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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Merchandising: Retail sales during October showed a gain of 7% over last year, well above the average increase of 2.3% for the ten months January to October. Sales were higher in the month than last year in all provinces and for 16 of 18 specified trades, grocery and combination stores continuing to lead in size of gain ... Preliminary data indicate a November gain of somewhat over 2% in department store sales and a jump of 7% during the first week of December ... Sales of new motor vehicles in October climbed 30% over a year earlier, but the month's gain left the number of vehicles sold from the start of the year 7% under the first ten months of 1957.

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International Trade: Canada's deficit from current transactions in goods and services with other countries declined to \$795 million in the first nine months this year compared to \$1,150 million for the same 1957 period. The third quarter deficit showed a smaller decline of \$187 from \$195 million. The drop in the deficit occurred in the merchandise trade balance, non-merchandise transactions resulting in an increased deficit of \$665 against \$579 million ... October trade with other countries in outstanding securities brought a capital inflow of \$26,400,000, largest monthly total since July last year. Aggregate inflow this year to the end of October was \$92,000,000, down from \$154,000,000 in 1957.

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Labour: Total number of persons without jobs and seeking work at mid-November is estimated at 365,000, an increase of 65,000 over a year earlier. Total number employed at the same date is put at 5,773,000, down about 6,000 from last year. Employment in non-farm industries was higher by 34,000, a drop in the farm work force accounting for the overall decline. Size of the labour force was 59,000 larger in November this year than last at an estimated 6,134,000 ... Labour income to the end of September was nearly 2% larger at \$12,042,700,000 this year than last.

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Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in October were an estimated 1% higher in value this year than last, but for the ten months were 3% lower. Total inventory held at the month's end was somewhat more than 4% less in value than a year earlier, and the value of new orders during the month was slightly larger.

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Retail Sales 7% Larger In
October 2.3% In 10 Months

Sales of Canadian retailers rose 7% in October to \$1,311,573,000 from last year's October total of \$1,268,961,000, making January-October sales 2.3% greater than a year ago at \$12,233,816,000 versus \$11,954,060,000. Sales were larger in all provinces in October this year than last and in all except British Columbia in the January-October period. October sales were larger for 16 of the 18 specified trades, while 10-month totals were larger for 13.

Provincial sales gains in October as compared to a year earlier were as follows, those for the January-October period being in brackets: Atlantic Provinces, 8.6% (3.6%); Québec, 5.3% (2.0%); Ontario 8.1% (2.8%); Manitoba, 6.2% (3.7%); Saskatchewan, 8.8% (5.2%); and Alberta, 8.7% (1.9%). October sales were up 4.0% in British Columbia, but 10-month sales were down 1.3%.

Among the trades, largest sales increases in October were as follows, January-October advances being in brackets: grocery and combination stores, 11.1% (7.6%); variety stores, 10.3% (6.7%); garage and filling stations, 6.9% (2.4%); women's clothing stores, 8.2% (3.7%); shoe stores, 11.7% (6.9%); lumber and building material dealers, 10.1% (7.1%); and jewellery stores, 6.9% (0.8%). Sales by fuel dealers were down 5.1% in the month and 6.2% in the 10 months.

New Motor Vehicle Sales Up
In October Down In 10 Months

Sales of new motor vehicles in October climbed 30% to 33,474 units from 25,773 a year earlier, but January-October sales fell 7% to 377,239 units from 404,888 a year ago. Retail value of these sales showed corresponding percentage changes, month's value rising 33% to \$101,093,000 from \$76,094,000. and the 10-month total falling 4.5% to \$1,154,135,000 from \$1,207,896,000.

Sales of British and European vehicles, included in total sales, advanced 111% in October to 3,354 units from 3,962 and 53% in January-October to 69,416 units from 45,510. Month's retail value jumped 118% to \$16,416,000 from \$7,533,000 and the 10-month total 57% to \$135,867,000 from \$86,707,000.

October sales of new passenger cars increased 32% to 27,655 units from 20,973 a year earlier and the retail value 37% to \$80,237,000 from \$58,549,000. Commercial vehicle sales in the month jumped 21% to 5,819 units from 4,800 and the retail value 19% to \$20,856,000 from \$17,545,000.

Financed sales of new motor vehicles in October fell 19% to 12,527 units from 15,429 and the amount of financing 15% to \$30,551,000 from \$35,726,000. New passenger car sales financed decreased 19% to 10,757 units from 13,230 and the financed value 16% to \$24,670,000 from \$29,234,000. New commercial vehicle sales financed fell 20% to 1,770 units from 2,199 and the amount of financing 9% to \$5,881,000 from \$6,492,000.

October financed sales of used passenger and commercial vehicles dropped 15% to 27,695 units from 32,539, passenger cars declining 15% to 24,277 units from 28,515 and commercial vehicles 15% to 3,418 units from 4,024. Amount of financing involved in these transactions fell 14% to \$27,298,000 from \$31,885,000, passenger car total decreasing 14% to \$23,445,000 from \$27,383,000 and the commercial vehicle total also 14% to \$3,853,000 from \$4,502,000. (2)

Department Store Sales Up Department store sales in November were 2.3% greater this year than last, according to preliminary DBS figures. All regions except Quebec reported larger sales than a year earlier, with gains in the Atlantic Provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia exceeding the national increase. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 2.4%; Ontario, 1.2%; Manitoba, 0.2%; Saskatchewan, 7.0%; Alberta, 11.0%; and British Columbia, 2.4%. Sales were down 1.6% in Quebec.

