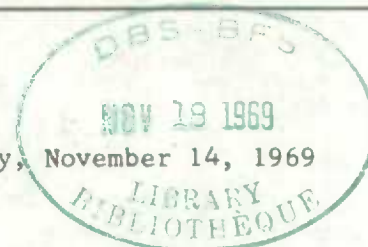


DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

Friday, November 14, 1969



Prices Canada's consumer price index (1961=100) increased by 0.2% to 126.8 in October from 126.6 in September. At its October 1969 level it stood 4.4% higher than in October 1968.

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Labour Advance estimates indicate a slight decline in the composite index of employment from August to September 1969. With the exception of trade, all industry divisions showed decreases in their unadjusted indexes.

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Hospitals In 1967, operating general and allied special hospitals in Canada numbered 1,277 (1,273 in 1966), and rated beds in these hospitals increased 2.1% to 140,523. Operating public hospitals, numbering, 1,036, accounted for 89.8% (126,182) of the total rated bed capacity.

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Roads Preliminary figures on Canadian rural road and urban street mileage for 1968 indicate that mileage has increased by 5.7% over the 1967 figures. All provinces and territories showed an increase over 1967.

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Merchandising During the week ended October 25, department store sales in Canada rose by 14.0% over the corresponding week last year.

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Manufacturing Steel ingot production for the week ended November 8, 1969 totalled 189,083 tons, an increase of 2.5% from the preceding week's total of 184,560 tons.

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Agriculture and Food Canada's 1969 wheat crop now placed at 684.8 million bushels is 5% above last year's 649.8 million bushels and 22% above the ten-year (1958-1967) average of 560.4 million.

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1. Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index (1961=100) increased by 0.2% to 126.8 in October from 126.6 in September. At its October 1969 level it stood 4.4% higher than in October 1968. In the latest month, combined increases in four of the seven main component indexes were partially offset by a seasonal decline in the food component. Among the indexes that increased, housing moved up by 0.6% mainly in response to higher shelter costs, clothing rose by 0.7%, health and personal care advanced by 0.8%, and recreation and reading edged up by 0.1%. The remaining two indexes, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol, were unchanged from their September levels.

Consumer Price Index and Main Components (1961=100)

	Component Weight(1)	Index			% change	
		1969		1968	Oct. 1969	from Oct. 1968
		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		
All-items	100	126.8	126.6	121.4	+ 0.2	+ 4.4
Food	27	127.8	128.5	122.9	- 0.5	+ 4.0
Housing(2)	32	126.4	125.7	120.3	+ 0.6	+ 5.1
Clothing	11	126.1	125.2	122.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.7
Transportation	12	120.9	120.9	114.9	-	+ 5.2
Health and Personal Care	7	136.1	135.0	129.0	+ 0.8	+ 5.5
Recreation and Reading	5	128.1	128.0	121.4	+ 0.1	+ 5.5
Tobacco and Alcohol .	6	126.4	126.4	121.3	-	+ 4.2

All-items consumer price index converted to 1949=100 163.8

(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 0.5% to 127.8 in October from 128.5 in September. This latest seasonal decrease brought the food index back to its June 1969 level, in spite of a marked increase in the price of restaurant meals since that time. Among items of food consumed in the home, beef prices dropped by 5.5% with especially marked declines recorded for the more expensive cuts in many western cities. Beef prices in October were some 13% below their June peak and were at their lowest level since April 1969. By contrast, the price of pork rose 2.0% since the preceding month, fish 3.5% and chicken 1.0%. Among produce items, lower quotations for apples, onions, carrots and turnips outweighed marked increases for tomatoes and lettuce. Some basic food items that registered marginal price declines included milk, bread, sugar and flour. Egg prices advanced by 11% reflecting a seasonal increase usually evidenced in late summer and early fall. The October food index was 4.0% above its level of twelve months previous, with the price of food consumed in the home having advanced by 3.4% and in restaurants by 8.1%.

