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H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in August had an estimated value of \$389,100,000, down 17% from \$471,300,000 a year earlier, while the value of total exports was down 5% to \$416,000,000 from \$437,400,000. There was thus an export surplus for the month of \$26,900,000 as against an import surplus of \$33,900,000 in 1957. For the eight months ending August, imports were down 12% at \$3,392,600,000 and exports up slightly at \$3,218,900,000, the import balance of \$173,700,000 being sharply reduced from \$638,200,000. Most of the drop in imports, both in the month and eight months, was in purchases from the United States. (Pages 2-3)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in August showed a small decline in dollar value from a year earlier, but the cumulative value for eight months was still over 3.5% above 1957 ... Chain store sales in the month were fractionally higher than last year as compared to a gain of 6.5% in the eight months. Grocery and combination store chains continued to gain with a month's increase of nearly 6%, making an eight-month gain of 10%. (Page 5)

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Population: Canada's population rose an estimated 267,000 from January to August this year, considerably less than the record rise of 401,000 last year but not much below the gain of 274,000 for the 1956 period. The smaller increase than last year was due chiefly to the drop in immigration. (Page 6)

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Prices: The consumer price index rose between August and September from 125.2 to 125.6, reaching a new peak. The new figure compares with 123.3 at September 1 last year. All component indexes except clothing moved upward during August and all were higher than a year earlier ... The Bureau's price index of 30 basic raw materials advanced fractionally in the four weeks ending September 26. The general index of wholesale prices was also slightly higher for September than August after a small decline in August from July. (Pages 8-9)

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Housing: Housing starts to the end of August this year were over 36% greater at 103,634 units than for the 1957 period, completions 19% greater at 80,675 units, and the number of units under construction at the end of August 24% greater at 94,889 than a year earlier. All provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had gains in all three comparisons. (Page 10)

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Agriculture: This year's wheat crop is forecast at 367,300,000 bushels, down only 1% from the 1957 yield, on the basis of mid-September indications. Average yields are the same as last year, but acreage was smaller. (Page 13)

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Commodity Trade In August
Yielded Export Surplus

Canada's commodity imports in August were down by more than 17% in value from August 1957, according to preliminary figures for the month released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total exports for August, as reported on September 23, showed a smaller decline of 5% in the same comparison. The result was an export surplus in August trade, the first since December last year and the first for the month of August since 1953.

Imports from all countries in August had an estimated value of \$389,100,000 compared to \$471,300,000 in August last year, continuing the down-trend on a year-to-year comparison that has been unbroken since September 1957. Total exports for August amounted to \$416,000,000 against \$437,400,000 a year earlier. There was thus an export surplus of \$26,900,000 in the month as against an import surplus of \$33,900,000 last year.

For the eight months ending August, the aggregate value of imports this year was \$3,392,600,000, down 12% from \$3,855,300,000 last year. Total exports for the same period were valued at \$3,218,900,000, slightly above last year's value of \$3,217,100,000. The result was a reduced import balance of \$173,700,000 for the eight-month period as compared to \$638,200,000 in 1957.

Imports from the United States in August fell nearly 20% to \$256,700,000 from \$320,800,000 a year earlier, accounting for almost four-fifths of the drop in the month's total imports. In the January-August period purchases from the United States were down to \$2,362,600,000 this year from \$2,787,500,000 in 1957. Exports to the United States in August showed a smaller decline to \$240,700,000 from \$276,300,000 last year, and in the eight months to \$1,859,200,000 from \$1,922,900,000. The import balance with the United States thus declined to \$16,000,000 for August from \$44,500,000 a year earlier, and for the eight months to \$503,400,000 from \$864,600,000 last year.

Purchases from the United Kingdom also declined in August to \$36,400,000 from \$47,200,000 a year ago, but with a mixture of gains and small decreases in earlier months the eight-month total was almost unchanged at \$351,100,000 against \$352,800,000 in 1957. Total exports to the United Kingdom were down moderately in August to \$63,700,000 compared to \$69,900,000 last year, but for the eight months were up to \$507,400,000 against \$480,200,000. The export balance with the United Kingdom thus rose in August to \$27,300,000 from \$22,700,000 a year earlier, and for the eight months to \$156,300,000 from \$127,400,000.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries increased in value to \$22,800,000 in August from \$20,800,000 a year earlier, but for the eight months declined to \$137,400,000 compared to \$153,000,000. Total exports to these countries were also higher in August at \$20,100,000 against \$16,700,000 and in the cumulative period were up to \$201,600,000 from \$150,500,000 in 1957.

MORE

Purchases from all foreign countries other than the United States also declined in August to \$73,200,000 compared to \$82,500,000 a year earlier, and for the January-August period amounted to \$541,500,000 against \$562,000,000. Sales to these countries, on the other hand, rose in August to \$91,500,000 from \$74,500,000 in August 1957, but for the eight months were lower at \$650,700,000 compared to \$663,500,000 last year.

The preliminary figures for August, with comparative figures for August last year, are summarized in the table following.

	August		January-August	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom	69.9	63.7	480.2	507.4
Other Commonwealth countries.	16.7	20.1	150.5	201.6
United States	276.3	240.7	1,922.9	1,859.2
All other countries	74.5	91.5	663.5	650.7
Totals.	437.4	416.0	3,217.1	3,218.9
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom	47.2	36.4	352.8	351.1
Other Commonwealth countries.	20.8	22.8	153.0	137.4
United States	320.8	256.7	2,787.5	2,362.6
All other countries	82.5	73.2	562.0	541.5
Totals.	471.3	389.1	3,855.3	3,392.6

*Estimate only for 1958 imports; subject to revision.

Domestic Exports Down 5% In August;
Up Slightly In January-August Period

Canada's domestic exports to all countries declined 5% in August to \$408,200,000 from \$428,700,000 in August last year. DBS reports in its regular monthly summary. Total for the January-August period was \$3,159,800,000, narrowly above last year's \$3,153,800,000 for the same period.

Among major countries of destination there were reduced exports in August this year as compared with August last year to the United States, the United Kingdom and Latin American countries, but increased exports to the rest of the Commonwealth, European countries, and all "other" foreign countries.

