External Trade: Canada's commodity exports in August were valued at $480,400,000, larger by 17.3% than a year earlier, while the January-August total was up by 9.5% from last year at $3,547,700,000. Month's imports were up by 9.8% at $469,300,000 and the eight-month total by 1.2% at $3,704,700,000. There was an export balance in the month and a substantially reduced import balance in the cumulative period. (Pages 2-3)

Prices: Canada's consumer price index rose 0.4% between the beginning of August and September to 128.4 and compares to 127.9 in August last year. Indexes were up from August levels for all groups except "other" commodities and services, with the food index having the largest gain. (Pages 3-4)

Population: Canada's population reached 17,930,000 at September 1, an increase of 2.2% from a year ago and a rise of 11.5% from the 1956 Census total of 16,081,000. All provinces reported gains from a year earlier, with Alberta recording the largest proportionate rise of 3.4%. (Page 7)

Agriculture & Food: Farm cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) reached an estimated $1,279 million in the first half of this year, down slightly from 1959's first-half total of $1,320 million, with the five eastern provinces recording increases and the four western provinces decreases. (Page 8)

Labour: Paid workers in Canada received an estimated $1,562,000,000 in July in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income. This brought the January-July total to $10,543,000,000, up 4.2% from a year ago. Totals were higher in all regions in both periods than last year. (Page 10)

Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 78,650 cars in the week ended September 21 as compared to 87,142 a year earlier, bringing the total for the January 1-September 21 period to 2,671,823 cars, a decline of 3.4% from last year. (Page 13)

Electric Energy: Total net generation of electric energy in August increased by 15.0% to 9,323,177 megawatt hours from a year earlier. This brought the January-August total to 75,673,098 mwh, larger by 11.2% than a year ago. (Page 14)
Exports & Imports In August  
Canada's commodity exports to all countries were higher in value in August and the January-August period this year than last, while imports also increased but at a lower rate, according to preliminary DBS figures. There was an excess of exports over imports in August for the second successive month, and a substantially smaller import balance in the eight-month period.

Commodity exports to all countries in August increased 17.3% to $480,400,000 from $409,700,000 in the corresponding month last year, and the January-August total rose 9.5% to $3,547,700,000 from $3,240,400,000 a year ago. Month's imports climbed 9.8% to $469,300,000 from $427,300,000, and the eight-month total advanced 1.2% to $3,704,700,000 from $3,659,200,000. Thus the export surplus in August was $11,100,000 versus an import balance in the like 1959 month of $17,600,000. This brought the January-August import balance to $157,000,000 as compared to $418,800,000 in the same period last year.

Commodity exports to the United States in August rose to $270,900,000 from $243,500,000 in the corresponding month last year, while imports advanced to $291,600,000 from $272,000,000. In the first eight months of this year total exports increased to $2,054,300,000 from $2,023,400,000 and imports to $2,520,400,000 from $2,504,100,000. The import balance in August was $20,700,000 versus $28,500,000 in the same month last year, bringing the eight-month total to $466,100,000 versus $480,700,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom increased in August to $77,300,000 from $68,600,000 in the corresponding month last year, boosting the eight-month total to $602,600,000 from $485,600,000. Imports eased down in August to $52,200,000 from $56,000,000, while the January-August total was up to $406,500,000 from $388,300,000. The export surplus in August was $25,100,000 versus $12,600,000 a year ago, bringing the eight-month total to $196,100,000 versus $97,300,000.

Total exports to the rest of the Commonwealth rose in August to $32,300,000 from $18,800,000 in the corresponding month last year and in the January-August period to $215,600,000 from $179,200,000. Imports were also higher, rising to $29,400,000 in August from $21,300,000 a year ago and to $176,500,000 in the January-August period from $152,100,000.

Exports to all other countries were up in August to $99,900,000 from $78,700,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the eight-month total to $675,300,000 from $552,100,000. Imports from the group were up in August to $96,100,000 from $77,900,000 and down in the eight-month period to $601,300,000 from $614,800,000.

The preliminary figures for August and the January-August period, with comparative figures for 1959, are summarized in the table following. Detailed country and commodity figures for exports will be issued shortly, but those for imports will not be available for several weeks.
**EXTERNAL TRADE** (Concluded)

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<th></th>
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<th>January - August 1960</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Millions of Dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>77.3</td>
<td>68.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Commonwealth countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>270.9</td>
<td>243.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other countries</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>78.7</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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<td>409.7</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Imports:</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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<td>427.3</td>
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Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.  
*Estimate only for 1960; subject to revision.

**TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents  
Canada's death toll from motor vehicle traffic accidents on streets and highways in 1959 increased 3.6% to 3,231 from 3,118 in 1958, according to the Bureau's annual report. Number of persons injured rose 5.9% to 84,751 from 80,061. Increases in the number of fatalities in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories more than offset decreases in the other regions.

Total number of motor vehicle accidents in 1959 increased to 242,429 from 227,541 in 1958. Accidents resulting in the death of one or more persons rose to 2,763 from 2,673 in the preceding year, non-fatal accidents to 57,202 from 54,576 and accidents resulting in property damage only ($100 or over) to 182,464 from 170,202. Property damage, excluding Quebec, climbed to $78,606,000 from $72,825,000.

The 1959 death toll by areas was: Newfoundland, 36 (44 in 1958); Prince Edward Island, 30 (20); Nova Scotia, 121 (161); New Brunswick, 106 (155); Quebec, 871 (821); Ontario, 1,187 (1,112); Manitoba, 147 (125); Saskatchewan, 168 (134); Alberta, 248 (263); British Columbia, 309 (282); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 8 (1).

**PRICES**

Canada's Consumer Price Index  
Canada's consumer price index rose to 128.4 at the beginning of September, 0.4% above the August index of 127.9. The increase was largely seasonal, with the food index showing the largest gain of 1.3% and the other four component indexes registering only fractional changes. Last year's September index was 127.1.

MORE
The food index at 123.3 was 1.3% above the August index of 121.7 and 0.7% above the September 1959 index of 122.4. Egg prices increased by 15% over the month to 65¢ a dozen, about average for this month in previous years. Higher prices were also reported for fats, oranges, some beef cuts, bacon and canned salmon. Prices for most fresh fruits and vegetables moved lower and decreases were appreciable for tomatoes, potatoes and apples.

The shelter index rose 0.1% from 144.0 to 144.2, with both the rent and home-ownership components contributing to this movement. The clothing index increased 0.2% from 110.3 to 110.5, as a result of scattered and minor price increases in men's wear as well as some items of women's wear and footwear which moved up from sales levels of previous months.

The household operation index edged up 0.2% from 123.1 to 123.3, reflecting price changes for furniture and floor coverings up from earlier sales levels, and price increases for coal and some utensils and household equipment. Most household supplies were somewhat lower but laundry rates were higher. The "other" commodities and services index declined 0.1% from 137.7 to 137.6, as a result of seasonally lower prices on 1960 model cars which more than counterbalanced price increases for tires, automobile repairs, lubrication and batteries. Lower prices occurred for brake relining and, with local price wars in several cities, gasoline prices also decreased. (2)

### Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Index</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Household Operation</th>
<th>Other Commodities &amp; Services</th>
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<td>123.3</td>
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<td>110.5</td>
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<td>127.9</td>
<td>121.7</td>
<td>144.0</td>
<td>110.3</td>
<td>123.1</td>
<td>137.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1959</td>
<td>127.1</td>
<td>122.4</td>
<td>142.0</td>
<td>109.8</td>
<td>123.1</td>
<td>135.2</td>
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Wholesale Prices In September

Price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100) eased 0.2% in the four-week period August 26 to September 23 from 242.3 to 241.9. In the like week last year the index stood at 244.3. Commodities registering declines in the four-week period were linseed oil, domestic zinc and copper, fir timber, and raw sugar; increases included sisal, raw rubber, hogs, beef hides and oats.

Price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets edged up 0.7% in the four weeks from 216.2 to 217.8, reflecting offsetting price changes within both major groups. The field products index rose 0.8% from 159.5 to 160.7, as advances for rye and potatoes in the East and rye in the West were almost balanced by decreases for flaxseed and potatoes in the West and for peas and corn in the East.

For animal products the index moved up 0.8% from 272.9 to 275.0. Eggs, hogs and calves showed price increases, while lambs and wool, both East and West, poultry in the East and steers in the West registered declines. Regional gains were: East, up 1.2% from 234.4 to 237.3; and West, up 0.2% from 198.0 to 198.3. (2)
Wholesale Price Index  Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) in August stood at 230.2, down 0.9% from 232.2 in July and 0.3% from 231.0 in August last year. Six of the eight major group indexes declined from a month earlier and two were unchanged.

Sharply lower prices for potatoes, combined with lesser decreases for grains, raw rubber, dried fruit, and onions were mainly responsible for a 1.8% drop in the vegetable products group index between July and August to 201.0 from 204.7. The wood products group index declined 1.6% to 301.4 from 306.3, due mainly to lower prices for fir, although decreases for newsprint and woodpulp, brought about by lower returns in Canadian currency for export sales to the United States, were also contributing factors.