The housing index rose by 0.6% to 126.4 in October from 125.7 in September. Home-ownership costs moved up by 1.1% reflecting increased mortgage interest rates and property taxes, while rents rose by 0.3%. Higher prices for flour coverings, and household supplies contributed to a 0.3% upward movement in the household operation component. The October housing index stood 5.1% above its level of twelve months previous.

The clothing index increased by 0.7% to 126.1 in October from 125.2 in the preceding month. An advance of 1.2% for women's wear reflected marked increases in the prices of winter coats, suits and dresses. Children's wear moved up by 1.6% in response to higher prices on a number of items which in the previous month were on sale. Men's wear and footwear prices each edged up by 0.2%, while piece goods declined to the same extent. The clothing index was 2.7% above its level of a year earlier.

The transportation index was unchanged at its September level of 120.9. Increased local transit fares in Windsor, and higher taxi fares in Ottawa were offset by seasonally lower intercity train and bus fares. The October transportation index stood 5.2% above its level of twelve months previous.

The health and personal care index advanced by 0.8% to 136.1 in October from 135.0 in September. Increased doctors', dentists' and optometrists' fees in provinces so far without federally approved medicare plans accounted for most of the rise in this component(3). Among personal care items, marginal decreases were recorded for several toiletries. The health and personal care index was 5.5% above its level of a year earlier.

The recreation and reading index edged up by 0.1% to 128.1 in October from 128.0 in the preceding month. Higher prices for radios and sporting events admissions in a number of cities were the major contributors to the rise. The recreation and reading index stood 5.5% above its level of a year ago.

The tobacco and alcohol component remained unchanged at its September level of 126.4, and was 4.2% higher than in October 1968.

(3) Weights for doctors' fees, optical care, and prepaid medical care have been modified to reflect, at the national level, price movement in only those provinces in which federally approved Medicare plans are not operative.

Wholesale Price Indexes(Weekly)¹ The price index of thirty industrial materials (1935-1939=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average declined 0.7% to 269.8 from 271.6 in the three-week period October 3rd to October 24th. Prices were lower for nine commodities, higher for three and unchanged for eighteen. Principal changes included decreases for raw rubber, hogs, linseed oil, raw wool, beef hides and steers, while increases occurred for raw sugar and raw cotton.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets declined 1.7% to 265.2 from 269.7. The animal products index moved 2.3% lower to 349.2 from 357.3 reflecting price decreases for hogs and eggs on both Eastern and Western markets, for steers in the East, and lambs and raw wool in the West. Higher prices were shown for lambs and raw wool in the East and calves in the West. The field products index moved down 0.5% to 181.2 from 182.1 on lower prices for potatoes and corn in the East, and flax and hay in the West. Higher prices were recorded for hay and wheat in the East and for rye and potatoes in the West.

(1) All 1969 indexes are subject to revision. For Canadian farm products, indexes subsequent to July 1968 are subject to revision as and when participation payments are announced for Western grains.

Security Price Indexes The investors index of common stock prices (1956=100) rose 2.3% to 197.2 in the four-week period October 2nd to October 30th. Among the three major groups, industrials rose 2.5%, utilities decreased 1.2% and finance rose 6.1%. Within industrials, indexes for seven sub-groups increased and six decreased. Apart from an exceptional 11.7% for metal fabricating, increases were in the range of 2.9 to 5.7%, while decreases registered 6.7% for both petroleum and chemicals, and 0.7 to 3.3% elsewhere. In utilities, indexes for two sub-groups increased and three decreased, electric power registering the smallest loss, at just 0.1% lower than before. In finance, banks advanced 8.1% to 207.1 and investment and loan rose 1.9% to 180.4.

In the same period, the index of mining stock prices rose 2.4% to 111.9 as a result of an advance of 9.3% for base metals and a decrease of 7.2% for golds.