Sales in the week ending December 6 were 7% greater than in last year's comparable week, DBS reports in a special statement. Gains were common to all regions, with the rises in Ontario and British Columbia exceeding the national average. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.2%; Quebec, 4.4%; Ontario 12%; Manitoba, 1.2%; Saskatchewan, 5.2%; Alberta, 4.1%; and British Columbia, 7.1%.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L T R A D E

Sales And Purchases Of Securities Between Canada And Other Countries Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in October led to a capital inflow of \$26,400,000, the largest monthly total from this type of transaction since July 1957. It compared with \$8,600,000 in September and \$18,500,000 in October 1957. The month's net sales comprised \$15,100,000 to the United States, \$6,200,000 to the United Kingdom and \$5,000,000 to other overseas countries. In each case these balances were significantly larger than in September.

The October sales balance from trade in outstanding Canadian issues rose to \$20,200,000 from \$8,300,000 in September; it included \$13,100,000 from transactions in Canadian common and preference stocks. But in contrast to the net repurchases of \$5,100,000 of outstanding bonds, debentures and other securities which occurred in September, there were net sales of \$7,100,000 in October. The largest factor in this change was trading in Government of Canada direct issues.

Trade in outstanding foreign issues produced a sales balance of \$6,200,000 in October as compared with \$300,000 in September. For the most part the inflow represented the liquidation of Canadian holdings of United States stocks.

Over the January-October period this year, trade in all outstanding securities led to a capital inflow of \$92,000,000, compared with \$154,000,000 in the corresponding part of 1957. The sales balance with the United States of \$71,000,000 is in sharp contrast to the net repurchases of \$1,000,000 which occurred in 1957, but there were sharp declines in the sales balances with the United Kingdom and other overseas countries. These fell from \$86,000,000 to \$9,000,000 and from \$69,000,000 to \$12,000,000, respectively. Most of the change occurred in the results of trading in Canadian securities. Net sales of Canadian stocks fell from \$141,000,000 to \$66,000,000, but net repurchases of Canadian bonds and debentures fell from \$25,000,000 to \$3,000,000. (3)

Canadian Balance Of International Payments Canada's deficit from current transactions in goods and services with other countries in the third quarter of this year amounted to \$187 million as compared with \$195 million in the same quarter of 1957. This was a much smaller decline than occurred in the first two quarters of the year. In the January-September period this year the deficit totalled \$795 million compared with \$1,150 million in the corresponding period of 1957. In both periods this year similar underlying changes have occurred.

The reductions in the deficits from last year have been entirely due to changes in the merchandise trade balance. Deficits arising from non-merchandise transactions have continued to increase and accounted for more than four-fifths of the deficit in the nine months of 1958, rising to \$665 million from \$579 million in the same months of 1957. The rise in the deficit from this group of transactions in the third quarter was greater than in earlier quarters this year.

Some of the factors making for a wider imbalance happened to be more accentuated in the recent quarter but generally mark the same kind of growth as has been underway over a longer period. There have been larger net payments on account of official contributions, travel, migrants' funds, and other current transactions. These have more than offset reduced deficits on income and freight and shipping account and larger receipts from gold. The reduced deficit on income account conceals a rising amount of interest payments on bonds held abroad and a maintenance of dividends paid by public companies. Dividend transfers by subsidiaries to parent companies have been more variable but have remained generally high in comparison with several years ago.

A variety of economic influences operating in different directions have contributed to the marked change in the merchandise balance. Compared with the third quarter last year imports were down 11%, this year while with exports there was a drop of 7%. In the nine months of 1958 the import balance on merchandise account was \$130 million compared with \$571 million in the same period last year.

A leading influence reducing imports was again the changed form this year of investment in Canada with less emphasis on the business forms of investment which lead to imports of machinery, equipment, and metal materials. There were consequently declines in these groups of commodities. Imports of petroleum and products and other fuels have also been notably lower. At the same time high levels of consumption in Canada have maintained the volume of many imports, particularly consumer goods and materials used in their production.

Declining receipts from three major accounts contributed to the higher non-merchandise deficit over the nine-month period. Earnings from freight and shipping dropped sharply owing to the lower volume of exports, to reductions in ocean shipping rates, and to the fewer ships operated by Canadians. Funds brought into Canada by immigrants declined as a result of a more than 50% drop in the number of arrivals. In addition, there was a reduction in current expenditures in Canada on defence installations by the United States Government.

MORE

The nine-month deficit on non-merchandise accounts was also heightened as a result of increased payments abroad in four main categories. The level of foreign expenditures by Canadian tourists rose moderately in the first two quarters and more sharply in the third quarter. Official contributions to other countries by the Canadian Government were considerably higher than in each of the same quarters in 1957; the Colombo Plan, shipments of wheat to India and Pakistan, and of flour to the Middle East were the most prominent of these. A higher level of withdrawals of funds by emigrants also prevailed, largely as a result of increases in the movement of individuals and families from this country. There were increased payments by the Canadian Government for logistic support of Canadian armed forces abroad. Lastly, some non-recurring government payments overseas were of considerable importance in the first half of the year. The full effect of the foregoing developments was offset in part by a moderate net reduction in the aggregate of interest and dividend payments abroad.

A substantially reduced current deficit with the United States from \$1,245 million last year to \$860 million this year continued to be the principal factor contributing to the reduced deficit with all countries in the first nine months. In the nine months there has been a reduction in the surplus with overseas countries from \$95 million last year to \$65 million this year.

