Balance of Payments: Canada's current imbalance from transactions in goods and services with other countries rose in the second quarter of 1960 to $471 million from $315 million in the first. Thus the half-year imbalance was $786 million, 7% below the preceding year's like total of $848 million. (Pages 2-4)

Labour: Estimated number of persons with jobs increased by 20,000 to 6,301,000 between July and August. In the same period the labour force increased by an estimated 31,000 and the number of persons without jobs and seeking work rose by 11,000 to 322,000. (Page 4)

Merchandising: Retail sales in July amounted to an estimated $1,350,371,000, a decrease of 2.7% from a year earlier. Department store sales in the week ended September 10 were 0.6% higher than a year ago. August sales were up 6.6% from the same month last year. (Pages 5-6)

Traffic Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways took 360 lives in July this year, unchanged from July last year. (Page 6)

Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ended September 17 amounted to 109,451 tons, compared to 89,145 tons in the preceding week and 115,577 in the corresponding week last year. (Page 7)

Construction: Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in July amounted to an estimated $177,116,000, compared to the revised June total of $224,919,000 and last year's July figure of $246,992,000. (Page 9)

Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of September numbered 68,093, compared to 67,402 in the corresponding period last year. This placed January 1 - September 7 loadings at 2,514,932 cars, a decrease of 3.0% from the year-earlier total of 2,592,381. Net deliveries of natural gas through Canada's pipe lines in July increased 36.1% to 19,103,693,000 cubic feet from the same month last year. (Page 9)

Vital Statistics: More births and deaths but fewer marriages were registered in provincial offices in August this year than last. (Page 9)
Canadian Balance Of International Payments  

Canada's current imbalance from transactions in goods and services with other countries rose in the second quarter of 1960 to $471 million from $315 million in the first quarter. At this level the current deficit was higher than in any quarter since the second quarter of 1957 when it reached $545 million. In the half year, however, this imbalance of $786 million was less than the $848 million in the first half of 1959 because of the lower level of the deficit in the first quarter this year. The level in the half year was also considerably below that in the first half of 1957.

The largest part of the rise from the first to the second quarter this year was due to a fourfold rise in the import balance on merchandise trade. But part also resulted from a larger deficit from non-merchandise transactions which made up well over half of the deficit in the quarter. And in comparison with the second quarter in 1959 the rise was entirely from the larger deficit from non-merchandise transactions which also was some 10% higher than in 1959 in the half year comparison.

Among factors influencing the balance of payments in the half year were a coincidence of unusually strong demands from overseas countries for Canadian industrial materials and the maintenance of export totals to the United States at generally high levels in most of the period combined with a moderating in the upward trend in Canadian imports which has been characteristic of recent years. At the same time the deficit from non-merchandise transactions has continued to grow with a rising balance of indebtedness to other countries and high incomes in Canada. And inflows of capital into Canada in long-term forms in the half year were substantially higher than last year.

Rise In Import Balance On Merchandise Trade - In the second quarter the import balance on merchandise account grew rapidly to $179 million from the unusually low balance of $43 million in the first quarter. The import balance from the United States was appreciably larger than in the first quarter while the export balance with overseas countries was about half the size of that in the first quarter. In comparison with the previous year the import balance in the second quarter was still slightly less with both exports and imports being somewhat lower. The import balance was sharply reduced in the first half, from $338 million in 1959 to $222 million in 1960. This change in balance originated in overseas trade particularly with the United Kingdom and Europe with substantial increases in exports which were especially heavy in the first quarter of the year when export trade is not usually in large volume. The slight rise in imports in the half year of 1960 occurred in the first quarter, the most prominent increase this year being in automobiles.

Deficit From Services And Other Non-Merchandise Items - The deficit from services and other non-merchandise transactions for the first half year was estimated at $564 million, up $54 million from the corresponding period in 1959; and represented over 70% of the total deficit in the current period, as compared with 60% and 75% for the first two quarters of 1959 and 1958 respectively. As in the same period of recent years, net payments on travel, income account and "all other current transactions" were the dominant sources of the imbalance in the "invisibles".

All the items, with the exception of official contributions, shared in the over-the-year rise in the current deficit, but the income account, migrants' funds and remittances and freight and shipping were responsible for about three-fourths of the change.
Transactions by Areas. The amelioration of a $62 million in Canada's current deficit from $848 million in the first half of 1959 to $786 million in the same period of the current year was the net result of a gain of $29 million in the surplus with the United Kingdom, a $69 million reduction in the deficit with Other Countries and an increase of $36 million in the deficit with the United States.

