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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

Labour: The mid-September labour survey showed a seasonal decline from August in the number of persons with jobs, estimated at 5,888,000 as of September 20. This was 137,000 less than a month earlier, and also 51,000 less than a year earlier. At the same time, with the customary withdrawals from the labour force, the estimated number without jobs and seeking work declined by 10,000 from August to 271,000, but was substantially above last year's September total of 197,000. Size of the labour force was put at 6,159,000 in September this year compared to 6,136,000 last year. (Page 2)

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External Trade: Total commodity exports were down 6.2% in value in September from last year - the third successive monthly decrease - to bring the cumulative total for the nine months under last year's. In contrast with the total decline, shipments to the United States during the month were up in value, reducing moderately the cumulative decline in exports to that country. Exports to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries for the year to date remained above 1957 values. (Page 3)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in the week ending October 11 were nearly 5% greater than in the corresponding 1957 week, continuing a September gain of 7% shown in preliminary reports ... Estimated sales volume of wholesalers in August was down somewhat over 6% from a year earlier, in contrast with a decline of less than 1.5% for the eight months ending August. Trades dealing in foods, drugs, automotive parts and accessories, and construction materials and supplies continued to register gains in the month. (Page 5)

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Highway Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents took 344 lives in August this year compared to 355 in the same 1957 month, according to preliminary figures. The number killed in the second quarter this year was 740 compared to 752 last year, and for the first half of the year totalled 1,276 against 1,287 in 1957. (Pages 8-9)

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Manufacturing: Shipments of concrete products in August and hard board in September continued to add to earlier gains for these building materials. Shipments of warm air furnaces and gas and electric stoves also moved upward in August, while those of domestic refrigerators showed a gain for the month against an earlier cumulative decline. On the other hand, shipments of washing machines and clothes dryers eased off in August but were still substantially above 1957 for the eight months. (Pages 12-14)

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Employment Situation In September An estimated 5,888,000 persons had jobs in the week ended September 20, some 137,000 less than a month earlier and 51,000 fewer than a year earlier, according to the joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The decline from a month earlier was largely seasonal. The end of the vacation period and the completion of harvesting and some food-processing operations resulted in the layoff of students and other short-term workers, many of whom dropped out the labour market.

Withdrawals from the labour force between August and September exceeded the decline in the number of persons with jobs, so that the number of persons without jobs and seeking work dropped by 10,000 to 271,000. In addition, the number of persons on temporary layoff decreased from 37,000 to 14,000. The seeking-work figure was 4.4% of the labour force compared to 3.2% in September last year.

Out of the decline of 51,000 from a year earlier in total employment, 36,000 was accounted for by agriculture, which continued its long-term decline. Employment in non-farm industries was down very slightly from last year, the net result of decreases in most goods-producing industries and offsetting gains in trade, finances and services.

Hiring in September was boosted by the settlement of labour-management disputes in British Columbia and by the return to production of automobile plants in Ontario. Although there were offsetting seasonal layoffs, the local area picture improved slightly, labour surplus being reduced from substantial to moderate proportions in seven areas. The classification of 110 labour market areas at October 1 was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 1 (2); in moderate surplus, 53 (26); balance, 56 (82).

Canada's labour force was estimated at 6,159,000 in the week ended September 20 compared to 6,306,000 a month earlier. An estimated 5,560,000 or 90.3% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 328,000 or 5.3% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 271,000 or 4.4% were without jobs and seeking work. Of those who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers, 80,000 or 1.3% worked less than full time on account of short time and turnover, 14,000 or 0.2% were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 329,000 or 5.3% of the labour force worked less than full time for other reasons.

During the corresponding week in 1957, there were 6,136,000 in the labour force of whom 5,618,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during the week, 321,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 197,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,057,000 classed as not in the labour force.

Commodity Exports Down In September
Lowering 9-Month Total Under 1957

Canada's commodity exports to all countries in September were valued at \$397,500,000, showing a decrease of 6.2% from last year's September value of \$424,000,000, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It was the third successive year-to-year decrease and brought the cumulative total for the nine months this year at \$3,616,500,000 below last year's corresponding value of \$3,641,100,000.

Exports in September were higher in value to the United States than last year, but lower to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, and foreign countries other than the United States. Over the nine months, the value remained higher to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries only.

Shipments to the United States during September moved up in value to \$269,300,000 compared to \$256,800,000 in September 1957, but due to decreases in August and some earlier months the cumulative total for January-September was down to \$2,128,500,000 against \$2,179,700,000. In contrast, exports to the United Kingdom declined in September to \$55,800,000 from \$68,100,000 a year earlier, but due to gains in the first half-year the nine-month total was above last year's at \$563,200,000 versus \$548,300,000.

Exports to other Commonwealth countries eased in September to \$15,500,000 from \$17,500,000 a year ago, but for the January-September period were substantially higher this year at \$217,100,000 against last year's \$168,000,000. Exports to all other countries were down in total in September to \$56,900,000 from \$81,600,000 in 1957 and for the nine months to \$707,700,000 from \$745,100,000 last year.