Among chief commodities there were increases in August this year as compared with August last year in the exports of wheat, planks and boards, uranium ores and concentrates, aluminum and products, aircraft and parts, asbestos, ships and vessels, and cattle, but decreased exports of newsprint paper, nickel, copper and products, grains other than wheat, iron ore and crude petroleum.

Domestic exports to the United States declined to \$234,020,000 in August from \$268,918,000 in the corresponding month last year and the January-August total fell to \$1,809,877,000 from \$1,873,291,000 in last year's like period.

MORE

Except for the animals and animal products section, declines were posted for all main commodity groups in August as compared with August last year. In the January-August period, increases in the agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, and non-ferrous metals and products groups were more than offset by declines in the other main commodity groups.

August exports to the United Kingdom fell to \$63,456,000 from \$69,458,000 in August last year, but January-August shipments rose to \$503,760,000 from \$476,772,000 in last year's comparable period. Commodity-group values were larger in August this year than last for non-ferrous metals and products, and miscellaneous commodities, but smaller for the other main groups. In the January-August period, group values were larger than in the same period last year for all main groups except non-ferrous metals and products, iron and products, and fibres, textiles and products.

Increases were posted both in the month and eight-month period in the value of exports to the Union of South Africa, India and Australia, but decreases were recorded for both periods in exports to the West Indies Federation and New Zealand. Exports to Latin American countries dropped in August to \$16,351,000 from \$19,033,000 in August last year and in the January-August period to \$122,125,000 from \$152,877,000 in the same 1957 period, but shipments to European countries as a group rose in August to \$52,445,000 from \$35,335,000 in August last year and in the January-August period to \$400,553,000 from \$351,721,000. Exports to all "other" foreign countries rose in August to \$20,321,000 from \$18,097,000 in August last year, but January-August exports to the group fell to \$112,310,000 from \$137,329,000 in last year's like period. (1)

Values of main commodity exports in August and January-August, for both 1958 and 1957, are given in the following table:

	<u>August</u>		<u>January-August</u>	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	(Thousands of dollars)			
Newsprint paper	\$71,445	\$55,054	\$487,477	\$450,475
Wheat	32,581	44,689	240,666	308,471
Wood pulp	27,066	25,704	198,353	183,776
Planks & boards	23,456	28,528	180,805	182,718
Nickel	21,045	17,544	167,001	171,224
Uranium ores & concentrates	13,129	21,055	69,239	160,649
Aluminum & products	13,471	26,072	158,570	150,556
Copper & products	17,342	9,677	120,629	97,861
Fish & fishery products ...	12,391	13,226	80,472	89,408
Aircraft & parts	1,974	8,743	14,494	78,718
Grains, other than wheat ..	7,007	4,355	63,142	75,057
Farm machinery & implements	5,119	5,927	53,398	71,724
Iron ore	34,258	17,338	92,877	63,602
Petroleum, crude	11,550	9,487	107,043	55,655
Asbestos	8,325	9,533	66,022	55,243
Cattle	5,024	6,344	13,318	51,108
Flour of wheat	4,279	4,947	38,316	47,855
Alcoholic beverages	5,105	4,933	38,118	39,091

Department Store Sales Sales by Canada's department stores in August were
0.3% Smaller In August estimated at \$98,204,000, down 0.3% from last year's
August total of \$98,488,000. January-August sales rose
3.6% to \$769,534,000 from \$743,058,000 a year ago. July 31 stocks, at selling
value, were 1.2% smaller than a year ago at \$294,632,000 versus \$298,257,000.

Sales were larger in August this year than last in four regions but smaller in three. August sales rose 2% in the Atlantic Provinces to \$7,645,000 from \$7,495,000 a year earlier, 0.9% in Ontario to \$31,290,000 from \$31,011,000, 5.6% in Manitoba to \$8,733,000 from \$8,270,000, and 2.3% in Alberta to \$11,530,000 from \$11,271,000. Month's sales fell 4.7% in Quebec to \$15,832,000 from \$16,613,000, 4.4% in Saskatchewan to \$4,841,000 from \$5,064,000, and 2.3% in British Columbia to \$18,333,000 from \$18,764,000.

Sales were larger in August this year as compared to last in 14 of the specified departments but smaller in 15. Increases ranged from 7.3% in major appliances to 0.5% in toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, while decreases were between 8.5% in food and kindred products and 0.2% in furniture and 0.1% in both smallwares and furs. (2)

Department Store Sales Smaller Department store sales in the week of September 27 this year were 2.5% below sales in last year's comparable week, DBS reports in a special statement. Declines of 7.1% in Quebec, 3.2% in Ontario, 1.2% in Manitoba and 12.4% in British Columbia more than offset increases of 5.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 8.9% in Saskatchewan and 11% in Alberta.

Chain Store Sales Larger Chain store sales in August rose slightly (0.2%) to \$254,863,000 from \$254,353,000 a year earlier, making the January-August total 6.5% greater than a year earlier at \$1,903,337,000 versus \$1,786,483,000. August 1 stocks (at cost) were up 4.1% from last year at \$371,875,000 against \$357,088,000.

Sales by grocery and combination store chains in August increased 5.9% to \$114,970,000 from last year's like total of \$108,602,000, boosting January-August sales 10% to \$890,036,000 from \$808,916,000 a year ago.

Of the remaining 10 chains, seven reported larger sales in August this year than last and 3 had smaller sales. Chains with greater sales in the month were: variety, \$20,266,000 (\$19,585,000 a year earlier); family clothing, \$3,342,000 (\$3,265,000); shoe, \$5,102,000 (\$4,868,000); hardware, \$3,747,000 (\$3,526,000); furniture, radio and appliance, \$11,220,000 (\$10,662,000); drug, \$3,595,000 (\$3,571,000); and jewellery, \$3,371,000 (\$3,262,000).

