Labour: An estimated 6,025,000 persons had jobs in the week ended August 23, some 2,000 more than in the preceding month, but 22,000 fewer than a year earlier. In the same week there were 281,000 persons without jobs and seeking work, compared with 291,000 in July and 176,000 in August 1957. In addition, there were 37,000 on temporary layoff, compared with 20,000 in July and 18,000 in August 1957.

National Accounts: Value of Canada's total output of goods and services, after seasonal adjustment, showed a modest gain between the first and second quarters of 1958, following the weakness which had developed earlier. In value terms, production of goods and services in the non-farm sector rose by about 1%.

International Trade: International transactions in outstanding securities led to a capital inflow of $15.8 million in July compared to an outflow of $5.3 million in June. Canadian exports to all countries were valued at $416 million in August, some 5% lower than in the same month last year.

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production fell slightly to 279.2 in July as compared with June's revised 280.3.

Merchandising: Department store sales in the week ending September 13 were 2.8% greater than a year earlier. Wholesale sales in July were estimated at $672,456,000, up slightly (0.2%) from last year.

Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended September 14 numbered 78,656, a decline of nearly 10% from a year earlier. Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports declined 12% in June and the half year. Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipeline lines fell 8% in July from a year earlier.

Travel: Establishing a new record for the month, the number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits was 588,000 in August, an increase of 2% over last year's 575,000.
Employment Situation In August

An estimated 6,025,000 persons had jobs in the week ended August 23, some 2,000 more than in the preceding month, but 22,000 fewer than a year earlier, according to the joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The year-to-year decline in total employment was the result of fewer jobs in agriculture. The number of non-farm jobs this August was 9,000 higher than in August 1957. The gain in non-farm employment over the year resulted from continued expansion in the trade and service industries, partially offset by year-to-year declines in manufacturing, transportation and mining.

In the same week there were 281,000 persons without jobs and seeking work, compared with 291,000 in July and 176,000 in August 1957. In addition, there were 37,000 on temporary layoff, compared with 20,000 in July and 18,000 in August 1957.

The number of persons with jobs in non-farm industries declined during the month by 15,000 to 5,157,000 in August. The main factors contributing to this decrease, as well as the increase in temporary layoffs during August, were the annual shutdown of automobile manufacturing plants in Ontario and reduced levels of logging and mining production in the Atlantic region. Harvesting brought an increase of 17,000 in agricultural employment during the month.

Several industrial centres in the central and eastern provinces recorded increases in unemployment over the month which were associated with temporarily reduced operations in automobile manufacturing, logging and coal mining. In most areas, however, there was a further seasonal decline in unemployment. The classification of the 109 labour market areas at the beginning of September was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 8 (2); in moderate surplus, 43 (26); in balance, 58 (81).

Canada's labour force reached an estimated 6,306,000 in the week ended August 23 as compared with 6,314,000 one month earlier. An estimated 5,724,000 or 90.7% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 301,000 or 4.8% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 281,000 or 4.5% were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,085,000.

The survey provides additional information about those who worked less than full-time and were not regular part-time workers. Of the persons in this category, 68,000 or 1.1% of the labour force worked less than full-time on account of short time and turnover (45,000 being on short time and 11,000 having found jobs during the week), 37,000 or 0.6% of the labour force were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 560,000 or 8.9% of the labour force worked less than full time for other reasons. The other reasons included vacation (396,000), illness (76,000), bad weather (25,000), industrial dispute (16,000), and miscellaneous (47,000).
During the corresponding week in 1957, there were 6,223,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,804,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 263,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 176,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 4,952,000 classed as not in the labour force.

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

**Gross National Product** _Up_ Value of Canada's total output of goods and services, after seasonal adjustment, showed a modest gain between the first and second quarters of 1958 following the weakness which had developed earlier. In value terms, production of goods and services in the non-farm sector rose by about 1%. However, it is estimated that the greater part of this value increase reflects a further rise in final product prices, so that the volume of output showed little change.

As in the first quarter, major elements of strength in the second quarter of 1958 were rising outlays by governments for goods and services, and higher expenditures for new housing construction (both series seasonally adjusted). Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, which was a strong supporting element in the first quarter, was virtually unchanged in the second quarter. However, exports of goods and services, which eased a little in the fourth quarter of 1957 and declined the first quarter of this year, advanced moderately, mainly reflecting higher sales of grain, uranium, and aircraft. The rate of business inventory liquidation moderated slightly in the second quarter, in contrast to the earlier declining trend, while imports of goods and services were further reduced.

The flow of income to the personal sector continued upward in the second quarter, after allowing for seasonal variation. Labour income showed a gain of 2%, reflecting for the most part increases in average weekly earnings; this is the first significant advance in this component since the third quarter of 1957. At the same time, net income of farm operators was higher in the quarter, mainly reflecting higher production of livestock. Personal income also continued to reflect the rising trend of transfer payments from government (which were more than 30% above a year ago in the first half of this year), and disposable income was further bolstered by a decline in direct personal tax collections. With disposable income continuing to move strongly upward, accompanied by little change in the level of personal expenditures, the rate of personal saving rose sharply, from $1.7 billion in the first quarter to $2.5 billion. Other elements on the income side were less buoyant in the second quarter, but corporation profits (before deduction of dividends paid abroad), which had shown a declining trend since the end of 1956, held steady.

The following table provides some perspective on the income and expenditure components as they have contributed to changes in the value and volume of production compared with the first half of last year.
### Selected Components of Income and Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1957</th>
<th>1958</th>
<th>% Change 1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(billions of dollars)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Income:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>15.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporation profits before taxes</td>
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<td>Rent, interest and miscellaneous investment income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued net income of farm operators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer payments</td>
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<td>31.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>National income</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal income</td>
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<td>24.2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditures:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
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<td>-0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
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<td>7.2</td>
<td>-9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross National Product - current dollars</strong></td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Gross National Product - 1949 Constant dollars)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Implicit Price Deflator)</td>
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1. Percentage based on unrounded data.