The net inflow of capital to Canada in the form of direct investment, security and loan transactions totalled \$238 million in the third quarter, or some 25% more than the current account deficit to be financed in this period. About three-quarters of these inflows came from the United States.

The inward movement of capital for direct investment in foreign-controlled concerns was \$90 million during the third quarter, compared with \$105 million in the second quarter and \$137 million in the corresponding period of 1957. Inflows for resource development although down on balance relatively more than other elements, contributed more than half the total. Over the nine months of the year, the net inflow was \$285 million compared with \$391 million for the same period of 1957.

For the first time since 1950 there was an inward movement of capital amounting to \$15 million from Canadian direct investments abroad. This reflects in the main the disposal by Canadians of substantial interests acquired abroad several years ago. The absence of any net movement over the nine months is in sharp contrast to the outflow of \$60 million recorded for the corresponding period of 1957.

Transactions in Canadian portfolio securities led to net capital inflows of \$117 million in the third quarter of 1958 and of \$515 million for nine months. The corresponding figures for 1957 were \$125 million and \$695 million, respectively. The decline of \$180 million in the net inflow from transactions in Canadian securities in the nine months reflected drops of \$165 million in sales of new issues to non-residents and \$79 million in net sales of outstanding Canadian stocks. (4)

Employment Situation In November

Non-farm employment declined less than seasonally in November as the result of a high level of residential construction, renewed motor vehicle production, and strike settlements, according to the joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At mid-month the number of persons with jobs in non-farm industries was estimated to be 5,121,000, about 14,000 less than October, but 34,000 more than November last year. Because of the continuing decline of the farm work force, total employment was estimated to be some 6,000 less than a year ago.

Persons without jobs and seeking work were estimated to be 361,000 in November, an increase of 65,000 from a year earlier. Those on temporary lay-off numbered 18,000, practically unchanged from the previous month and a year earlier. Persons without jobs and seeking work increased by 120,000 last year between August and November as compared to 80,000 this year.

The year-to-year increase in non-farm employment was largely due to expansion in the service industries. Employment in most goods-producing industries was lower than last year. Non-farm employment was up over last year in all regions but Ontario. Contributing to the decline in this region were the continued slackness in machinery manufacturing, and industrial disputes.

The increase in unemployment over last year occurred mainly in Ontario, Quebec, and the Atlantic regions. There were some local concentrations of unemployment resulting from special circumstances. By and large, however, the increase was distributed fairly evenly within these regions. At December 1, the classification of the 110 labour market areas in Canada was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 18 (19); in moderate surplus, 68 (65); in balance, 24 (26).

Canada's labour force reached an estimated 6,134,000 in the week ended November 15 this year as compared with 6,177,000 one month earlier. An estimated 5,417,000 or 88.3% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 356,000 or 5.8% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 361,000 or 5.9% were without jobs and seeking work.

During the corresponding week in 1957, there were 6,075,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,427,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 352,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 296,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,153,000 classed as not in the labour force.

October 1 Industrial Employment Index Unchanged From September

Canada's industrial employment index (1949=100) stood at 121.8 on October 1, unchanged from September 1. Increases in employment in forestry, manufacturing, trade and finance, insurance and real estate offset declines in the other industry divisions. Average weekly wages and salaries rose from \$70.67 at September to a new peak of \$70.85. Payrolls at October 1 were up from the September 1 level by a small margin. At October 1 last year the employment index was 126.9 and weekly wages and salaries averaged \$68.84.

MORE

Industrial composite employment indexes were higher than at September 1 in Ontario and Nova Scotia, but lower in all other provinces. Percentage changes in employment were small, in keeping with the normal seasonal pattern. However, there was a 3.2% drop in Newfoundland which reflected a contra-seasonal decline in forestry employment in that province. Average weekly wages and salaries advanced in all provinces except Ontario where decreases occurred in non-ferrous metals mining and smelting, and in Manitoba where reduced employment among higher-paid workers in building and general engineering lowered the average.

October 1 industrial employment indexes for the provinces were as follows, those for September 1 being in brackets: Newfoundland, 133.7 (138.1); Prince Edward Island, 124.6 (126.3); Nova Scotia, 99.4 (98.3); New Brunswick, 102.1 (103.1); Quebec, (120.7) (121.1); Ontario, 122.1 (121.3); Manitoba, 112.4 (113.2); Saskatchewan, 136.0 (137.2); Alberta, including Northwest Territories, 159.6 (161.9); and British Columbia, including Yukon, 120.3 (120.5). (5)

Labour Income Greater Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$1,403.6 million in September in the form of salaries, wages and supplementary income. This compares to \$1,385.6 million in August and \$1,385.0 million in September last year. Normal seasonal influences in most industries were apparent, particularly in the finance and service group where the entry or re-entry into the labour force of large numbers of teachers and other employees of educational institutions had the usual pronounced effect. The seasonally adjusted over-all labour income at \$1,353.1 million was greater than the preceding month's total of \$1,347.6 million and the year-earlier total of \$1,334.3 million.

January-September labour income rose 1.9% to \$12,042.7 million from last year's like total of \$11,821.8 million, large gains in public utilities and finance and service being mainly responsible for the increase. The seasonally-adjusted total increased 1.8% to \$12,063.0 million from \$11,849.7 million a year ago, increases in agriculture, fishing and trapping, mining, transportation storage and communication, public utilities, trade, finance and service, and government (non-military) more than offsetting decreases in forestry, manufacturing and construction.

