

# DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

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Gross National Product In the summer quarter of 1969, gross national product rose by 1.7% to reach a level of \$78.7 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. This was above the advance of 1.1% in the second quarter but lower than the average gain of 2.2% realized since the first quarter of 1968.

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Real Domestic Product In the first nine months of this year compared to the same period in 1968, R.D.P. rose by 5.1%. This compares with the 1946-68 growth rate of 4.7% and the 1961-68 growth rate of 5.6%.

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Prices The general wholesale index declined slightly to 283.3 in October from the September index of 283.4 and was 4.4% higher than the October 1968 index of 271.3.

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Transportation During the seven days ended November 7, revenue freight carloadings on lines totalled 76,800, a drop of 1.5% from the comparable 1968 period.

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Census Canada's population as of October 1, 1969 was estimated at 21,180,000, an increase of 91,000 during the third quarter of this year.

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Labour The advance estimate of labour income seasonally-adjusted at \$3,347.2 million for September, was \$12.6 million more than the preliminary estimate for August.

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Travel A total of 85,228,285 initial passenger fares was collected by 66 urban transit systems during September 1969, an increase of 0.1% from the 85,108,596 passengers reported by 63 firms in 1968.

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Merchandising During the week ended November 8, department store sales declined in Canada by 0.9% from the corresponding week last year.

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Manufacturing Steel ingot production for the week ended November 22, 1969 totalled 213,050 tons, an increase of 3.5% from the preceding week's total of 205,883 tons.

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Agriculture and Food Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat equivalent, during August amounted to some 15.3 million bushels, in contrast to the August 1968 figure of 33.7 million.

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1. Gross National Product in the Third Quarter, 1969\* In the summer quarter of 1969, Gross National Product rose by 1.7 per cent to reach a level of \$78.7 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. This was above the advance of 1.1 per cent in the second quarter but lower than the average gain of 2.2 per cent realized since the first quarter of 1968. After allowing for a price increase of 1.0 per cent, constant dollar GNP rose by 0.7 per cent.<sup>1/</sup>

The third quarter was characterized by strong investment demand by businesses, increased exports, and a lower than average rate of increase in consumer demand. Although new residential construction declined after unusually high rates of increase in the first half of the year, spending on plant and equipment rose by 5 per cent. This increase, the largest since the first quarter of 1968, was fairly evenly distributed between non-residential construction, up 4 per cent, and machinery and equipment, up 5-1/2 per cent. Personal expenditure on goods and services rose by 1-1/2 per cent, the same rate as last quarter. This compares with increases of 2 per cent and over in prior quarters. The continued easing of demand pressure in consumer markets occurred despite an 8 per cent rise in new car sales, reflecting the earlier introduction of new models this year.

The 2 per cent increase in external demand was due to higher sales on merchandise account, which rose by 3-1/2 per cent and were centered in motor vehicles and parts and in newsprint. Imports of goods and services rose 1 per cent. As a net result of these transactions, the deficit, on a National Accounts basis narrowed from \$1,080 million to \$884 million.

\* Beginning with this quarter, the report on the quarterly National Income and Expenditure Accounts is being released on a new accelerated time schedule which represents the culmination of a year-long program designed to speed up the basic data flow and assembly. As a result, the quarterly accounts are being released more than a month earlier than before. To make this possible, some changes in the normal quarterly procedures for producing the estimates were required. In a number of cases this meant that surveys were "cut-off" earlier than usual; at the same time, attempts were made to promote earlier response. In other cases, where data were not yet available, estimates were produced using related information.

It must be emphasized that because of the changes in procedure, the estimates are now based on less complete information and may, therefore, be subject to larger revisions than formerly. In spite of this, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in response to widespread demand by users of this information, has decided to proceed with publishing the Accounts in their present form.

<sup>1/</sup> Real Domestic Product at factor cost by industry of origin, an alternative but conceptually somewhat different measure of economic production, shows no change in real terms for the third quarter. Among the conceptual differences between the two series are market price valuation versus factor cost and the use of national versus domestic boundaries. At times there may also be statistical differences in the timing and the weight of the impact of temporary dislocations in the economy, such as strikes, and in the transitional use of different weight-base periods.

Governments continued to exert a moderating influence on demand with a 2 per cent increase in current expenditure on goods and services and a 4 per cent drop in capital formation. The increase in goods and services was entirely accounted for by a retroactive pay raise in the Federal Government of approximately \$240 million at annual rates.

Looked at from the point of view of income flows, the summer quarter also showed uneven developments. The major component, wages and salaries, rose by 2-1/2 per cent. If the non-recurring retroactive payments to Federal Government employees are excluded, the gain is reduced to 2 per cent, indicating a marked deceleration from the gains of 3 per cent and over in the preceding three quarters. However, the most notable development on the income side was a drop of 12-1/2 per cent in corporation profits. This decline was in part attributable to the large number of industrial disputes which were again a feature of the quarter. (Compared with the third quarter of 1968, corporation profits showed a drop of 2 per cent.) Other income components showed mixed movements but in the aggregate rose appreciably.

### Price Movements

In the third quarter, the implicit price index of gross national expenditure rose by 1.0 per cent, a lower rate of increase than in the previous quarter. A slight decline in the price of exports and lower rates of increases in the prices of most other components accounted for this movement. The only exception to this was the price index of government expenditure on goods and services which rose by 3.5 per cent largely because of the retroactive payments to Federal Government employees.

### Selected Implicit Price Indexes - Seasonally Adjusted Percentage Change from the Previous Quarter

	1 9 6 8			1 9 6 9		
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services .....	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.7
Business gross fixed capital formation ...	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.3	1.4
Residential construction .....	1.6	1.5	1.1	3.4	2.2	0.3
Non-residential construction .....	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.8	2.9
Machinery and equipment .....	0.4	0.8	-0.1	-	1.7	1.4
Exports of goods and services .....	0.3	-	0.1	1.0	1.2	-0.3
Gross National Expenditure .....	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0

Within personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, the slow-down in prices was widespread. Food prices which rose 1.9 per cent in the preceding quarter increased by 0.7 per cent; increases in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, poultry, pork, other meat and dairy products were partially offset by declines in those of beef, eggs and bakery products. Among other non-durable goods, prices of fuel, women's and children's clothing and tobacco products rose by 1.5, 1.4 and 1.3 per cents respectively; those of electricity, domestic gas and alcoholic beverages remained unchanged.

Prices of durable goods increased marginally by 0.1 per cent as against 0.3 per cent in the second quarter. Increases were registered in the prices of home furnishings and miscellaneous durables. The price indexes of new automobiles, household appliances and radios declined.

The rise of 1.2 per cent in services, although the strongest among the components of consumer expenditure, was lower than the 1.6 per cent increase of the second quarter. Advances were recorded in recreation, rents and personal services. Purchased transportation price index declined after a sharp increase in the previous quarter, while communication remained unchanged.

Within business gross fixed capital formation, the softening of the price index of residential construction was primarily the result of a decline in the price index of lumber products, while in non-residential construction the advance in price was mainly attributable to increases in wage rates.

The fall in export price index was due not only to pure price changes but also to a pronounced shift in weight. The relative importance of motor vehicle exports increased sharply from about 16 per cent in the second to 25 per cent in the third quarter. Export prices as measured by fixed-weight index advanced 0.5 per cent.

## NOTE

D.B.S. recently released the summary results of a complete and comprehensive revision of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts. This revision was carried out at the annual level only; a revision of quarterly estimates is now underway and will not be available for some time. During the interim period, 1968 quarterly data previously published have been restructured into the new framework of the accounts and then adjusted arithmetically to the new annual totals; these revised estimates have been linked forward for the first three quarters of 1969. In this publication, data are given for the income and expenditure tables only and for G.N.E. in constant (1961) dollars; a full set of tables will be prepared at the time of the fourth quarter.