In the second quarter a current account deficit with overseas countries ($21 million) again appeared although this was less than in the same period last year. In the half year, however, there was a slight current surplus with overseaq countries of $7 million because of the surplus in the first quarter; and this compares with a current deficit of $91 million in the half year in 1959.

Capital Movements. The outstanding feature of the capital account in the second quarter was the magnitude and the comparative stability of long-term inflows of foreign capital to Canada, particularly for direct investment, and the high proportion which has continued for so long to be directed to resource-based industries. Capital movements in such long-term forms as direct investment, portfolio security transactions, and intergovernmental loans led to a net capital inflow of $259 million in the second quarter compared with $383 million in the first quarter.

The half year capital inflow total of $642 million compares with $493 million in the corresponding half of 1959. The 1960 figure was exceeded only in the last half of 1956 and the first half of 1957. About 82% of the current account deficit in the first half of the year was financed by long-term inflows. This proportion was considerably higher than in the corresponding period of 1959 but somewhat lower than in 1957 and 1958.

The net inflow of capital for direct investment in foreign controlled enterprises in Canada is tentatively estimated to have been $160 million in the second quarter of 1960. The import of direct investment capital has now been sustained at a level of $160 million or higher for three consecutive quarters.

Direct investment inflows in the first half of 1960 continue to be largely directed to the development of industries based on natural resources. Not far short of three-quarters of the movement was to petroleum and natural gas and to mining companies.

Geographically it would appear from the data presently available that about 85% of the inflow for direct investment in the first half of 1960 came from the United States, and about 10% from the United Kingdom. During 1959 as a whole the United States supplied 78% and the United Kingdom 12%. But it may be noted that the rate of total inflow was then smaller and the movement from the United Kingdom, although making up a smaller proportion of the total is probably larger in amount.

Transactions in Canadian portfolio securities produced an inflow of $110 million of capital in the second quarter. This included $16 million from the net sale of outstanding bonds and debentures, $24 million from the net sale of outstanding common and preference stocks, and $133 million of new issues, against which there were retirements of $63 million of foreign-held Canadian securities. The total compared with $199 million in the first quarter when new issues sold to non-residents were appreciably higher and retirements appreciably smaller. The net inflow of $309 million in the first half of 1960 compared with $291 million in the first half of 1959 and $661 million for the year as a whole.
Among capital movements in short-term forms there was an outflow of $10 million arising from the reduction of Canadian dollar holdings by foreigners. There may be special interest in this movement because of the changes which occurred in the exchange rate in this period.

Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange were reduced during the quarter resulting in a capital inflow of $82 million. (1)

LABOUR

Employment Situation In August

Estimated number of persons with jobs increased by 20,000 to 6,301,000 between July and August, according to the joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the same period the labour force increased by an estimated 31,000 and the number of persons without jobs and seeking work rose by 11,000 to 322,000.

The increase in employment which took place in non-farm industries, offset the small drop that occurred between June and July. An estimated 33,000 more women and 13,000 fewer men had jobs in August than in July. Employment gains came mainly from seasonal expansion in trade, food processing and textiles. There was some decline in the construction and services industries.

Because of the continued firm demand for women workers, the labour force increased by 31,000 during the month, more than it usually does at this time of year. The August estimate of the labour force was 6,623,000. On average, the year-to-year growth in the labour force in 1960 has exceeded that of last year by 69,000.

The total number of persons with jobs in August was 115,000 higher than a year earlier. The number of women jobholders was 101,000 higher than last year, an increase of 6.6%. Most of this gain is associated with the continued growth of the trade and service industries. Over the same period, the number of men employed in goods-producing industries has declined, so that the year-to-year increase in jobs for men has been very small -- 14,000 in August. Number of males in the labour force, however, has increased by 85,000 over the year -- a near-average growth rate.

Between July and August, more than one-quarter of the July workseekers found work or left the labour force. In the same period, however, a somewhat larger number of persons became workseekers. The resulting net increase of 11,000 during the month brought the total to 322,000. Almost all of this increase was in Ontario, largely as a result of automobile plant shutdowns for model changeover and reduced construction activity. In addition, there were 29,000 on temporary layoff, an increase of 11,000 over the previous month.

Number of persons without jobs and seeking work was 83,000 higher than a year earlier, with men accounting for almost all of this increase. The seeking-work total was 4.9% of the labour force in August, compared to 3.7% in August 1959 and 4.5% in August 1958.