Labour income was greater in September than in August for all regions, and in all except British Columbia compared to September last year. September totals by region were (in millions): Atlantic Provinces, \$96.1 (\$94.6 in August and \$94.9 in September last year); Quebec, \$356.6 (\$352.1, \$354.6); Ontario, \$583.2 (\$576.0, \$575.0); Prairie Provinces, \$217.2 (\$215.9, \$207.0); and British Columbia, \$145.5 (\$141.6, \$148.9).

January-September income was larger than a year earlier in all regions except British Columbia. Totals were (in millions): Atlantic Provinces, \$813.1 (\$809.3 a year ago); Quebec, \$3,075.6 (\$3,017.3); Ontario, \$5,090.4 (\$4,978.1); Prairie Provinces, \$1,803.4 (\$1,725.5); and British Columbia, \$1,214.6 (\$1,252.-2). (6)

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes rose in eight of the ten regional cities between the beginning of October and November 1958, with increases ranging from a fractional 0.1% in Ottawa to 0.6% in Vancouver. Indexes in both St. John's and Saskatoon-Regina recorded slight declines of 0.1%.

Food indexes showed mixed results as they rose in four but declined in the other six regional cities. Higher prices were reported in most regional cities for oranges, bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, beef, eggs, and butter, while prices were generally lower for pork, chicken, grapefruit, and apples. Milk was up in Vancouver.

The shelter index rose in six regional cities but remained unchanged in the other four. Clothing indexes reflected in some cities the movement from previous month's sale prices; up in six cities, unchanged in three and down in St. John's. Household operation indexes moved up in seven cities, declined in two and remained unchanged in Edmonton-Calgary. Coal prices increased in Ottawa and Toronto with wood fuel up in Vancouver. Household supplies increased in all ten regional cities.

The other commodities and services indexes rose in all ten regional cities, mainly as a result of initial pricing of 1959 passenger cars. Price increases were also general for cigarette tobacco, some pharmaceuticals, and face cream. Train fares were higher out of St. John's, theatre admissions were up in Halifax, Saint John, Toronto and Calgary, and hospital rates increased in Montreal. Men's haircuts rose in Saint John and Toronto while women's hair-dressing prices were higher in Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At the Beginning of November 1958(1) (Base 1949 = 100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - November 1958				
	October 1958	November 1958	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation & Services	Other Commodities
St. John's (2) ..	112.7	112.6	109.5	114.2	103.3	108.7	124.0
Halifax	123.7	124.3	118.3	131.8	116.0	126.4	132.7
Saint John	126.2	126.7	121.2	135.4	116.7	122.6	138.6
Montreal	126.6	127.2	128.2	143.0	107.8	118.6	133.2
Ottawa	126.4	126.5	121.3	146.4	113.0	119.5	133.5
Toronto	128.9	129.4	122.0	154.0	113.7	122.0	136.2
Winnipeg	123.5	123.8	121.7	131.0	116.6	118.0	130.2
Saskatoon-Regina.	123.1	123.0	122.1	121.5	118.7	123.3	127.0
Edmonton-Calgary.	122.4	122.7	120.1	125.1	115.7	121.0	130.0
Vancouver	126.7	127.5	125.6	137.8	114.7	128.7	131.5

(1) Total indexes for October and November and November group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base June 1951 = 100.

Security Price Indexes

	<u>December 11</u>	<u>December 4</u>	<u>November 13</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>		1935-39 = 100	
Total common stocks	260.6	258.2	263.3
Industrials	268.6	265.7	273.1
Utilities	195.3	196.6	197.4
Banks	331.4	325.3	317.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	115.1	115.6	118.5
Golds	79.8	80.0	77.6
Base metals	196.0	197.1	212.2

BANK CLEARINGS

Value Of Cheques Cashed Up In October; 10 Months Value of cheques cashed in 52 clearing centres in October increased 17% to \$22,441,059,000 from last year's October total of \$19,180,650,000, placing the January-October value 7.1% above last year at \$187,115,172,000 versus \$174,770,862,000. Debits were greater than a year earlier in both periods in all regions except British Columbia.

October debits were: Atlantic Provinces, \$495,448,000 (\$458,724,000 a year earlier); Quebec, \$6,413,381,000 (\$5,749,438,000); Ontario, \$10,700,591,000 (\$8,516,547,000); Prairie Provinces, \$3,372,186,000 (\$2,933,536,000); and British Columbia, \$1,459,452,000 (\$1,522,405,000).

Value of January-October cashings: Atlantic Provinces, \$4,574,512,000 (\$4,359,232,000 a year ago); Quebec, \$53,310,613,000 (\$50,998,349,000); Ontario, \$87,625,488,000 (\$79,300,396,000); Prairie Provinces, \$28,326,358,000 (\$26,402,656,000); and British Columbia, \$13,278,202,000 (\$13,710,229,000). (7)

BORDER TRAVEL

Vehicle Entries In November Number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on travelers' vehicle permits in November advanced 6% to 107,764 from 101,577 in the corresponding month last year, the increase being due to a change in procedure at certain ports in New Brunswick. In the January-November period the number of entries was 2,468,742, a decrease of 0.1% from last year's 2,470,491. Data comparable with last year would show a decrease of nearly 1% both in the month and cumulative period.