At $32.0 billion, the annual rate of gross national product in the first half of 1958 has averaged about 2% above the average for the first half of the year 1957. This comparison includes an estimate of the value of crop production in Canada for the year 1958, which is estimated to be approximately the same as that of a year ago. With final product prices also higher than last year, by about 2%, the volume of total Canadian farm and non-farm production in the first half of this year has been little changed from the same period a year ago.

In the year-to-year comparisons shown in the above table, the main sources of strength on the demand side have been centered in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, outlays for housing, and government expenditure for goods and services. Outlays for plant and equipment have shown substantial declines, and these have been accompanied by a shift in business inventories from accumulation a year ago to liquidation in the current year, the turn-around being the equivalent of about $30.8 billion in terms of new production. However, imports of goods and services have borne a substantial part of the impact of easing demand, and were 9% below 1957 levels in the first half of this year.
Although, as noted, personal expenditure on consumer goods and services has been an important sustaining force in the economy during the recent leveling off in economic activity, the over-the-year increase in this component has been considerably less than the increase in personal disposable income. The rate of personal saving has thus shown a very sharp advance over the course of the period under review. At the same time, the increases in national income and personal income have shown a marked divergence, reflecting the very striking rise in transfer payments from government flowing to the personal sector, as well as the fact that the national income has been adversely affected by a decline in corporation profits at a time when dividend payments to persons were being well maintained.

While the total volume of output has shown little change compared with the first half of last year, there have been some notable shifts in its composition by industry of origin. Production in manufacturing was running 5% below a year ago in the first half of this year, though the trend for this group has been upward since April. Durable goods output was down by 8%, with non-durable production off by 3%; however, both of these components of the index of manufacturing production have been rising in recent months, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Production in the forestry industry is estimated to be down from last year by close to 20%, while output in transportation, storage and communication was off by 4%. On the other hand, construction and some of the services industries showed significant gains of 2% or 3% over a year ago in the first half of 1958. Output of mining, quarrying and oil wells was also higher, but to a lesser extent.

Accompanying these developments on the production side, the total number of persons with jobs in the first half of 1958 has averaged slightly below the same period one year ago. Persons without jobs and seeking work were 8.0% of the labour force, compared with 4.7% in the same period last year. (1)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

International transactions in outstanding securities led to a capital inflow of $15.8 million in July compared to an outflow of $5.3 million in June. The balance comprised net sales of $10.1 million of Canadian securities and of $5.7 million of foreign securities. By far the larger part of the net movement, $12.4 million, came from the United States, but there were also sales balances from trade with the United Kingdom and other overseas countries.

The balance of trading in outstanding Canadian securities was about equally divided between stocks and bonds. Net sales of Government of Canada direct issues, amounting to more than $7 million, were particularly noteworthy. Gross sales of these issues exceeded $13 million and may have been influenced by the increased price for Victory Loans arising from the Conversion Loan Offering, coupled with an attractive exchange rate for the Canadian dollar.
The balance of trading in foreign securities arose, as usual, mainly from trading in United States issues. Canadians sold, on balance, $3.6 million of United States bonds and debentures, mainly Government issues, and $2.0 million of United States stocks.

During the seven months of this year, the net capital inflow from trade in outstanding portfolio securities amounted to $20 million, which represented a sharp reduction from the total of $117 million for the corresponding period of last year. The inflow from the United Kingdom fell from $83 million to a negligible amount, and that from other overseas countries dropped from $49 million to $2 million. On the other hand, trading with the United States led to a sales balance or capital import of $18 million in the seven months in contrast to an outflow of $15 million in last year's comparable period.

The decline in the capital inflow from trade in outstanding securities in the first seven months of 1957 and 1958, reflected mainly decreased external demands for Canadian equities. Net sales of Canadian stocks were $111 million in the earlier period, $8 million in 1958. An outflow for the repurchase of other outstanding Canadian securities occurred in each year, $2 million in 1957 and $7 million this year. Net sales by Canadians of outstanding foreign securities led to inflows of $8 million and $19 million, respectively, in the two periods. (2)

August Exports Down 5%, But Eight-Month Total Relatively Unchanged

Canadian exports to all countries were valued at $416,000,000 in August and were thus some 5% lower than in the same month of 1957. In the period January - August, the export total was $3,218,900,000, almost the same as during the corresponding eight months of 1957. In the month of August exports to the United States and the United Kingdom declined but exports to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom and foreign countries other than the United States increased. In the eight-month period total exports to the United States were lower but exports to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries were higher. In the same period exports to foreign countries other than the United States decreased.

Exports to the United States declined from $276,300,000 in August 1957 to $240,700,000 in August 1958 and from $1,922,900,000 in the first eight months of 1957 to $1,859,200,000 in the first eight months of 1958.

Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at $63,700,000 in August 1958, compared to $69,900,000 in August 1957, and at $507,400,000 in the period January - August 1958 as against $480,200,000 in the same eight months of 1957. In August 1958 exports to other Commonwealth countries totalled $20,100,000 and thus exceeded the August 1957 total of $16,700,000 and in the first eight months of 1958 exports to these countries were valued at $201,600,000 and were thus significantly higher than the 1957 figure of $150,500,000.
Exports to all other countries rose from $74,500,000 in August 1957 to $91,500,000 in August 1958, but declined from $663,500,000 to $650,700,000 in the eight-month period.