A1.\* National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1968 and 1969 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1968					1969				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
	(millions of dollars)									
1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income .....	36,920	38,076	38,828	40,148	38,493	41,464	42,652	43,772		
2. Military pay and allowances ..	844	808	900	888	860	832	860	864		
3. Corporation profits before taxes .....	6,744	7,164	7,548	8,312	7,442	8,284	8,312	7,284		
4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents(1) .....	- 836	- 980	- 940	- 748	- 876	- 868	- 856	- 804		
5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income .....	2,460	2,536	2,600	2,724	2,580	2,952	2,924	3,000		
6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production(2) .....	1,492	1,304	1,496	1,592	1,471	1,544	1,596	1,504		
7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents(3) .....	4,040	4,188	4,288	4,356	4,218	4,316	4,252	4,360		
8. Inventory valuation adjustment (4) .....	- 296	- 184	- 296	- 492	- 317	- 596	- 760	- 360		
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST .....	51,368	52,912	54,424	56,780	53,871	57,928	58,980	59,620		
10. Indirect taxes less subsidies ..	9,520	9,488	9,628	10,072	9,677	10,500	10,564	10,612		
11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments .....	8,444	8,420	8,484	8,448	8,449	8,840	8,548	8,976		
12. Residual error of estimate ..	- 252	- 528	- 616	- 776	- 543	- 660	- 660	- 472		
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES .....	69,080	70,292	71,920	74,524	71,454	76,608	77,432	78,736		
14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators) .....	(67,588)	(68,988)	(70,424)	(72,932)	(69,983)	(75,064)	(75,836)	(77,232)		

(1) Includes the withholding tax applicable to this item.

(2) Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production and standard seasonal adjustments for withdrawals of grain from farm stocks and the change in livestock items. Because of the arbitrary elements, too precise an interpretation should not be given the seasonally adjusted figures of accrued net income of farm operators.

(3) Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

(4) See footnote 1 Table B.

\* This table corresponds to Table 11 of the previously published estimates.

B1.\* Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1968 and 1969 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1968					1969				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services ...	41,300	41,576	42,832	43,732	42,360	45,068	45,772	46,460		
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services ...	11,716	11,732	12,020	12,844	12,078	13,392	13,696	13,980		
3. Gross fixed capital formation	15,812	15,848	16,104	16,376	16,035	16,788	17,552	17,888		
4. Government .....	3,092	3,280	3,268	3,176	3,204	3,088	3,248	3,116		
5. Residential construction	16	12	12	8	12	16	12	12		
6. Non-residential construction .....	2,732	2,916	2,904	2,836	2,847	2,740	2,852	2,768		
7. Machinery and equipment	344	352	352	332	345	332	384	336		
8. Business .....	12,720	12,568	12,836	13,200	12,831	13,700	14,304	14,772		
9. Residential construction	3,012	3,292	3,312	3,560	3,294	3,892	4,236	4,208		
10. Non-residential construction .....	4,432	4,420	4,468	4,632	4,488	4,580	4,712	4,912		
11. Machinery and equipment	5,276	4,856	5,056	5,008	5,049	5,228	5,356	5,652		
12. Value of physical change in inventories .....	524	400	768	1,272	741	1,376	828	820		
13. Government .....	4	24	48	40	29	- 4	12	32		
Business:										
14. Non-farm .....	284	392	672	544	473	1,004	-	112		
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels (1) .....	236	- 16	48	688	239	376	816	676		
16. Exports of goods and services(2) .....	16,116	16,692	16,592	17,368	16,692	18,340	17,944	18,344		
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services(2) .....	- 16,644	- 16,484	- 17,012	- 17,844	- 16,996	- 19,016	- 19,024	- 19,228		
18. Residual error of estimate	256	528	616	776	544	660	664	472		
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES .....	69,080	70,292	71,920	74,524	71,454	76,608	77,432	78,736		

(1) In the seasonally adjusted series, the value of grain production in each quarter is taken as one-fourth of the estimated value of crop production for the year as a whole. All other items in the farm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.

(2) Revised figures not incorporated into the Accounts as shown in the "Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of Payments, Second quarter 1969" DBS 67-001, are as follows:

Exports	16,128	16,648	16,576	17,476	16,707
Imports	16,580	16,360	16,968	17,896	16,951

\* This table corresponds to Table 12 of the previously published estimates.

Cl.\* Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1961) Dollars, by Quarters, 1968 and 1969 (I)  
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1968					1969				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
	(millions of dollars)									
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services .....	35,372	35,332	36,168	36,540	35,853	37,348	37,452	37,740		
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services .....	8,420	8,400	8,300	8,732	8,463	9,080	9,036	8,908		
3. Gross fixed capital formation	13,196	12,984	13,112	13,368	13,165	13,368	13,752	13,780		
4. Government .....	2,492	2,560	2,548	2,596	2,549	2,356	2,516	2,336		
5. Residential construction ..	16	8	8	4	9	8	4	4		
6. Non-residential construction .....	2,152	2,216	2,224	2,292	2,221	2,044	2,156	2,024		
7. Machinery and equipment ...	324	336	316	300	319	304	356	308		
8. Business .....	10,704	10,424	10,564	10,772	10,616	11,012	11,236	11,444		
9. Residential construction ..	2,348	2,524	2,504	2,660	2,509	2,812	2,996	2,968		
10. Non-residential construction .....	3,688	3,620	3,640	3,732	3,670	3,628	3,632	3,680		
11. Machinery and equipment ...	4,668	4,280	4,420	4,380	4,437	4,572	4,608	4,796		
12. Value of physical change in inventories .....	360	356	700	1,028	611	1,256	868	856		
13. Government .....	4	20	44	24	23	- 4	4	20		
Business :										
14. Non-farm .....	268	424	624	608	481	964	4	156		
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels .....	88	- 88	32	396	107	296	860	680		
16. Exports of goods and services(2)	14,016	14,472	14,396	15,056	14,485	15,728	15,212	15,600		
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services(2) .....	- 14,744	- 14,552	- 15,004	- 15,612	- 14,978	- 16,492	- 16,320	- 16,316		
18. Residual error of estimate ...	212	432	500	624	442	524	520	364		
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLLARS .....	56,832	57,424	58,172	59,736	58,041	60,812	60,520	60,932		

- (1) The implicit price deflators of the seasonally unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, derived by dividing the value figures in current dollars by the constant dollar figures, are not suitable as indicators of quarter-to-quarter price change. This is because they are currently weighted and therefore are affected by compositional shifts which occur within the unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, on a quarter-to-quarter basis. Quarter-to-quarter comparisons based on seasonally adjusted data are less subject to the problem of shifting weights and may be used as a measure of price change.
- (2) Revised figures not incorporated into the Accounts as shown in the "Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of Payments, Second quarter 1969" DBS 67-001, are as follows:

Exports	14,024	14,436	14,376	15,144	14,495
Imports	14,684	14,440	14,960	15,656	14,935

\* This table corresponds to Table 20 of the previously published estimates.

2. Real Domestic Product(1) The seasonally adjusted R.D.P. index in the  
Third Quarter 1969 third quarter was unchanged from its second-  
quarter level. This is the second consecutive  
quarter in which this economic indicator has not advanced. A drop in the goods-  
producing industries offset an increase in the service-producing industries.