The August total of persons without jobs and seeking work was composed of 269,000 men and 53,000 women. Some 305,000 were seeking full-time work and 17,000 wanted part-time work. Of the total jobseekers, 93,000 had been looking for work for less than a month, 128,000 for one to three months, 48,000 for four to six months and 53,000 for more than six months. (2)
Employment & Payrolls in June

Canada's industrial composite index number of employment for June was 122.8 (1949=100), up 3.3% from the index number for May. The June figure for 1960 was above that for 1958 by 1.2%, but lower than those for 1956, 1957 and 1959.

The seasonally adjusted composite rose 0.8% between May and June, one of the largest month-to-month rises recorded in recent years. Advances in forestry and construction accounted for almost the whole of the rise in the adjusted composite. The large size of the increases in these two industries may in part reflect strengthening of employment conditions within them. However, circumstances of transitory importance also entered into the situation, and changes in seasonal patterns not yet taken into account may also have been a factor.

The composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries for June was $75.67, up 31¢ from May, but lower by the same amount than the figure for April. The composite index number of payrolls for June was 217.7, up 3.8% from the May index number and 2.3% from that for June 1959.

Employment indexes for the provinces follow: Newfoundland, 144.4 (136.3 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 139.6 (137.4); Nova Scotia, 103.4 (97.9); New Brunswick, 107.2 (104.7); Quebec, 123.6 (121.7); Ontario 121.7 (124.3); Manitoba, 114.4 (115.8), Saskatchewan, 133.0 (138.4); Alberta, including Northwest Territories, 159.9 (161.6); and British Columbia, including Yukon, 118.7 (121.8).

Merchandising

Retail Sales In July, 7 Months

Retail sales in July amounted to an estimated $1,350,371,000, a decrease of 2.7% from last year's July total of $1,387,540,000. This decline, together with decreases in January and May, slightly more than counterbalanced increases in the other months, leaving the January-July total at $9,139,443,000 versus $9,139,866,000 a year ago.

All regions except the Atlantic Provinces posted decreases in sales in July this year as compared to last, while in the January-July period all regions except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases. Percentage changes in July (seven-month changes in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, up 0.7% (up 4.4%); Quebec, down 1.9% (up 1.5%); Ontario, down 2.7% (up 0.1%); Manitoba, down 4.3% (up 0.7%); Saskatchewan, down 2.1% (down 4.9%); Alberta, down 3.5% (down 2.4%); and British Columbia, down 6.0% (down 3.1%).

Among the trades, sales were greater in July and the January-July period this year than last for grocery and combination, "other" food and beverage, general, variety, men's clothing, family clothing and shoe stores. Sales were smaller in both periods for motor vehicle dealers, garages and filling stations, hardware stores, lumber and building material dealers, furniture, radio and appliance stores, restaurants, fuel dealers and jewellery stores.

Increases in July among the trades ranged from 0.1% for "other" food and beverage stores to 5.3% for grocery and combination stores, while decreases were between 0.5% for garages and filling stations and 19.1% for lumber and building material dealers. Increases in the January-July period ranged from 0.2% for both general and men's clothing stores to 6.4% for variety stores, while decreases were between 0.8% for restaurants and 13.1% for lumber and building material dealers.
Department Store Sales  
Department store sales in the week ended September 10 were 0.6% higher in value than in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Increases of 1.8% in the Atlantic Provinces, 8.0% in Quebec, 3.5% in Manitoba, 4.1% in Saskatchewan and 3.4% in Alberta more than counterbalanced decreases of 3.6% in both Ontario and British Columbia.

Sales were 6.6% higher in value in August this year as compared to last, according to preliminary DBS figures. All provinces posted gains as compared to a year earlier except Saskatchewan that reported a decrease of 4.2%. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 9.2%; Quebec, 10.8%; Ontario, 13.6%; Manitoba, 1.2%; Alberta, 0.4%; and British Columbia, 2.0%.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents  
Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways took 360 lives in July this year, unchanged from July last year, according to a special DBS statement. Increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were counterbalanced by decreases in the other provinces and territories.