August sales of men's clothing store chains declined to \$1,607,000 from \$1,810,000 a year earlier, women's clothing to \$5,114,000 from \$5,326,000, and lumber and building material dealers to \$9,780,000 from \$10,752,000. (3)

Canada's Population Increased
267,000 In First 8 Months Of 1958

Canada's population increased 267,000 in the first eight months of this year to an estimated 17,154,000 at September 1 from 16,887,000 at the start of the year, according to the Bureau's quarterly estimate. This year's January-August increase was considerably smaller than last year's record eight-month increase of 401,000, but close to the 1956 rise of 274,000.

The slowing of the numerical growth in the nation's population so far this year as compared with last year's record was chiefly due to a drop in immigration. In the first six months of this year the number of immigrant arrivals was some 68,000 as against 182,000 in the first half of 1957.

Over the 12 months from September 1, 1957 to September 1, 1958, Canada's estimated population growth was 409,000 (2.4%), comparing with 552,000 (3.4%) in the 1956-1957 period, 390,000 (2.5%) in the 1955-56 period, 394,000 (2.6%) in the 1954-55 period, 443,000 (3%) in the 1953-54 period, and 398,000 in the 1952-53 period. The population growth was 1,073,000 from the 1956 Census total of 16,081,000 and 3,145,000 from the 1951 Census count of 14,009,000.

The table following shows the quarterly and half-year estimates of Canada's population from June 1, 1951 to September 1, 1958 (actual census totals for June 1, 1951 and June 1, 1956):

Year	January 1	March 1	June 1	July 1	September 1	December 1
(In Thousands)						
1951	14,009	14,050	14,129	14,242
1952	14,277	14,336	14,459	14,496	14,568	14,657
1953	14,682	14,730	14,845	14,886	14,966	15,074
1954	15,105	15,162	15,287	15,330	15,409	15,507
1955	15,535	15,587	15,698	15,736	15,803	15,893
1956	15,919	15,972	16,081	16,118	16,193	16,308
1957	16,344	16,420	16,589	16,650	16,745	16,860
1958	16,887	16,948	17,048	17,085	17,154	

M I N I N G

Salt Shipments In August

Shipments of dry common salt in August fell to 82,978 tons from 99,343 a year ago, lowering the January-August total to 676,276 tons from 711,756 a year ago. Producers' usage and shipments of salt in brine in August rose to 52,423 tons from 44,854, raising the eight-month total to 424,815 tons from 348,981. Total salt and salt content of brine used and shipped fell in the month to 135,401 tons from 144,197 a year earlier, but rose in the eight months to 1,101,091 tons from 1,060,737. Producers' stocks at the end of August were smaller than a year ago at 36,032 tons versus 43,120. (4)

Less Crude Petroleum More
Natural Gas Produced In July

Production of crude petroleum was smaller in July this year than last, while output of natural gas was larger, according to advance DBS figures.

July production of crude petroleum declined nearly 13% to 14,678,747 barrels from last year's July total of 16,793,866, while output of natural gas climbed 64% to 20,281,588M cubic feet from the year-earlier total of 12,389,608M cubic feet.

P R I C E S

Consumer Price Index Rose 0.3%
Between August And September

Canada's consumer price index (1949 = 100) rose 0.3% between August and September this year from 125.2 to 125.6. A 0.7% advance in the other commodities and services group accounted for half of the increase in the total index, and upward movements of 0.2% registered by food, shelter and household operation groups contributed the remainder. The clothing index was down fractionally.

Largely as a result of increases in street car and bus fares, the other commodities and services index moved from 130.6 to 131.5. A 2% rise in hospital rates resulted from increases in cities of Ontario and Quebec and somewhat higher prices were reported for gasoline, automobile repairs and magazine subscription rates. Some further price decreases took place on 1958 models of new passenger cars, and battery prices were also lower.

The food index increased slightly from 122.6 to 122.9. A substantial increase occurred in egg prices, and lesser increases for bread, citrus fruits, canned juices and some canned fruits and vegetables. Apples and fresh vegetables, particularly tomatoes, experienced sharp seasonal declines. Beef prices eased slightly and pork prices were off quite sharply.

The shelter index rose from 139.1 to 139.4 with home-ownership up more than the rent component. An increase in the household operation index, from 120.5 to 120.8, resulted from higher prices for a wide variety of items; soap flakes and detergents, telephone and laundry rates, shoe repairs, coal and utensils. Some items of furniture, floor coverings and textiles were up from August sale prices.

The clothing index was down slightly from 109.6 to 109.5 almost entirely as a result of sale prices for such items as men's topcoats, women's spring coats, boys' sport and T-shirts. Most clothing items showed no price movement. (5)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949 = 100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
September 1958	125.6	122.9	139.4	109.5	120.8	131.5
August 1958	125.2	122.6	139.1	109.6	120.5	130.6
September 1957	123.3	121.9	135.6	108.3	119.8	127.1

Raw Materials Indexes Up The index of 30 basic industrial raw materials (1935-39 = 100) moved up fractionally over the four weeks August 29 to September 26, from 228.9 to 229.4. Offsetting price changes were for the most part moderate, a few small advances resulting from the further weakening of the Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar. Steers showed a significant increase, followed by smaller advances for copper, raw cotton, raw rubber, rayon yarn, beef hides, iron ore and bleached sulphite pulp. On the downside were modest declines for sisal, tin, raw wool, hogs, linseed oil, oats, raw sugar and wheat. Underlying the small net decrease for tin, the week-to-week movement showed a sharp break in the third week when Russian tin offerings forced withdrawal of world market price support, followed by smart recovery in the final week as Russia shifted to the buying side.

Canadian farm products at terminal markets rose 1.2% from 210.0 to 212.5 in the four weeks under review. Strength in animal products, for which the index advanced 2.3% from 264.0 to 270.1, reflected higher prices for steers and calves, and on western markets eggs, milk and lambs. Declines were registered by hogs and wool on both markets and for poultry, lambs and eggs in the East. The field products index declined slightly from 156.0 to 154.8 as lower prices for eastern rye and potatoes and western flax and hay, were largely offset by advances for western rye and potatoes and eastern oats, corn, peas and barley. Regional indexes were both higher, the eastern rising from 226.6 to 229.5 and the western from 193.5 to 195.4 (5)

Wholesale Price Index Down Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39 = 100) declined slightly (0.1%) between July and August to 226.8 from 227.0. Indexes for four of the eight major groups were lower, three were higher and one was unchanged between the two dates. The general index was down 0.4% from last year's 227.6.