Production in the third quarter was strongly affected by strikes - the number of man-days lost established a post-1960 record (man-days lost to strikes and lockouts were also very large in the second quarter). Production losses from labour disturbances in the third quarter were much larger than the production gains from strike settlements.

Mining accounted for almost half of the drop in the goods-producing industries. The commencement of the nickel strikes more than offset a large increase in crude petroleum and natural gas mining, and a slight increase in iron ore mining which occurred because of the termination of strikes in the last month of the quarter. A decrease in manufacturing, because of a downturn in durables, contributed more than a quarter of the change in the goods-producing industries. Within durables manufacturing sharp declines in the strike-affected iron and steel mills and smelting and refining industries and a slowdown in sawmills more than offset an increase in the manufacturing of motor vehicles. Within non-durables manufacturing the most noteworthy changes were increases in the printing and publishing, and pulp and paper industries. Agriculture(2) also recorded a significant decrease in the third quarter, because of smaller accrued income due to a large drop in Canadian Wheat Board profits (greatly reduced sales of wheat) and decreased production of livestock, and of vegetables and other items. Forestry fell substantially because of a drop in cuttings of timber in British Columbia; activity in this province fell from the high levels that occurred in the spring, when there was a combination of short supplies (due to bad weather in the winter) and high levels of demand (shortage of logs in the U.S. Northwest and record U.S. and Canadian construction activity).

Trade contributed more than a third of the increase in the service-producing industries. More than half of the increase in this division came from wholesale trade, which showed fairly widespread increases. In retail trade a large increase in sales of motor vehicle dealers took place. The community, business and personal services and the finance, insurance and real estate divisions each recorded substantial increases. Transportation, storage and communication registered a lesser over-all increase, but one which contained strong upward and downward movements. A substantial recovery in air transport from the strike-affected second quarter and an advance in pipeline transport (reflecting increased exports to the U.S.) more than offset declines in freight transportation by rail and water (both were strongly affected by the iron ore strikes).

- (1) It should be noted that the movements described here may not always coincide with the constant price gross national expenditure data in the quarterly national income and expenditure accounts, due to conceptual and statistical differences. Among these differences are factor cost versus market price valuation, the use of domestic versus national boundaries, and the use of different weight base periods. At times there may also be statistical differences in the timing and the weight of the impact of temporary dislocations in the economy, such as strikes. It is possible that in this quarter these dislocations may have had a dampening effect on the series used to measure industrial output.
- (2) The 1969 crop estimates include the results of the September Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops.

Real Domestic Product,      In the first nine months of this year compared  
First Nine Months of 1969      to the same period in 1968, R.D.P. rose by  
5.1%. This compares with the 1946-68 growth  
rate of 4.7% and the 1961-68 growth rate of 5.6%. Using growth assumptions in the  
fourth quarter of 1969 that range from an increase of 2% to a decrease of 1%, the  
rate of increase for the year 1969 would range from a high of 4.7% to a low of 4.0%.  
The 1969 growth would thus be of about the same size as the increase in 1968 of 4.5%  
that followed the low growth in Centennial Year of 2.7%.

The goods-producing industries accounted for 60% of the year-over-year change in R.D.P. The output of both the goods-producing industries and the service-producing industries has been held down by the loss of production due to strikes and lockouts. There has been an increase of over 30% in the number of man-days lost in the first nine months of this year compared to the January-September period in 1968.

Within the goods-producing industries, the increase in the index of manufacturing, unadjusted for seasonal variation, accounted for 60% of the total increase in goods. More of the increase in manufacturing came from the fast-rising durables than from non-durables, despite the effect of strikes in the third quarter. Also within the goods-producing industries, increases in agriculture(1), construction, and the utilities much more than offset declines in mining, which was severely affected by strikes, and in fishing.

Within the service-producing industries, the community, business and personal services division recorded the largest amount of growth, followed by trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and transportation, storage and communication. The public administration and defence index, however, was lower this year than it was from January to September 1968.

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(1) The estimated constant dollar value of the 1969 grain crops is 17% larger than the value of the 1968 crops.

## INDEXES OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1961	1961 = 100			Without seasonal adjustment		
	Industry	Adjusted for seasonal variation					
	Weights (G.D.P.)	2nd Qtr 1969	3rd Qtr 1969	% change	9 months 1968	9 months 1969	% change
Real Domestic Product .....	100.000	151.4	151.4	-	144.3	151.7	5.1
Agriculture .....	4.557	147.0	142.7	- 2.9	150.6	168.9	12.2
Forestry .....	1.257	142.6	131.5	- 7.8	132.3	136.6	3.3
Fishing and trapping .....	.262	102.0	89.4	-12.4	126.2	101.0	-20.0
Mines (incl. milling), quarries and oil wells .....	4.298	149.1	139.4	- 6.5	151.0	148.3	- 1.8
Manufacturing .....	24.741	168.2	167.3	- 0.5	156.9	167.4	6.7
Non-durables .....	13.608	150.6	152.1	1.0	142.3	150.5	5.8
Durables .....	11.133	189.8	185.8	- 2.1	174.7	188.0	7.6
Electric power, gas and water utilities .....	2.812	186.6	191.2	2.5	169.8	186.1	9.6
Construction .....	5.840	160.7	160.4	- 0.2	147.0	158.2	7.6
Transportation, storage and communication .....	9.985	152.3	153.2	0.6	148.9	154.5	3.8
Transportation .....	7.039	151.9	153.0	0.7	152.1	155.8	2.4
Storage .....	.363	114.9	115.7	0.7	105.1	110.8	5.4
Trade .....	12.721	144.7	147.1	1.7	134.9	140.7	4.3
Wholesale .....	4.788	142.2	146.4	3.0	137.5	141.8	3.1
Retail .....	7.933	146.1	147.5	1.0	133.3	140.0	5.0
Finance, insurance and real estate ...	12.013	135.6	137.0	1.0	130.2	135.5	4.1
Community, business and personal services .....	13.789	151.3	153.2	1.3	143.5	151.8	5.8
Public administration and defence ....	7.725	119.7	119.7	-	120.8	119.8	- 0.8
<u>Special Industry Indexes</u>							
Real Domestic Product less agriculture ..	95.443	151.6	151.8	0.1	144.0	150.9	4.8
Goods-producing industries .....	43.767	163.2	161.1	- 1.3	154.3	164.4	6.5
Goods-producing industries less agriculture .....	39.210	165.1	163.2	- 1.2	154.7	163.8	5.9
Service-producing industries .....	56.233	142.3	143.8	1.1	136.5	141.9	4.0
Commercial industries .....	84.355	153.6	153.4	- 0.1	145.9	154.0	5.6
Commercial industries less agriculture	79.798	154.0	154.0	-	145.6	153.1	5.2
Non-commercial industries .....	15.645	139.5	140.4	0.6	135.7	139.6	2.9
Index of Industrial Production .....	31.851	167.3	165.6	- 1.0	157.2	166.5	5.9

3. General Wholesale Index The general wholesale index (1935-39=100) declined slightly to 283.3 in October from the September index of 283.4 and was 4.4% higher than the October 1968 index of 271.3. Three of the eight major group indexes were lower, while four advanced. The remaining one, non-metallic minerals products was unchanged at 210.2.

The animal products group index moved down 1.0% in October to 324.4 from the September index of 327.8 on price decreases for fresh meats, livestock and fishery products. A decline of 0.7% to 384.8 from 387.5 in the wood products group index reflected lower prices for cedar, spruce, fir and hemlock. The textile products group index eased down slightly to 256.7 from 256.8.