The textile products group index fell 0.7% to 228.9 in August from 230.6 in July, as a result of price declines for raw cotton, imported raw wool, and worsted yarns. The non-ferrous metals group index decreased to 178.9 from 179.7, animal products group index to 250.0 from 250.5 and the non-metallic minerals group index to 184.4 from 184.5.

The iron products group index in August was unchanged from a month earlier at 255.5 and the chemicals products group index at 188.2. (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wholesale Price Indexes</th>
<th>September* 1960</th>
<th>August* 1960 (1935 - 1939 = 100)</th>
<th>September 1959</th>
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<td>General Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vegetable products</td>
<td>200.9</td>
<td>201.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal products</td>
<td>252.1</td>
<td>250.0</td>
<td>258.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textile products</td>
<td>228.9</td>
<td>228.9</td>
<td>228.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>301.0</td>
<td>301.4</td>
<td>304.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron products</td>
<td>255.6</td>
<td>255.5</td>
<td>255.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-ferrous metals</td>
<td>177.4</td>
<td>178.9</td>
<td>173.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-metallic minerals</td>
<td>184.5</td>
<td>184.4</td>
<td>185.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical products</td>
<td>188.0</td>
<td>188.2</td>
<td>187.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raw and manufactured products -</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined iron products and non-ferrous metals</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(excluding gold)</td>
<td>250.1</td>
<td>251.2</td>
<td>247.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These indexes are preliminary.

Security Price Indexes  The investors index of 93 common stock prices, 1935-39=100, declined 4.8% from 256.7 to 244.3 in the four-week period August 25 to September 22. Losses for major groups were: 72 industrials, 5.5%; 14 utilities, 2.8%; and 7 banks, 2.6%. Ten sub-groups registered declines in the period, led by industrial mines with 10.2%, followed by transportation with 6.1%, machinery and equipment 5.9%, and oils 5.4%. Two sub-groups moved against the trend, textiles and clothing rising 3.0% and milling and grains 1.4%.

The index of 27 mining stocks moved down 1.0% from 103.7 to 102.7, reflecting a decrease of 2.9% for six base metals which was partly offset by an increase of 1.1% for 21 golds. Supplementary indexes (1956=100) for pipelines fell by 2.0% and primary oils and gas by 0.9%, while uranums rose by 1.8% and investment and loan by 0.2%. (2)
Security Price Indexes

<table>
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<th>Index</th>
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<th>September 22</th>
<th>September 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total common stocks</td>
<td>239.4</td>
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<td>257.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrials</td>
<td>243.6</td>
<td>248.6</td>
<td>263.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>187.2</td>
<td>190.5</td>
<td>195.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>318.7</td>
<td>326.2</td>
<td>342.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining Stock Price Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total mining stocks</td>
<td>103.8</td>
<td>102.7</td>
<td>105.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Base metals</td>
<td>170.1</td>
<td>169.8</td>
<td>177.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products

The August index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) is estimated at 235.3, down 5.9 points from the July index of 241.2. The August 1959 index stood at 241.8. This seasonal decline from July to August can be attributed to lower potato and livestock prices.

August indexes for the provinces were: Prince Edward Island, 216.8 (308.6 in July); Nova Scotia, 220.1 (254.8); New Brunswick, 221.1 (303.1); Quebec, 270.3 (279.2); Ontario, 264.2 (270.4); Manitoba, 222.0 (223.9); Saskatchewan, 195.5 (195.2); Alberta, 215.8 (213.2); and British Columbia, 264.9 (264.5). (4)

MERCHANDISING

Accounts Receivable At The End Of June

Accounts receivable on the books of Canadian retailers at the end of June amounted to an estimated $937,800,000, greater by 6.9% than last year's comparable total of $877,100,000.

Total receivables were higher in value at the end of June this year as compared to last for 10 of the 12 trades for which separate figures are available. Value was lower by 0.4% for motor vehicle dealers and unchanged for jewellery stores. Increases ranged from 1.0% for furniture, appliance and radio stores to 19.2% for department stores, and included 11.3% for women's clothing stores, 8.5% for general stores and 6.3% for family clothing stores.

Department stores carry the largest amount of credit on their books, total at the end of June amounting to $296,100,000 versus $248,500,000 a year earlier. Accounts receivable by furniture, appliance and radio stores reached $190,100,000 versus $188,200,000 a year earlier and motor vehicle dealers $105,400,000 versus $105,800,000.