Of the two supplementary price indexes, uraniums and primary oils and gas registered losses of 3.2% and 5.8% respectively.

2. Private Schools Enrolment in private elementary and secondary schools in 1968-69 came to 153,967. The number of schools (with Quebec excluded) was 490 and teachers numbered 5,589. There were 74,481 day pupils and 10,030 boarders in the nine provinces. These provinces had 41,924 male pupils and 42,587 female pupils, for a total of 84,511. Enrolment in Quebec private schools in 1966-67, the last year for which data are available, came to 80,070. This figure includes enrolment in a number of schools in addition to the regular private schools. These include: private kindergarten and infant care schools, family institutes and schools of family arts, classical colleges, art schools and nursing aid schools. Enrolment in private schools has been decreasing steadily since 1963-64 when a high of approximately 198,000 was reached. Decreases have been most noticeable in Quebec where a large number of private institutions have come to operate under the public regional school boards. Decreases observed for Ontario for 1967-68 and 1968-69 reflect the change in status from private to public, of many of the province's French-language high schools.

L A B O U R

3. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries(1) Advance estimates indicate a slight decline in the composite index of employment from August to September 1969. With the exception of trade, all industry divisions showed decreases in their unadjusted indexes. Seasonally-adjusted, the composite index rose from 125.8 in August to 126.8 in September. The largest increase occurred in service. All regions showed rises.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level rose slightly from August (\$119.15) to September (\$119.95). All industry divisions shared in the increase except trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and service which recorded declines. Among the regions, all showed increases except the Atlantic region and the Prairie region where there were slight declines.

August 1969 The unadjusted index of employment (1961=100) at 130.6 was 1.2% higher than the July index of 129.1 and was 2.9% higher than in August 1968. Seasonally-adjusted, the index fell by 0.2% from 126.1 in July to 125.8 in August. Among the industry divisions, the largest relative changes in the adjusted indexes were a 2.5% decrease in forestry, a 2.1% drop in mining, and a 1.9% increase in construction. The decline in mining reflected a major industrial dispute in Ontario. The increase in construction resulted mainly from increased activity in the building component. Ontario with a 1.1% decline and British Columbia with a 3.1% rise recorded the largest changes among the regions. Increases in the other regions were small.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level increased from \$118.21 in July to \$119.15 in August. The largest construction and a \$2.04 gain in mining. With the exception of British Columbia, all regions recorded rises.

(1) Data are subject to revision.