July death toll by regions was: Newfoundland, 3 (5 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, nil (13); Nova Scotia, 18 (15); New Brunswick, 14 (10); Quebec, 105 (107); Ontario, 135 (124); Manitoba, 21 (15); Saskatchewan, 2 (19); Alberta, 35 (18); British Columbia, 27 (33); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths on this basis with those contained in the Bureau's annual report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Weekly Bulletin of March 25, 1960.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>July 1960</th>
<th>July 1959</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Fatal</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.E.I.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.B.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que.</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ont.</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>2,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sask.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon &amp; N.W.T.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

July 1960... 286 5,900 14,198 20,384 360 9,258 6,808(2)
July 1959... 308 5,351 13,049 18,708 360 8,400 6,507(2)

(1) reportable minimum property damage $100; (2) excluding Quebec; .. not available; - nil.
Weekly Steel Ingot Output  
Production of steel ingots in the week ended September 17 amounted to 109,451 tons, compared to 89,145 tons in the previous week and 115,577 tons in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 84.7% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 69.0% in the preceding week and 95.2% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the like week a year ago.

Shipments Of Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers During July  
Shipments of domestic washing machines in July declined 11.5% to 19,992 units from 22,601 in the same month last year, bringing shipments in the January-July period to 156,668 units versus 177,702 a year ago, a decrease of 11.8%. End-of-July stocks were greater than a year earlier at 50,458 units versus 38,323. Shipments were smaller in July and the January-July period this year than last for all types except automatics in the month, while end-of-July stocks were larger for all types.

July shipments of automatic clothes dryers climbed 23.4% to 5,049 units from 4,091 a year earlier, but dropped 1.9% in the January-July period to 37,467 units from 38,193 a year ago. End-of-July stocks were larger than last year at 35,881 units against 20,539. (5)

Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Tobacco Products In First Half Of 1960  
Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased in the first half of this year to 17,049,264,000 from 16,896,330,000 in the like half of 1959. Withdrawals of cigars in the half year rose to 151,260,000 from 144,162,000 a year ago, cut tobacco to 11,415,000 pounds from 11,168,000 and snuff to 449,000 pounds from 401,000. Withdrawals of plug tobacco fell to 604,000 pounds from 645,000 and raw leaf to 464,000 pounds from 501,000.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at the end of June this year totalled 191,142,100 pounds, a decline of 10.5% from the corresponding 1959 figure of 213,528,700 pounds. Holdings were larger this year than last for burley, cigar and pipe tobaccos and smaller for flue-cured, dark (air-fire cured) and "other" tobaccos. End-of-June stocks were: flue-cured, 163,960,400 pounds (188,961,800 a year ago); burley, 14,125,900 pounds (12,235,200); dark (air-fire cured), 1,616,200 pounds (1,687,600); cigar, 9,617,800 pounds (8,931,500); pipe, 1,054,600 pounds (871,000); and "other" tobaccos, 767,200 pounds (841,700). (6)

Refined Petroleum Products  
Output of refined petroleum products in July increased 9.1% to 24,468,346 barrels from 22,425,916 in the same month last year, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Bureau's July issue of "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil in the month rose 10.6% to 24,565,797 barrels from 22,202,698, comprising more domestic crude at 12,462,916 barrels versus 12,117,342 and also more imported crude at 12,102,881 barrels versus 10,085,356.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in July were: naphtha specialties, 141,096 barrels (122,159 in July 1959); aviation gasoline, 356,691 (393,643); motor gasoline, 9,975,951 (10,245,615); aviation turbo fuel, 502,165 (475,935); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 301,656 (256,264); diesel fuel, 2,517,432 (2,499,585); light fuel oil, 1,283,248 (1,215,248); and heavy fuel oil, 3,699,771 (4,402,425).
Production Of Garments More men's and youths' all-wool one and two-pant suits and fine cotton dress shirts but fewer all-wool pants and slacks and nylon dress shirts were produced in this year's second quarter as compared to a year earlier. More women's and misses' partly-wool regular model coats, all-wool suits and cotton blouses but fewer all-wool regular model coats, cotton dresses, rayon and rayon mixture dresses and wool skirts were produced in this period as compared to last year.

Production of certain men's and youths' garments in the second quarter of 1960 was as follows: all-wool one-pant suits, 233,662 (230,476 in 1959's like period); all-wool two-pant suits, 94,593 (86,015); all-wool pants and slacks, 234,411 (257,979); fine cotton dress shirts, 149,836 dozen (135,444); nylon dress shirts, 3,866 dozen (5,501); and terylene shirts, 13,663 dozen (year-earlier data not available).