Figures for August and the eight-month period are given in the following tables:

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States .................</td>
<td>276.3</td>
<td>240.7</td>
<td>1,922.9</td>
<td>1,859.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom ...............</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>480.2</td>
<td>507.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Commonwealth countries</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>150.5</td>
<td>201.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other countries ..........</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>663.5</td>
<td>650.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>437.4</td>
<td>416.0</td>
<td>3,217.1</td>
<td>3,218.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

July Index Of Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1935-39=100) fell slightly to 279.2 in July as compared with 280.3 (revised) in June. The adjusted mining index declined 1.6% from 289.7 (revised) to 285.1 in this comparison, and the index of manufacturing output decreased fractionally from 276.3 (revised) in June to 274.6. The durables component fell 4% from 326.5 (revised) to 313.5 in July, but the non-durables component rose by 2.3% from 244.2 (revised) to 249.8. The adjusted electricity and gas index advanced 3.8% from 299.8 (revised) to 311.3.

The unadjusted index of industrial production for July stood at 278.1, according to preliminary figures, 2% below the July 1957 index of 283.7. The manufacturing component of the index declined 2.3% from 277.5 in July last year to 271.1. The index of mineral production fell 1.5% in the July comparison from 309.0 to 304.5. The sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas stood at 289.8 in July, little changed from the previous July's 290.1.

The July index of non-durable manufactures, at 244.1, was fractionally below the July 1957 index of 244.9. Production in the tobacco products industry rose 15.5%. Output of rubber and chemical products advanced nearly 5% in the July comparison. Volume of output of foods and beverages rose slightly over the previous July. Production in the textiles and the printing and publishing groups fell 8% as compared with July 1957, and output of clothing and paper products declined slightly.

In the durable manufactures field, the composite index stood at 313.5 in July, 4.6% below the previous July's figure of 328.5. Output of non-ferrous metal products rose nearly 18%, and production in the non-metallic minerals group advanced 4.5%. By contrast, volume of output of iron and steel products and transportation equipment declined over 13% from July 1957. Production of electrical apparatus was 10% below the previous July, and output of wood products fell moderately.
For the first seven months of 1958, the unadjusted index of industrial production averaged 275.3, 3.3% below the corresponding 1957 average of 284.7. The manufacturing index declined 5.0% in the seven months comparison, from 283.6 to 269.5. The non-durables component fell 3.0% from 246.0 to 238.7, while the durables index dropped 7.2% from 342.4 to 317.7. The mining index advanced 0.8% from 281.6 in 1957 to 283.8. The sub-index for electricity and gas rose by 4.0% from 302.6 in the first seven months of the previous year to 314.7.

**Manufacturing**

**Weekly Steel Ingot Production**

Production of steel ingots in the week ending September 20 amounted to 57,941 tons compared to 53,741 tons a week earlier and 43,197 tons two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's mills operated at 51% of the annual rated capacity in the week versus 47.3% in the preceding week and 38% two weeks earlier.

**Production & Shipments Of Iron Castings, Pipe And Fittings Up In July Down In Seven Months**

Both production and shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings were greater in July but smaller in January-July this year than last, DBS reports. July output rose 2.4% to 53,323 tons from $2,087 a year earlier and shipments 5.8% to 53,191. January-July production fell 16.5% to 394,792 tons from 472,747 a year ago and shipments nearly 12% to 325,860 tons from 369,185. (3)

**Plain Steel Wire Shipments Smaller In July & 7 Months**

Shipments of plain steel wire (including welding wire) in July declined to 8,151 tons from 8,661 a year earlier and steel wire rope to 1,979 tons from 2,413, but those of galvanized steel wire rose to 2,569 tons from 1,851, woven wire farm fencing to 1,435 tons from 861 and iron and steel wire nails to 8,217 tons from 7,053. January-July shipments of plain steel wire (including welding wire) dropped to 54,687 tons from 63,518 a year ago, galvanized steel wire to 16,856 tons from 18,517 and steel wire rope to 12,723 tons from 15,512, but deliveries of woven wire farm fencing increased to 10,258 tons from 9,188 and iron and steel wire nails to 47,470 tons from 43,468. (4)

**Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces**

Shipments of most types of stoves and furnaces were lower in value in July this year than last, decreases being posted for the following: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, $118,100 ($144,400 a year earlier); solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, $34,300 ($37,700); gas combination stoves and ranges, $92,100 ($116,300); electric combination stoves and ranges, $137,900 ($178,000); gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), $345,700 ($552,200); gas cooking plates (no oven), $4,500 ($7,000); and fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, $159,600 ($241,700).

Higher values were reported for gas heating stoves and space heaters, $20,200 ($11,900 a year earlier); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, $3,125,800 ($2,318,000); and warm air furnaces, $2,894,000 ($2,331,700). (5)
Shipments Of Concrete Products  Shipments of concrete brick, blocks (except chimney), cement drain pipe, water pipe, sewer pipe and culvert tile, and ready-mixed concrete were greater in July and January-July this year than last, while deliveries of concrete chimney blocks were smaller.

July totals: brick, 16,364,841 (12,614,143 a year earlier); blocks (except chimney), 14,929,257 (12,297,817); chimney blocks, 73,797 (76,688); drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 78,712 tons (51,940); and ready-mixed concrete, 754,295 cubic yards (583,806). (6)

Production And Shipments Of Portland Cement Down In July Both production and shipments of Portland cement were smaller in July but greater in January-July this year than last. Month's output dropped to 638,558 tons from 716,348 a year earlier and shipments to customers or used at own plants to 752,762 tons from 879,650. Seven-month production rose to 3,422,987 tons from 3,393,183 a year ago and shipments and usage to 3,274,240 tons from 3,251,746. (7)

Sawn Lumber Output Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in July & 7 Months July increased 6.4% to 424,816,000 feet from last year's total of 399,333,000 feet, making the January-July total 9.5% greater than last year's at 2,737,333,000 feet versus 2,500,443,000 feet, according to advance figures (7a). Output in the other provinces, excluding ties, declined 13.4% in the month to 285,340,000 feet from 329,635,000, lowering the seven-month total 11.7% to 1,541,354,000 feet from 1,744,944,000.

