

5.—Bankruptcies and Insolvencies, by Industry and Economic Area, 1966—concluded

Industry	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Total	Total Liabilities
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	3	89	61	9	6	168	8,442
Trade	18	702	412	68	36	1,236	57,482
Food.....	1	124	51	11	3	190	9,631
General merchandise.....	3	18	27	1	2	51	1,858
Automotive products.....	5	164	109	31	12	321	12,728
Apparel and shoes.....	2	121	56	6	5	190	7,495
Hardware.....	1	41	22	5	2	71	8,202
Household furniture and appliances.....	3	94	51	5	2	155	6,805
Drugs.....	1	8	5	—	—	14	886
Other trades.....	2	132	91	9	10	244	9,877
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	—	52	38	2	3	95	62,427
Service	4	275	164	16	11	470	21,350
Education, health and welfare.....	—	16	12	—	1	29	1,319
Recreational.....	—	37	13	1	1	52	5,581
Business.....	1	33	15	2	1	52	2,143
Personal.....	3	174	97	13	8	295	10,797
Other.....	—	15	27	—	—	42	1,510
Totals	40	1,698	1,022	163	84	3,007	247,467

PART IV.—PRICES*

Section 1.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The term "wholesale prices" refers to transactions that occur below the retail level. It has more of a connotation of bulk purchase and sale than of any homogeneous level of distribution. Wholesale price indexes and individual price series have numerous uses, one of the most important of which is in escalator clauses of contracts where prices quoted are linked to movements of specified price indexes. They are also of major importance in studies of replacement and construction costs in investment projects; analyses of price movements of both individual items and commodity groups in relation to purchases and sales; industrial planning and market analysis; valuations for tax purposes and inventory analysis; and studies of changes in physical volume. Foreign companies also utilize the indexes in assessing the competitive position of Canadian goods.

General Wholesale Index.—The general wholesale index mainly includes manufacturers' prices but also incorporates those of wholesalers proper, assemblers of primary products, agents and operators of other types of commercial enterprises which trade in commodities of a type, or in quantities characteristic of primary marketing functions. Prices are grouped according to a commodity classification scheme based on chief component material similarities. Indexes classified according to degree of manufacture are also available. In Table 1, the general wholesale index is presented for the period 1939-66. This index is used as a conventional summary figure against which to observe the behaviour of particular price groups such as farm products, raw materials and building materials, for which separate price indexes have been constructed. Table 2 gives, for the years 1957-66, the general wholesale price index and two of its integral classifications—raw and partly manufactured goods, and fully and chiefly manufactured goods; also presented are two

* Prepared in the Prices Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.