November entries by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 234 (246 a year ago); New Brunswick, 15,833 (9,033); Quebec, 22,256 (23,403); Ontario, 52,351 (51,128); Manitoba, 1,568 (1,583); Saskatchewan, 770 (848); Alberta, 803 (904); British Columbia, 13,432 (13,667); and Yukon Territory, 517 (765). (8)

Manufacturers' Shipments,
Inventories And Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in October were valued at an estimated \$1,888,598,000, up 2% from the revised September value of \$1,843,134,000 and up 1% from the October 1957 total of \$1,877,928,000, according to advance figures released by DBS. The greatest increase in shipments in October of the six preceding years was in 1956 (6%), and the largest decrease was in 1954 (4%). Shipments in the first ten months of this year were valued at \$17,897,423,000, down 3% from last year's corresponding total of \$18,403,758,000.

Inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of October amounted to an estimated \$4,068,299,000, a very slight increase of \$594,000 (0.01%) from the revised September value of \$4,067,705,000. While a few small decreases have been recorded (in 1949, 1952 and 1954), October more commonly shows an increase and this year's change is somewhat below average. The October 1958 value is \$287,367,000 (6.6%) below October 1957.

A decline of \$5,609,000 (1%) in the value of inventory held under progress payments arrangements during October meant that total inventory held, at \$4,607,263,000, was \$5,015,000 (0.1%) below the revised September value. Total inventory held was 4.4% below October 1957, this decline being smaller than that for total inventory owned, due to a 16.9% increase in progress payments holdings.

Inventories of raw materials at \$1,890,422,000, though still down (7.2%) on a year-to-year comparison, increased 0.7% or \$12,615,000 from the revised September estimate. Goods in progress held at \$1,254,179,000 were down only slightly (\$732,000 or 0.06%) from the revised September value, and up 1.5% from the October 1957 level. If the assumption is made that all inventory held falls into the goods-in-process category, goods-in-process owned, at \$715,215,000 rose \$4,877,000 (0.7%) over the revised September value, but fell 7.7% below the 1957 level. The greatest decline came in finished products which fell \$16,898,000 (1.1%) from September and was 5.3% below October 1957.

Ratios of total inventory owned to shipments and finished products to shipments both declined during the month. This is similar to the ratio changes shown in 1956 and 1957. The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments for October was 2.15 compared with 2.21 for September and 2.32 for October 1957. Finished products to shipments ratios were 0.77 for October 1958, 0.80 for September 1958 and 0.82 for October 1957.

Value of new orders received during October was \$1,792,099,000, an increase of 2% from the revised September value of \$1,757,618,000 and an increase of slightly under 1% from the October 1957 value of \$1,777,192,000. The increase in new orders from September to October was slightly less than the rise which occurred in the previous two years (3% in 1956 and 4% in 1957), but compares with decreases in the four years prior to 1956.

Shipments exceeded new orders by \$96,499,000 during the month. The level of unfilled orders at the end of October was \$2,139,639,000, which was 4% below the revised September level of \$2,236,138,000 and 14% below the level at the end of October 1957 (\$2,488,911,000).

The following table shows estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries:

	October 1957	August 1958	September 1958 (Revised)	October 1958 (Preliminary)
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Shipments	1,877,928	1,718,599	1,843,134	1,888,598
Inventory Owned	4,355,666	4,063,824	4,067,705	4,068,299
Inventory Held	4,816,833	4,603,982	4,612,278	4,607,263
Raw Materials	2,036,873	1,908,620	1,877,807	1,890,422
Goods in Process .	1,235,959	1,232,575	1,254,911	1,254,179
Finished Products .	1,544,001	1,462,787	1,479,560	1,462,662
New Orders	1,777,192	1,747,128	1,757,618	1,792,099
Unfilled Orders	2,488,911	2,321,654	2,236,138	2,139,639

Shipments Of Air Conditioning
And Refrigeration Equipment

Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in October were as follows, those for January-October period being in brackets: air-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units, \$177,000 (\$1,603,000)¹; water-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units, \$133,000 (\$1,272,000); compressors and compressor units -- all refrigerants except ammonia, \$62,000 (\$443,000); evaporative condensers, \$53,000 (\$395,000); air conditioning units (not self-contained) -- suitable for locations below windows, \$31,000 (\$1,140,000); all "other" fan and coil type air conditioning units, \$176,000 (\$1,551,000); window-sill type room air conditioners, nil (\$1,220,000); self-contained packaged air conditioners, \$110,000 (\$1,649,000); unit coolers -- refrigeration, \$109,000 (\$933,000); and steam, water and direct expansion air conditioning coils, \$128,000 (\$916,000).

Commercial refrigeration shipments: milk coolers, \$44,000 (\$564,000); office type beverage and water coolers, \$59,000 (\$1,549,000); normal and low temperature display cases, \$267,000 (\$3,059,000); normal temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$78,000 (\$504,000); low temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$3,000 (\$63,000); normal and low temperature prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$111,000 (\$873,000); all sizes and types of cold storage doors, \$25,000 (\$239,000); and all "other" commercial refrigeration, \$382,000 (\$2,484,000). (9)

Sales Of Electric Storage
Batteries Smaller In October

Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for 95% of total Canadian production declined 10.3% in October to \$2,791,500 from \$3,110,800 a year earlier, placing January-October sales 12.2% under last year at \$22,571,500 versus \$25,711,700.