Lower prices for furs, poultry, fresh meats and livestock offset higher prices for eggs, hides and skins and leather to move the animal products index down 1.1% to 249.4 from 252.3 in July. This was the third successive monthly decline in this index. Lower prices for raw cotton and both domestic and imported raw wool were the main causes for a drop of 0.3% in the textile products index to 227.8 from 228.4.

Higher prices for copper were mainly responsible for the first increase in the non-ferrous metals group since December last, as the index rose 0.9% to 164.2 from 162.8 in July. An advance in prices for cedar and fir contributed most to an 0.7% gain in the wood products index to 297.9 from 295.8.

The price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials edged lower between July and August to 229.0 from 229.4. Commodities showing more important changes were raw sugar, linseed oil, cottonseed oil, hogs and steers which decreased, and sisal, fir timber and beef hides which increased. The strength in fir timber prices reverses the trend to lower prices evident since 1956. The strengthened position of United States dollar in Canadian funds supported prices of items entering external trade. (6)

Wholesale Price Indexes

	September 1957	August 1958 (1935-39 = 100)	September 1958
<u>General Index</u>	227.0	226.8	227.1
Vegetable products	194.0	198.3	198.2
Animal products	242.1	249.4	246.1
Textile products	235.9	227.8	228.2
Wood products	299.3	297.9	301.5
Iron products	256.5	251.6	251.6
Non-ferrous metals	168.6	164.2	165.6
Non-metallic minerals	189.2	186.7	187.5
Chemical products	182.6	183.4	183.4
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	243.9	238.1	238.6

Security Price Indexes Higher The investors' index of 95 common stocks (1935-39 = 100) continued in September the gradual though firm upward trend apparent throughout the year. Between August 28 and September 25 it advanced 2% from 252.2 to 257.3, the 1958 high to-date, for a total increase of 18.7% from 216.7 for January 16. In 1957 the year's peak of 290.8 at June 13 was followed by a series of declines which had lowered the level 20.6% by September 26 to 231.0. For the comparable period in 1958 the index has advanced 7.1% from the June 12 figure of 240.2. In the last four-week period, major groups recorded gains of 3.5% for 7 banks from 280.7 to 290.4, 2% for 75 industrials from 262.1 to 267.3, and 1.6% for 13 utilities from 196.8 to 199.9. Leading the sub-group advances were textiles and clothing, transportation, and machinery and equipment. Small losses were registered by telephone and power and traction sub-groups.

The index of 27 mining issues edged up slightly in the four-week period, from 105.8 to 106.5 as a 3.3% increase for 6 base metals from 178.2 to 184.1 overbalanced the 2.2% decline for 21 gold stocks from 74.2 to 72.6 (5)

Security Price IndexesOctober 2September 25September 4

(1935-39 = 100)

Investors' Price Index

Total common stocks	260.7	257.3	253.6
Industrials	270.8	267.3	263.4
Utilities	199.6	199.9	196.9
Banks	300.4	290.4	286.8

Mining Stock Price Index

Total mining stocks	108.3	106.5	106.4
Gold stocks	73.1	72.6	74.8
Base metals	188.9	184.1	178.6

Starts And Completions Of New Dwellings
At Record Levels In First Eight Months

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in January-August this year were at an all-time high of 103,634 units, some 36.5% greater than 1957's like total of 75,937 and 14% larger than 1955's previous eight-month record of 90,849 units, according to advance DBS figures. Eight-month completions climbed more than 19% to a new peak of 80,675 units from last year's comparable total of 67,633 and were 2.9% above 1956's preceding high of 78,407.

August starts advanced 15% to 15,664 units from the year-earlier total of 13,578 and completions 50% to 12,707 units from 8,488. Units in various stages of construction at August 31 numbered 94,889, up 24% from last year's August 31 total of 76,623 units.

Both starts and completions were greater in January-August this year than last in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. More units were under construction at the end of August this year as compared to last in all except the Maritime Provinces.

The following table shows, by provinces, starts and completions during the eight-month period and the number of units under construction at August 31 for both 1957 and 1958.

	<u>Started - Jan.-Aug.</u>		<u>Completed - Jan.-Aug.</u>		<u>Under Construction</u> <u>At August 31</u>	
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
Canada	103,634	75,937	80,675	67,633	94,889	76,623
Nfld.	992	686	870	782	3,224	3,049
P.E.I.	53	105	39	78	67	103
N.S.	1,465	1,682	1,271	1,315	1,743	1,991
N.B.	1,697	1,886	1,825	1,643	1,625	1,833
Que.	28,207	21,766	21,607	19,224	23,046	18,539
Ont.	41,342	28,491	32,895	26,191	38,068	29,628
Man.	4,005	2,434	3,046	2,252	3,121	2,476
Sask.	3,314	2,816	2,374	2,095	3,276	3,150
Alta.	9,987	6,550	6,978	5,691	9,203	5,667
B.C.	12,572	9,521	9,770	8,362	11,516	10,187

Note: On the basis of data obtained from the October 1957 survey, the 1957 figures for starts were revised. The revision for Canada amounted to an increase of 1,547 units. The "under construction" figures were also affected by this amount. The 1958 figures are subject to a similar revision after the October survey is carried out.

Labour Income In July Labour income in the form of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income is estimated at \$1,335 million in July, down 1.3% from June's revised total of \$1,352 million, but up 1.8% from the year-earlier total of \$1,312 million. This brought the January-July total to \$8,959 million, 2.6% larger than last year's \$8,729 million.

As compared with June, normal seasonal influences were operative in several industries but most notably in educational services where a sharp drop in income payments accompanied the temporary withdrawal of a substantial number of teachers from the labour force. However, when adjustments are made to eliminate the effects of seasonal influences the resulting "deseasonalized" total of \$1,317 million for July represented an increase of 0.4% over the preceding month. This compares with a decline of \$4 million from May to June which was preceded by three successive increases of roughly \$10 million per month.