Receivables of other trades at June 30 this year: fuel dealers, $35,800,000 ($34,300,000 a year ago); independent grocery and combination stores, $35,300,000 ($34,600,000); hardware stores, $35,300,000 ($33,700,000); general stores, $31,900,000 ($29,400,000); garages and filling stations, $28,900,000 ($28,300,000); family clothing stores, $20,300,000 ($19,100,000); jewellery stores, $17,900,000 ($17,900,000); men's clothing stores, $15,000,000 ($14,300,000); and women's clothing stores, $12,800,000 ($11,500,000). (5)
Population Estimated At Canada's population reached 17,930,000 at September 1, an increase of 252,000 or 1.4% over this year's January 1 total of 17,678,000, and a rise of 380,000 or 2.2% from last year's September 1 estimate of 17,550,000, DBS reports. The increase since the 1956 Census was 1,849,000 or 11.5%. At the present rate of growth the population should reach 18,000,000 by mid-November.

Alberta had the largest proportionate increase in population among the provinces in the last twelve months of 3.4%, followed by Ontario and British Columbia each with 2.3%, Newfoundland 2.2%, and Quebec 2.1%. The increase in New Brunswick was 1.7%, Manitoba 1.6%, Nova Scotia 1.1%, Prince Edward Island 1.0% and Saskatchewan 0.8%. The increase in the Yukon was 7.7%, and in the Northwest Territories, 4.7%.

Estimated population of the provinces on September 1 this year, with comparable figures for September 1, 1959 in brackets: Newfoundland, 1,622,000 (452,000); Prince Edward Island, 104,000 (103,000); Nova Scotia, 726,000 (718,000); New Brunswick, 603,000 (593,000); Quebec, 5,140,000 (5,032,000); Ontario, 6,130,000 (5,990,000); Manitoba, 902,000 (888,000); Saskatchewan, 913,000 (906,000); Alberta, 1,296,000 (1,253,000); British Columbia, 1,618,000 (1,581,000); Yukon, 14,000 (13,000); and Northwest Territories, 22,000 (21,000).

Increases among the provinces since the 1956 Census were: Newfoundland, 47,000 (11.3%); Prince Edward Island, 5,000 (5.1%); Nova Scotia, 31,000 (4.5%); New Brunswick, 48,000 (8.6%); Quebec, 512,000 (11.1%); Ontario, 725,000 (13.4%); Manitoba, 52,000 (6.1%); Saskatchewan, 32,000 (3.6%); Alberta, 173,000 (15.4%); British Columbia, 219,000 (13.5%); Yukon, 2,000 (16.7%); and Northwest Territories, 3,000 (15.8%).

Estimated Population of Canada by Quarter, 1956-1960

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<th>June 1</th>
<th>September 1</th>
<th>December 1</th>
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<td>16,081 Thousands</td>
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Estimated Population of Canada and Provinces at Specified Dates

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Cash Income From The Sale Of Farm Products In First Half

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products is estimated at $1,279 million for the first half of 1960, down slightly from the preceding year's corresponding total of $1,320 million. These estimates include Canadian Wheat Board participation payments and deficiency payments made under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. Total cash income, which includes supplementary payments as well as income from the above-noted sources, is estimated at $1,309 million compared with $1,341 million in the same period last year.

Supplementary payments for the first half of 1960 were $29.6 million, higher by $8.7 million than last year's like total of $20.9 million. This increase can be attributed to joint Federal-Provincial Government Payments made on unthreshed grain left under the snow in 1959. These payments came to $12.2 million and, when coupled with Prairie Farm Assistance Act payments of $17.4 million, brought total supplementary payments up to $29.6 million. Supplementary payments made during the first half of 1959 consisted only of Prairie Farm Assistance Act payments.

Estimates of income from farm marketings in the half-year period are higher than in 1959 in each of the five Eastern provinces and lower in each of the four Western provinces. The higher estimate for the Eastern provinces can be attributed in part to higher potato prices and larger cattle marketings. In the Prairie Provinces the declines can be attributed, in the main, to lower grain marketings, particularly in the first quarter of the year when country elevators were faced with the problem of moving damp and tough grain to the Lakehead.

Returns from the sale of livestock and livestock products are estimated at $807 million, about 3% smaller than the preceding year's record first-half total of $829 million. In the main, the decline can be attributed to reduced income from hogs and eggs.

Estimated at $445 million, cash receipts from the sale of field crops and Canadian Wheat Board payments on previous years' grain crops in the first half of this year were 5% lower than in the corresponding period last year. Smaller marketings and slightly lower prices for cereal grains, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, accounted for this decline.