October sales were smaller than a year earlier for all types of batteries and parts and supplies. Totals: used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines, \$2,370,800 (\$2,614,500 a year earlier); for farm lighting plants, \$26,000 (\$32,100); for railway service, \$79,300 (\$97,000); for direct motive power, \$124,000 (\$158,600); for all other purposes, \$143,200 (\$157,100); and parts and supplies, \$48,300 (\$51,500). (10)

Production Of Steel Ingots
Reached High Point In Week

Production of steel ingots rose to 102,899 tons in the week ending December 13, the highest since DBS started publishing weekly totals in April last.

Output compared with 97,135 a week earlier and 98,989 two weeks earlier. Steel mills operated at 90.5% of annual rated capacity as compared with 85.4% the week before and 87.1% in the week ending November 29.

Less Pig Iron And Steel Ingots
Produced In October; 10 Months

Production of pig iron in October declined to 229,459 tons from 293,425 a year earlier, steel ingots to 254,844 tons from 372,737 and

steel castings to 6,289 tons from 8,098. January-October pig iron output fell to 2,502,669 tons from 3,204,326 a year ago, steel ingots to 3,449,280 tons from 4,229,967 and steel castings to 81,723 tons from 98,155. (11)

Production Of Refrigerators & Freezers

Canadian manufacturers produced and shipped larger numbers of domestic mechanical refrigerators in October than in the corresponding month last year, but January-October totals were smaller than in 1957. Both production and shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers were larger than a year earlier.

Month's output of refrigerators amounted to 16,600 units versus 9,332 a year earlier, bringing the 10-month total to 182,550 units versus 197,126. Shipments were 15,355 units in October versus 10,072 and 196,677 units in the 10 months versus 215,769. End-of-October factory stocks were 24,932 units versus 30,809.

October's shipments of home and farm freezers amounted to 2,741 units versus 1,306, bringing the January-October total to 26,822 units versus 18,354. Production totalled 3,113 units in October versus 2,739 and 24,510 units in the 10 months versus 20,959. End-of-October factory stocks were 1,831 units versus 3,443. (12)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments

Shipments of foundation garments in October and January-October 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>October</u>		<u>January-October</u>	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	(Shipments in dozens)			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments	3,520	3,561	33,401	35,002
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic.	9,909	11,290	101,824	109,597
Girdles, principally elastic	13,265	16,186	114,784	146,104
Bandeaux bras	66,354	74,338	644,833	663,201
Longline bras	12,072	12,525	119,165	123,089
Garter belts	8,935	7,582	86,753	70,446

Production Of Carbonated Beverages

Production of carbonated beverages in November amounted to 8,926,591 gallons, a decrease of 2.5% from the year-earlier total of 9,151,901. Output in the January-November period increased 3% to 121,846,198 gallons from 118,226,209 in the same 1957 period. (13)

Make & Shipments Of Iron Castings,
Pipe & Fittings Larger In October

Both production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipe and fittings were larger in October but smaller in

January-October this year than last. Month's output of iron castings, pipe and fittings rose to 69,533 tons from 67,420 and shipments to 57,713 tons from 54,888. Ten-month output declined to 565,287 tons from 638,777 and shipments to 473,084 tons from 512,727. (14)

More Paints, Varnishes And
Lacquers Sold In October

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for 96% of total Canadian production increased 8.5% in October to \$11,189,000

from last year's October total of \$10,314,000, trade sales rising to \$6,965,000 from \$6,144,000 and industrial sales to \$4,224,000 from \$4,170,000. January-October sales advanced 5% to \$117,579,000 from \$111,927,000 a year ago, trade sales climbing to \$75,644,000 from \$71,216,000 and industrial sales to \$41,936,000 from \$40,711,000. (15)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments Larger

Shipments of asphalt shingles in October increased to 325,644 squares from 242,102

a year earlier, smooth-surfaced roll roofing to 120,543 squares from 96,573, mineral-surfaced roll roofing to 83,710 squares from 66,642, roll-type sidings to 21,058 squares from 18,799, and tar and asphalt felts to 6,432 tons from 5,915. (16)

Shipments Of Concrete Products

Shipments of concrete brick in October increased to 16,215,687 from 10,571,667 a year earlier,

concrete blocks (except chimney) to 13,947,414 from 11,467,617, chimney blocks to 102,389 from 99,868, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile to 79,981 tons from 59,167, and ready-mixed concrete to 738,678 cubic yards from 577,884. (17)

October Output Of Specified Chemicals

Production of specified chemicals in October and January-October (shown in

brackets) was: acetylene, in cylinders or for delivery by pipe line, 16,056 M cubic feet (148,429 M); hydrochloric acid (muriatic) as 100%, 3,150,699 pounds (30,565,544); sulphuric acid (all grades including oleum, as 100%), 114,610 tons (1,241,649); anhydrous ammonia (100%), 26,286 tons (293,568); ammonium sulphate, 22,190 tons (277,217); chlorine, 25,217 tons (222,083); mixed fertilizers, 62,035 tons (571,733); formaldehyde (100% solids basis), 3,915,783 pounds (37,076,075); oxygen, in cylinders or for delivery by pipe line, 95,317 M cubic feet (969,278 M) and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda, as 100% NaOH), 25,733 tons (252,799). (18)

Sales Of Pest Control Products
In Year Ended September 30, 1958

Sales of pest control products by Canadian registrants in the year ended September 30, 1958 amounted to \$20,611,600, according to

the Bureau's annual report on these sales. This year's figures are not strictly comparable to those presented in earlier years, due mainly to the change in the reporting period from the calendar year to the 12-month period ended September 30. Of the total, sales of agricultural dusts and sprays accounted for \$7,976,400, livestock treatments for \$1,703,100, herbicides for \$5,666,000, household and industrial insecticides for \$4,207,100, and rodenticides for \$349,000. (19)

Motor Vehicles Industry In 1957 Value of shipments from Canada's motor vehicle manufacturing plants declined 4% in 1957 to \$948,597,000 from 1956's record total of \$988,143,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments were unchanged from a year earlier at 16, but employees decreased to 33,193 from 35,099, salaries and wages to \$143,630,000 from \$149,948,000, cost of materials to \$658,913,000 from \$697,300,000 and value added by manufacture to \$282,786,000 from \$298,259,000.