Figures for September and the nine months are shown in the following table:-

	September		January-September	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom	68.1	55.8	548.3	563.2
Other Commonwealth countries.	17.5	15.5	168.0	217.1
United States	256.8	269.3	2,179.7	2,128.5
All other countries	81.6	56.9	745.1	707.7
Totals..	424.0	397.5	3,641.1	3,616.5

TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings Smaller

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of October declined 4.5% to 82,819 from the corresponding 1957 total of 86,759, placing the January 1 - October 7 total 7.4% under last year's at 2,898,679 cars versus 3,129,643. Receipts from connections dropped 11.6% in the seven-day period to 27,571 cars from 31,187, and 14.8% in the cumulative period to 1,086,312 cars from 1,275,553. (1)

Urban Transit Systems Carried Fewer Passengers In August

Urban transit systems carried fewer passengers in August this year as compared to last at 82,442,752 versus 88,724,523. January-August passenger traffic was down to 725,791,132 persons from the year-earlier total of 757,533,222. Month's total revenue eased to \$10,332,604 from last year's like total of \$10,633,231, making the eight-month total smaller at \$86,714,424 versus \$87,576,243. (2)

Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses Down In July

Railway operating revenues in July declined 6.9% to \$104,532,000 from last year's July total of \$112,258,000, and operating expenses a steeper 10.7% to \$94,531,000 from \$105,891,000. The resulting net railway operating income was greater than a year earlier at \$10,001,000 versus \$6,367,000. Month's rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services dropped 6.1% to \$113,680,000 from \$121,093,000 a year earlier, and operating expenses 10% to \$102,950,000 from \$114,390,000. Thus, net rail operating income increased to \$10,730,000 from \$6,702,000. (3)

Motor Transport Traffic In Ontario During 1957

Number of trucks registered in Ontario averaged 265,185 in 1957, according to advance DBS figures. Of the total registrations, for-hire vehicles numbered 13,803; private intercity, 75,843; private urban, 113,862; and private farm, 61,677. Revenues earned by for-hire trucks amounted to \$174,229,000 in the year, averaging 6.8¢ per ton mile, or \$12,600 per vehicle.

M E R C H A N D I S I N G

New Motor Vehicle Sales Smaller In August; 8 Months

Sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in August declined 19% to 30,617 units from last year's August total of 37,902, making the January-August total 8.6% smaller at 137,049 units versus 346,984. Month's retail value dropped 15% to \$93,041,000 from \$109,997,000 a year earlier, lowering the eight-month total 6.2% to \$971,358,000 from \$1,036,110,000.

August sales of British and European vehicles, included in total sales, climbed 22% to 6,128 units from 5,032 a year earlier, placing January-August sales nearly 50% above last year at 54,937 units versus 37,200. Retail value jumped 24% in the month to \$12,065,000 from \$9,716,000, and over 50% in the eight months to \$107,410,000 from \$70,997,000.

Financing of sales in August of new motor vehicles decreased 28% to 13,307 units from 18,477. Amount of financing involved also fell 28% to \$32,283,000 from \$44,691,000.

Used motor vehicle financed sales declined 13% in the month to 34,144 units from the year-earlier total of 39,216, comprising fewer passenger cars at 30,564 units versus 34,947 and less commercial vehicles at 3,580 units against 4,269. Amount of financing dropped 10% to \$33,955,000 from \$37,523,000, passenger car total falling to \$29,774,000 from \$33,058,000 and the commercial vehicle total to \$4,181,000 from \$4,465,000. (4)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending October 11 were 4.9% greater than sales in last year's comparable week, DBS reports in a special statement. Increases of 7% in the Atlantic Provinces, 5.3% in Quebec, 11% in Ontario, 1.3% in Alberta and 1% in British Columbia more than offset declines of 3.4% in Manitoba and 5.5% in Saskatchewan.

Department store sales in September were 7% greater than sales in September last year. Increases were common to all provinces and were: Atlantic Provinces, 7.9%; Quebec, 3.4%; Ontario, 4.4%; Manitoba, 4.9%; Saskatchewan, 16.5%; Alberta, 12.7%; and British Columbia, 10%.

Wholesale Sales Smaller In August And 8 Months Sales by Canadian wholesalers are estimated at \$612,-812,000 in August, down 6.1% from last year's August total of \$652,628,000. January-August sales declined 1.4% to \$5,161,526,000 from the like 1957 total of \$5,234,760,000. Sales of seven of the 17 specified trades were larger in August and January-August this year than last, a like number were smaller in both periods and three were down in the month but up in the eight months.

Trades with greater sales in August and January-August were: fresh fruits and vegetables (2.6% in the month and 6.3% in the eight months), groceries and food specialties (5.6%, 6.5%), meat and dairy products (20.9%, 15.0%), drugs and drug sundries (7.2%, 8.1%), tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks (2.4%, 3.6%), automotive parts and accessories (2.7%, 4.2%), and construction materials and supplies, including lumber (4.1%, 4.1%).

Trades with smaller sales in both periods: clothing and furnishings (5.0%, 5.1%), coal and coke (33.7%, 21.1%), newsprint, paper and paper products (6.2%, 4.0%), commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies (11.2%, 5.8%), hardware (9.6%, 5.9%), household electrical appliances (19.8%, 3.8%), and industrial and transportation equipment and supplies (18.4%, 15.2%). Sales of footwear were down 3.2% in the month but up 4.1% in the eight months; "other" textile and clothing accessories, down 6.3% and up 1.6%; and farm machinery, down 14.5% and up 11.9%. (5)

M I N I N G

Natural Gas Sales Up Sharply In August Sales of natural gas in August climbed nearly 30% to 10,-725,065 M cubic feet from last year's August total of 8,-329,039 M, making the January-August total more than 16% greater than a year earlier at 130,810,100 M cubic feet versus 112,383,924 M. Sales of manufactured gas in the month dropped to 98,163 M cubic feet from 1,-030,746 M and in the eight months to 5,255,463 M cubic feet from 10,493,232 M.