Cash income from the sale of farm products in this year's half-year period was as follows by provinces: Prince Edward Island, $16,556,000 ($14,209,000 a year ago); Nova Scotia, $19,110,000 ($18,993,000); New Brunswick, $25,164,000 ($19,704,000); Quebec, $190,696,000 ($185,990,000); Ontario, $418,418,000 ($415,851,000); Manitoba, $95,543,000 ($100,294,000); Saskatchewan, $242,544,000 ($268,807,000); Alberta, $221,289,000 ($244,932,000); and British Columbia, $49,755,000 ($50,851,000). (6)

September Forecast Of Production

Of Canada's Principal Field Crops

Based on yields indicated at September 15, production of the five major grains this year, with 1959 totals in brackets, is as follows: all wheat, 490.5 million bushels (413.5); oats, 451.0 (417.9); barley, 207.8 (225.6); all rye, 10.1 (8.1); and flaxseed, 25.5 (17.7).
Average yields per acre for the 19 crops included in the current forecast are expected to equal or exceed those of 1959 except for mixed grains, corn for grain, dry beans, soybeans, mustard seed, rapeseed, sunflower seed, fodder corn, field roots and sugar beets.

Summary of 1960 estimates of production of principal field crops: winter wheat, 17,400,000 bushels (12,500,000 in 1959); spring wheat, 473,100,000 (401,100,000); all wheat, 490,500,000 (413,500,000); oats for grain, 451,000,000 (417,900,000); barley, 207,800,000 (225,600,000); fall rye, 8,600,000 (8,800,000); spring rye, 1,600,000 (1,300,000); all rye, 10,100,000 (8,100,000); flaxseed, 25,500,000 (17,700,000); mixed grains, 58,100,000 (63,800,000); corn for grain, 28,500,000 (31,000,000); buckwheat, 1,800,000 (1,600,000); dry peas, 1,000,000 (1,000,000); dry beans, 1,000,000 (1,200,000); and soybeans, 6,300,000 (6,800,000).

Indicated production of root and fodder crops in 1960: potatoes, 40,100,000 cwt. (36,500,000 in 1959); tame hay, 22,000,000 tons (20,200,000); fodder corn, 3,300,000 tons (4,000,000); field roots, 248,000 tons (337,000); and sugar beets, 1,076,000 tons (1,240,000).

Hogs on Farms At September 1
Hogs on Canadian farms at September 1 numbered an estimated 5,637,000, some 20% under last year's like total of 7,055,000, declines being posted in both eastern and western Canada. Number on eastern farms fell 17% to 3,150,000 from 3,780,000 a year earlier and on western farms 24% to 2,487,000 from 3,275,000.

Farmers' intentions reported at June 1 had indicated that farrowings from June 1 to November 30 this year would total 543,900, or 9% less than in 1959. The September survey indicates that these intentions have been changed. With strengthening prices, more sows have been bred, and it is now expected that 614,000 sows may farrow during the six-month period. This would be an increase of almost 3% from last year, rather than a decrease of 9% previously forecast. Increases beyond previously reported intentions are common to all provinces, but are greater in the East than in the West.

Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye & Flaxseed In 1959-60 Crop Year
Combined exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed (including rolled oats and oatmeal, malt and pot and pearl barley in terms of grain equivalent) amounted to 86.8 million bushels in the 1959-60 crop year, down 9% from the 1958-59 total of 95.5 million bushels and 28% below the ten-year (1948-49 -- 1957-58) average of 120.3 million bushels.

Crop-year exports of the four grains and products, with figures for the 1958-59 crop year and the ten-year (1948-49 -- 1957-58) averages, respectively, in brackets (in millions) were: oats, 6.1 (7.5, 34.1); barley, 63.8 (70.4, 71.9); rye, 4.5 (3.2, 9.5); and flaxseed, 12.5 (14.3, 7.7).

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products In Nine Cities
Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at October 1 this year than last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. October 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 82,107,000 pounds (73,866,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 30,814,000 pounds (27,549,000); and cold storage eggs, 17,000 cases (39,000).
Labour Income In July

Canada's paid workers received an estimated $1,562,000,000 in July in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Bureau's July issue of "Estimates of Labour Income". This compares with $1,580,000,000 paid in June and $1,505,000,000 in July last year. Labour income in the January-July period rose 4.2% to $10,543,000,000 from $10,113,000,000 a year ago.

Labour income was greater in July and the January-July period this year than last in all regions. Percentage gains in the month (seven-month increases in brackets) were: Atlantic region, 4.8% (6.1%); Quebec, 4.2% (5.0%); Ontario, 0.8% (3.1%); Prairie region, 3.5% (3.7%); and British Columbia, 13.3% (6.1%).

The table following contains data on labour income by region for July and January-July this year and last and June this year on the unadjusted basis, together with data for June and July this year on the seasonally adjusted basis.