July production in the other provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 752,000 feet (954,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 25,212,000 (37,429,000); New Brunswick, 28,019,000 (31,262,000); Quebec, 132,104,000 (161,900,000); Ontario, 84,094,000 (84,366,000); Manitoba, 1,502,000 (2,953,000); Saskatchewan, 4,996,000 (4,558,000); and Alberta, 8,661,000 (6,213,000).

Shipments Of Veneers And Plywoods Greater In July And Seven Months Shipments of both veneers and plywood were greater in July and January-July this year than last, according to advance figures.

July 31 stocks were also larger for both this year as compared to last. Month's shipments of veneers climbed to 52,917,000 square feet from 46,204,000 a year earlier and plywood to 110,213,000 square feet from 100,495,000. Seven-month shipments of veneers increased to 409,225,000 square feet from 377,569,000 a year ago and plywood to 888,097,000 square feet from 801,535,000. July 31 stocks of veneers rose to 53,332,000 square feet from 45,580,000 last year and plywood to 57,352,000 square feet from 56,296,000.

Hard Board In August Production of hard board in August fell to 20,772,300 square feet from last year's August total of 24,663,456 and export shipments to 2,184,296 square feet from 9,487,294, but domestic shipments rose to 14,640,096 square feet from 13,027,731. January-August output increased to 161,288,722 square feet from 156,507,417 a year ago and domestic shipments to 129,931,943 square feet from 103,681,377, but export shipments decreased to 19,333,966 square feet from 54,973,965. (8)
Output & Deliveries Of Cattle

Sole Leather Smaller In July

Production of cattle sole leather in July declined to 588,465 pounds from 687,758 a year earlier, but output of cattle upper leather rose to 3,411,563 square feet from 3,217,406 and calf and kip upper leather to 448,936 square feet from 438,032. Month's deliveries of cattle sole leather fell to 663,864 pounds from 760,691 a year ago and calf and kip upper leather to 478,063 square feet from 490,109, but deliveries of cattle upper leather increased to 3,334,638 square feet from 3,293,065.

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers were smaller at the end of July this year than last for all except sheep and lamb skins. July 31 stocks were: cattle hides, 438,896 (525,507 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 345,325 (595,405); goat and kid skins, 20,657 (64,893); sheep and lamb skins, 42,709 dozen (38,867); and horse hides, 3,922 (13,589). (9)

Shipments Of Mineral Wool Batts

Larger In August And 8 Months

Shipments of mineral wool batts in August increased to 28,383,745 square feet from 22,095,292 a year earlier, boosting January-August shipments to 165,084,821 square feet from 129,259,426 a year ago. Month's shipments of granulated and bulk or loose wool rose to 933,383 cubic feet from 896,386, but the eight-month total fell to 5,704,844 cubic feet from 5,875,110. (10)

Macaroni & Kindred Products Industry

Value of factory shipments in the macaroni and kindred products industry reached an all-time high total of $12,734,000 in 1957, up 5.9% from 1956's previous peak of $12,022,000, according to the annual industry report. Establishments rose to 18 from 17 in 1956, and employees to 692 from 658, but salaries and wages fell to $1,825,000 from $1,876,000. Costs of materials increased to $7,287,000 from $6,712,000, but value added by manufacture dropped to $5,187,000 from $5,223,000. Shipments of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and noodles climbed to 95,992,000 pounds from 90,074,000 and the value to $11,588,000 from $11,124,000. (11)

Sugar Refining Industry

Shipments of sugar from Canadian refineries declined 2.8% in volume in 1957 to 1,518,015,000 pounds from 1956's record output of 1,562,469,000 pounds, but the value climbed 22% to an all-time high of $149,579,000 from $122,470,000 in 1956, according to the annual industry report. Shipments of refined cane sugar were smaller in volume at 1,274,769,000 pounds versus 1,287,662,000 but greater in value at $125,093,000 against $98,501,000, while the volume of refined beet sugar was also under last year's total at 243,246,000 pounds versus 274,807,000 and the value higher at $24,486,000 against $23,969,000.

Shipments in 1957 were: granulated, 1,298,661,000 pounds valued at $125,-995,000 (1,337,215,000 worth $104,338,000 in 1956); yellow or brown, 124,923,000 pounds valued at $12,748,000 (130,986,000 worth $9,637,000); pulverized, no starch added, 8,540,000 pounds valued at $884,000 (7,505,000 worth $626,000); icing, starch added, 73,117,000 pounds valued at $8,111,000 (73,466,000 worth $6,470,000); and loaf, 12,774,000 pounds valued at $1,841,000 (13,297,000 worth $1,399,000). (12)
Proportion of Incorporated Companies Increased In 1956

The proportion of incorporated companies in the manufacturing industries in Canada continues to rise. The proportion of individual ownerships, partnerships and co-operatives moved down from 1956. Incorporated companies accounted for 43.4% of all manufacturing firms in 1956 compared to 41.1% in 1955, individual ownerships for 41.4% versus 42.7%, partnerships for 12.7% versus 13.6% and co-operatives for 2.5% versus 2.6%.

Type of ownership varies widely among the different manufacturing industries. In 1956 the proportion of incorporated establishments ranged from 96.3% for products of petroleum and coal to 24.2% for wood products. Among individual ownerships, the range was from 59% for wood products to 2.8% for products of petroleum and coal. In partnerships, the range was from 16.7% for wood products to 2% for tobacco and tobacco products and nil for products of petroleum and coal. The foods and beverages group had the largest proportion of co-operatives at 10.7%.