August sales of natural gas to domestic users climbed to 1,998,542 M cubic feet from 1,585,238 M a year earlier, to industrial users to 7,041,617 M cubic feet from 5,581,693 M, to commercial users to 1,478,690 M cubic feet from 948,-718 M, and to miscellaneous users to 206,216 M cubic feet from 113,390. (6)

Births Increased 12% In September

Birth registrations increased more than 12% in September to 41,622 from 37,138 in the corresponding month last year. This substantial increase more than offset earlier declines this year and January-September registrations rose slightly to 358,437 from 357,816 in the like 1957 period. Marriages rose in September to 14,826 from 14,560 a year earlier and in the January-September period to 98,660 from 98,509. Number of deaths rose in September to 10,908 from 10,792, but nine-month registrations fell to 100,102 from 101,169. (7)

Urban Dwellers Formed Two-Thirds
Of Canada's Population In 1956

Two-thirds of Canada's population resided in urban localities in 1956 as compared with 63.5% in 1951 (excluding Newfoundland), and 37.1% in 1901, thus continuing a sharp contrast between rural and urban population growth which has characterized population movements in Canada since the turn of the Century, according to an analytical report based on 1956 Census returns released by DBS. The report shows that urbanization has been gathering momentum in recent years.

Canada's total urban population at the 1901 national Census was less than 2,000,000 and by 1956 it had grown to more than five times that number. The accumulated addition to the urban population over the 55-year period exceeded 8,500,000, representing as much as 83% of the total growth for the nation as a whole. Over the same period the rural population increased by only 52% from about 3,400,000 in 1901 to 5,100,000 in 1956.

In 1956, 10,714,855 persons were reported as residents of urban areas, and the remaining 5,365,936 persons as residents of rural areas. Between 1951 and 1956 only 174,144 persons were added to the rural population and the rate of increase was 3.4%. Over the same period the gain in the urban population amounted to 1,897,218 persons, which accounted for almost 92% of the total growth in Canada's population. The rate of urban growth was as high as 21.5% in five years, or almost 4% per annum. Reflecting this remarkably rapid growth of the urban population, the proportion of the total population reported in the urban areas rose from 62.9% in 1951 to 66.6% in 1956.

Ontario was the most urbanized province in Canada in 1956 (as in 1951), with more than three-quarters of its population residing in the urban areas. British Columbia and Quebec closely followed Ontario in the order given, each with more than 70% of its population classed as urban. In Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, on the other hand, the bulk of the population in 1956 still lived in the rural areas, although in both provinces the rural population actually decreased between 1951 and 1956 -- by 6.7% in the former and 3.6% in the latter.

In the 1951-56 period the rate of urban growth was most pronounced in the three western provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Particularly notable was the increase of more than 40%, due largely to rapid growth in the **Edmonton** and Calgary areas, in Alberta's urban population. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, urbanization proceeded much more slowly than in the rest of the country. The rates of urban growth for Quebec and Newfoundland were also somewhat lower than the national average.

MORE

The trend toward urbanization in Canada is further demonstrated by the fact that in 1901 there were 324 incorporated cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more persons, with a combined population of 1,858,000, accounting for only 34.6% of the total residents in Canada. Within 55 years, nearly 500 places joined this class to bring the total number in 1956 to 809, while the population in these places multiplied to more than 8,700,000 or 4.7 times the population in 1901. Correspondingly, the proportion of the total population of Canada found in these places rose to 55.7%.

Particularly spectacular has been the population increase in places of 100,000 population and over. In the 1901 Census, Montreal and Toronto were the only cities in this size group, and their combined population of 475,770 was less than 9% of Canada's population. By 1921, Montreal became the first city to exceed the 500,000 mark, and by 1951 it had more than 1,000,000 population. By 1956, 9 other cities had moved up into this size group, and together had almost 1,900,000 inhabitants by 1956. The population of 11 cities reported in this size group in the 1956 Census thus accounted for 23.4% of the total population of the country and as much as 34.2% of the urban total.

The dominant feature of Canada's urban settlement pattern in recent years is the development of the metropolitan community in which the social and economic functioning of a number of suburban communities is linked intimately to that of the central city. Large population aggregates spreading over extended areas beyond the city boundaries but integrated within the total organization of metropolitan communities have come to constitute an important sector of Canada's population. Already in 1941, 3,715,072 persons were recorded as residents of the 12 metropolitan areas, accounting for 32.3% of the total population. By 1956, 6,281,598 persons or 39.1% of the total resided in the 15 metropolitan areas of the country.

Over the 15 years from 1941 to 1956 the metropolitan population increased by a little more than 2,100,000 or 52.1%. Between 1951 and 1956 Canada's population increased by 2,071,362 persons from 14,009,429 to 16,080,791; almost half of this had been in the metropolitan areas. Of this increase, slightly more than 1,000,000 occurred during the first 10 years and the remainder in the following 5 years. The rate of total metropolitan growth has thus been accelerating; in the 1941-51 period the average annual rate of increase was less than 2.5%, while in the 1951-56 period it approached 3.7%. This remarkable upturn in the metropolitan growth rate occurred despite the fact that over the last 5 years the population in many of the central cities increased only slowly and in one actually declined.

During the 1941-51 period the rate of population growth in the metropolitan "fringe" was more than 4 times as high as that in the cities proper. In the subsequent 5 years the ratio of the suburban to the city growth rate was even higher. Moreover, the "fringe" areas claimed a far greater proportion of the total metropolitan increase than the central cities; over the 1941-51 period the suburban increase accounted for 58% of the total metropolitan gain, and in the following 5 years for 68%. Consequently, the "fringe" population grew more than 130% in 15 years, whereas the population in the cities proper increased by only 26%. (8)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>October 16</u>	<u>October 9</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>September 18</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	263.4	264.5	256.7
Industrials	275.3	275.3	266.8
Utilities	197.0	197.7	199.3
Banks	297.0	311.0	287.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	116.5	114.6	107.9
Golds	75.5	75.1	73.6
Base metals	210.4	204.9	186.3

B O R D E R T R A V E L

Vehicular Traffic Entering Canada
From the United States Up In August

Vehicles entering Canada from the United States in August numbered 2,643,800 up 4.1% from last year's August total of 2,541,200, leaving the January-August total virtually unchanged from a year earlier at 12,674,300 versus 12,668,400. Month's total comprised 1,522,700 foreign vehicles versus 1,518,900 a year earlier and 1,121,100 return Canadian vehicles versus 1,022,300, while the eight-month total was made up of 6,673,000 foreign vehicles against 6,724,100 and 6,001,300 Canadian vehicles against 5,944,300.