Output of certain women's and misses' garments in this year's second quarter was: all-wool regular model coats, 195,261 (217,504 a year ago); partly-wool regular model coats, 25,382 (16,240); all-wool suits, 57,937 (52,887); cotton dresses, 1,277,687 (1,416,527); rayon and rayon mixture dresses, 925,221 (1,189,539); wool skirts, 259,366 (268,742); and cotton blouses, 166,421 dozen (151,787). (7)

Bridge Building & Structural Steel Industry Value of work done by concerns in the bridge building and structural steel industry in 1958 amounted to $210,883,000, a decrease of 8.9% from the preceding year's record total of $231,450,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The industry employed 14,531 persons (15,974 in 1957), paid $66,028,000 in salaries and wages ($70,956,000), and spent $100,702,000 on materials and supplies ($117,062,000).

Structural work was valued at $154,719,000 in 1958 as compared with $181,099,000 in the preceding year, and comprised buildings at $104,788,000 versus $125,082,000, bridges at $24,438,000 versus $27,737,000, transmission towers at $13,510,000 versus $10,191,000, and all "other" structures at $11,983,000 versus $18,090,000.

Value of plate and tank work, including tanks, hoppers and digesters amounted to $20,951,000 versus $13,017,000; mechanical work, including cranes, trolleys, boilers and machinery, $10,605,000 versus $10,154,000; and other products including barges, reinforcing steel and castings at $14,640,000 versus $14,977,000. (8)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security Price Index</th>
<th>September 15</th>
<th>September 8</th>
<th>August 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investors' Price Index</td>
<td>250.3</td>
<td>252.7</td>
<td>253.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total common stocks</td>
<td>256.2</td>
<td>258.5</td>
<td>259.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials</td>
<td>191.3</td>
<td>194.1</td>
<td>192.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>328.8</td>
<td>330.8</td>
<td>329.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining Stock Price Index</td>
<td>104.9</td>
<td>103.7</td>
<td>101.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total mining stocks</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>70.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golds</td>
<td>175.9</td>
<td>175.5</td>
<td>172.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base metals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Building Permits Issued In July  

Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in July amounted to an estimated $177,116,000, compared to the revised June total of $224,919,000 and last year's July figure of $246,992,000. Value of residential permits issued dropped in the month to $92,324,000 from $107,960,000 a month earlier and $126,777,000 a year ago, and the value of non-residential permits issued fell to $84,792,000 from $116,959,000 and $120,215,000.

Total value of building permits issued in July was below a year earlier in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. July totals were: Newfoundland, $1,342,000 ($1,752,000 in July 1959); Prince Edward Island, $145,000 ($229,000); Nova Scotia, $2,794,000 ($2,709,000); New Brunswick, $3,376,000 ($1,882,000); Quebec, $33,161,000 ($59,056,000); Ontario, $87,065,000 ($95,996,000); Manitoba, $10,079,000 ($10,590,000); Saskatchewan, $10,865,000 ($12,251,000); Alberta, $16,114,000 ($36,534,000); and British Columbia, $12,175,000 ($25,993,000). (9)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings In Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of September numbered 68,093, compared to 67,402 in the corresponding week last year. This placed the January 1 - September 7 total at 2,514,932 cars, a decrease of 3.0% from the year-earlier total of 2,592,381 cars.

Receipts from connections fell in the week ended September 7 to 20,942 cars from 24,400 a year earlier, but rose in the January 1 - September 7 period to 970,143 cars from 962,673. Piggyback loadings advanced in the seven days to 2,677 cars from 2,405 and in the cumulative period to 106,713 cars from 86,652. (10)

Natural Gas Pipeline Deliveries In July  

Net deliveries of natural gas through Canada's pipe lines in July increased 36.1% to 19,103,693,000 cubic feet from 14,035,503,000 in the same month last year, boosting the January-July total 27.9% to 170,728,855,000 cubic feet from 133,478,574,000 a year ago. Daily average sendout of natural gas in the month was 616,248,000 cubic feet versus 452,758,000 a year earlier and in the seven-month period was 801,544,000 cubic feet versus 629,616,000 a year ago.

Deliveries of natural gas to distribution systems in the January-July period increased 34.8% to 102,641,900,000 cubic feet from 76,146,887,000 in the corresponding period of 1959, those to industrial consumers and others 22.5% to 8,711,465,000 cubic feet from 7,113,687,000 and exports to the United States 18.2% to 59,375,490,000 cubic feet from 50,218,000,000. (11)

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth, Marriage & Death Registrations In August  

More births and deaths but fewer marriages were registered in provincial offices in August this year than last, while January-August totals were smaller for births and larger for marriages and deaths. August totals were: births, 43,297 (39,133 a year earlier); marriages, 16,224 (16,388); and deaths, 10,367 (10,351). January-August: births, 317,466 (325,942 a year ago); marriages, 83,249 (80,686); and deaths, 93,600 (93,556). (12)
World Wheat Supplies & Exports

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about August 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,721.5 million bushels, up 9% from last year's corresponding total of 2,500.0 million bushels. August 1 supplies, by country, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 2,016.3 (1,773.6 a year ago); Canada, 336.2 (549.0); Argentina, 64.5 (77.9); and Australia, 104.5 (99.5).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four major wheat exporting countries during the August 1959 - July 1960 period (the Canadian crop year) amounted to 996.0 million bushels, up 6% from 939.0 million bushels exported in the August 1958 - July 1959 period.