Individual ownerships formed the largest group in Newfoundland (49.3%), Prince Edward Island (45%), Nova Scotia (50.9%), New Brunswick (53%), Quebec (46.5%), Saskatchewan (47.9%), and Alberta (44.3%). Incorporated companies formed the largest group in Ontario (50%), Manitoba (46.9%), British Columbia (48.3%), and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (66.7%). Among the provinces, Newfoundland had the largest proportion of partnerships (29%) and Prince Edward Island the largest proportion of co-operatives (7.4%).

Manufacturing Industries Of Ontario In 1956

Ontario's manufacturing industries reported $10,655,099,000 as the selling value of factory shipments in 1956, an increase of close to 11% over the preceding year's $9,617,643,000. This is the first time that shipments passed the ten-billion dollar mark and accordingly are the highest on record.

Accompanying the increase in the value of shipments were increases of 4.5% in the number of employees to 641,190 from 613,872 and 10.6% in salaries and wages to $2,310,634,000 from $2,088,906,000. Cost at plant of materials and supplies used rose to $5,683,753,000 from $5,015,225,000, and the value added by manufacture, which is the calculated value of production, less the cost of materials used, including the cost of fuel and electricity, advanced to $4,868,570,000 from $4,426,655,000.

Factory shipments of Ontario's top ten manufacturing industries in 1956 were valued as follows, in thousands: motor vehicles, $976,396 ($897,044 in 1955); non-ferrous smelting and refining, $554,056 ($492,930); primary iron and steel, $531,684 ($412,014); pulp and paper, $441,629 ($401,749); petroleum products, $357,663 ($305,588); slaughtering and meat packing, $332,271 ($321,452); motor vehicle parts, $314,359 ($274,069); rubber goods, including footwear, $289,917 ($262,158); heavy electrical machinery, $234,826 ($180,541); and aircraft and parts, $206,142 ($229,943).
Turkey Marketings In 1958 Number of turkeys to be marketed this year is expec-
ted to be about 15% greater than last year, ac-
cording to marketing intentions reported by turkey producers at August 1 in a
special survey conducted by DBS. However, due to a larger proportion of light-
weight birds in this year’s marketings, total turkey meat production is not ex-
pected to change appreciably from that of last year.

Output of turkeys to the end of July is estimated at 1,565,000 birds, of
which over 1,000,000 were under ten pounds live weight. Almost 75% of the
birds marketed before the end of July were from Eastern Canada but total market-
ings for the rest of the year are expected to be almost equal as between East
and West.

If the turkey marketing intentions reported at the beginning of August are
carried out, 45% of the balance of this year's output will be mar-
keted before Thanksgiving and 55% later. August-to-December marketings in the
West are expected to be in the proportions of 35% and 65% before and after
Thanksgiving, respectively.

Egg Production Greater Net production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfound-
land) rose 3.4% in July to an estimated 8,867,000
dozen from 8,757,000 a year earlier, moving the January-July total up 0.8% to
265,102,000 dozen from 263,000,000. July net production was greater than a
year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British
Columbia, while seven-month output was up in all provinces except the Maritimes
and Quebec.

July net production by provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 478,000 dozen
(513,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 1,690,000 (1,685,000); New Brunswick,
639,000 (550,000); Quebec, 4,761,000 (4,902,000); Ontario, 14,689,000 (14,462,-
000); Manitoba, 3,029,000 (2,221,000); Saskatchewan, 2,644,000 (2,456,000);
Alberta, 3,255,000 (3,079,000); and British Columbia, 2,682,000 (2,889,000).

January-July totals: Prince Edward Island, 3,782,000 dozen (3,835,000 a
year ago); Nova Scotia, 10,995,000 (11,251,000); New Brunswick, 5,008,000 (5,-
200,000); Quebec, 33,630,000 (37,975,000); Ontario, 110,115,000 (107,070,000);
Manitoba, 24,169,000 (21,244,000); Saskatchewan, 26,965,000 (26,353,000); Al-
berta, 29,508,000 (29,369,000); and British Columbia, 20,930,000 (20,703,000).

Estimated Planted Commercial Acreages For Certain Vegetables In Year 1958 Preliminary estimates of planted com-
mmercial acres of 18 vegetables in 1958 show that 14 were planted on lar-
ger areas compared to 1957. Vegetables planted on more acres in 1958 were:
asparagus, 4,000 acres (3,800 in 1957); beans, processing, 11,590 (11,808);
beans, fresh, 100 (90); beets, 4,600 (3,890); cabbage, 7,650 (6,480); carrots,
12,460 (10,210); cauliflower, 2,600 (2,100); celery, 2,650 (2,300); corn,
fresh, 5,900 (4,050); cucumbers, 1,230 (360); lettuce, 6,220 (4,730); onions,
6,560 (5,720); spinach, 1,120 (1,070); and tomatoes, fresh, 12,170 (11,480).
Planted commercial acres of corn, processing, declined to an estimated
39,660 acres from 43,030 in 1957, parsnips to 190 acres from 570, peas to
40,460 acres from 54,980, and tomatoes, processing, to 35,960 acres from
39,370. (16)
Milk Production Greater

Milk production in August is estimated at 1,884,000,000 pounds, less than 0.5% larger than last year's August total and is the smallest rate of increase shown in this year's corresponding monthly comparisons. January-August output estimated at 12,445,000,000 pounds, is 5.6% greater than last year's comparable total.

July production of milk climbed 3.3% to 2,070,498,000 pounds from 2,004,953,000 a year earlier, making the January-July total 6.6% greater than last year's at 10,561,545,000 pounds compared to 9,908,975,000. Month's output was larger this year than last in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and was greater in all except the Maritime Provinces in the seven months compared to a year ago.