Persons entering Canada by rail, bus boat and plane in July were down to 433,500 from the year-earlier total of 485,700, placing the January-July total below last year's at 1,559,200 versus 1,664,300. Month's entries by these means of transportation comprised 281,400 foreign travellers versus 334,200 and 152,100 returning Canadians versus 151,500, while the seven-month total was made up of 815,700 foreign travellers against 899,600 and 743,500 returning Canadians against 764,700. (9)

H I G H W A Y A C C I D E N T S

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents
In This Year's Second Quarter

Persons killed in motor vehicle traffic accidents in this year's second quarter declined to 740 from last year's corresponding total of 752, lowering the half-year total to 1,276 from 1,287 in the like 1957 period. Number of persons injured in the quarter was greater than a year earlier at 19,970 versus 19,676, making the six-month total larger at 34,884 against 33,736. Second-quarter fatalities and injuries took place in 47,554 accidents compared to 47,606 a year earlier, while the six-month total transpired in 101,703 accidents versus 101,161.

More fatalities were reported in this year's second quarter compared to last in the Maritime Provinces, Alberta and British Columbia, but fewer in the other provinces except Saskatchewan which reported no change. Totals were: Newfoundland, 7 (13 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 3 (1); Nova Scotia, 28 (27); New Brunswick, 35 (25); Quebec, 232 (235); Ontario, 254 (285); Manitoba, 22 (30); Saskatchewan, 33 (33); Alberta, 66 (48); British Columbia, 60 (54); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1). (10)

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents
Claimed 3% Fewer Lives In August

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canadian highways took 3.1% fewer lives in August this year as compared to last at 344 versus 355,

DBS reports in a special statement. Fatalities were fewer in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Prince Edward Island reported no change, and other provinces had increases.

August death toll by regions was as follows: Newfoundland, 4 (1 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 2 (2); Nova Scotia, 21 (16); New Brunswick, 11 (22); Quebec, 105 (100); Ontario, 105 (137); Manitoba, 9 (18); Saskatchewan, 19 (15); Alberta, 34 (23); British Columbia, 34 (20); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1).

Province	Number of Accidents				Number of Victims		Total Property Damage (1)
	Fatal	Non- fatal	Property Damage	Total	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	
	injury Only (1) August 1958				Aug. 1957		August 1958
Nfld.....	4	67	189	260	336	4	83
P.E.I.....	2	27	42	71	60	2	47
N.S.....	16	177	551	744	848	21	289
N.B.....	11	148	317	476	511	11	229
Que.....	89	1,642	3,758	5,489	4,799	105	2,427
Ont.....	6,587	105	..
Man.....	9	291	675	975	933	9	442
Sask.....	17	276	653	946	978	19	460
Alta.....	25	363	1,425	1,813	1,832	34	591
B.C.....	29	454	1,323	1,806	2,056	34	737
Yukon & NWT	-	8	27	35	43	-	22
August 1958 (2)	202	3,453	8,960	12,615	344(3)	5,327	3,317,040(4)
August 1957 (3)	302	5,306	13,375	18,983	355	8,195	6,900,824(5)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Ontario; (3) All - Canada total; (4) excluding Quebec and Ontario; (5) excluding Quebec; - nil; .. not available.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

9-City Butter Stocks Larger

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at October 16 amounted to 66,093,000 pounds, some 20.5% larger than last year's comparable total of 54,894,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Stocks were greater this year than last in all cities except Calgary and Vancouver. October 16 stocks were: Quebec, 6,446,000 pounds (5,795,000 a year ago); Montreal, 34,152,000 (30,571,000); Toronto, 4,549,000 (2,337,000); Winnipeg, 10,796,000 (6,937,000); Regina, 1,539,000 (779,000); Saskatoon, 1,606,000 (910,000); Edmonton, 3,320,000 (3,041,000); Calgary, 1,197,000 (1,991,000); and Vancouver, 2,488,000 (2,533,000).

Fluid Milk Sales Smaller In August, Greater In 8 Months

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, totalled 452,889,000 pounds in August, 1% smaller than last year's August total, but January-August sales were 2% greater than a year ago at 3,648,470,000 pounds.

August sales were up 2% in Prince Edward Island at 2,423,000 pounds and 5% in British Columbia at 39,722,000 and were unchanged in Quebec at 137,531,000, and in Saskatchewan at 25,567,000. The other provinces reported smaller sales as follows: Nova Scotia, down 4% at 15,680,000 pounds; New Brunswick, 2% at 12,659,000; Ontario, 2% at 166,294,000; Manitoba, 2% at 24,993,000; and Alberta, 1% at 28,020,000. (11)

Cold Storage Holdings Of Meat & Lard At October 1

Cold storage holdings of meat at October 1 amounted to 57,382,000 pounds, down 4.1% from the September 1 total of 59,823,000 pounds but up 1.4% from last year's October 1 total of 56,610,000 pounds. Holdings of frozen meat totalled 25,681,000 pounds at the beginning at October compared to 29,758,000 a month earlier and 25,710,000 a year earlier, fresh meat at 21,907,000 pounds versus 20,094,000 and 21,418,000, and cured meat at 9,794,000 pounds against 9,971,000 and 9,482,000. October 1 stocks of lard amounted to 3,947,000 pounds compared to 5,561,000 at September 1 and 3,874,000 at October 1 last year, and tallow at 4,197,000 pounds versus 4,693,000 and 4,537,000. (12)

Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables

Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) amounted to an estimated 50,573,000 pounds at October 1, up from the revised September 1 total of 49,313,000 pounds and last year's October 1 total of 42,959,000 pounds. October 1 holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) totalled 37,940,000 pounds, up from the month-earlier total of 36,006,000 pounds but down from the year-earlier total of 47,784,000 pounds. (13)

Wheat Exports & Supplies

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending October 1 amounted to 6,941,000 bushels, up more than 24% from last year's corresponding total of 5,506,000 bushels, August 1 - October 1 clearances were over 13% below a year earlier at 40,002,000 bushels versus 46,204,000.