August 1959 - July 1960 wheat exports, by country, were as follows, in millions of bushels: United States, 519.8 (455.6 in the August 1958 - July 1959 period); Canada, 277.7 (294.5); Argentina, 76.7 (106.2); and Australia, 121.8 (82.7). (13)

Output Of Creamery Butter & Cheddar Cheese In August

More cheddar cheese, ice cream and evaporated whole milk but less skim milk powder was produced in August and January-August this year than last.

Output of creamery butter was smaller in the month and larger in the eight months.

Production in August was: creamery butter, 37,282,000 pounds (38,049,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 13,786,000 pounds (13,352,000); ice cream, 2,654,000 gallons (2,530,000); evaporated whole milk, 32,078,000 pounds (30,603,000); and skim milk powder, 17,569,000 pounds (18,734,000).

January-August totals: creamery butter, 228,270,000 pounds (226,593,000 in the first eight months of 1959); cheddar cheese, 74,846,000 pounds (68,175,000); ice cream, 15,086,000 gallons (14,852,000); evaporated whole milk, 230,006,000 pounds (220,489,000); and skim milk powder, 117,821,000 pounds (123,867,000). (14)

Output Of Margarine

Production of margarine (including spreads) in August rose 2.6% to 11,949,000 pounds from 11,641,000 pounds in the corresponding 1959 month. This gain, coupled with increases in all previous months this year over last except April and July, brought the January-August output to 103,266,000 pounds, a rise of 10.7% from last year's comparable total of 93,266,000 pounds. (15)

Production Of Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in August amounted to an estimated 3,955,352 pounds, over one-third greater than July's revised total of 2,933,221 pounds and a rise of 10.2% from last year's August figure of 3,590,586 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Production in the January-August period increased 6.0% to 33,895,601 pounds from 31,965,090 pounds a year ago. August 31 stocks held by manufacturers amounted to 2,306,702 pounds, compared to 2,330,158 pounds a month earlier and 2,310,344 pounds a year ago.

Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables

Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) at September 1 this year amounted to 45,276,000 pounds, up 4.3% from 43,416,000 pounds at August 1 and down 1.4% from 45,918,000 pounds at September 1 last year. First of September holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) totalled 49,881,000 pounds, up 35.5% from 36,810,000 pounds a month earlier and up 4.6% from 47,762,000 pounds a year ago. (16)
Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk were larger at September 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of skim milk powder, poultry meat and cold storage eggs were smaller. September 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 134,765,000 pounds (125,098,000 at September 1 last year); cheddar cheese, 60,623,000 pounds (50,419,000); evaporated whole milk, 64,247,000 pounds (63,314,000); skim milk powder, 29,390,000 pounds (55,752,000); poultry meat, 16,044,000 pounds (19,086,000); and cold storage eggs, 63,000 cases (157,000). (17)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at September 15 this year amounted to 80,580,000 pounds, compared to 72,354,000 pounds at the corresponding date last year, according to a special DBS statement. City stocks at September 15 were: Quebec, 7,048,000 pounds (7,149,000 a year ago); Montreal, 37,323,000 (32,958,000); Toronto, 7,187,000 (5,836,000); Winnipeg, 16,037,000 (17,238,000); Regina, 3,164,000 (1,760,000); Saskatoon, 2,800,000 (2,034,000); Edmonton, 4,389,000 (3,052,000); Calgary, 1,283,000 (985,000); and Vancouver, 1,349,000 (1,342,000).

Stocks Of Meat & Lard

Cold storage holdings of meat at September 1 this year were estimated at 62,406,000 pounds at August 1 and 117,535,000 pounds at September 1 last year. September 1 stocks of frozen meat were estimated at 34,333,000 pounds versus 44,792,000 a month earlier and 85,945,000 a year ago, fresh meat at 19,544,000 pounds versus 17,603,000 and 20,697,000 and cured meat at 8,529,000 pounds versus 9,078,000 and 10,893,000.