Industry division and province	Employment index numbers						Average Weekly Wages and Salaries			
	Unadjusted				Seasonally- adjusted					
	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968
	(1961=100)						dollars			
<u>Industry Division</u>										
Forestry .....	..	111.7	107.4	115.4	..	89.3	..	131.08	122.86	120.59
Mining	101.0	102.7	110.4	112.6	100.7	99.2	148.70	148.10	141.13	139.09
Manufacturing	126.7	127.2	125.8	125.3	124.0	123.5	125.33	122.94	117.08	114.48
Durable goods	135.8	135.1	135.3	133.8	134.5	133.6	136.39	132.83	127.87	124.03
Non-durable goods	119.3	120.8	118.1	118.4	115.6	115.3	115.12	113.97	107.09	105.75
Construction	134.1	135.0	133.9	135.3	119.7	119.0	157.12	155.62	145.05	142.10
Transportation, communication and other utilities ....	..	117.4	113.0	114.2	..	112.2	..	135.41	125.08	123.52
Trade	138.3	134.7	130.3	128.0	137.5	135.9	94.14	94.57	88.16	87.96
Finance, insurance and real estate	140.4	140.6	131.7	132.8	140.3	139.3	113.47	114.51	107.84	107.57
Service	179.3	182.3	164.4	166.1	174.2	171.0	84.43	85.39	79.62	79.41
Industrial Composite	130.4	130.6	126.7	126.9	126.8	125.8	119.95	119.15	112.52	110.95
<u>Province and Region</u>										
Atlantic region	127.3	128.1	122.5	125.6	120.5	118.5	98.22	98.27	91.45	90.23
Newfoundland	130.4	131.7	126.3	131.1	118.4	116.9	105.97	105.78	101.26	100.04
Prince Edward Island ...	150.8	154.8	150.4	147.7	136.5	138.9	79.46	79.08	69.40	70.67
Nova Scotia	122.4	122.5	118.2	120.7	118.2	117.7	97.70	97.22	89.68	88.12
New Brunswick	128.9	130.0	122.8	126.0	122.2	119.5	95.72	96.60	89.43	88.21
Quebec	124.2	125.0	121.8	122.3	120.3	120.1	117.79	116.45	110.21	108.86
Ontario	131.7	131.2	129.7	128.6	129.4	128.5	123.46	122.80	116.81	114.82
Prairie region	131.2	131.6	125.9	126.9	127.2	125.9	114.63	114.99	105.99	105.28
Manitoba	122.1	122.9	119.6	119.1	118.3	118.6	109.86	109.87	102.23	102.01
Saskatchewan	123.4	122.1	123.6	125.2	118.6	115.9	108.63	109.61	103.74	101.86
Alberta	142.1	142.8	132.1	134.3	138.1	136.1	120.23	120.61	109.75	109.05
British Columbia	145.3	146.0	133.7	134.9	140.5	138.7	132.16	130.31	123.24	121.85
Yukon .....	..	143.5	144.9	140.7	..	125.0	..	179.45	166.09	164.21
Northwest Territories ...	..	135.6	120.2	127.0	..	112.8	..	171.85	168.98	172.84
Canada	130.4	130.6	126.7	126.9	126.8	125.8	119.95	119.15	112.52	110.95

.. figures not available.

4. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Advance estimates of average weekly wages in manufacturing rose in September from the August level as both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings were higher. Increases were recorded in both the durables and non-durables components. In mining, average weekly wages showed a gain from August mainly as a result of an increase in average weekly hours. Average weekly wages in construction rose due to an increase in average hourly earnings.

Further industry and area detail for the month of September, other than that presented in the accompanying table is not yet available.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, September 1969

Industry division and area	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Wages			
	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	July 1969	Sept. 1968	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	July 1969	Sept. 1968	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	July 1969	Sept. 1968
	number				dollars							
Industry division												
Mining, including milling .	41.8	41.3	40.7	41.9	3.25	3.24	3.23	3.12	135.65	133.63	131.55	130.60
Manufacturing	40.6	40.2	39.9	41.0	2.82	2.78	2.77	2.62	114.53	111.58	110.57	107.43
Durable goods	41.6	40.8	40.4	41.8	3.05	3.00	2.98	2.86	126.82	122.46	120.25	119.56
Non-durable goods	39.7	39.5	39.5	40.1	2.59	2.56	2.57	2.38	102.83	101.45	101.37	97.39
Construction	41.7	41.8	41.6	42.8	3.75	3.68	3.64	3.36	156.06	153.79	151.35	143.76
Building	39.6	39.4	39.3	40.4	3.89	3.82	3.78	3.45	154.29	150.51	148.40	139.35
Engineering	45.8	46.7	46.2	47.6	3.49	3.43	3.41	3.20	159.61	160.51	157.22	152.31
Manufacturing by region												
Atlantic Region	40.3	40.5	40.8	40.8	2.22	2.18	2.17	2.05	89.24	88.38	88.71	83.72
Quebec	41.5	41.2	40.3	41.7	2.54	2.50	2.50	2.35	105.18	102.93	100.69	98.08
Ontario	40.7	40.0	40.0	41.2	2.96	2.93	2.91	2.77	120.75	117.28	116.48	114.14
Prairie Region	40.2	40.0	39.6	39.5	2.77	2.73	2.73	2.55	111.10	109.30	108.12	100.69
British Columbia	37.4	37.0	37.4	37.5	3.54	3.47	3.46	3.25	132.29	128.62	129.20	122.21

The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings in electrical industrial equipment in August was 140.0.