The chemical products group index rose 0.9% to 223.3 from 221.3 on higher prices for soaps and detergents, and paint materials. An advance of 0.8% to 288.2 from 285.8 in the iron products group index was attributable to price increases for castings and forgings, and rolling mill products. Price increases for grains, tea, coffee and cocoa, and sugar and its products resulted in a rise of 0.6% in the vegetable products group index to 237.1 from 235.6. The non-ferrous metals products group index moved up 0.4% to 273.7 from 272.6 on higher prices for silver, aluminum and copper sheet.

The following table shows some of the more noteworthy changes:

Commodity group and sub-group	Percentage Change		
	October 1969	October 1968	October 1969
	September 1969	September 1968	October 1968
Animal products group .....	- 1.0	- 0.7	+ 7.4
Meats, fresh .....	- 3.4	- 1.8	+ 6.3
Animal oils and fats .....	- 2.5	+ 1.0	+28.3
Hides and skins .....	- 1.6	+ 6.7	+10.5
Fishery products .....	- 1.2	-	+10.4
Livestock .....	- 1.2	- 2.9	+ 9.3
Wood products group .....	- 0.7	+ 2.3	+ 2.7
Hemlock .....	- 7.0	+ 0.8	-12.7
Spruce .....	- 3.2	-	- 8.3
Cedar .....	- 3.0	+ 7.8	- 5.3
Fir .....	- 0.9	- 2.3	+ 5.5
Chemical products group .....	+ 0.9	- 0.3	+ 4.7
Soaps and detergents .....	+ 3.8	- 2.8	+11.6
Paint materials .....	+ 1.6	-	+ 6.2
Iron products .....	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 4.0
Castings and forgings .....	+ 4.9	-	+ 6.6
Wire .....	+ 1.6	-	+ 5.6
Rolling mill products .....	+ 0.7	-	+ 6.3
Scrap iron and steel .....	- 2.2	-	+ 3.6

4. Industry Selling Price Indexes In 35 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in October, the same number of increases as recorded in the August-September period. Industry indexes which declined numbered 16 in October, 2 more than in September. Of the 102 industries, 51 were unchanged, 2 less than in the previous month.

The more notable changes in October included increases of 4% for the white metal alloys, and vegetable oils industries, while increases to a lesser degree occurred in the sugar refining, fruit and vegetable preparations, and coke and gas products industries. Decreases of 2 - 3% were shown for the slaughtering and meat packing, processed cheese, roofing paper and veneers and plywoods industries.

The average of the 102 industry indexes advanced slightly to 122.2 from the September level of 122.1. The median also moved upward to 121.3 from 120.9.

The following table summarizes September-October price movements by major industry group:

September to October Changes in Industry Indexes

Major Industry Group	Total indus- tries	Increases			Decreases			Un- changed
	No.	No.	Average %	Median %	No.	Average %	Median %	No.
All industries .....	102	35	0.8	0.4	16	-1.1	-0.7	51
Foods and beverages .....	20	5	1.0	0.8	5	-1.4	-1.1	10
Tobacco and tobacco products .....	1	1	0.2	(1)	-	-	-	-
Rubber products .....	1	1	0.6	(1)	-	-	-	-
Leather products .....	4	1	0.4	(1)	1	-0.5	(1)	2
Textile mills .....	10	1	0.1	(1)	-	-	-	9
Clothing and knitting mills .....	4	1	0.1	(1)	-	-	-	3
Wood products .....	7	1	0.1	(1)	4	-1.7	-1.2	2
Paper products .....	5	3	0.2	0.2	1	-2.0	(1)	1
Iron and steel products .....	9	5	0.6	0.5	-	-	-	4
Transportation equipment .....	3	-	-	-	1	-0.1	(1)	2
Non-ferrous metal products .....	5	5	1.2	0.5	-	-	-	-
Electrical apparatus and supplies .	5	4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	1
Non-metallic mineral products .....	8	1	1.6	(1)	-	-	-	7
Products of petroleum and coal ....	3	2	0.8	(1)	-	-	-	1
Chemicals and allied products .....	11	4	1.5	0.8	4	-0.5	-0.2	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

(1) Not relevant.

## 5. Building Materials Price Indexes &amp; Selected Components

	Indexes				Percent changes		
	Oct. 1969	Sept. 1969	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1969 Sept. 1969	Oct. 1968 Sept. 1968	Oct. 1969 Oct. 1968
Residential (1961=100) .....	137.9	138.9	133.5	133.2	- 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Lumber and Lumber Products	146.3	148.1	144.1	143.5	- 1.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Plumbing and Heating Equip- ment .....	121.2	120.7	113.0	113.4	+ 0.4	- 0.4	+ 7.3
Wallboard and Insulation ...	128.8	128.9	122.4	122.4	- 0.1	-	+ 5.2
Concrete Products .....	129.2	129.4	123.3	123.3	- 0.2	-	+ 4.8
Other .....	127.0	126.6	118.9	118.9	+ 0.3	-	+ 6.8
Non-residential (1961=100) ...	126.8	126.6	120.8	120.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 5.0
Steel and Metal Work .....	123.6	123.6	115.6	115.6	-	-	+ 6.9
Plumbing, Heating and Other Equipment .....	123.4	123.0	117.8	117.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 4.8
Electrical Equipment .....	119.3	117.8	109.9	109.9	+ 1.3	-	+ 8.6
Concrete Products .....	131.8	131.8	125.2	125.2	-	-	+ 5.3
Lumber and Lumber Products	149.1	151.5	148.4	148.2	- 1.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Other .....	124.3	123.5	119.7	119.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.8

6. Carloadings During the seven days ended November 7, revenue freight carloadings on lines totalled 76,800, a drop of 1.5% from the comparable 1968 period. Loadings of copper-nickel ores and concentrates continued at a low level during the period under review due to strikes in Northern Ontario and, as a result, only 68 cars were moved in comparison with 1,645 a year earlier. Other commodities showing major decreases were: wheat, 3,181 cars (as against 5,144 in 1968); crude gypsum, 645 (1,259) and other mine products, 2,017 (2,870). Commodities showing significant increases were: other grain, 2,943 (2,178) and iron ore, 11,600 (9,527). Combined receipts from Canadian and United States rail connections were virtually unchanged at 25,186 against 25,188 in 1968 and piggyback loadings during the current year period were lower by 2.8% at 3,376 cars.

During the first forty-one periods of 1969, revenue freight carloadings amounted to 3,095,880, a drop of 3.9% from the same 1968 period. Commodities showing significant decreases during the year to date were: coal, 76,686 cars (versus 92,806 in 1968); iron ore, 331,382 (457,761); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 49,798 (70,516) and merchandise, in less than carload lots, 150,534 (168,391). Commodities moved in more cars included: "other" grain, 80,347 (63,792); automobiles auto trucks and parts, 96,626 (78,967) and miscellaneous carload commodities, 365,079 (342,228). Cars received from connections dipped 1.0% to 1,042,553, while piggyback loadings dropped 2.4% to 148,097.

## C E N S U S

7. General Population Trends A detailed analysis of population trends differential rates of growth in urban and rural areas, and a study of the composition of Canada's population by age group, sex and marital status is shown in a report (Catalogue number 99-601) issued today. Textual and tabular data are provided with particular reference to the 1961-66 period as well as historical data for each census dating back to 1901 for some subjects in the report. This is one of a series of four reports which deal with an analytical review of the findings of the 1966 Census, a detailed description of the organization of this census, and methods used for collecting and compiling the data.

8. Estimated Population of Canada and Provinces Canada's population as of October 1, 1969 was estimated at 21,180,000, an increase of 91,000 during the third quarter of this year. This compares with 82,000 in the second quarter and of 67,000 in the first quarter. Since October 1, 1968, the increase amounted to 323,000 or 1.5%. Canada's population rose by 390,000 between October 1, 1966 and October 1, 1967, and 309,000 between October 1, 1967 and October 1, 1968.