Shipments of motor vehicles declined both in number and value in 1957 compared to 1956 and aggregated 411,884 units valued at \$789,521,000 versus 467,864 units worth \$836,748,000. Passenger car shipments dropped to 340,016 units from 374,312 in the preceding year valued at \$639,852,000 versus \$646,524,000.

Shipments of trucks and busses fell to 71,868 units from 93,552 a year earlier and the value to \$149,669,000 from \$190,225,000. Repair parts and accessories were shipped to the value of \$49,257,000 in the year compared to \$51,633,000 in the preceding year and all other products were worth \$109,819,000 versus \$99,762,000. (20)

F I S H E R I E S

Sea Fish Catch Heavier In The Maritimes In November Catch of sea fish and shellfish in the Maritimes in November increased 51% in volume to 47,409,800 pounds from 31,302,000 a year earlier and 50% in landed value to \$2,045,100 from \$1,361,000, according to a joint release of summary fish statistics by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Landings of groundfish in November rose 8% to 27,853,800 pounds from last year's like total of 25,782,000 and the landed value 27% to \$1,093,400 from \$862,000. Heavier landings of haddock, pollock, redfish and halibut more than counterbalancing a lighter catch of cod.

Catch of pelagic and estuarial fish in November jumped sharply to 17,575,800 pounds from 3,773,000 a year ago and the landed value almost as steeply to \$431,700 from \$141,000. A substantially greater catch of herring (15,700,000 pounds versus 2,300,000) together with larger landings of mackerel and smelts were chiefly responsible for the sharp increase.

Catch of molluscs and crustaceans in November increased 13% to 1,980,200 pounds from 1,747,000 and the value 45% to \$520,000 from \$358,000. Larger landings of clams, scallops and oysters more than offset a decline in the lobster catch.

Fish Freezings & Stocks Fish freezings in November (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) declined 2.9% to 8,974,000 pounds from last year's November total of 9,245,000 pounds, according to advance DBS figures. November 30 stocks were 3.1% greater than a year earlier at 52,043,000 pounds versus 50,484,000.

Carloadings Again Smaller Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada declined 10.1% in the first seven days of December to 66,460 from 73,961 a year earlier, placing the January 1 - December 7 total 7.3% below last year at 3,557,607 versus 3,836,004. Cars received from connections fell 3.4% in the seven-day period to 27,568 from 28,527 a year earlier and 13.8% in the cumulative period to 1,320,183 from 1,531,576. (21)

Pipe Line Oil Deliveries Slightly Greater In October Showing the first increase this year over last, net pipe-line oil deliveries in October rose 0.7% to 22,886,658 barrels from last year's October total of 22,735,509, despite a 51% decline in exports to 1,834,614 barrels from 3,709,234. January-October net deliveries were down 8.4% at 225,417,855 barrels versus 246,065,285 barrels.

January-October net deliveries were smaller than a year ago in all provinces except Alberta and Manitoba. Totals were: British Columbia, 25,101,315 barrels (50,910,458 a year ago); Alberta, 13,872,456 (11,306,371); Saskatchewan, 13,342,280 (14,735,686); Manitoba, 73,741,252 (64,304,836); Ontario, 34,737,477 (36,170,624); and Quebec, 64,623,075 (68,637,310). (22)

Canal Traffic Down 1% In October Freight cleared through Canadian canals in October was down 1%, dropping to 4,636,589 tons from 4,683,057 in October 1957. Decreased freight traffic was recorded at the Sault Ste. Marie canal, Welland Ship and five of the smaller canals, with increased volume of wheat, barley and flaxseed only partly offsetting reduced shipments of bituminous coal and iron ore.

Total freight through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie system dropped to 11,847,518 tons from 14,350,475 in October 1957, with tonnage through the Canadian lock declining to 162,447 tons from 275,449. Volume of freight cleared through the Welland Ship canal totalled 2,694,603 tons, 0.6% below 1957's October tonnage of 2,711,955. Freight transported through the St. Lawrence canals during October amounted to 1,636,039 tons compared with 1,565,108, a gain of 4.5%. (23)

Motor Transport Traffic In Quebec In 1957 Average number of trucks registered in Quebec in 1957 (excluding vehicles that do not perform transportation services) was 147,075, according to the Bureau's annual report on motor transport traffic in Quebec. Of the total registrations, 12,081 or 8.2% were common or for-hire vehicles; 36,895 or 25.1% were private intercity vehicles; 65,564 or 44.6% were private trucks operating predominantly within urban areas; and 32,535 or 22.1% were private farm trucks.