July production by provinces was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 30,248,000 pounds (31,107,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 42,026,000 (41,853,000); New Brunswick, 56,456,000 (58,289,000); Quebec, 768,821,000 (748,002,000); Ontario, 638,453,000 (608,190,000); Manitoba, 129,810,000 (122,634,000); Saskatchewan, 152,895,000 (145,887,000); Alberta, 170,986,000 (167,183,000); and British Columbia, 59,358,000 (55,138,000).

January-July production: Prince Edward Island, 119,017,000 pounds (123,456,000 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 233,675,000 (283,088,000); New Brunswick, 262,767,000 (263,839,000); Quebec, 3,445,417,000 (3,247,342,000); Ontario, 3,567,510,000 (3,294,332,000); Manitoba, 698,575,000 (645,086,000); Saskatchewan, 819,660,000 (751,677,000); Alberta, 899,321,000 (851,694,000); and British Columbia, 385,627,000 (359,476,000). (17)

Fluid Milk Sales Slightly Larger In July, 7 Months

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, amounted to 448,024,000 pounds in July, up 1% from last year's July total and totalled 3,195,581,000 pounds in January-July for an increase of 2% compared to a year ago. Sales were larger in the month in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, and were greater in the seven months in all except Nova Scotia.

July sales by province were: Prince Edward Island, 2,469,000 pounds (up 3%); Quebec, 135,002,000 (1%); Ontario, 164,245,000 (1%); Saskatchewan, 24,688,000 (1%); Alberta, 27,853,000 (1%); and British Columbia, 39,809,000 (1%). Sales were down 3% in Nova Scotia at 16,024,000 pounds, 1% in New Brunswick at 13,649,000 and 2% in Manitoba at 24,285,000. (18)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks 15% Greater At September 18

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at September 18 amounted to 60,742,000 pounds, up 14.8% from last year's comparable total of 52,927,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all cities except Calgary and Vancouver. September 18 stocks were: Quebec, 6,660,000 pounds (5,137,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 30,648,000 (29,124,000); Toronto, 3,456,000 (2,725,000); Winnipeg, 10,240,000 (6,363,000); Regina, 1,542,000 (778,000); Saskatoon, 1,544,000 (893,000); Edmonton, 3,149,000 (2,864,000); Calgary, 1,217,000 (2,209,000); and Vancouver, 2,286,000 (2,834,000).
FOOD & AGRICULTURE (Concluded) Page 14

Maritimes Sea-Fish Catch Catch of sea fish and shellfish in the Maritimes in August was down 11.7% to 91,347,500 pounds from 103,390,400 a year earlier and the landed value 6.1% to $3,687,900 from $3,925,600, according to a joint monthly release of summary fish statistics by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total catch of groundfish declined to 49,741,100 pounds valued at $1,527,700 in August from last year's August total of 59,412,200 pounds worth $1,554,600. Month's landings of cod fell to 20,940,700 pounds (valued at $616,900) from 22,276,900 pounds (worth $545,300), haddock to 4,482,800 ($210,100) from 7,694,600 ($254,700), pollock to 6,497,800 ($149,200) from 7,616,600 ($150,800), and small flatfish to 4,755,800 ($151,800) from 7,442,000 ($228,700).

Landings of pelagic and estuarial fish eased to 38,011,000 pounds from 38,383,900 but the landed value rose 18% to $1,238,600 from $1,048,600. Catch of herring fell to 33,725,200 pounds from 34,784,600 a year earlier but the landed value climbed to $504,100 from $472,100. Landings of mackerel rose to 1,547,200 pounds valued at $63,400 from 1,459,000 worth $48,800 and swordfish to 2,295,200 pounds valued at $569,700 from 1,822,100 pounds worth $458,400.

Total catch of molluscs and crustaceans declined both in volume and value to 3,595,400 pounds from 5,594,300 and to $921,600 from $1,322,400. Landings of lobsters dropped to 2,273,500 pounds (valued at $732,100) from 3,761,400 (worth $1,087,200), clams to 795,500 pounds ($38,200) from 951,900 ($41,700), and scallops to 384,300 ($145,600) from 480,600 ($180,600).

MINING

Less Silver And Lead More Zinc Produced In July Production of silver in July declined to 2,371,655 fine ounces from 2,383,390 a year earlier, and lead to 14,076 tons from 14,377, but that of zinc rose January-July production of silver increased to 17,381,846 fine ounces from 15,465,423 a year ago, lead to 107,942 tons from 105,816 and zinc to 238,610 tons from 228,738. (19)

More Copper Less Nickel Made In July And Seven Months Production of copper was greater in July and January-July this year than last, while that of nickel was smaller in both periods. July copper production rose 18% to 31,131 tons from 26,386 a year earlier, boosting January-July output almost 17% to 226,430 tons from 194,266 a year ago. Month's production of nickel fell 19% to 12,851 tons from 15,873, lowering seven-month output 4.5% to 106,307 tons from 111,291. (20)

Natural Gas Sales Greater Sales of natural gas in July increased steeply (30%) to 10,945,541M cubic feet from last year's July total of 8,384,339M cubic feet, making the January-July total 15.4% greater than last year's at 120,085,035M cubic feet compared to 104,054,885M cubic feet. Manufactured gas sales in the month were down sharply to 262,395M cubic feet from 1,103,595M cubic feet a year earlier, lowering seven-month sales to 5,157,300M cubic feet from 9,462,486M cubic feet.

July sales of natural gas to domestic users (including house heating) rose to 2,242,530M cubic feet from 1,712,620M a year earlier, industrial to 7,024,883M cubic feet from 5,603,281M, commercial to 1,492,937M cubic feet from 982,922M, and miscellaneous to 185,191M cubic feet from 85,516M. (21)
Department Store Sales Larger

Department store sales in the week ending September 13 this year were 2.8% greater than sales in last year's comparable week, DBS reports in a special statement. Increases of 0.6% in the Atlantic Provinces, 1.8% in Quebec, 6.3% in Ontario and 10.1% in British Columbia more than counterbalanced decreases of 5.4% in Manitoba, 2.8% in Saskatchewan and 5.7% in Alberta.