The total increase, 323,000, during the 12 months between October 1, 1968 and October 1, 1969 was not distributed evenly among the provinces. Ontario's growth was 163,000 or 50% of the total Canadian growth, not only because over one-half of immigrants chose Ontario as the province of destination, but also because a large proportion of interprovincial migration was destined to Ontario. British Columbia's share was 61,000 or 18.8%, Quebec gained 17.6% of the total of 57,000 persons. Small gains were also shown by Manitoba 5,000, Newfoundland, 4,000; Nova Scotia, 2,000; Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick remained the same; while Saskatchewan lost 6,000 due largely to out migration to other provinces.

The starting point of these estimates is the population count of the Census of June 1, 1966. To these provincial counts are added births and immigrants; deaths and estimated emigrants are subtracted and an allowance made for inter-provincial migration. These estimates are subject to revision after the 1971 Census of Canada.

On the basis of the elements of population growth prevailing in this quarterly period, the projected population at 2:30 p.m., November 19 as registered on the Canada Population Clock was 21,228,020.

#### Estimates of Population, Canada and Provinces

Province	Census June 1, 1966	Oct. 1, 1966	Oct. 1, 1967	Oct. 1, 1968	Jan. 1, 1969	April 1, 1969	July 1, 1969	Oct. 1, 1969
CANADA	20,015	20,158	20,548	20,857	20,940	21,007	21,089	21,180
Nfld. ....	493	496	502	511	512	513	514	515
P.E.I. ....	109	109	109	110	110	110	110	110
N.S. ....	756	755	758	762	763	764	764	764
N.B. ....	617	617	623	626	626	626	626	626
Que. ....	5,781	5,812	5,894	5,945	5,962	5,976	5,986	6,002
Ont. ....	6,961	7,033	7,217	7,355	7,392	7,425	7,467	7,518
Man. ....	963	961	966	974	976	977	980	979
Sask. ....	955	957	959	962	961	961	959	956
Alta. ....	1,463	1,470	1,502	1,538	1,547	1,553	1,563	1,573
B.C. ....	1,874	1,905	1,973	2,028	2,045	2,056	2,072	2,089
Yukon ....	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16
N.W.T. ....	29	29	30	31	31	31	32	32

#### L A B O U R

9. Estimates of Labour Income The advance estimate of labour income seasonally adjusted at \$3,347.2 million for September, was \$12.6 million more than the preliminary estimate for August.

The preliminary estimate for August shows that labour income seasonally-adjusted at \$3,334.6 million was \$4.5 million or 0.1% more than the revised estimates for July. The larger changes in wages and salaries recorded during the month were gains of \$7.8 million (3.3%) in construction, \$7.5 million (2.7%) in transportation, storage and communication, \$6.1 million (0.9%) in service, \$1.9 million (0.4%) in trade, \$1.1 million (1.9%) in utilities and decreases of \$8.2 million (2.5%) in government, \$8.1 million (1.0%) in manufacturing and \$1.8 million (2.5%) in mining.

**Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income**  
**Basis: 1948 Standard Industrial Classification**

	Sept./69(a)	Aug./69(p)	July/69(r)	Sept./68
<u>Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation</u>				
Millions of dollars				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping .	31.1	35.9	33.6	30.8
Forestry .....	47.7	46.7	47.0	41.7
Mining .....	71.8	72.2	74.1	73.6
Manufacturing .....	863.9	846.6	850.0	799.8
Construction .....	279.3	276.1	262.0	251.7
Transportation, storage and communication (1) .....	292.8	294.2	287.3	266.1
Public utilities .....	59.0	60.7	59.2	54.5
Trade .....	479.2	468.0	469.0	422.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	142.4	143.9	144.9	126.5
Service .....	677.8	666.7	662.7	587.8
Government, non-military .....	321.9	327.1	335.1	268.4
Total, wages and salaries .....	3,266.9	3,238.1	3,224.9	2,923.7
Supplementary labour income .....	174.6	179.2	182.5	165.8
Total labour income .....	3,441.5	3,417.3	3,407.4	3,089.5
<u>Adjusted for Seasonal Variation</u>				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping .	23.3	22.9	22.5	23.3
Forestry .....	39.8	40.1	41.2	34.6
Mining .....	72.2	71.1	72.9	74.1
Manufacturing .....	845.3	839.8	847.9	782.5
Construction .....	244.8	240.9	233.1	222.4
Transportation, storage and communication (1) .....	284.3	285.1	277.6	258.4
Public utilities .....	58.0	58.9	57.8	53.5
Trade .....	478.7	470.4	468.5	422.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	142.4	143.7	144.6	126.7
Service .....	668.6	672.8	666.7	582.1
Government, non-military .....	315.0	314.8	323.0	263.7
Total wages and salaries .....	3,172.4	3,160.5	3,155.8	2,843.5
Supplementary labour income .....	174.8	174.1	174.3	156.9
Total labour income .....	3,347.2	3,334.6	3,330.1	3,000.4

- (a) Advance estimates  
 (p) Preliminary figures  
 (r) Revised figures  
 (1) Includes Post Office

### T R A V E L

10. Urban Transit A total of 85,228,285 initial passenger fares (excluding transfers) was collected by 66 urban transit systems during September 1969, an increase of 0.1% from the 85,108,596 passengers reported by 63 firms in 1968. Initial passenger fares on motor buses increased to 57,499,732 from 56,093,616 reported in the same month last year. Trolley coaches reported 8,346,590 (8,984,424); street cars, 5,595,433 (5,758,388); and subway cars, 12,959,474 (13,550,014). Vehicle miles travelled by all types of urban transit vehicle totalled 20,801,132 compared to 20,371,886 miles reported in September 1968.

The consumption of diesel fuel amounted to 2,464,541 gallons (2,283,563 gallons in 1968). Gasoline consumption decreased to 243,098 gallons from 266,146 gallons, and the consumption of liquified petroleum gases decreased to 11,472 gallons from 14,510 gallons. Total operating revenue rose to \$19,637,439, an increase of 11.7% from the \$17,574,925 reported in September 1968.

11. Passenger Bus Statistics During September, 4,099,932 passengers were carried by 53 intercity and rural bus companies while 4,130,273 passengers were transported by 47 companies in September 1968, a decrease of 0.7%.

Vehicle miles totalled 10,442,160 compared with 9,650,874 in September 1968. The consumption of diesel oil and gasoline amounted to 1,299,815 and 71,554 gallons respectively, compared to 1,240,915 and 79,633 used in the corresponding month last year.

Total operating revenue amounted to \$7,098,173, an increase of 12.2% from the \$6,324,177 revenue reported for the same month in 1968.

## F I N A N C E

12. Provincial Government Finance The total net general revenue of the ten provincial governments and the two territories for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, amounted to \$5,876,116,000 and the cost of services provided for the same period amounted to \$7,440,295,000. This latter item reflects gross general expenditure less interest revenue and revenue derived from expenditure functions, and must not be confused with net general expenditure as presented in previous publications.

## P O L I C E

13. Police Administration Statistics, 1968 Full time police personnel numbered 43,981 in 1968, an increase of 3.4% over 1967. Police strength rose 3.2% while cadets and other full time personnel rose by 4.2%. Of 3,559 female police personnel 191 were police and 12 were cadets. There was a ratio of 1.8 policemen for each 1,000 population. Five policemen were killed on duty in 1968 and ten lost their lives accidentally while on duty.