5. Hospital Beds The publication "Hospital Statistics, Volume I, Hospital Beds, 1967" is concerned with the number of beds, admissions, patient-days, and movement of patients in public, private, and federal general and allied special hospitals in Canada in 1967.

Operating general and allied special hospitals in Canada numbered 1,277 (1,273 in 1966), and rated beds in these hospitals increased 2.1% to 140,523. Operating public hospitals, numbering 1,036, accounted for 89.8% (126,182) of the total rated bed capacity.

Rated beds per 1,000 population in public hospitals increased from 6.11 to 6.18 in 1967, of which 5.32 were accounted for by general hospitals. Public general hospitals maintained an occupancy rate of 78.7% in 1967 (80.4% in 1966).

Standard ward accommodation accounted for 60.8% of the beds set up in public general hospitals in 1967, while standard ward rates were charged for 67.8% of patient-days in these hospitals. In 1967, provincial plans paid for 95.2% of adult and child patient-days in public general hospitals.

In public general hospitals, 27.7 adults and children were admitted per rated bed (28.7 in 1966). Newborn admissions per rated bassinet also decreased (from 21.6 to 20.7). Average daily population in reporting public general hospitals was 85,096 adults and children (up 1.6% from 1966) and 6,484 newborn (down 4.1%).

Total separations from operating public general hospitals in 1967 amounted to 2,999,500 for adults and children. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 separations for adults and children was 24.1 (23.7 in 1966), and for newborn was 13.8 (14.5). Average length of stay of adults and children increased from 10.2 days to 10.3, and for newborn from 6.7 to 6.8 days.

Information, less detailed in nature, for private and federal general and allied special hospitals is also available in this publication.

6. Hospital Expenditures The report "Hospital Statistics, Volume VI - Hospital Expenditures, 1967" describes in some detail the revenue fund expenditures of Canadian public general and allied special hospitals for the reporting year 1967. In addition the report contains an historical summary of basic expenditure data pertaining to the public hospital system as a whole (i.e., including mental institutions and tuberculosis sanatoria) for the period 1954-1967.

Revenue fund expenditures for all public hospitals rose by 15.3% to \$1,782.3 million in 1967. Expenditures by public general and allied special hospitals accounted for 83.1% of this total or \$1,480.4 million, an increase of 15.5% from 1966. Expenditures by mental hospitals increased 15.3% to \$274.9 million in 1967, while tuberculosis sanatoria expenditures increased by 2.6% to \$26.9 million.

The cost per patient-day of care in public general and allied special hospitals rose by 12.0% to \$40.38 in 1967, while revenue fund expenditure per capita rose by 13.3% to \$72.55 and expenditure per rated bed reached \$11,828, a rise of 10.3% from 1966.

Salaries and wages accounted for 66.7% of total revenue fund expenditures in public general and allied special hospitals in 1967 followed by drugs (3.5%) and medical and surgical supplies (3.0%).

7. Hospital Morbidity, 1966 The report released today presents counts of separations, days of care, and corresponding rates for persons separated from general and allied special hospitals in Canada. The information is given in terms of three digit categories of the International Classification of Diseases.

The hospital morbidity series has now been produced for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964 and 1966. It is also hoped to have processing for the years 1967 and 1968 completed by the end of this year. The reports are for nine provinces. Ontario is included only in the 1960 edition.

The information for all patients is obtained through the provincial hospital insurance commissions in the form of computer tape or punch cards. It is subsequently processed into the published annual report and additional, more detailed, information is filed for answering special requests.

- b. Hospital Revenues The report on hospital revenues is principally comprised of data describing the revenue fund income of Canadian public general and allied special hospitals for the reporting year 1967. Data pertaining to mental institutions and tuberculosis sanatoria are provided exclusively in the historical summaries (1954-1967) portion of the report.