Wheat marketings in the week by Prairie farmers were only half as large as a year earlier at 2,682,000 bushels versus 5,249,000 making the cumulative total nearly 16% smaller than last year's at 26,500,000 bushels against 31,453,000. Visible supplies in store or in transit in Canada at October 1 amounted to 381,512,000 bushels, down 1.6% from the week earlier total of 387,568,000 bushels but a smaller 0.3% from the year-earlier total of 382,849,000 bushels. (14)

Output of Carbonated Beverages

Production of carbonated beverages in September increased more than 15% to 11,812,847 gallons from last year's like total of 10,260,434 gallons and was over 13% greater than the 1956 September total of 10,448,899 gallons. January-September output rose 3.4% to 102,689,882 gallons from the year-earlier total of 99,361,165 gallons and was 10.4% above the corresponding 1956 total of 92,994,659 gallons. (15)

Sawn Lumber Production
In August and 8 Months

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia rose 11% in August to 440,070,000 feet from last year's August total of 396,300,000 placing January-August output 9.7% above last year at 3,177,403,000 feet versus 2,896,743,000, according to advance DBS figures. Month's output in the other provinces (excluding ties) dropped 23% to 225,879,000 feet from 293,713,000, lowering the eight-month total 13% to 1,767,233,000 feet from 2,038,657,000.

August production in the remaining provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 630,000 feet (818,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 16,676,000 (22,713,000); New Brunswick, 16,207,000 (22,113,000); Quebec, 89,834,000 (132,090,000); Ontario, 90,002,000 (101,560,000); Manitoba, 500,000 (2,977,000); Saskatchewan, 5,688,000 (5,652,000); and Alberta, 6,342,000 (5,790,000).

F I S H E R I E S

Fish Freezings & Stocks

Fish freezings in September (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) declined to 17,956,000 pounds from last year's September total of 18,530,000, according to advance DBS figures. September 30 stocks were smaller than a year earlier at 53,163,000 pounds versus 57,509,000.

Maritimes Sea Fish Catch
10% Smaller In September

Catch of sea fish and shellfish in the Maritimes in September declined 10% to 82,415,400 pounds from last year's September total of 91,838,400, but the landed value rose 0.7% to \$3,674,700 from \$3,434,800, according to a joint monthly release of summary fish statistics by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total catch of groundfish in September fell 7% to 39,548,000 pounds from 42,675,200 a year earlier and the landed value 4% to \$1,273,400 from \$1,328,400. Catch of cod dropped to 16,527,000 pounds (valued at \$526,700) from 20,004,000 pounds (worth \$571,700), haddock to 4,856,600 (\$228,300) from 5,404,500 (\$194,000), halibut to 369,300 (\$111,900) from 681,300 (\$181,600), small flatfish to 3,159,800 (\$102,300) from 4,297,200 (\$133,900), but catch of pollock rose to 5,423,900 (\$100,200) from 4,736,800 (\$93,900), hake to 4,534,400 (\$81,300) from 2,971,900 (\$58,100) and redfish to 3,993,600 (\$110,900) from 3,494,400 (\$77,200).

Landings of pelagic and estuarial fish fell 14% to 37,748,600 pounds from last year's September total of 44,014,700, but the value climbed 16% to \$903,400 from \$779,500. Catch of herring declined to 34,937,700 pounds (valued at \$493,100) from 41,669,200 (worth \$448,200), mackerel to 1,382,600 (\$60,200) from 1,466,500 (\$66,600) and smelts to 40,400 (\$6,100) from 41,200 (\$6,200), but salmon rose to 37,500 (\$18,300) from 16,700 (\$6,300) and swordfish to 1,282,400 (\$318,900) from 779,000 (\$248,400).

Catch of molluscs and crustaceans eased 0.6% in the month to 5,118,800 pounds (valued at \$1,497,900) from 5,148,500 pounds (worth \$1,326,900). Landings of lobsters increased to 3,947,800 pounds (\$1,326,200) from 3,733,700 (\$1,102,100), and scallops to 276,500 (\$99,700) from 60,000 (\$129,200), but clams fell to 413,000 (\$21,700) from 574,000 (\$29,800), and oysters to 457,300 (\$49,600) from 755,000 (\$65,400).

Weekly Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 18 amounted to 56,784 tons compared to 54,256 tons in the preceding week and 61,002 tons two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's mills operated at 49.9% of the annual rated capacity in the week versus 47.7% a week earlier and 53.6% two weeks earlier.

Shipments Of Plain Steel Wire Greater In August Shipments of plain steel wire (including welding wire) in August rose to 8,516 tons from 6,515 a year earlier, woven wire farm fencing to 941 tons from 568 and iron and steel wire nails to 8,809 tons from 6,047, but steel wire rope decreased to 1,778 tons from 2,053. January-August shipments of plain steel wire declined to 63,203 tons from 70,033 a year ago and steel wire rope to 14,501 tons from 17,565, but shipments of woven wire farm fencing increased to 11,199 tons from 9,756 and iron and steel wire nails to 56,279 tons from 49,515. (16)

Output & Shipments Of Iron Castings, Pipes And Fittings Smaller In August And 8 Months Production of iron castings, pipe and fittings in August declined to 41,574 tons from last year's August total of 43,646 tons, lowering the January-August total to 436,366 tons from 516,393 tons a year ago. Month's shipments fell to 38,716 tons from 41,056, placing eight-month shipments under last year's at 364,576 tons versus 409,241. (17)

Shipments Of Concrete Products In August Shipments of all concrete products except concrete chimney blocks were greater in August and January-August this year than last. August shipments were: brick, 15,847,290 (12,065,325 a year earlier); blocks, except chimney, 13,274,885 (11,588,995); chimney blocks, 85,426 (170,365); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 75,903 tons (60,916); and ready-mixed concrete, 730,083 cubic yards (608,473).