There were some offsetting movements from June to July in the components of the seasonally adjusted total. Declines were recorded in a number of primary producing industries and in construction. Gains in manufacturing and trade, which together account for 44% of the total, were chiefly responsible for the net increase. (7)

August Labour Force Supplement The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a supplement to the August Labour Force bulletin. It presents revised statistics comparable to those in the regular August Labour Force bulletin for the period August 1951 to August 1958, and also revised figures for the weeks ended July 19, 1958 and August 24, 1957.

P U B L I C U T I L I T I E S

Electric And Gas Meter Registrations In 1957 Number of meters reported in service by companies engaged in the sale of electricity in Canada at the end of 1957 rose 3.9% to 4,748,636 from 1956's year-end figure of 4,571,391, and gas meters in service rose 6.4% to 1,016,079 from 955,034, according to the Bureau's second annual report on electric and gas meter registrations.

At the end of 1957, the number of meters employed in measuring electricity consumption at urban domestic rates increased to 3,037,793 from 2,917,108 a year earlier, at urban commercial rates to 423,018 from 417,239, and at urban power rates to 97,770 from 95,997. Meters in rural service were: domestic, 696,171 (664,318 a year earlier); farm, 392,432 (379,628); commercial, 90,817 (87,479); and power, 10,635 (9,622).

Meters in natural gas service advanced more than 57% to 943,783 at the end of 1957 compared to 599,633 at the end of 1956, reflecting the rapid rate of conversion in 1957 from manufactured to natural gas. Meters in manufactured gas service dropped to 67,726 from 350,558 a year earlier and 610,096 at the end of 1950 (the peak year of concentration). (8)

Less Freight Locked Through
Canadian Canals In July

Freight cleared through Canadian canals in July amounted to 4,932,300 tons, down 11% from the July 1957 total of 5,533,000 tons. Less freight traffic was reported on the Welland, St. Lawrence and Sault Ste. Marie canals as well as on four of the smaller canals.

Freight locked through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie system declined in July to 169,400 tons from 226,000 a year earlier, due mainly to smaller east-bound shipments of wheat and west-bound shipments of bituminous coal. Freight carried through the Welland Ship canal dropped to 3,061,800 tons from 3,308,900, decreased traffic in bituminous coal, iron ore, fuel oil and flaxseed more than offsetting increased traffic in wheat and barley. Month's clearances through the St. Lawrence system fell to 1,647,300 tons from 1,850,500, lower shipments of bituminous coal, iron ore and flaxseed counterbalancing higher shipments of wheat and barley. (9)

More Passengers Less Cargo Transported
By Canadian Air Carriers In April

Canada's air carriers transported 1.8% more revenue passengers but 40% less revenue cargo in April this year than last. Operating revenues fell 5.2% to \$13,753,000 from \$14,504,000 in April last year, while operating expenses rose 1.9% to \$14,572,000 from \$14,305,000. This resulted in an operating deficit for the month of \$819,000 compared to last year's operating income of \$199,000. (10)

Part II Of Annual Shipping
Report For 1957 Released

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released part II of the annual shipping report for the year 1957. It contains statistical data on cargos loaded and unloaded at Canadian ports by ports and commodities, number and registered net tonnage of vessels and tons of cargo carried by vessels arrived at and departed from Canadian ports in international seaborne shipping by ports and by geographical area and registry of vessel, and number and gross tons of tugs and number and registered net tonnage of fishing vessels departed from Canadian ports. (11)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Overseas Export Clearances Of
Canadian Wheat Sharply Smaller

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending September 24 amounted to 2,200,000 bushels, sharply below last year's comparable total of 5,645,000 bushels. Clearances in the August 1 - September 24 period were down 18.5% to 33,161,000 bushels from 40,698,000 bushels a year ago.

Week's wheat marketings by Prairie farmers were 18% smaller this year than last at 3,407,000 bushels versus 4,142,000, making the cumulative total 9.1% less than a year ago at 23,818,000 bushels against 26,204,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in Canada at September 24 amounted to 387,568,000 bushels, virtually unchanged from the week-earlier total of 388,023,000 bushels and only 0.5% greater than the year-earlier total of 385,583,000 bushels. (12)

September Forecast Of Production
Of Canada's Principal Field Crops

as follows: all wheat, 367,300,000 bushels (370,500,000); oats, 403,200,000 (380,600,000); barley, 243,900,000 (216,000,000); all rye, 8,300,000 (8,500,000); and flaxseed, 23,400,000 (19,200,000).

On the basis of yields indicated at September 15, production of the five major grains this year, with 1957 totals in brackets, is

Harvesting conditions across most of Canada were generally satisfactory and the bulk of the crop has been taken off in good condition. In some areas in eastern Canada, however, and in some more northerly areas in the Prairie Provinces, wet weather has held up operations and caused some deterioration in quality. Yields in the Prairie Provinces, based on threshing returns, are turning out substantially better than expected in August, and are remarkably good considering the dry growing season. In Ontario, as was indicated in August, record yields are estimated for wheat, oats, barley, rye and mixed grains.

Average yields per acre for the 19 crops included in the current estimate, are expected to equal or exceed those of 1957 except for buckwheat, soybeans, potatoes, rapeseed, tame hay and fodder corn. Full realization of the present yield forecast is dependent on the existence of favourable weather conditions throughout the remainder of the harvesting season.

Canada's 1958 wheat crop, now forecast at 367,300,000 bushels, is 1% below last year's estimate of 370,500,000 but 25% below the ten-year average of 489,800,000 and is the smallest since the rust year of 1954. The decrease in production compared with last year is due entirely to a decrease in acreage since average yields at 17.6 bushels per acre are the same. (13)

Exports Of Coarse Grains
Slightly Smaller In Year

Combined exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed (including exports of rolled oats and oatmeal, malt and pot and pearl barley in terms of grain equivalent) amounted to some 125,600,000 bushels during the crop year 1957-58, slightly below the comparable 1956-57 total of 127,200,000 bushels, but exceeding by 23% the 10-year (1946-47 - 1955-56) average of 101,900,000 bushels. Oats was the only one of the four grains exported in greater volume than in 1956-57, while most of the decrease occurred in overseas shipments of flaxseed.