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Farm Wages In Canada At Mid-August

Average annual wages of male farm help at August 15 this year, with board provided, rose to $1,360 from $1,330 at the same date last year. The average for western Canada was up to $1,420 from $1,400 and that for eastern Canada to $1,310 from $1,270. The national average without board advanced to $1,840 from $1,790; the western average advanced to $1,925 from $1,855 and the eastern figure to $1,770 from $1,735.

Average monthly wages with board rose at mid-August to $129 from $128 a year earlier and without board to $169 from $167. The daily average with board eased down to $6.20 from $6.30, while the average without board rose to $7.80 from $7.70. Average hourly rate with board was unchanged at 87¢ while the average without board moved up to $1.01 from 99¢. (11)

Manufacturing

Weekly Steel Ingot Output

Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 1 amounted to 107,397 tons, compared to 109,895 tons in the previous week and 119,167 tons in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week ended October 1 operated at 83.1% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 85.1% in the preceding week and 98.1% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in last year's comparable week.
Output Of Refined Sugar  
Production of refined beet and cane sugar in August decreased to 130,879,000 pounds from 133,983,000 in the like 1959 month and sales to 140,071,000 pounds from 161,160,000. January-August output increased to 919,853,000 pounds from 893,841,000 a year ago and sales to 1,146,246,000 pounds from 1,096,252,000. Company-held stocks at August 31 were smaller than a year ago at 124,708,000 pounds versus 166,088,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in August fell to 125,168,000 pounds from 189,207,000 a year earlier and meltings and sales to 135,901,000 pounds from 138,756,000. Eight-month receipts dropped to 861,936,000 pounds from 979,732,000, while meltings and sales advanced to 937,291,000 pounds from 915,848,000. Company-held stocks at August 31 were below a year earlier at 244,711,000 pounds versus 329,262,000. (12)

Consumption Of Crude Oil  
Consumption of crude oil in August increased to 24,385,919 barrels from 22,619,852 in the corresponding month last year. This brought consumption in the January-August period to 184,464,850 barrels, a rise of 5.3% from the like 1959 total of 175,258,963 barrels.

August consumption was made up of 12,544,700 barrels of domestic crude versus 12,822,814 a year earlier and 11,841,219 barrels of imported crude versus 9,797,038. Eight-month consumption comprised 103,115,792 barrels of domestic crude versus 100,268,063 and 81,349,058 barrels of imported crude versus 74,990,900. (13)

Rigid Insulating Board  
Manufacturers' shipments of rigid insulating board in August dropped to 38,847,678 square feet from 44,356,848 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-August shipments to 257,450,978 square feet as compared with 273,601,679 in the like period of 1959. Domestic shipments in August were 36,044,919 square feet versus 37,736,476 a year ago, while export shipments amounted to 2,802,759 square feet versus 6,620,372. (14)

Coke Production In July  
Production of coke in July declined to 315,493 tons from 347,145 in the corresponding month last year and exports to 7,773 tons from 15,836, while landed imports increased to 27,050 tons from 21,826. Amount made available for consumption fell to 334,770 tons from 353,135. January-July production rose to 2,407,473 tons from 2,327,131 a year ago and landed imports to 179,624 tons from 169,797, while exports dropped to 76,344 tons from 86,481. Amount made available for consumption in the seven-month period increased to 2,510,753 tons from 2,410,447. (15)

Production Of Leather Footwear  
Production of leather footwear dropped 20% in July to 2,317,524 pairs from last year's corresponding total of 2,884,297. Decreases were also posted in all earlier months this year except March and April and production in the January-July period declined 8% to 25,019,971 pairs from 27,085,283 in the same 1959 period. (16)

Manufacturing Industries In 1958  
Shipments from Canada's manufacturing industries in 1958 were valued at $22,163,186,000, a decline of 0.1% from 1957's all-time high of $22,183,594,000, DBS reports in its annual summary. Number of employees declined to 1,289,602 from 1,359,061 in the preceding year, salaries and wages to $4,802,496,000 from $4,819,628,000 and cost of materials and supplies to $11,821,567,000 from $11,900,752,000.
The physical volume of production in 1958 was down by 2.7% from 1957, while the selling value of factory shipments was down by 0.1%. This is accounted for by an increase in the wholesale prices of partly and fully manufactured goods. In spite of the downturn in manufacturing activity in 1958, the production of non-durable goods was maintained at the same high level as in the previous year, the decline being only 0.1%. Production of durable goods decreased by 5.5%.

In the non-durable goods sector the trend in physical output in 1958 was mixed, with the majority of the industrial groups reporting declines. The greatest drop in volume of production of 7.2% was reported by the rubber and rubber products group. This was followed by textiles with a drop of 6.9%, products of petroleum and coal 3.0%, printing, publishing and allied industries 2.7%, clothing, including knitting mills 2.1%, leather products 1.0% and paper products 0.5%. Five groups reported gains in volume: tobacco and tobacco products, 7.6%; foods and miscellaneous industries, 4.4% each; chemicals and allied products, 1.7% and beverages, 1.0%.