Wholesale Sales Up

Wholesale sales in July were estimated at $672,456,000, up slightly (0.2%) from last year's July total of $671,257,000. January-July sales eased 0.7% to $4,548,714,000 from $4,582,132,000 a year ago. Of the 17 specified trades, 11 reported greater sales in the month compared to a year earlier. (22)

Producers Sold More Television Sets in July

Television-set sales in July increased for the fifth consecutive month to 26,878 units from 23,345 a year earlier, but declines in January and February more than offset the increases to lower the January-July total 0.7% to 188,057 units from 189,304 a year ago. July sales of record players fell to 10,558 units from 13,489, lowering the seven-month total to 80,693 units from 108,021.

Producers' sales of radio receiving sets in July declined to 40,162 units from 51,451 a year earlier, sales of home sets falling to 17,174 units from 23,759, portable and auto sets to 20,645 units from 25,109, and combinations to 2,343 units from 2,583. January-July sales of radios decreased to 329,553 units from 374,816 a year ago, home sets dropping to 147,103 units from 168,133, portable and auto to 161,192 units from 182,880, and combinations to 21,258 units from 23,803. (23)

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

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Carloadings Continue Smaller

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended September 14 numbered 78,656, a decline of nearly 10% from 87,285 a year earlier. Loadings in the January 1 - September 14 period were lowered almost 8% to 2,627,278 cars from 2,850,286 a year ago. Cars received from connections fell 13% in the seven-day period to 25,443 from 29,214 a year earlier, making cumulative receipts 15% smaller at 995,266 cars versus 1,175,498.

Commodities for which fewer cars were reported in the seven-day period included: wheat and other grain, 3,808 cars (6,387 a year earlier); coal, 4,710 (5,556); iron ore, 7,689 (9,221); crude gypsum and "other" mine products, 2,746 (4,495); pulpwood, 2,083 (2,799); and l.c.i. merchandise, 11,994 (13,418).

Loadings of lumber, timber and plywood increased to 5,154 cars from 4,003, and miscellaneous carload commodities to 6,906 cars from 6,389.

Most significant decreases in loadings in the January 1 - September 14 period occurred in the following: coal, 129,405 cars (155,092 a year ago); iron ore, 129,795 (171,699); manufactured iron and steel products, 44,608 (60,297); crude gypsum and "other" mine products, 81,496 (110,131); pulpwood, 96,228 (135,054); newsprint paper, 100,925 (116,281); automobiles, trucks and parts, 47,712 (65,722); and l.c.i. merchandise, 424,946 (473,097). Loadings of wheat and other grain rose to 264,177 cars from 246,802, and lumber, timber and plywood to 153,228 cars from 137,052.

Shipping Down In June & Half-Year

Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in June declined 12.2% to 17,314,700 tons from last year's June total of 19,718,100, lowering the January-June total 12.1% to 53,652,300 tons from 61,013,200 a year ago.

June loadings in foreign trade dropped 21% to 4,640,400 tons and unloadings 32% to 3,560,100 tons, while loadings in coastal trade rose 8.8% to 4,319,800 tons and unloadings 3.3% to 4,754,400 tons. Loadings and unloadings in foreign trade in the half-year declined to 26,018,600 tons from 34,228,300 a year ago, but freight handled in coastal trade rose to 27,633,700 tons from 26,784,900.

Vessel arrivals and departures in June dropped to 26,979 from 30,397 a year earlier and registered net tonnage to 26,898,700 tons from 31,936,400, and in the six months to 104,657 from 112,741 and the registered net tonnage to 99,989,600 tons from 111,000,000.

Canadian ports registering the greatest volume of shipping in June were: Montreal, 2,041,500 tons (2,172,500 a year earlier); Seven Islands, 1,577,600 (2,077,500); Port Arthur, 1,008,900 (1,179,700); and Vancouver, 1,019,700 (1,1, 142,600).

Net Oil Deliveries Through Canada's Pipe Lines In July

Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines rose 8.8% in July to 23,884,418 barrels from 21,957,542 in June, but fell 8.3% from last year's July total of 26,036,018 barrels. A sharp decline in exports was mainly responsible for the year-to-year decrease.
Net deliveries of oil in January-July dropped 10.4% to 158,739,299 barrels from 177,104,729 a year ago, declines in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec more than offsetting increases in Alberta and Manitoba. Provincial totals were: British Columbia, 19,071,541 barrels (38,421,663 a year ago); Alberta, 9,315,389 (7,846,069); Saskatchewan, 8,959,348 (10,372,952); Manitoba, 51,320,819 (45,092,995); Ontario, 24,694,942 (26,490,051); and Quebec, 45,377,- 260 (48,880,979). (26)

**Transportation**

**Population**

*One-Third Of Population Under 15 Years Of Age*

There were 5,661,800 children under 15 years of age, or about one-third of the estimated total of 17,048,000 in Canada's population on June 1 this year, according to age estimates of the population for that date. Almost 60% or 10,100,800 were in the working ages between 15 and 64, and 1,285,400 or 7.4% in the ages of retirement -- 65 years and over.

While the total population of Canada increased by 6% from the 1956 Census count of 16,081,791, the children under 15 increased by 8.4% or 436,600, the working age group by 489,200 or 5.1%, and the population in the retirement ages by 41,500 or 3.3%.

Among the provinces the rate of increase since 1956 among children below 15 years was highest at 13.7% in British Columbia and lowest at 2.3% in Prince Edward Island. The working age group, 15-64 years, also showed the most rapid growth (9.9%) in British Columbia, while decreases were taking place in Saskatchewan (1.1%) and in Prince Edward Island (0.7%). The largest increase among the population 65 years and over occurred in British Columbia (4.6%), and the smallest growth was in Saskatchewan (1.5%).