Revenue fund income for all public general and allied special hospitals reached \$1,415.9 million in 1967, a rise of 16.0% over the comparable 1966 figure of \$1,220.5 million. Net earnings from services to in-patients accounted for 89.1% of the revenue fund income of public general and allied special hospitals in 1967. Net earnings from services to out-patients made up an additional 5.5% of total revenue fund income. Revenue fund income from services to patients met 90.5% of revenue fund expenditures in 1967.

Revenue fund income per patient-day in public general and allied special hospitals rose by 12.4% to \$38.61 in 1967. Revenue fund income per rated bed for all public general and allied special hospitals advanced by 10.8% to \$11,312 in 1967.

Provincial hospital insurance plans were the source of 94.3% of the gross earnings from general services to in-patients in public general and allied special hospitals in 1967. Differential charges for preferred accommodation were the source of 97.6% of gross earnings from additional services to in-patients in 1967.

C E N S U S

9. Characteristics of Migrant and Non-Migrant Population for Metropolitan Areas A 1961 Census report released today (catalogue number 98-529) presents estimates of mobility status over the 1956-61 period of residents of private households five years old and over for census metropolitan areas. The data include information on sex, age, marital status and metropolitan residence in 1961 for non-movers and for movers classified by type of movement.

C I G A R E T T E S

10. Cigarettes Preliminary figures show that production of cigarettes during October came to 4,335,082,000. Sales were as follows: domestic, 4,003,881,000; ex-warehoused for ships' stores and embassies, 16,390,000; ex-warehoused for export, 25,375,000. The opening inventory was 3,375,340,000 and the closing inventory, 3,664,776,000.

11. Rural Road and Urban Street Mileage Preliminary figures on Canadian rural road and urban street mileage for 1968 indicate that mileage has increased by 5.7% over the 1967 figures. All provinces and territories showed an increase over 1967: the greatest percentage increases were reported in Alberta, 25.4%; Northwest Territories, 7.5%; and Ontario, 5.3%.

Reference should be made to the footnotes for an explanation of some of the mileage changes between 1967 and 1968.

Preliminary
Rural Road and Urban Street Mileage
1968

Surface		Canada	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	North- west Territories
Paved	Rural	72,318	1,168	1,432	4,742	5,161	15,602	20,687	4,054	6,751	5,485	7,210	3	3
	Urban	32,033	331	94	906	763	8,356	11,247	1,763	1,145	2,510	4,901	11	6
Gravel	Rural	267,820	4,192	1,200	4,373	8,136	31,706	55,812(1)	27,581	57,629	59,383	14,713	2,351	744
	Urban	14,077	348	6	284	143	1,816	4,917	839	1,263	2,288	2,109	25	39
Earth	Rural	135,844	874	648	6,523	14	9,240	3,577	13,136	62,492	32,283(2)	7,057	-	-
	Urban	1,799	24	8	3	25	163	326	152	400	552	139	-	6
Total	Rural	475,982	6,234	3,280	15,638	13,331	56,548(3)	80,076	44,771	126,872	97,151	26,980	2,354	747
	Urban	47,909	703	108	1,193	932	10,335	16,490	2,754	2,808	5,350	7,149	36	51
Total road and street mileage														
	- 1968	523,891	6,937	3,388	16,831	14,263	66,883	96,566	47,525	129,680(3)	102,501	36,129	2,390	798
	- 1967	495,549	6,744	3,381	16,652	14,116	65,558	91,741	47,070	129,355	81,766	36,095	2,328	742
Percentage change		+5.7	+2.9	+0.2	+1.1	+1.0	+2.0	+5.3	+1.0	+0.3	+25.4	+0.1	+2.7	+7.5

(1) Includes 5,000 miles "Other surfaces" not previously reported.