January-August shipments: brick, 90,750,415 (57,740,868 a year ago); blocks, except chimney, 83,308,637 (66,939,016); chimney blocks, 428,676 (526,335); drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 401,315 tons (283,951); and ready-mixed concrete, 4,212,538 cubic yards (3,037,449). (18)

Shipments Of Warm Air Furnaces Up In August Factory shipments of warm air furnaces increased in value in August to \$3,365,200 from \$2,937,000 a year earlier, electric combination stoves and ranges to \$222,100 from \$213,000, gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations) to \$410,000 from \$348,900, and domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges to \$2,792,400 from \$2,045,400. Month's shipments of solid fuel cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters declined to \$215,100 from \$252,400, gas combination stoves and ranges to \$145,500 from \$188,500, gas heating stoves and space heaters to \$27,300 from \$30,200, and fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters to \$318,400 from \$553,200. (19)

Producers' Sales Of Radios And TV Sets Down In August, 8 Months

Producers' sales of radio receiving sets in August dropped to 50,068 units from the year-earlier total of 50,414, television receiving sets to 32,802 units from 38,789 and record players to 16,998 units from 17,481. January-August sales of radios declined to 379,621 units from 425,230 a year ago, television sets to 220,859 units from 228,093 and record players to 97,691 units from 125,502. (20)

More Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers Shipped In August

Shipments of both domestic refrigerators and individual electric home and farm freezers were greater in August this year than last, while January-August shipments were smaller for refrigerators but larger for freezers.

August shipments of refrigerators increased to 16,681 units from 14,419 a year earlier and individual electric home and farm freezers to 2,794 units from 1,970. January-August shipments of refrigerators fell to 163,646 units from 190,032, but those of freezers climbed to 20,274 units from 15,085. End-of-August stocks were smaller for both this year than last, refrigerator stocks declining to 24,898 units from 35,413 and freezers to 1,323 units from 1,385. (21)

Shipments Of Washing Machines Dryers Smaller In August

Shipments of both domestic washing machines and automatic clothes dryers were smaller in August but larger in January-August this year than last. End-of-August stocks were below year-earlier levels.

August shipments of washing machines fell to 23,093 units from last year's August total of 26,123, automatic types falling to 4,696 units from 6,371, conventional types to 17,966 units from 19,316 and gasoline-powered types to 431 units from 436. January-August shipments rose to 184,747 units from 181,529 a year ago, automatics rising to 33,243 units from 32,155 and conventionals to 148,756 units from 146,194 but gasoline types declining to 2,748 units from 3,180. End-of-August stocks were down from last year at 24,635 units versus 26,626.

Month's shipments of automatic clothes dryers dropped to 4,195 units from 5,527 a year earlier, but eight-month shipments rose to 32,921 units from 31,604. August 31 stocks were below last year's level at 11,382 units against 14,642. (22)

August Shipments Of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

Shipments of electric kettles at 22,994 led the August deliveries of 14 specified domestic electrical appliances, closely followed by heating pads at 21,824 and steam flat irons at 21,209. Shipments of the remaining 11 appliances in order of size were: fry pans, 17,308; floor polishers, 11,328; automatic toasters, 9,900; cylinder or other straight suction-type vacuum cleaners, 8,879; automatic dry irons, 6,973; automatic coffee-makers, 6,626; non-automatic toasters, 5,646; sandwich toasters, 5,522; non-automatic dry irons, 3,180; waffle irons (including combination sandwich toasters), 3,129; and upright floor-model vacuum cleaners, 1,504. (23)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment In August

August and January-August shipments of certain air conditioning and refrigeration equipment were factory valued as follows: air conditioning units suitable for locations below windows, \$79,000 (\$972,000); all other fan and coil type air conditioning units, \$114,000 (\$1,162,000); window-sill type room air conditioners, \$74,000 (\$1,187,000); self-contained packaged air conditioners, \$169,000 (\$1,454,000); unit coolers, refrigeration, \$69,000 (\$116,000); air conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion), \$68,000 (\$724,000).

Shipments values for commercial refrigeration: normal and low temperature display cases, \$385,000 (\$2,441,000); normal temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$58,000 (\$369,000); normal and low temperature prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$79,000 (\$689,000).

Hard Board Production Greater

Production of hard board in September rose to 20,025,655 square feet from the 1957 September total of 19,774,697, raising the January-September total to 181,314,377 square feet from 176,282,114 a year ago. September domestic shipments climbed to 15,437,234 square feet from 12,295,479, boosting the nine-month total to 145,369,177 square feet from 115,976,856. Month's export shipments declined to 3,902,376 square feet from 7,870,731, dropping nine-month shipments to 23,236,342 square feet from 62,844,696. (25)

Production Of Specified Chemicals

Production in August of nine specified chemicals was as follows: acetylene, in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 14,665M cubic feet; hydrochloric acid (muriatic) as 100%, 2,873,877 pounds; sulphuric acid, all grades including oilum (as 100%), 137,946 tons; anhydrous ammonia, 100%, 22,677 tons; ammonium sulphate, 31,309 tons; chlorine, 22,728 tons; mixed fertilizers, 25,198 tons; formaldehyde, 100% solids basis, 3,568,986 pounds; oxygen, in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 83,327M cubic feet; and sodium hydroxide, caustic soda (as 100% NaOH), 26,634 tons. (26)