Canada's 1957-58 exports of oats at 25,900,000 bushels showed a 41% increase over the 1956-57 total of 18,300,000. Almost half of this increase occurred in the overseas trade which climbed to 4,300,000 bushels in contrast to only 700,000 bushels the previous year. The United States was again the major oats importer with purchases amounting to 21,600,000 bushels. Shipments amounting to 3,900,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom and accounted for the bulk of the overseas movement of Canadian oats.

Exports of barley as grain in 1957-58 at 75,100,000 bushels were little changed from the 1956-57 level of 76,900,000 bushels. The three leading importers of Canadian barley in 1956-57 again accounted for the bulk of our export barley trade.

MORE

Exports of Canadian rye in the crop year 1957-58, at 5,400,000 bushels, showed relatively no change from 1956-57. Shipments to the United States at 3,200,000 bushels declined by 1,200,000 bushels, while a corresponding increase occurred in overseas clearances. Shipments of Canadian flaxseed to overseas destinations declined sharply from the 1956-57 record level of 21,600,000 bushels to a total of 13,700,000 in 1957-58. The United Kingdom was again the leading market, receiving shipments amounting to 4,300,000 bushels. (14)

More Butter & Cheese Less Eggs
In Cold Storage At October 1

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger on October 1 this year than last, while stocks of eggs were smaller. October 1 creamery butter stocks rose to 63,323,000 pounds from the year-earlier total of 54,551,000 and cheddar cheese to 27,439,000 pounds from 24,525,000, but holdings of cold storage eggs fell to 42,000 cases from 145,000.

October 1 creamery butter stocks by city were: Quebec, 6,797,000 pounds (5,621,000 a year ago); Montreal, 32,472,000 (30,198,000); Toronto, 3,826,000 (2,770,000); Winnipeg, 10,517,000 (6,588,000); Regina, 1,544,000 (821,000); Saskatoon, 1,404,000 (908,000); Edmonton, 3,329,000 (2,924,000); Calgary, 1,144,000 (2,192,000); and Vancouver, 2,290,000 (2,529,000). (15)

Egg Production Greater Net egg production in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) in August rose 4.8% to 33,973,000 dozen from last year's August total of 32,404,000 dozen, making January-August production 1.2% greater than a year ago at 299,075,000 dozen versus 295,404,000 dozen.

August net egg production was larger this year than last in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 421,000 dozen (454,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 1,630,000 (1,593,000); New Brunswick, 613,000 (563,000); Quebec, 5,139,000 (5,079,000); Ontario, 15,275,000 (14,484,000); Manitoba, 2,749,000 (2,014,000); Saskatchewan, 2,397,000 (2,254,000); Alberta, 3,115,000 (3,034,000); and British Columbia, 2,634,000 (2,929,000).

January-August production was greater this year than last in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces but smaller in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. Totals: Prince Edward Island, 4,203,000 dozen (4,289,000 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 12,625,000 (12,844,000); New Brunswick, 5,621,000 (5,763,000); Quebec, 38,769,000 (43,054,000); Ontario, 125,390,000 (121,554,000); Manitoba, 26,918,000 (23,258,000); Saskatchewan, 29,362,000 (28,607,000); Alberta, 32,623,000 (31,403,000); and British Columbia, 23,564,000 (23,632,000). (16)

Catch Of Sea-Fish Smaller
But Value Larger In August

Landings of sea fish and shellfish in August declined almost 28% to 240,853,000 pounds from last year's August total of 333,560,000, but due to record earnings by British Columbia fishermen the month's value climbed nearly 24% to \$20,173,000 from \$16,323,000, DBS reports in an advance statement. January-August landings fell 15% to 1,171,366,000 pounds from the year-earlier total of 1,375,776,000, but the landed value increased 11% to \$69,822,000 from \$62,646,000.

Total landings by British Columbia fishermen in August rose to 71,321,000 pounds from 66,772,000 a year earlier and the landed value to \$14,455,000 from \$8,541,000. The steep rise in landings and landed value was due mainly to a substantially larger catch of sockeye salmon (30,576,000 pounds versus 6,919,000) valued at \$8,592,000 against \$1,951,000.

Catch of sea fish and shellfish by Atlantic Coast fishermen dropped 37% to 169,532,000 pounds from 266,782,000 last year and the landed value 27% to \$5,718,000 from \$7,782,000. The decline was due mainly to reduced landings, particularly in the cod fishery.

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Weekly Steel Ingot Production

Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 4 amounted to 61,002 tons compared to 57,019 tons a week earlier and 57,941 tons two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 53.6% of the annual rated capacity in the week versus 50.1% a week earlier and 51% two weeks earlier.

Motor Vehicle Shipments
Down Sharply In August

August's factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles slumped to the lowest point since the opening months of 1946. At 8,536 units, the month's shipments were down sharply from July's 25,969 units and last year's August total of 21,125 units. Next lowest monthly shipments were in January and February 1946 when 8,495 units and 7,484 units were shipped. Smallest monthly total last year was September's 11,885 units. In this year's January-August period the shipments dropped about one-fifth to 251,458 units from 314,108 a year earlier.

Factory shipments of passenger cars dropped in August to 5,767 units from 17,268 in the corresponding month last year and eight-month shipments fell to 209,611 units from 260,339. Commercial vehicle shipments fell to 2,767 units in August from 3,855 and to 41,847 units in the January-August period from 53,769. (17)

Dealers' Stocks Of Non-Ferrous
Scrap Metal At The End Of June

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap at the end of June this year were as follows, holdings at the beginning of the second quarter being in brackets: aluminum, 2,474,648 pounds (2,966,225); copper, 10,226,127 (11,072,065); magnesium, 23,142, (35,132); nickel, 436,044 (374,348); lead, 6,736,626 (7,375,375); and zinc, 4,758,153 (4,909,043). (18)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments Shipments of asphalt shingles and tar and asphalt felts were greater in August and January-August this year than last. Shipments of smooth-surfaced roll roofing, mineral-surfaced roll roofing and roll-type sidings were smaller in the month but larger in the eight months as compared to last year's corresponding periods.