(2) Includes "unimproved roads open to traffic" not previously reported.

(3) Estimated.

12. Community Antenna Television A report to be released shortly is the second edition of an annual series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the community antenna television industry in Canada. A CATV station or system, as defined by DBS, is a system for receiving signals from broadcasting stations and distributing them by cable to subscribers. Community antenna television is also commonly referred to as cable TV.

The CATV industry registered an increase in revenue in 1968 compared to the 1967 operations. Between 1967 and 1968, total operating revenue rose by 41.5% from \$22.1 million to \$31.3 million. Of the total operating revenue, monthly service charges accounted for \$27.9 million or 89.2%. Operating expenses increased by \$5.9 million in 1968 from \$20.5 million to \$26.4 million, which was mainly attributable to an increase of \$1.7 million for salaries, wages and bonuses. Operating revenue exceeded these expenses, resulting in an operating profit of \$4.9 million for 1968, an increase of \$3.2 million from the operating profit earned in 1967.

E N E R G Y

13. Electric Energy Net generation of electric energy increased 10.8% to 15,147,629 thousand kwh. in September from 13,669,321 kwh. in September 1968. There were increases in net generation in all provinces, the largest increases occurring in British Columbia (30.4%) and New Brunswick (28.6%). In September, as has been the case in previous months, favourable water conditions resulted in hydro generation increasing by 12.4% while thermal generation increased 5.8%.

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

14. Department Store Sales by Regions During the week ended October 25, department store sales rose in Canada by 14.0% over the corresponding week last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, +11.4%; Quebec, +19.8%; Ontario, +14.3%; Manitoba, +4.9%; Saskatchewan, +17.0%; Alberta, +13.1% and British Columbia, +12.3%.

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

15. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended November 8, 1969 totalled 189,083 tons, an increase of 2.5% from the preceding week's total of 184,560 tons. The comparable week's total in 1968 was 225,895 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 197 in the current week, 192 a week earlier and 235 one year ago.

16. Manufacturing Industries Employment in the manufacturing industries in 1966 showed the second largest annual increase since the beginning of the expansionary phase of the business cycle in 1961. Total employees reached 1,646,000, 4.8% higher than in 1965, when the corresponding figure rose 5.3% over 1964, the highest gain of the period.

The industries' value of shipments of goods of own manufacture totalled \$37,303,000,000, or 10.1% more than in 1965. Their value added, by manufacture amounted to \$16,352,000,000, up 9.5%, while their value added, total activity, was \$17,260,000,000, up 9.3%.

17. Phonograph Records Phonograph records produced during the month of September 1969 numbered 4,586,953; net sales for the same period amounted to 4,178,956 valued free on board at the plant at \$5,332,503. During the year to date production came to 34,770,511 and shipments to 28,949,938 valued at \$33,336,019.

18.	<u>Production of Gypsum Products</u>		<u>Nine months ended</u>	
	<u>September</u>		<u>September</u>	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>Gypsum</u>				
Wallboard .....sq. ft.	66,663,218	87,313,574	529,319,815	661,186,688
Lath "	14,628,091	13,999,454	136,063,319	130,967,851
Sheathing "	1,559,514	2,434,438	12,332,860	16,566,451
Plasters ton	19,005	18,532	153,950	161,130

19.	<u>Major Appliances -September 1969</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Stocks at</u>
	<u>Canada sales</u>	<u>number of units</u>	<u>end of month</u>
Refrigerators (domestic) ..	45,422	905	82,391
Home and farm freezers	22,144	670	13,616
Washing machines:			
- Automatic	28,167	29	43,610
- Conventional	16,921	1,281	40,031
Clothes dryers:			
- Electric	26,102	9	38,692
- Gas	2,811	-	5,475

20. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings During August, shipments of castings, pipe and fittings came to 50,278 tons compared to 51,527 tons in August 1968. For the eight months ended August, shipments rose to 455,012 tons from 406,417 in 1968.