In the durable goods sector, all groups except wood and non-metallic mineral products reported lower levels of production. The greatest decline of 13.5% was reported by the transportation equipment group, followed by iron and steel products at 9.5%, electrical apparatus and supplies 4.6%, and non-ferrous metal products 1.4%. The non-metallic mineral products group, which produces mainly building materials, managed to come up with a sizeable increase of 7.6%, while the wood products group which also produces building materials came up with a 3.0% increase.

The continuing high spending on capital goods, such as construction and machinery and equipment, had a moderating influence on the severity of the decline in manufacturing production. Another factor which helped to alleviate the severity of the decline was the impact on the consumer goods industries of the increase in the population as well as by the continued rise in labour income.

Canned Foods Industries In 1958

Products shipped by Canada's canned foods industries in 1958 were valued at a record $419,428,000, larger by 13.3% than the preceding year's $370,291,000, according to the Bureau's annual summary report. Higher values were recorded in 1958 than the year before for all principal canned foods except fruits and vegetables.

Shipments of canned meats rose to $38,103,000 from $36,981,000, soups to $47,827,000 from $43,047,000, concentrated milk products to $84,476,000 from $72,316,000, and miscellaneous canned foods, including juice, pie fillings, jams, etc., to $95,121,000 from $83,816,000, while production of canned fish rose to $71,507,000 from $49,551,000. Canned vegetables eased down to $60,178,000 from $61,245,000, and fruits to $22,216,000 from $23,335,000.

Imports of canned foods in 1958 were valued at $66,629,000 versus $64,287,000 in the preceding year, increases being posted for fruits, meats and miscellaneous canned foods and decreases for vegetables and fish. Exports were worth $55,334,000 versus $30,655,000, with large increases in canned fish and concentrated milk products.
Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry

Factory shipments from Canada's miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products industry were valued at $23,525,000 in 1958, down slightly from 1957's all-time high of $23,795,000, according to DBS. Number of establishments rose to 54 from 52 in 1957, while employees decreased to 1,106 from 1,131 and salaries and wages to $4,242,000 from $4,311,000. Cost of materials and supplies edged up to $11,290,000 from $11,242,000.

Shipments in 1958 of expanded vermiculite increased to $1,698,000 from $1,655,000 in 1957 and all "other" products (including enamel frit, chalk and wax crayons and asphalt tile) to $12,367,000 from $10,924,000. Shipments of refractories decreased to $8,382,000 from $10,001,000, foundry facings and partings to $644,000 from $669,000, oil gas (Pintsch) to $349,000 from $375,000 and core oil core compounds to $85,000 from $171,000. (19)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings

In Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended September 21 numbered 78,650, compared to 87,142 in the corresponding period last year. Loadings in the January 1 - September 21 period declined 3.4% to 2,671,823 cars from 2,764,430 a year ago.

Receipts from connections fell 3.8% in the week ended September 21 to 25,700 cars from 26,713 a year earlier and rose 0.4% in the January 1 - September 21 period to 1,018,710 cars from 1,014,475. Piggyback loadings increased in the seven days to 3,213 cars from 2,971 and in the cumulative period to 113,317 cars from 92,686. (20)

Oil Pipe Line Transport

Deliveries of oil through Canada's pipe lines rose 3.5% in July to 25,743,075 barrels from 24,869,809 in the corresponding month last year. This brought deliveries in the January-July period to 188,004,227 barrels from 179,325,682 a year ago, an increase of 3.7%.

January-July pipeline oil deliveries were: British Columbia, 25,687,614 barrels (19,952,871 a year ago); Alberta, 13,212,073 (13,219,161); Saskatchewan, 10,907,724 (11,034,849); Manitoba, 63,142,330 (57,787,966); Ontario, 27,985,234 (26,758,012); Quebec, 46,904,266 (50,272,832); and the Yukon Territory, 56,817,578 barrels (51,544,338) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna, the bulk of which moved through the United States destined to refineries in Ontario. (21)

Classification Of Financial Accounts

The second edition of the "Classification of Accounts for Motor Carriers of Freight in Canada" was released this week. It brings up-to-date an earlier document published in 1947, and sets forth a uniform, comparable set of accounts for the trucking industry. The revised accounts were prepared by DBS after consultation with the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario, provincial trucking associations and provincial government regulatory bodies. (22**
Railway Track Mileage And Equipment In 1959

Route mileage of all railway tracks in Canada amounted to 59,394 at the close of 1959, up 75 miles from 59,319 a year earlier. Of the 1959 total, 44,209 miles (44,125 in 1958) were first main track; 2,305 (2,444) miles were second main; 1,219 (1,216) miles were industrial track; and 11,616 (11,534) miles were yard tracks and sidings.