August shipments were: asphalt shingles, 333,208 squares (312,447 squares a year earlier); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 86,105 squares (98,399); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 90,513 squares (96,146); roll-type sidings, 24,083 squares (26,230); and tar and asphalt felts, 6,359 tons (5,849). (19)

Production And Shipments Of Floor Tiles Production of asphalt floor tiles in August rose to 1,843,226 square feet from 1,783,793 a year earlier, but declined in January-August to 13,224,099 square feet from 14,860,794 a year ago. Month's output of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles increased to 2,637,834 square feet from 2,066,315, boosting the eight-month total to 17,440,746 square feet from 13,843,758.

August domestic shipments of asphalt floor tiles rose to 1,837,975 square feet from 1,813,937 in August last year, but January-August shipments were still below last year at 13,213,500 square feet versus 14,076,254. Month's domestic shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles climbed to 3,050,285 square feet from 2,065,901, raising the eight-month total to 17,100,479 square feet from 12,903,270. (20)

Producers' Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Up In Half Year Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays increased more than 18% in the first six months of this year to \$17,621,000 from the like 1957 total of \$14,885,000. June sales were up to \$4,074,000 from \$3,414,000 a year earlier.

January-June sales of building brick increased in value to \$11,457,000 from \$9,267,000 a year ago, drain tile to \$1,262,000 from \$1,031,000 and sewer pipe to \$2,039,000 from \$1,551,000. Half-year sales of structural tile declined to \$1,655,000 from \$1,797,000 in last year's first half, fireclay blocks and shapes to \$136,000 from \$159,000, pottery to \$271,000 from \$273,000, and other clay products to \$802,000 from \$807,000. (21)

Factory Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Smaller Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms which normally account for 95% of total Canadian production declined 23% in August to \$1,998,000 from \$2,597,000 a year earlier, lowering January-August sales 14% to \$16,921,000 from \$19,593,000 a year ago.

August sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines dropped to \$1,543,000 from last year's comparable total of \$2,145,000, for farm lighting plants to \$28,000 from \$35,000, and for railway service to \$107,000 from \$109,000. Sales of batteries used for direct motive power rose to \$117,000 from \$111,000, for all other purposes to \$163,000 from \$162,000 and parts and supplies to \$41,000 from \$35,000. (22)

More Crude Oil Consumed
In August Less In 8 Months

Consumption of crude oil by Canada's refineries in August rose to 21,988,129 barrels from last year's August total of 21,548,862 barrels, but, due to declines in earlier months, January-August consumption fell to 157,264,273 barrels from 161,892,247 a year ago. Consumption of domestic crude oil in the month increased to 11,625,847 barrels from 11,615,597 a year earlier and imported crude to 10,362,282 barrels from 9,933,265 while eight-month consumption of domestic crude dropped to 87,752,655 barrels from 88,154,288 and imported crude to 69,511,618 barrels from 73,737,959. Receipts are forecast at 18,028,615 barrels in September, 21,368,820 in October, 20,864,485 in November and 20,917,423 in December. (23)

Flour Milling Industry

Value of factory shipments from Canada's flour milling industry declined 7.8% in 1957 to \$204,376,000 from the 1956 total of \$221,770,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments fell to 73 from 76 in 1956, employees to 4,417 from 4,572 and material costs to \$168,635,000 from \$187,100,000. Salaries and wages rose to \$15,214,000 from \$15,103,000 and value added by manufacture to \$34,189,000 from \$33,071,000.

Shipments of enriched and non-enriched flour dropped in 1957 to \$157,493,000 from \$167,911,000 in 1956, bran, shorts and middlings to \$26,791,000 from \$31,353,000, rolled oats to \$7,401,000 from \$7,445,000, and prepared cake mixes to \$3,829,000 from \$5,715,000.

Value of shipments from plants in Quebec increased in 1957 to \$38,500,000 from \$34,353,000 a year earlier but declined from a year earlier in all other provinces. Totals were: Ontario, \$79,711,000 (\$87,497,000 in 1956); Manitoba, \$20,262,000 (\$25,142,000); Alberta, \$26,518,000 (\$32,368,000); and Saskatchewan and British Columbia combined, \$39,385,000 (\$42,409,000). (24)

Hosiery & Knitted Goods Industries

Value of factory shipments from the combined hosiery and knitted goods industries increased in 1956 to \$165,150,000 from 1955's total of \$155,187,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments fell to 286 from 296 in 1955, but employees rose to 21,913 from 21,658, salaries and wages to \$49,638,000 from \$47,208,000, material costs to \$83,926,000 from \$75,706,000, and value added by manufacture to \$81,159,000 from \$77,466,000.

Factory shipments of full-fashioned and seamless hosiery climbed in value in 1956 to \$58,935,000 from \$57,502,000 in the preceding year, underwear (combination and separate) to \$31,520,000 from \$28,520,000, knitted outerwear (sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, etc.) to \$46,600,000 from \$42,210,000, and all other products to \$22,166,000 from \$19,897,000. Shipments of underslips (knitted and woven) fell in value to \$1,697,000 from \$1,900,000 in 1955, gloves and mittens (knitted and fabric) to \$1,144,000 from \$1,398,000, yarns for sale or transfer (all kinds) to \$1,895,000 from \$2,170,000, and receipts from custom processing to \$1,193,000 from \$1,588,000. (25)

Dyeing And Finishing Of
Textile Goods Industry

Value of work performed by Canada's dyeing and finishing of textile goods industry increased 5.2% in 1956 to an all-time high total of \$15,017,000 from \$14,281,000 in 1955, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The previous peak total was \$14,607,000 reached in 1952. Establishments in 1956 fell to 54 from 56 in 1955 and employees to 2,055 from 2,062, but salaries and wages rose to \$6,131,000 from \$6,059,000. Material costs advanced to \$4,276,000 from \$2,121,000 and value added by manufacture to \$9,954,000 from \$9,496,000.