September 1 holdings of lard were placed at 5,727,000 pounds as compared to 6,462,000 pounds at the beginning of August and 6,836,000 pounds at September 1 last year, and tallow stocks were 2,773,000 pounds versus 3,943,000 pounds and 3,373,000 pounds. (18)

Fish Freezings & Stocks

Freezings of fish in August (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) declined 1.1% to 23,749,000 pounds from 24,014,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Bureau's monthly report "Fish Freezings And Stocks". Stocks (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) amounted to 70,131,000 pounds, some 1.7% larger than last year's like total of 68,928,000 pounds.

Crop Conditions Across Canada

Harvesting of cereal crops is nearing completion or completed over the greater part of the Prairie Provinces. Principal exceptions are northeastern Alberta, some districts in northern Saskatchewan and the interlake area in Manitoba. Heavy rains continue to delay operations in some of these regions. Harvesting of other crops is proceeding satisfactorily. Wheat is grading well and with few exceptions is being threshed dry.
A preliminary report issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory at Winnipeg indicates that the 1960 Prairie wheat crop, at an average of 14.5% protein, will have the third highest protein level since the commencement of such surveys in 1927.

Rains during the past week in Ontario brought to an end the prolonged drought in the counties along the St. Lawrence, but in most of old Ontario conditions are extremely dry. Heavy rains are needed to revive pastures, to provide sufficient soil moisture for the seeding and germination of winter wheat and for the developments of this year's seedings of hay and clover crops. No killing frosts have yet occurred and this has favoured harvesting of a record crop of flue-cured tobacco which is now practically completed.

Warm weather will be needed during the next two weeks in Ontario for soybeans and corn for grain. Harvesting of the dry beans is well advanced but yields are somewhat disappointing. Sugar beet harvest will start about October 10, and the yields of around 13 tons per acre are anticipated with sugar content some 2% higher than a year ago. Harvesting of tomatoes for processing is continuing, with yield and quality both good. Because of recent dry weather potato yields will not be as high as expected earlier, but will still be above normal.

Good rains during the last two weeks in Quebec have put an end to the long period of drought which had persisted since the beginning of August in nearly all parts of the province. Harvesting is drawing to a close but frequent rains are retarding completion of grain threshing. Yields compare favourably to normal both in volume and quality. Picking of potatoes is in progress, with yields a little below average. Ensiling of fodder corn is in full swing in several regions, with a good harvest reported. Market garden crops are yielding satisfactorily.

In the counties south of Montreal corn canning is still under way. Meadows and pastures are again becoming green following the recent rains. Nevertheless, milk production remains below the level for this time of year. Picking of a poor crop of blueberries is finished. Farmers are now proceeding with fall field work in several regions. Early frosts made their appearance in the middle of September.

With harvesting of all major crops now under way or completed in British Columbia, the 1960 crop year can be described as a moderately satisfactory one. Grain and potato harvesting has been carried out under generally favourable conditions, with yields and quality reported fair-to-good in all sections. Some breakdown has been encountered with Elberta peaches, but late pears and apples are showing good maturity and sizing, with yields about average and well above those of a year ago. Pastures in all areas are reported in fair to good condition for this time of the year.

Harvesting throughout the Maritime Provinces is well under way, with yields for cereal crops expected to be about average. Potato harvesting has started and yields may be lower than last year due to the August drought. The first frost of the season was reported on September 16, injuring tender vegetables in low-lying areas. Pastures have improved slightly due to recent rains, but milk producers throughout the Maritimes are drawing heavily on feed reserves.
Iron Mining Industry In 1959

Canadian producers shipped record quantities of iron ore during 1959, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Shipments in 1959 amounted to 24,488,000 tons, up sharply from 15,726,000 tons in 1958 and up 9.6% from the previous high of 22,348,000 tons reached in 1956. The value of shipments in 1959 also rose to a new high of $192,666,000, substantially greater than the preceding year's total of $126,131,000 and 15.2% larger than 1957's previous peak of $167,221,000.

Fifty-nine mines in 1959 (unchanged from 1958) employed 7,776 persons (7,404) and paid them $41,451,000 in salaries and wages ($36,033,000). These establishments expended $10,044,000 for process supplies and containers ($8,478,000) and spent $7,708,000 for fuel and electricity ($6,750,000). (20)

Peat Industry In 1959

Value of products shipped by Canada's peat industry in 1959 (including containers) rose almost 28% to an all-time high of $7,909,000 from 1958's previous peak of $6,185,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments was unchanged in 1959 from the preceding year at 38, while number of employees fell to 1,333 from 1,447 and salaries and wages rose to $2,660,000 from $2,485,000.