## U N E M P L O Y M E N T

14. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 260,000 on September 30, 1969. This represented a decrease of 8,000 from the August total of 268,000, but an increase of almost 13,000 over the 247,000 recorded on September 30, 1968. During September there were 90,000 initial and renewal claims filed in local offices across Canada, in comparison with 87,000 in August and 91,000 one year ago.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 166,000 for September, 219,000 in August and 199,000 in September 1968. Benefit payments amounted to \$24.0 million in September, 13% lower than the \$27.7 million paid in August, but 16% higher than the September 1968 total of \$20.8 million. The average weekly payment during September was \$32.22 versus \$31.73 in August and \$26.09 in September 1968.

15. Cigars Production of cigars during October came to 55,906,000, the opening inventory was 54,257,000 and the closing inventory, 63,026,000. Sales were as follows: domestic, 46,504,000; ex-warehoused for ships' stores (including sales to embassies), 125,000; and ex-warehoused for export, 508,000.

## T U B E R C U L O S I S

16. Incidence of Tuberculosis There were 349 cases of tuberculosis reported in July of which 302 were new active and 47 were reactivated. During the year to date, 2,758 cases were reported (2,902 in 1968) of which 2,411 were new active (2,523) and 347 were reactivated (379).

## M O T O R V E H I C L E

17. The Motor Vehicle Motor vehicles licensed during the 1968 registration year increased 5.3% to 7,877,547 from 7,481,960 in 1967. Passenger car registrations were 6,159,573, 5.0% higher than the 5,865,738 licensed in the previous year, while vehicle registrations of commercial vehicles increased 5.8% to 1,577,687 from 1,490,572. Motorcycles, including motor bicycles showed an increase to 140,287 from 125,650 reported in 1967.

## E N E R G Y

18. Fuel Sales Net sales of gasoline consumed on public roads and highways 1968 amounted to 4,758,075,934 gallons, while net sales of diesel oil consumed on public roads and highways came to 343,414,011 gallons.

19. Sales of Natural Gas September sales of natural gas to Canadian consumers by distribution companies amounted to 49.1 billion cubic feet. Detailed information on natural gas movements in Canada will be released shortly in DBS publication number 55-002.

## C O N S T R U C T I O N

20. New Residential Construction Construction starts in September numbered 13,944 compared to 11,602 in September 1968. For the January-September period, there were 130,328 starts (111,272). September completions numbered 15,098 and January-September completions came to 115,467. There were 119,683 dwellings under construction in September.

## M I N I N G

21. Copper and Nickel September production of primary copper amounted to 35,148 tons compared to 48,700 tons in September 1968 and 48,109 tons in the 1967 month. During the year to date, production came to 431,097 tons (449,716 tons and 449,323 tons in 1968 and 1967 respectively). Nickel production in September fell to 5,361 tons from 21,106 in 1968 and 21,719 in the 1967 month. During the year to date, production stood at 173,640 tons (195,494 and 181,406 in 1968 and 1967 respectively).

22. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production of silver during September amounted to 3,625,018 troy ounces, compared to 3,372,293 in 1968 and 2,928,496 in 1967. During the year to date, production fell from last year, to 31,838,854 troy ounces from 33,925,770 in 1968, but was higher than the 1967 production of 27,818,068 troy ounces.

Refined production of primary zinc came to 15,325 tons in September (16,586 in September 1968) and during the year to date, fell to 140,272 tons from 147,508.

Refined production of primary zinc in September amounted to 37,964 tons compared to 37,821 tons in September 1968 and during the year to date rose to 342,778 tons from 312,794 in the 1968 period.

23. Gold The value of gold production in September, calculated at the average price paid by the Royal Canadian Mint, was \$7,513,439. September production of gold came to 199,137 troy ounces, compared to 235,932 troy ounces in the 1968 month. During the nine months ended September, production also fell to 1,852,372 troy ounces from 2,033,780.

#### MERCHANDISING

24. Department Store Sales and Stocks Department store sales rose by 8.2% in September over September 1968, to a value of \$223,013,000 from \$206,049,000. The highest rise (58.9%) was in food and kindred products. Stocks (at selling value) rose by 11.6%, to \$624,474,000 from \$559,466,000 a year before with the highest increase in major appliances (46.3%).

25. Department Store Sales by Regions During the week ended November 8, department store sales declined in Canada by 0.9% from the corresponding week last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, -10.1%; Quebec, -7.6%; Ontario, +5.1%; Manitoba, -23.5%; Saskatchewan, -1.7%; Alberta, +6.0%; and British Columbia, +2.1%.

26. Wholesale Trade Preliminary estimates show that the value of wholesale sales rose by 9.3% in September to \$1,659,072,000 from \$1,517,321,000 in September 1968. In the cumulative period, the value rose by 6.4% to \$13,417,390,000 from \$12,607,342,000 in 1968.

#### MANUFACTURING

27. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended November 22, 1969 totalled 213,050 tons, an increase of 3.5% from the preceding week's total of 205,883 tons. The comparable week's total in 1968 was 224,203 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 222 in the current week, 214 a week earlier and 233 one year ago.

28. Iron Ore September shipments of iron ore amounted to 5,026,876 tons compared to 5,347,920 tons in September 1968. During the cumulative period, shipments totalled 24,716,172 tons (35,254,133 in 1968).

29. Census of Manufactures The following statistics represent a selection of those which will appear later in regular publications of the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Rubber Tire and Tube Manufacturers (S.I.C. 163)

Selected Principal Statistics	1966	1967	1968p	% change 1968/1967
Establishments ..... No.	13	13	13	-
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	7,436	7,333	7,069	-3.6
Man-hours paid ..... '000	16,135	16,030	14,975	-6.6
Wages .....\$'000	44,629	46,958	47,816	+1.8
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	153,164	161,758	157,683	-2.5
Value of shipments .....\$'000	288,688	328,544	323,351	-1.6
Value added .....\$'000	140,125	164,364	163,282	-0.7
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees ..... No.	9,192	9,127	8,972	-1.7
Total salaries and wages .....\$'000	55,933	59,869	62,574	+4.5
Total value added .....\$'000	142,745	166,836	164,511	-1.4

p Preliminary.

Pressed and Punched Felt Mills(S.I.C. 215)

Selected Principal Statistics	1966	1967	1968p	% change 1968/1967
Establishments ..... No.	12	11	10	-9.1
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	376	413	362	-12.4
Man-hours paid ..... '000	863	925	745	-19.5
Wages .....\$'000	1,551	1,796	1,528	-14.9
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	6,090	6,137	4,833	-21.3
Value of shipments .....\$'000	10,341	9,836	7,689	-21.8
Value added .....\$'000	3,852	3,691	2,574	-30.2
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees ..... No.	464	493	430	-12.8
Total salaries and wages .....\$'000	2,091	2,288	2,043	-10.7
Total value added .....\$'000	3,930	3,628	2,891	-20.3

p Preliminary.