Value of work performed in the industry in dyeing and finishing textile fabrics declined to \$8,987,000 from \$9,494,000 in 1955, and dyeing and finishing of other products to \$576,000 from \$585,000. Value of printing and painting on textile fabrics increased to \$2,238,000 from \$1,701,000, dyeing, finishing and mercerizing of yarns to \$834,000 from \$740,000, rubberizing, mercerizing and waterproofing fabrics to \$466,000 from \$310,000, and bleaching, shrinking, sponging and all other work to \$1,916,000 from \$1,451,000. (26)

Shipments Of Fabric Auto Accessories

Value of shipments from 19 establishments engaged in the manufacture of fabric auto accessories fell 3.8% in 1956 to \$13,701,000 from 1955's record high total of \$14,237,000, according to DBS. Employees eased to 991 from 995 a year earlier and value added by manufacture to \$4,842,000 from \$5,737,000, but salaries and wages increased to \$3,220,000 from \$3,014,000 and material costs to \$8,676,000 from \$8,615,000. Products of the industry include such items as trim sets, glass run channel, seat and radiator covers and fender welts. In 1956 shipments of seat covers were valued at \$1,639,000 and radiator and other covers were shipped to the value of \$28,000. (27)

Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Electrical Apparatus & Supplies- Factory value of shipments by Canada's electrical apparatus and supplies industry grossed \$1,075,255,000 in 1957, 1.4% below the preceding year's peak of \$1,090,194,000. Number of establishments rose to 477 from 473. Employees fell to 81,198 from 83,296 but salaries and wages rose to \$321,390,000 from \$310,522,000. Materials and supplies cost less at \$496,388,000 as compared with \$558,250,000.

Electric Lighting Fixtures- Electric lighting fixtures were shipped in 1957 to the factory value of \$34,941,000, some 5% larger than the preceding year's \$33,223,000. Shipments of commercial and industrial fixtures were valued at \$21,284,000 (\$19,530,000 in 1956); residential, \$5,414,000 (\$6,015,000); street-lighting, \$4,100,000 (\$3,595,000); and other lighting fixtures, \$4,143,000 (\$4,083,000).

Pole Line Hardware- Shipments of pole line hardware were factory valued at \$11,792,000 in 1957, slightly below the preceding year's \$11,888,000.

Metal Lath- Factory shipments of metal lath in 1957 amounted to 5,001,500 square yards valued at \$2,083,000 as compared with 5,543,700 square yards valued at \$2,174,000 in the preceding year.

Chain Store Sales- Chain store sales reached a record \$2,841,568,800 in 1957, some 7% larger than the preceding year's \$2,647,055,400. Accounting for nearly half the grand total, sales of grocery and combination stores rose to \$1,241,725,400 in 1957 from \$1,096,330,100 in 1956.

Leather Tanning- Gross value of shipments of Canadian tanneries in 1957 was \$49,133,000, a decrease of 5% from \$51,858,000 in the preceding year. Number of establishments fell to 51 from 53, employees to 3,874 from 3,973, salary and wage payments to \$12,437,000 from \$12,521,000, and cost of materials to \$29,657,000 from \$32,594,000. Values of principal types of leather shipped: cattle and calf upper, including patent and enamelled shoe leather, \$27,878,000 (\$28,079,000 in 1956); sole, \$6,309,000 (\$7,008,000); glove and garment, \$4,057,000 (\$5,134,000); and chrome splits, \$2,386,000 (\$2,604,000).

Plumbers' Brass Fittings- Shipments of plumbers' brass fittings in 1957 were factory valued at \$14,258,000, some 11% below the preceding year's \$16,040,000.

Shipments of Valves- Factory shipments of valves in 1957 included the following: iron body, \$10,624,000 (\$10,894,000 in 1956); steel, including alloy steel, \$5,948,000 (\$4,734,000); brass and bronze, \$8,256,000 (\$7,329,000); and radiator valves and traps, \$766,000 (\$654,000).

Shipments of Trailers- Close to 12,000 trailers of all types factory valued at \$30,111,000 were shipped by Canadian manufacturers in 1957.

(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- 1 - Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, August, 20¢
- 2 - Department Store Sales & Stocks, August, 10¢
- 3 - Chain Store Sales & Stocks, August, 10¢
- 4 - M: Salt, August, 10¢
- 5 - Price Movements, September, 10¢
- 6 - Prices & Price Indexes, August, 20¢
- 7 - Estimates of Labour Income, July, 10¢
- 8 - Electric & Gas Meter Registrations, 1957, \$2.00
- 9 - M: Summary of Canal Statistics, July, 10¢
- 10 - Civil Aviation, April, 15¢
- 11 - Shipping Report, Part II, Year Ended December 31, 1957, 50¢
- 12 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, September 17 and 24, 10¢ each
- 13 - September Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, 10¢
- 14 - Coarse Grains Quarterly, August 1958, 25¢
- 15 - M: Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products, 9 Cities Advance Statement, October 1, 1958, 25¢
- 16 - M: Production of Eggs, August, 10¢
- 17 - Motor Vehicle Shipments, August, 10¢
- 18 - M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal & Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, Second Quarter, 1958, 25¢
- 19 - M: Asphalt Roofing, August, 10¢
- 20 - M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, August, 10¢
- 21 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, June, 10¢
- 22 - M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August, 10¢
- 23 - M: Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, August, 10¢
- 24 - Flour Milling Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 25 - Hosiery & Knitted Goods Industries, 1956, 25¢
- 26 - Dyeing & Finishing of Textile Goods Industry, 1956, 25¢
- 27 - Miscellaneous Textiles Industries, 1956, 25¢
- - Refined Petroleum Products, July, 25¢ -- Summarized in DBS Weekly Bulletin dated October 3
- - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July, 25¢ -- Summarized in DBS Weekly Bulletin dated September 26
- - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June (Revised), 25¢ -- Summarized in DBS Weekly Bulletin dated August 22
- - Motor Transport Traffic Statistics: Atlantic Provinces, 1957, 25¢ -- Summarized in DBS Weekly Bulletin dated June 27

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