Briefly, the method followed in preparing age estimates of the population for June 1, 1958 was to add the natural increase and account for net migration by age for Canada and the provinces since the 1956 Census. The age distribution of the population in each province at the 1956 Census was taken as the base population. Births during the two census years were added to the age group, 0-4, while deaths, by age, were subtracted from each five-year age group, by provinces. Immigration by age was added to each age group. Emigration was estimated from data supplied by the United States and the United Kingdom on immigrants to those countries with an allowance made for emigration to other countries. Net interprovincial migrants were estimated mainly from current statistics of migrant families collected by the Family Allowances Administration.

**Fewer Births More Marriages And Deaths Registered In August**

Fewer births but more marriages and deaths were registered in provincial offices in August this year than last. January-August registrations were smaller than a year ago.

August birth registrations declined to 38,032 from 40,132 a year earlier, lowering January-August registrations to 316,816 from 320,678 a year ago. Fewer births were recorded in the month in all provinces except Saskatchewan and in all except Quebec and British Columbia in the eight months.
Marriage registrations in August rose to 15,696 from 12,771, but fell in the January-August period to 83,834 from 83,949. Month's registrations were greater in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta, while eight-month registrations were smaller in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario.

Deaths recorded in August increased to 9,954 from 9,824, but declined in January-August to 89,194 from 90,377. Increases in the month in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia more than offset decreases in the other provinces, while the eight-month gains in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia were more than counterbalanced by declines in the other provinces. (28)

TRAVEL

Foreign Vehicle Entries Reached New Peak For August Establishing a new record for the month, the number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on travelers' vehicle permits was 587,647 in August, an increase of 2% over last year's corresponding total of 574,926. This brought January-August entries to 1,937,541, narrowly below the year-earlier count of 1,946,894.

The increase in August is partially inflated due to a change in administrative procedure at certain ports in New Brunswick. If adjustments are made to estimate the effect of this change in procedure, the new record would appear to be about 0.5% higher than August last year rather than 2% as shown. The effect on cumulative data would be a decline of about 1% for the first eight months instead of 0.5%.

August entries by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 3,784 (3,582 a year ago); New Brunswick, 42,501 (31,931); Quebec, 84,354 (84,897); Ontario, 368,450 (366,675); Manitoba, 9,452 (9,288); Saskatchewan, 4,043 (3,829); Alberta, 12,579 (13,561); British Columbia, 60,548 (59,267); and Yukon Territory, 1,936 (1,896).

January-August entries: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 9,766 (9,586); New Brunswick, 130,907 (122,039); Quebec, 294,552 (308,303); Ontario, 1,174,965 (1,193,170); Manitoba, 40,186 (37,456); Saskatchewan, 17,403 (16,355); Alberta, 39,631 (41,601); British Columbia, 223,546 (211,965); and Yukon Territory, 6,585 (6,419). (29)

CONSTRUCTION

Value Of Building Permits Issued Up Sharply In July Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in July increased sharply (24%) to $255,347,000 from last year's July total of $205,495,000. Substantial gains in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, and Manitoba together with smaller increases in all other provinces more than counterbalanced the decreases in New Brunswick and Quebec. Values by province were: Newfoundland, $1,222,000 ($1,119,000 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, $1,243,000 ($82,000); Nova Scotia, $1,798,000 ($1,392,000); New Brunswick, $1,798,000 ($2,275,000); Quebec, $54,618,000 ($58,388,000); Ontario, $125,067,000 ($87,517,000); Manitoba, $12,018,000 ($6,744,000); Saskatchewan, $9,264,000 ($8,128,000); Alberta, $28,138,000 ($20,107,000); and British Columbia, $20,181,000 ($19,743,000). (30)
(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

1 - National Accounts, Income & Expenditure, 2nd Quarter 1958, 25¢
2 - Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, July, 10¢
3 - M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, July, 10¢
4 - M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, July, 10¢
5 - M: Stoves & Furnaces, July, 10¢
6 - M: Concrete Products, July, 10¢
7 - M: Cement, July, 10¢
7a - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, July, 25¢
8 - M: Hard Board, August, 10¢
9 - M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, July, 10¢
10 - M: Mineral Wool, August, 10¢
11 - Macaroni & Kindred Products Industry, 1957, 25¢
12 - Sugar Refining Industry, 1957, 25¢
13 - M: Type of Ownership, Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1956, 25¢
14 - Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Section D, Ontario, 1956, 25¢
15 - M: Production of Eggs, July, 10¢
16 - M: Preliminary Estimates of Planned Acreages of Certain Vegetable Crops Grown For Sales, 1958, 10¢
17 - Dairy Review, August, 25¢
18 - M: Fluid Milk Sales, July, 10¢
19 - M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, July, 10¢
20 - M: Copper & Nickel Production, July, 10¢
21 - M: Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, July, 10¢
22 - Wholesale Trade, July, 10¢
23 - Radio & Television Receiving Sets, July, 10¢
24 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, September 14, 10¢
25 - M: Shipping Statistics, June, 25¢
26 - M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, July, 10¢
27 - Estimated Population by Sex & Age Group, Canada & Provinces, 1958, 25¢
28 - Vital Statistics, August, 10¢
29 - M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, August, 10¢
30 - M: Building Permits, July, $1.00
   - Trade of Canada: Imports, May & 5 Months Ended May, 50¢
   - Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June, 1958, 25¢
   - M: Fish Freezings & Stocks, August, 25¢ -- Summarized in DBS Weekly Bulletin dated September 19

M: Memorandum

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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Enclosed find cheque ☐ or money order ☐ for .................................................................................................... $

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No. ______________________

Date ______________________ Signature ______________________

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

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