Coffin and Casket Industry(S.I.C. 258)

Selected Principal Statistics	1966	1967	1968p	% change 1968/1967
Establishments ..... No.	55	53	53	
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	1,198	1,101	1,128	+ 2.5
Man-hours paid ..... '000	2,628	2,341	2,363	+ 0.9
Wages .....\$'000	4,149	4,207	4,471	+ 6.3
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	6,276	6,561	7,118	+ 8.5
Value of shipments .....\$'000	14,579	15,000	16,488	+ 9.9
Value added .....\$'000	8,174	8,299	9,303	+12.1
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees ..... No.	1,465	1,352	1,374	+ 1.6
Total salaries and wages .....\$'000	5,711	5,792	6,196	+ 7.0
Total value added .....\$'000	8,482	8,604	9,551	+11.0

p Preliminary

## Sugar Refineries(S.I.C. 133)

Selected Principal Statistics	1966	1967	1968p	% change 1968/1967
Establishments ..... No.	13	13	13	-
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	2,321	2,365	2,416	+ 2.2
Man-hours paid ..... '000	5,036	5,050	5,103	+ 1.0
Wages .....\$'000	11,753	12,676	14,529	+14.6
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	90,201	84,882	90,513	+ 6.6
Value of shipments .....\$'000	145,781	143,506	152,194	+ 6.1
Value added .....\$'000	50,579	55,024	58,249	+ 5.9
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees ..... No.	3,043	3,129	3,149	+ 0.6
Total salaries and wages .....\$'000	17,144	18,512	20,505	+10.8
Total value added .....\$'000	50,907	55,943	59,749	+ 6.8

p Preliminary.

## Wool Yarn Mills(S.I.C. 193)

Selected Principal Statistics	1966	1967	1968p	% change 1968/1967
Establishments ..... No.	22	22	22	-
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	1,676	1,341	1,307	- 2.5
Man-hours paid ..... '000	3,384	2,752	2,679	- 2.7
Wages .....\$'000	5,230	4,578	4,776	+ 4.3
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	17,220	13,518	12,647	- 6.4
Value of shipments .....\$'000	28,318	23,863	23,951	+ 0.4
Value added .....\$'000	10,924	9,312	10,932	+17.4
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees ..... No.	1,984	1,618	1,578	- 2.5
Total salaries and wages .....\$'000	6,906	6,159	6,463	+ 4.9
Total value added .....\$'000	10,953	9,328	11,022	+18.2

p Preliminary.

## Fabric Glove Manufacturers(S.I.C. 2491)

Selected Principal Statistics	1966	1967	1968p	% change 1968/1967
Establishments ..... No.	17	14	12	-14.3
<u>MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY</u>				
Production and related workers No.	869	635	615	- 3.2
Man-hours paid ..... '000	1,712	1,289	1,238	- 4.0
Wages .....\$'000	2,117	1,649	1,714	+ 3.9
Cost of materials and supplies\$'000	4,273	3,105	3,043	- 2.0
Value of shipments .....\$'000	8,777	7,029	6,996	- 0.5
Value added .....\$'000	4,561	3,824	3,974	+ 3.9
<u>TOTAL ACTIVITY</u>				
Total employees ..... No.	1,118	772	756	- 2.1
Total salaries and wages .....\$'000	2,935	2,187	2,270	+ 3.8
Total value added .....\$'000	4,999	4,092	4,149	+ 1.4

p Preliminary

30. Production of Footwear

	September		Nine months ended September	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
<u>By Shoe Factories</u>				
Work and dress boots and shoes .....	3,117,537	3,372,529	29,696,262	30,580,752
Slippers, moccasins and felt footwear .....	904,884	998,555	6,625,489	7,111,704
Athletic footwear .....	189,331	162,717	1,212,402	928,495
Shoe factories - Total .....	4,211,757	4,533,801	37,534,153	38,620,951
<u>Waterproof and Canvas Footwear</u>				
Rubber waterproof footwear .....	484,837	465,007	3,280,288	3,658,174
Plastic waterproof footwear .....	206,013	177,991	1,648,383	1,642,267
Canvas footwear .....	26,664	140,053	1,634,702	2,321,371
Waterproof and canvas footwear - Total .....	717,514	783,051	6,563,373	7,621,812
All types-Total .....	4,929,266	5,316,852	44,097,526	46,242,763

31. Oil Burners and Oil-Fired Hot Water Heaters In September, 11,220 oil burners were shipped at a total plant value of \$696,169. The number of water heaters shipped was 2,846, valued at \$530,646. During the nine months ended September, 57,269 burners were shipped, valued at \$3,662,041, while the number of water heaters shipped was 23,963 (\$4,520,779).

32. Veneers and Plywoods September production of veneers fell by 29% to 118,280,000 square feet from 166,370,000 square feet in September 1968. During the year to date, production decreased to 1,318,211,000 square feet from 1,460,593,000 in the 1968 period. Production of plywoods increased by 1% during September to 204,624,000 square feet from 201,875,000 in September 1968 and during the year to date, production rose to 1,782,953,000 square feet from 1,723,563,000.

33. Concrete September production of concrete brick, expressed in terms of single brick equivalent came to 8,992,777 compared to 9,296,141 in September 1968. During the year to date, production amounted to 70,460,099 bricks (64,075,608 in 1968). Production of ready mix concrete came to 1,477,679 cubic yards in September (1,404,379 cubic yards in September 1968) and during the year to date, to 10,224,070 cubic yards (10,402,669).

34. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use) amounted to 147,336 tons in September compared to 123,985 tons in the 1968 month. During the cumulative period shipments totalled 1,092,692 tons (1,040,953 in 1968).

35. Hardboard October shipments of hardboard came to 47,210,199 square feet (1/8 inch basis) compared to 57,226,216 square feet in October 1968. During the year to date, shipments totalled 500,175,316 square feet (455,218,914 in 1968).

36. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents Sales of these products for household use in September, with the figures for the cumulative period in brackets were as follows: toilet soap bars, 4,508,979 pounds (38,918,506); direct retail sales of granular synthetic detergents (including tablets but excluding automatic dishwasher products), 19,395,885 pounds (164,328,349); direct retail sales of light duty liquid detergents (primarily for dishwashing, excluding automatic dishwasher products, 6,922,589 pounds (54,556,814).

37. Cement Shipments of cement came to 886,632 tons in September, compared to 880,329 tons in September 1968. For the first three quarters of the year, shipments totalled 6,128,408 tons (6,190,954 in 1968).
38. Stoves and Furnaces September shipments of domestic type electric cooking stoves and ranges, all styles with ovens, came to 38,519 units and during the year to date, to 291,953 units. Shipments of warm air furnaces (gravity or forced air) amounted to 22,854 units in September and to 114,693 during the year to date.
39. Sawmills East of the Rockies Production of lumber by sawmills east of the Rockies increased in September to 329,667,000 feet board measure from 294,563,000 feet board measure in September 1968.

Stocks on hand at the end of September were 710,563,000 feet board measure.

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

40. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storages and factories on November 1, 1969 totalled 60,760,000 pounds as compared with last year's corresponding total of 46,936,000 pounds, while holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 116,321,000 pounds compared to 111,368,000 pounds.
41. Wheat Review In Canada, total estimated supplies of wheat for the 1969-70 (August-July) crop year are placed at a record 1,534.6 million bushels, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 849.8 million and the 1969 crop, forecast on the basis of conditions at September 15, at 684.8 million bushels. Supplies of the size indicated represent an increase of 17% over the 1968-69 next-to-record total of 1,315.4 million bushels.

Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat equivalent, during August amounted to some 15.3 million bushels, in contrast to the August 1968 figure of 33.7 million.

Subject to realization of current production and utilization estimates, the balance remaining on September 1, 1969 for export and carryover, amounted to 1,354.3 million bushels, 21% more than the September 1, 1968 total of 1,121.9 million.

42. Fluid Milk Sales September sales of standard, special and two percent milk rose by 7% over last September to 138,508,000 quarts, while in the cumulative period they rose by 1% to 1,204,563,000 quarts. Sales of cereal, table, whipping and sour cream rose by 5% in September to 5,632,000 quarts and during the cumulative period by 1% to 50,798,000 quarts.

43. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products The index of farm prices of agricultural products for Canada for September is estimated at 115.6 on the new time base of 1961=100. This is the same as the revised estimate for August. Although the prices of livestock and potatoes were slightly below those of the previous month, this decline was offset by higher egg prices.

44. Salt Production of dry salt and salt content of brine during September came to 456,299 tons and during the year to date, to 3,058,403 tons. The quantity shipped or used by producers was 394,404 tons in September and 2,976,664 in the nine-month period.

45. Biscuits and Confectionery During the third quarter of this year, production of sweetened biscuits came to 82,290,208 pounds compared to 72,776,766 pounds in the 1968 third quarter. Production of solid chocolate confectionery came to 8,635,320 pounds compared to 10,633,698 in 1968.

46. Bread and Other Bakery Products Retail shipments of bread during the third quarter of 1969 came to 5,284,000 pounds, while in 1968, they amounted to 4,518,000 pounds. Retail shipments of other bakery products came to 3,119,000 pounds in the third quarter of 1969 and to 2,732,000 in the 1968 quarter.

47. British Columbia Hops, 1968 and 1969

Year	Area acres	Yield pounds/acre	Production pounds	Total Value \$	Average Price \$ per pound
1968 .....	948	1,566	1,485,042	1,048,313	0.706
1969 .....	966	1,647	1,591,391	1,118,770	0.703

48. Dairy Review The preliminary estimate of milk produced in October is 1,557,000,000 pounds which is 2.6% below production in the corresponding month last year. This would make the total estimate of production during the first ten months of the year 16,075,000,000 pounds or 1.4% above that for the January-October period a year ago.

More than 64% of the milk produced in October, or 1,002,000,000 pounds, was used for dairy factory products. This is 3.8% below factory utilization in October 1968. During the January-October period, 2.8% more milk was utilized for dairy factory products than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Fluid sales of milk and cream during October, for purposes of the advance preliminary estimate, are calculated at 438,000,000 pounds of milk, an increase of 0.2% from the sales in October 1968. This assumes the same relationship to year-earlier estimates as for the July-September period.

49. Fruit and Vegetable Preparations During the quarter ended September 30, production of marachino cherries amounted to 1,223,405 pounds, compared to 1,198,430 pounds in September 1968. Production of baked beans and beans with pork (meat content less than 50%) came to 13,835,507 pounds (12,007,577).

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. Gross National Product, Third Quarter 1969
2. Real Domestic Product, Third Quarter 1969
3. General Wholesale Index, October 1969
4. Industry Selling Price Indexes, October 1969
5. Building Materials Price Indexes and Selected Components, October 1969
6. Carloadings, Period ended November 7, 1969 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
7. 1966 Census of Canada: Analysis and Methods - General Population Trends (99-601), Bulletin S-401, 75¢
8. Estimated Population of Canada and Provinces, October 1, 1969
9. Estimates of Labour Income, August and September 1969
10. Urban Transit, September 1969 (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Passenger Bus Statistics, September 1969 (53-002), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, 1966 (Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1967), (68-207), \$1.00
13. Police Administration Statistics, 1968 (85-204), 75¢
14. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September 1969 (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
15. Production and Disposition of Cigars, October 1969
16. Incidence of Tuberculosis, July 1969 (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
17. The Motor Vehicle, 1968, Part III: Registrations (53-219), 50¢
18. The Motor Vehicle, 1968, Part II - Motive Fuel Sales (53-218), 50¢
19. Sales of Natural Gas, September 1969
20. New Residential Construction, September 1969 (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
21. Copper and Nickel Production, September 1969 (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, September 1969 (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Gold, September 1969 (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
24. Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1969 (63-002), 20¢/\$2.00
25. Department Store Sales by Regions, Week ended November 8, 1969 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
26. Wholesale Trade, September 1969 (63-008), \$1.00 a year
27. Production of Steel Ingots, Week ended November 22, 1969
28. Iron Ore, September 1969 (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
29. Census of Manufactures, 1968: Rubber Tire and Tube Manufacturers; Pressed and Punched Felt Mills; Coffin and Casket Industry; Sugar Refineries; Wool Year Mills; Fabric Glove Manufacturers
30. Production of Footwear, September 1969
31. Oil Burners and Oil-Fired Hot Water Heaters, September 1969 (41-008), 10¢/\$1.00
32. Veneers and Plywoods, September 1969
33. Concrete Products, September 1969 (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
34. Asbestos, September 1969 (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
35. Hardboard, October 1969 (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
36. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, September 1969 (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
37. Cement, September 1969 (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
38. Stoves and Furnaces, September 1969 (41-005), 20¢/\$2.00
39. Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1969
40. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, November 1, 1969 (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
41. The Wheat Review, September 1969 (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
42. Fluid Milk Sales, September 1969 (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
43. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, September 1969 (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
44. Salt, September 1969 (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00

45. Biscuits and Confectionery, Quarter ended September 30, 1969 (32-016), 25¢/\$1.00
46. Bread and Other Bakery Products, Quarter ended September 30, 1969 (32-015), 25¢/\$1.00
47. British Columbia Hops, 1968 and 1969
48. The Dairy Review, October 1969 (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
49. Fruit and Vegetable Preparations, Quarter ended September 30, 1969 (32-017), 25¢/\$1.00

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1969 (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00 -

No figures available due to strike in the steel industry

Preliminary statistics on police administration, crime and traffic control, 1968

Canadian Statistical review, November 1969 (11-003), 50¢/\$5.00

Supplement to the DBS Catalogue, 11-204/1/69, free

Service Bulletins: Fish Freezings and Stocks, Newfoundland, October 1969, IND-SB-1-1-(19); Advance Release of Fish Landings, Newfoundland and Maritimes, October 1969, IND-SB-1-1-(19); Energy Statistics, Vol. 4, No. 74 and 75 (57-002), \$5.00 a year; Fish Freezings and Stocks, Maritimes and Quebec, October 1969, IND-SB-1-1-(18)

Released this week, but summarized in the Weekly earlier:

Other Chemical Industries, 1967 (46-216), 50¢

Bakeries, 1967 (32-203), 50¢

Index of Industrial Production, September 1969 (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00

Prices and Price Indexes, September 1969 (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00

Preliminary Bulletins, 1968 Annual Census of Manufactures: Rubber Tire and Tube Manufacturers (33-206-P); Pressed and Punched Felt Mills (34-210-P); Wool Yarn Mills (34-209-P); Sugar Refineries (32-222-P), \$3.50 for annual series on manufacturing industries

Lime Manufacturers, 1967 (44-209), 50¢

Electricity Bills for Domestic, Commercial and Small Power Service, Examples of the Application of Rates, 1968 (57-203), 50¢

Poultry Processors, 1967 (32-227), 50¢

Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins, 1967 (46-211), 50¢

Flour Mills, 1967 (32-215), 50¢

Stocks of Canned Foods, September 1969 (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00

Summary of Canal Statistics, September 1969 (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00

Foundation Garment Shipments, Third Quarter 1969 (34-002), 25¢/\$1.00

Garment Shipments, Quarter ended March 31, 1969 (34-001), 25¢/\$1.00

Nickel-Copper Mines, 1967 (26-211), 50¢

Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, September 1969 (72-002), 40¢/\$4.00

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, September 1969 (72-003), 40¢/\$4.00

Railway Operating Statistics, July 1969 (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00

Electric Power Statistics, September 1969 (57-001), 20¢/\$2.00

Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals, 1967 (46-219), 50¢

Feed Manufacturers, 1967 (32-214), 50¢

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 20: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops; Area and Condition of Fall-Sown Crops; Progress of Harvesting in the Prairie Provinces (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00

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