At the close of 1959 freight car equipment owned or leased by railways operating in Canada totalled 194,512, down 2,381 from 196,893 a year earlier. An additional 4,853 privately-owned railway cars brought the total number of cars in freight service in 1959 to 199,365. Number of cars in passenger service dropped to 5,456 from 5,733.

The programme of conversion from steam to diesel motive power progressed rapidly during 1959 and by the end of 1960 the steam locomotive should virtually be eliminated from the railway scene. In 1959, 446 steam units of the coal and oil burning type were retired from service, leaving only 1,514 steam locomotives in operation on Canadian lines. Diesel units, on the other hand, increased to 3,155 from 2,799, while electric power locomotives were down to 51 from 64. (23)

Electric Energy

Total net generation of electric energy by plants that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per annum increased 15.0% in August to 9,323,177 megawatt hours from 8,107,636 in the corresponding month last year. Generation in the January-August period advanced 11.2% to 75,673,098 megawatt hours from 67,517,158 a year earlier.

Electric energy made available for use in Canada in August rose 11.2% to 8,704,449 megawatt hours from 7,826,977 in the same month last year. Net exports to the United States were higher, with imports down 43,367 megawatt hours to 9,280 and exports up 294,702 megawatt hours to 628,008. Electric energy used in electric boilers increased 29.7% to 531,277 megawatt hours. (24)

Fisheries

Catch of sea fish and shellfish in August decreased to 215,006,000 pounds from 270,601,000 in the same month last year and the landed value to $13,178,000 from $16,404,000, according to advance figures that will be contained in the August issue of "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Landings in the January-August period declined to 1,165,692,000 pounds from 1,236,772,000 a year ago and the value fell to $65,108,000 from $67,875,000.

Landings on the east coast in August decreased to 184,730,000 pounds from 225,673,000 a year earlier and the value to $7,101,000 from $8,365,000. Catch in the January-August period increased to 1,011,734,000 pounds from 990,912,000 a year ago and the value to $44,840,000 from $44,202,000. Month's landings on the west coast declined to 30,276,000 pounds from 44,928,000 and the value to $6,077,000 from $8,039,000. Eight-month landings dropped to 153,958,000 pounds from 245,860,000 and the value to $20,268,000 from $23,673,000.
Copper & Nickel Production

Production of both copper and nickel was larger in July and the January-July period this year as compared to last. July copper output rose to 37,967 tons from 36,067 a year earlier and nickel to 17,821 tons from 16,199. January-July copper production advanced to 256,737 tons from 222,910 a year ago and nickel to 122,548 tons from 100,498. (25)

Production Of Natural Gas & Crude Petroleum During May

Production of natural gas increased in May to 38,939,933,000 cubic feet from 31,894,554,000 in the same month last year and in the January-May period to 225,448,721,000 cubic feet from 187,094,242,000 a year ago. May output was larger than a year earlier in all producing areas except New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.

May totals were: New Brunswick, 7,689,000 cubic feet (10,222,000 a year earlier); Ontario, 959,000,000 (894,021,000); Saskatchewan, 2,270,040,000 (2,476,045,000); Alberta, 28,634,571,000 (22,787,888,000); British Columbia, 7,067,390,000 (5,724,000); and the Northwest Territories, 1,243,000 (2,378,000).

May production of crude petroleum climbed to 16,681,752 barrels from 13,765,094 a year earlier and January-May output to 82,989,163 barrels from 75,710,620. Output was greater in May this year than last in all producing areas except Manitoba and British Columbia. Month's totals: New Brunswick, 1,222 barrels (1,126 a year earlier); Ontario, 93,873 (86,099); Manitoba, 392,293 (433,815); Saskatchewan, 4,472,618 (3,672,382); Alberta, 11,647,236 (9,503,649); British Columbia, 56,276 (64,767); and the Northwest Territories, 18,234 (3,256). (26)

Talc & Soapstone Industry

Value of factory shipments by the 4 establishments in Canada's talc and soapstone industry in 1959 increased 11.1% to $577,488 from $519,781 in 1958, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. These firms shipped 39,176 tons of talc and soapstone in the year valued at $512,129 as compared to 35,405 tons worth $429,138 in the preceding year. (27)
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   - 35-001: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, July, 10¢/$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 30
   - 35-002: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 30
   - 35-003: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills In British Columbia, July, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 30
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