Production & Shipments Of Cattle Sole Leather Smaller In August

Production of cattle sole leather in August fell to 774,381 pounds from last year's August total of 1,012,574, but cattle upper leather rose to 5,420,955 square feet from 5,305,527 and calf and kip upper leather to 1,187,283 square feet from 888,401. Month's shipments of cattle sole leather decreased to 965,404 pounds from the year-earlier total of 1,073,310, but cattle upper leather increased to 5,369,046 square feet from 5,334,683 and calf and kip upper leather to 1,181,194 square feet from 785,890. August 31 stocks of skin and raw hides held by tanners, packers and dealers were smaller this year than last for all types except sheep and lamb skins. (27)

Fewer All Wool One Pant Suits Produced In Second Quarter

Production of men's and youths' all-wool one-pant suits declined in this year's second quarter to 232,255 from the like 1957 total of 255,171, and all-wool two-pant suits to 76,748 from 80,355. Output of boys' suits was down to 33,744 from 52,323. Production of men's and youths' all-wool pants and slacks increased to 267,603 from 236,271.

Second-quarter production of nylon dress shirts decreased to 5,987 dozen from 7,973 dozen a year earlier, and men's and youths' fine cotton dress shirts to 125,354 dozen from 154,778 dozen.

Production of women's and misses' dresses was smaller at 3,172,017 versus the year-earlier total of 3,181,171, but output of cotton blouses was greater at 150,689 dozen versus 130,549. Fewer women's and misses' all wool and partly wool coats were produced in the quarter at 228,310 against 272,726. (28)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments

Shipments of foundation garments in August and January-August for both 1957 and 1958 appear in the following table which is a special release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>August</u>		<u>January-August</u>	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	(Shipments in dozens)			
Corselettes or all-in-one garments.....	2,505	3,408	26,761	27,404
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic..	7,735	9,080	80,265	85,457
Girdles, principally elastic.....	11,411	11,873	89,489	114,895
Bandeaux bras.....	70,962	67,443	504,923	510,925
Longline bras.....	11,625	10,910	94,945	98,380
Garter belts.....	4,628	4,984	70,214	56,759

Inks Industry in 1957

Production of printing inks increased to a record 30,174,862 pounds in 1957 from 1956's previous high total of 30,134,128 pounds, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Factory value also climbed to a new maximum at \$14,809,936 versus \$13,695,626. Total value of all products shipped by the industry reached an all-time high of \$16,912,330 from the preceding year's peak of \$15,902,813.

Value of printers' rollers and composition shipped by the industry in 1957 declined to \$763,927 from \$956,999 in 1956, and the production of writing inks from all industries to \$488,707 from \$576,694. Other products of the industry included carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, and rubber stamp pads.

Imports of inks in 1957 included 2,345,088 pounds of printing inks valued at \$1,178,315, 1,043,292 pounds of rotogravure ink worth \$267,005, and writing inks valued at \$130,442. Exports included 117,402 pounds of printing inks worth \$33,825 and other inks valued at \$12,262. (29)

Manufacturing Industries Of Quebec

A record output of \$6,622,502,699 was set in 1956 for the gross value of manufactured goods shipped from Quebec factories, according to the Bureau's annual review. This was an increase of 11.8% over the 1955 total of \$5,922,367,074 and reaffirmed Quebec's status as the second largest industrial province of Canada. Employment increased 3.9% to 446,137 from 429,575, while payrolls of \$1,396,414,564 reached a new high. Materials used in manufacturing totalled \$3,605,521,666, reaching beyond the 1955 total of \$3,152,541,331 to a new record. The number of establishments dropped 82, to 12,112 and reversed the rising trend established in 1948.

Although all statistics for 1956 showed increases over 1955 except the number of establishments, it was notable that the rise in the number of employees compared to the output was at a much slower rate. Increasing technology and automation permitted the value of production to increase 22.9% in 1956 over 1953 with an increase of only 1% in the number of employees.

Pulp and paper production of \$617,986,499 in 1956 was closely followed by non-ferrous metal smelting and refining \$610,354,584, and other leading industries such as petroleum products, miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies, slaughtering and meat packing, clothing manufacture, tobacco products, and transportation equipment. Over the past twelve years these industries have spread to many smaller settlements in addition to expanding in the metropolitan areas.

Quebec's industries, while not as diversified as those of Ontario, account for major contributions to the economy and some industries dominate their fields in Canada. Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes make up 93% of the Canadian output, women's factory clothing 70%, cotton yarn and cloth 68%, men's factory clothing 56%, and synthetic textiles and silk 52%. Other leading provincial industries such as miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, pulp and paper production, railway rolling stock, miscellaneous chemical products, and brass and copper products, all contributed over 40% of the national output. (30)

The Manufacturing Industries Of British Columbia, Yukon, And Northwest Territories In 1956

British Columbia retained third place among the manufacturing provinces of Canada

in 1956 with total factory shipments of \$1,859,368,466. Despite the increasing industrialization in other provinces British Columbia increased its share of the national output from 7.1% in 1955 to 8.6% in 1956.

Sawmilling continued first among the industries with an output of \$397,934,856 in 1956, and pulp and paper second with \$184,526,395, followed by petroleum products at \$123,235,472. The latter industry received great impetus from the completion of the Trans-Mountain oil pipeline which raised the industry from seventh position in 1953 when its shipments were valued at \$40,562,462. Fourth place went to the plywood and veneer industry which had an output of \$87,532,258, and was followed by fish processing which has fallen to sixth place from third in 1953.