Total shipments of peat moss in 1959 increased sharply to 184,049 tons valued at $6,227,000 from 149,401 tons valued at $4,779,000 in 1958. Shipments for use in horticulture rose to 173,824 tons valued at $5,864,000 from 140,258 tons valued at $4,474,000 and for use as poultry and stable litter of 10,159 tons valued at $358,000 from 9,097 tons valued at $303,000. (21)

F I S H I N G

Sea Fisheries In The Maritimes

Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces in August declined 26% in volume to 93,702,000 pounds from 126,350,000 in the corresponding 1959 month and 17% in value to $4,480,000 from $5,382,000, according to monthly summary fish statistics released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Catch of groundfish in August decreased 19% to 46,709,000 pounds from 57,587,000 a year earlier and the landed value also fell 19% to $1,447,000 from $1,797,000. Landings of pelagic and estuarial fish in August declined 35% to 40,373,000 pounds from 62,178,000 last year and the value dropped 36% to $1,094,000 from $1,709,000. Catch of molluscs and crustaceans in August rose 1% to 6,620,000 pounds from 6,585,000 a year earlier and the value increased 3% to $1,939,000 from $1,876,000.

Prince Edward Island Fisheries During 1958

Value of products of Prince Edward Island's fisheries in 1958 increased 23.5% to $5,448,700 from $4,410,300 in 1957 and was almost 27% greater than the 1953-57 average of $4,293,000. Landings in the year declined 1.4% to 39,078,000 pounds from 39,635,000 in the preceding year, but were 6.0% heavier than the 1953-57 average of 36,868,000 pounds. Landed value rose 4.8% to $3,571,000 from $3,407,400 and was 12.1% above the five-year average of $3,186,300. Value of capital equipment employed in primary operations in the province's fisheries fell 10.8% to $2,862,800 from $3,209,400 in the preceding year and the number of persons employed in these operations increased 7.0% to 3,209 from 3,000. (22)
(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

1 - 67-001: Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, 2nd Quarter 1960, 25¢/$1.00
2 - 71-001: Labour Force, Week Ended August 20, 20¢/$2.00
3 - 72-002: Employment & Payrolls, June, 30¢/$3.00
4 - 63-005: Retail Trade, July, 30¢/$3.00
5 - 43-002: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, July, 10¢/$1.00
6 - 32-014: Quarterly Stocks & Consumption Of Unmanufactured Tobacco, June, 25¢/$1.00
7 - 34-001: Garment Production, 2nd Quarter 1960, 25¢/$1.00
8 - 41-207: Bridge Building & Structural Steel Industry, 1958, 25¢
9 - 64-001: Building Permits, July, 50¢/$6.00
10 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, September 7, 10¢/$3.00
11 - 55-002: Gas Pipe Line Transport, July, 20¢/$2.00
12 - 84-001: Vital Statistics, August, 10¢/$1.00
13 - 22-005: Wheat Review, August, 30¢/$3.00
14 - 32-002: Dairy Factory Production, August, 10¢/$1.00
15 - 32-005: Margarine (Including Spreads), August, 10¢/$1.00
16 - 32-010: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, September, 20¢/$2.00
17 - 32-009: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, September, 20¢/$2.00
18 - 32-012: Stocks of Meat & Lard, September, 30¢/$3.00
19 - 22-002: Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, September 21, 20¢/$4.00
20 - 26-210: Iron Mining Industry, 1959, 50¢
21 - 26-212: Peat Industry, 1959, 25¢
    - 24-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, August 31, 10¢/$3.00
    - 24-002: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, July, 30¢/$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 2
    - 32-011: Quarterly Stocks of Canned Foods, June 30, 50¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 2
    - 35-002: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills East Of The Rockies, June, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 2
    - 65-007: Imports (Detailed), May & 5 Months Ended May, 75¢/$7.50
    - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, June, 30¢/$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 9
    - 72-005: Estimates of Labour Income, June, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 2
    - 72-007: Provincial Government Employment, April-June 1960, 50¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 9

Prepared in Press & Publicity Section, Information Services Division

4502-503-90
PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Send the publications checked on the reverse side of this sheet, or listed below, to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as issue wanted, number of copies, or annual subscription.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE AND PARTICULARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Name ____________________________

Street __________________________

City ____________________________ Province __________________________