21. Mineral Wool September production of granulated and bulk or loose wool for building insulation came to 791,963 cubic feet, while shipments amounted to 651,939 cubic feet. During the nine-month period, the quantity made totalled 6,063,828 cubic feet, while that shipped amounted to 5,650,925 cubic feet.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

22. Coarse Grains Canada's 1969 wheat crop now placed at 684.8 million bushels is 5% above last year's 649.8 million bushels and 22% above the ten-year (1958-1967) average of 560.4 million. Production is higher than the previous year due to a 24% increase in yield, which more than offset a 15% decrease in seeded acreage. The average yield at 27.4 bushels per acre is 24% above last year's average yield of 22.1 bushels per acre and 31% above the ten-year (1958-67) average of 20.9 bushels per acre. Production of oats for grain in 1969 is forecast at 381.2 million bushels, 5% above last year's 362.5 million and 2% above the 1958-67 average of 373.7 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 48.5 bushels per acre compared with 48.0 in 1968 and the ten-year average of 42.4 bushels. The 1969 barley crop is forecast at a record 380.5 million bushels, 17% above last year's 325.4 million and 83% above the 1958-67 average of 208.3 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 39.9 bushels per acre compared with 36.8 bushels in 1968 and the ten-year average of 30.5 bushels per acre. The combined production of fall and spring rye is now estimated at 16.8 million bushels, some 29% above the 1968 crop of 13.0 million and 42% above the ten-year average of 11.8 million bushels. Average yields estimated at 18.1 bushels per acre, are 6% below the 1968 average of 19.2 bushels and 2% below the ten-year average of 18.4 bushels.

23. Field Crop Report The final issue (No. 20) of the Field Crop Reporting Series (Catalogue No. 22-002), is to be released on Friday, November 21, at 3:00 p.m. This issue is the November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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. Price Movements, October 1969 (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 2. Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1968-69 (81-215), 25¢
 3. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, September 1969
 4. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, September 1969
 5. Hospital Statistics, Volume I -- Hospital Beds, 1967 (83-210), \$1.00
 6. Hospital Statistics, Volume VI -- Hospital Expenditures, 1967 (83-215), \$1.00
 7. Hospital Morbidity, 1966 (82-206), \$1.50
 8. Hospital Statistics, Volume V - Hospital Revenues, 1967 (83-214), 75¢
 9. 1961 Census of Canada: Population Sample, Characteristics of Migrant and Non-Migrant Population, Metropolitan Areas (98-529), Volume IV, Bulletin SX-15, \$1.00
 10. Production and Disposition of Cigarettes, October 1969
 11. Rural Road and Urban Street Mileage, 1968
 12. Community Antenna Television, 1968
 13. Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics, September 1969
 14. Department Store Sales by Regions, Week ended October 25, 1969 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
 15. Steel Ingots, Week ended November 8, 1969
 16. Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Section A: Summary for Canada, 1966 (31-203), 75¢
 17. Phonograph Records, September 1969
 18. Gypsum Products, September 1969 (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 19. Major Appliances, September 1969
 20. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, August 1969 (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
 21. Mineral Wool, September 1969 (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
 22. Coarse Grains Quarterly, August 1969 (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
 23. Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 20 (22-002)
- Annual Supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review (Selected Economic Indicators), 1968 (11-206), \$1.00
- Service Bulletins: Energy Statistics, Vol. 4, No. 72 (57-002), \$5.00 a year; Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables Held by Cannerys, by Geographical Areas, IND-SB-1-4-(22)
- Building Permits, August 1969 (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1969 (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00
- Oils and Fats, August 1969 (32-006), 20¢/\$2.00
- Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1969 (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, April 1969 (26-006), 20¢/\$2.00
- Trade of Canada - Exports by Commodities, September 1969 (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Railway Transport, 1968, Part V (52-211), \$1.50

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