MORE

The number of establishments operating in 1956 totalled 4,393, a drop of 93 from the year before and the first downturn since 1948. Employees, however, continued to rise and numbered 108,595, earning a new high in wages and salaries of \$393,869,388. Since 1953 employees have increased 15.7% in number as compared with an increase of only 1.9% for Canada, and the value of factory shipments have advanced 36.0% compared with the national figure of 21.7%.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories the gross value of products rose to a new peak of \$5,130,497 in 1956 but the number of establishments dropped to 24 and continued the decline that first appeared after 1954 in which year there were 31 plants. Employees showed a slight gain to 175, and wages and salaries reached a new level of \$681,433. The main industrial activity was centred around 12 sawmills, five producing foods and beverages, and a number of miscellaneous industries. (31)

EDUCATION

Teachers' Salaries & Qualifications During The School Year 1954-1955

Number of teachers in nine provinces of Canada (Quebec excepted) increased 5.6% during the school year 1954-55 to 75,500, according to a report on salaries and qualifications of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools released by DBS. Some 18% were instructing secondary grades only. About 25% of the teachers were employed in cities of 100,000 population or over, while 41% were in rural areas and centres of less than 1,000 population. Some 70% of the teachers were women, of whom 39% were married.

The median salary for all teachers increased \$186 during the year to an all-time high of \$2,840. The median salary for teachers of elementary grades was \$2,613 and for teachers of secondary grades \$4,191. Almost 10% of the teaching staff in the nine provinces lacked qualifications which are generally considered to be a bare minimum. On the other hand, more than one-fifth of the teachers were university graduates.

Both the median experience and the median tenure for eight provinces (Quebec and Ontario excepted) increased 0.2 years to 7.8 years for experience and 2.4 years for tenure. These eight provinces lost 18.5% of their staff in mid-summer 1954, not counting those teachers who moved from one province to teach in another. The average staff turnover was 32.5%.

The median enrolment for all schools remained unchanged at 30 pupils per class. The median enrolment for elementary classes was 31, and that for secondary classes 28. Classes vary all the way from less than five in some one-room rural schools to a few classes of over 80 in one of the cities.

There were considerable variations between provinces and between types of community in salaries, qualifications, experience, tenure, turnover and median enrolment per class. (32)

Revenue & Expenditure Of
Provincial Governments

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released two publications dealing with revenue and expenditure of provincial governments. One is a preliminary or second analysis covering the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, and the other is an estimate or first analysis for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959.

The preliminary or second analysis of revenue and expenditure of provincial governments indicates that, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, net general revenue of \$2,012 million and net general expenditure of \$2,046 million again increased over the previous year, all provinces showing increases. The increase in net general revenue was mainly due to higher receipts from the corporation income tax in Quebec and Ontario. This was the first year under the 1957 tax rental agreements and Ontario as well as Quebec did not choose to rent this field of taxation to the federal government. Gains also occurred in revenue from sales taxes on motor fuel and fuel oil, from privileges, licences and permits, and from liquor profits. Net general expenditure (current and capital) for the year showed its main advances in transportation and communications, health and social welfare, and education.

The summary of estimates or first analysis of revenue and expenditure data of provincial governments is a compilation based on the projected expenditures and anticipated revenues as appearing in the estimates and budget speeches presented to the provincial legislatures by the provincial treasurers. Most budget speeches contained various proposals to stimulate employment. Several new federal-provincial fiscal developments are reflected in the provincial budgets for 1958-59, including an interim adjustment in the tax-sharing arrangements, Atlantic provinces assistance grants, a review of Newfoundland's financial position with the possibility of changes in the federal financial assistance to that province, and the operation of provincial hospital insurance schemes.

Net general revenue and expenditure continue to rise, the increases in revenue being due mostly to higher receipts being expected from taxes on sales of motor fuel and fuel oil and from Government of Canada subsidies and the new federal-provincial tax rental agreements. The predicted rise in total expenditure results from increases for all functions of government, the most substantial percentage increases being for social welfare and education. Net general revenue is estimated at \$2,051 million and net general expenditure, exclusive of debt retirement, is estimated at \$2,226 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959. (33 & 34)

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

- 1 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, October 7, 10¢
- 2 - M: Urban Transit Statistics, August, 10¢
- 3 - M: Railway Operating Statistics, July, 10¢
- 4 - New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, August, 25¢
- 5 - Wholesale Trade, August, 10¢
- 6 - M: Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, August, 10¢
- 7 - Vital Statistics, September, 10¢
- 8 - 1956 Census: Analytical Report - Rural & Urban Population, Bulletin 3-2, 50¢
- 9 - Travel Between Canada & The United States, August, 20¢
- 10 - M: Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, April-June 1958, 50¢
- 11 - M: Fluid Milk Sales, August, 10¢
- 12 - M: Stocks of Meat & Lard, October, 25¢
- 13 - M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, October, 10¢
- 14 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 1, 10¢
- 15 - M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, September, 10¢
- 16 - M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, August, 10¢
- 17 - M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, August, 10¢
- 18 - M: Concrete Products, August, 10¢
- 19 - M: Stoves & Furnaces, August, 10¢
- 20 - Radio & Television Receiving Sets, August, 10¢
- 21 - M: Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, August, 10¢
- 22 - M: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, August, 10¢
- 23 - M: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August, 10¢
- 24 - M: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, August, 10¢
- 25 - M: Hard Board, September, 10¢
- 26 - Specified Chemicals, August, 10¢
- 27 - M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, August, 10¢
- 28 - Quarterly Production of Garments (Selected Items), Second Quarter 1958, 25¢
- 29 - Inks Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 30 - Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Quebec, Section C, 1956, 25¢
- 31 - Manufacturing Industries of Canada: British Columbia, Yukon & Northwest Territories, Section F, 1956, 25¢
- 32 - Salaries & Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary & Secondary Schools, 1954-1955, \$1.00
- 33 - Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments - Revenue & Expenditure, Preliminary, 1957, 25¢
- 34 - Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments - Revenue & Expenditure, Summary of Estimates, 1958, 25¢
- - Canada Handbook (French Edition), 1958, \$1.00
- - Trade of Canada: Exports, August & 8 Months Ended August, 50¢
- - M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, August, 20¢ -- Summarized in October 17 issue

M: Memorandum

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