northeastern and north-western margins of central Alberta anticipate average or better than average crops but very little hay and inadequate pastures. The Peace River area has good to excellent grain crops and a favourable pasture and livestock situation. A large area, south of Lethbridge, was damaged by hail. Pastures in the south are good and livestock is in good condition.

Rust Report The Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station in Winnipeg reports that leaf rust of wheat is widely distributed in southern Manitoba and the extreme eastern portion of Saskatchewan but infections are still light. Stem rust has not been found in commercial fields. It is very unlikely that rust will damage wheat in 1968. Crown rust has developed further on oats but only late fields may be damaged. Oats stem rust has not been found in western Canada to date.



Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles, except in cases where items are advance information.

1. Price Movements, July 1968 (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
2. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, July 1968
3. Wholesale Price Indexes, July 1968
4. Weekly Security Price Indexes, August 1, 1968
5. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers, April 1968 (62-004), 75¢ a year
6. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, June 1968 (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
7. Index of Industrial Production, June 1968
8. Carloadings, Period ended July 31, 1968 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
9. Urban Transit, May 1968 (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, May 1968 (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
11. Building Permits, April 1968 (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
12. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics, June 1968
13. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders, June 1968
14. Asphalt Roofing, June 1968 (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, June 1968 (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Footwear Statistics, June 1968
17. Gypsum Products, June 1968 (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Steel Ingot Production, August 10, 1968
19. Oil Burners and Oil-Fired Hot Water Heaters, June 1968 (41-008), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Major Appliances, June 1968
21. Shipments of Baler and Binder Twine, 1967, Preliminary
22. New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1968 (63-007), 20¢/\$2.00
23. Production and Shipments of Plastic Bottles, First Quarter 1968
24. Retail Trade, Chain and Independent Stores, by Kind of Business and by Province
25. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, June 1968 (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Department Store Sales by Region, Week ended July 20, 1968 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
27. Credit Statistics, April 1968 (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
28. Travel Between Canada, the United States and Other Countries, May 1968 (66-001) 30¢/\$3.00
29. The Sugar Situation, June 1968 (32-013), \$1.00 a year
30. Field Crop Reporting Series: Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
- Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, Preliminary Summary Statistics, 1967 (46-217), 25¢
- Oil Pipeline Transport, September and October 1967 issues (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- Miscellaneous Food Preparations, Quarter ended March 31, 1968 (32-018), 25¢/\$1.00
- Book and Stationery Stores (Independent) Operating Results, 1965 (63-424), 25¢
- Service Bulletin: Energy Statistics (57-002), Vol. 3, No. 30, \$5.00 a year
- Biscuits and Confectionery, Quarter ended March 31, 1968 (32-016), 25¢/\$1.00
- Rigid Insulating Board, June 1968 (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- Summary of Canal Statistics, May 1968 (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- The Motor Vehicle, 1967, Part I, Rates and Regulations (53-217), 75¢
- The Motor Vehicle, 1967, Part II, Motive Fuel Sales (53-218), 50¢
- Primary Iron and Steel, May 1968 (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Footwear Statistics, May 1968 (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Railway Operating Statistics, February 1968 (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Police Administration Statistics, 1967 (85-204), 75¢
- Heating Equipment Manufactures, 1966 (41-225), 50¢

- Clay Products Manufacturers (from Imported Clays), 1966 (44-216), 50¢
- Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products, 1966 (43-210), 50¢
- Errata, Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry (1961 Base), (61-506)
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May 1968 (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Trade of Canada - Exports by Commodities, June 1968 (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Chemical Directory, as of June 1967 (46-503), \$2.00
- Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May 1968 (31-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Prices and Price Indexes, June 1968 (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00

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