Mileage travelled in the year totalled 1,331,885,000 for an average of 9,100 miles per vehicle. Common or for-hire carriers travelled 259,409,000 miles for an average of 21,500 per truck; private intercity trucks 479,020,000 for 13,000; private urban trucks 460,635,000 for 7,000; and private farm trucks 132,321,000 for 4,100. Total revenue for common or for-hire vehicles was \$135,170,000 in 1957, making an average per vehicle of \$11,200. Revenue per ton mile was 8.0¢ and per total mile was 52.1¢. (24)

Make Of Butter And Cheddar Cheese Smaller In November

Production of creamery butter and cheddar cheese was smaller in November this year than last, while output of ice cream, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder was larger. January-November make was greater for creamery butter, ice cream, and skim milk powder, but smaller for cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk.

November production totals were: creamery butter, 18,814,000 pounds (19,048,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 4,874,000 pounds (5,166,000); ice cream, 1,966,000 gallons (1,913,000); evaporated whole milk, 15,281,000 pounds (11,091,000); and skim milk powder, 11,384,000 pounds (8,732,000). (25)

Creamery Butter Stocks Larger

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 11 amounted to 57,643,000 pounds, almost 23% larger than last year corresponding total of 46,935,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities: Quebec, 6,601,000 pounds (4,760,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 28,083,000 (27,422,000); Toronto, 4,605,000 (2,098,000); Winnipeg, 10,176,000 (5,475,000); Regina, 1,337,000 (563,000); Saskatoon, 1,354,000 (696,000); Edmonton, 2,388,000 (2,203,000); Calgary, 481,000 (1,454,000); and Vancouver, 2,618,000 (2,264,000).

Make Of Process Cheese Smaller

Production of process cheese in November was estimated at 3,770,385 pounds, down 11% from October's revised total of 4,244,578 pounds and 7% from last year's November total of 4,040,758 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. January-November make was 10% greater than a year ago at 44,492,749 pounds compared to 40,389,716 pounds. End-of-November stocks held by manufacturers aggregated 2,035,413 pounds compared to the revised end-of-October total of 2,209,335 pounds and last year's end-of-November total of 2,352,217 pounds.

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter at December 1 declined to 106,626,000 pounds from 113,841,000 at November 1, but rose from 81,776,000 at December 1 last year. Stocks of skim milk powder also declined to 86,586,000 pounds from 98,295,000 a month earlier and rose from 43,478,000 a year earlier. December 1 holdings of cheddar cheese fell to 51,761,000 pounds from 60,832,000 a month earlier and 55,259,000 a year earlier, evaporated whole milk to 56,926,000 pounds from 67,458,000 and 58,305,000, and cold storage eggs to 15,000 cases from 19,000 and 40,000. Stocks of poultry meat advanced to 62,079,000 pounds from 43,746,000 a month earlier and 47,132,000 a year ago. (26)

Margarine Output In November

Production of margarine in November rose to 13,362,000 pounds from 11,461,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-November total to 133,254,000 pounds as compared with 120,036,000. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on December 1 were larger at 4,596,000 pounds versus 4,434,000 on November 1 and 3,713,000 on December 1 last year. (27)

More Meat In Cold Storage Cold storage holdings of meat at December 1 amounted to 82,155,000 pounds, up more than 18% from the November 1 total of 69,446,000 pounds and almost 17% from last year's December 1 total of 70,415,000 pounds. Holdings of frozen meat at December 1 rose to 49,166,000 pounds from 36,913,000 pounds a month earlier and 37,719,000 pounds a year ago, and cured meat to 11,889,000 pounds from 9,682,000 and 10,642,000, but stocks of fresh meat declined to 21,100,000 pounds from 22,851,000 and 22,054,000 pounds. December 1 holdings of lard aggregated 5,537,000 pounds compared to 5,048,000 pounds a month earlier and 4,804,000 pounds a year ago, and stocks of tallow totalled 4,362,000 pounds versus 4,321,000 pounds and 5,385,000 pounds. (28)

Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables More apples, pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), carrots and cabbage were held in cold or common storage at December 1 this year compared to last. Holdings of potatoes, onions, celery and vegetables (frozen and brine) were smaller.

December 1 fruit stocks were: apples, 7,813,000 bushels (7,200,000 a year ago); pears, 122,000 bushels (106,000); and fruit (frozen and preservatives), 48,597,000 pounds (40,116,000). Vegetable stocks were: potatoes, 16,252,000 cwt. (16,668,000); onions, 727,000 bushels (805,000); carrots, 904,000 bushels (560,000); cabbage, 172,000 bushels (149,000); celery, 37,000 crates (47,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 36,545,000 pounds (45,342,000). (29)

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending December 3 amounted to 4,855,000 bushels, down 17% from last year's comparable total of 5,844,000 bushels, DBS reports. Clearances in the August 1 - December 3 period declined 4.7% to 87,431,000 bushels from 91,719,000 bushels a year ago.

Prairie farmers marketed 37% less wheat in the week at 6,044,000 bushels compared to 9,638,000 bushels a year earlier, leaving cumulative marketings 0.7% above a year ago at 86,691,000 bushels versus 86,072,000 bushels. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions at December 3 aggregated 371,113,000 bushels, down 0.6% from the week-earlier total of 373,505,000 bushels but up 0.9% from the year-earlier total of 367,696,000 bushels. (30)

Production Of Hops Production of hops in Canada (grown solely in British Columbia) climbed 19.5% in 1958 to 1,435,400 pounds from 1,201,200 in 1957, DBS reports in a special statement. Average price per pound was unchanged from a year earlier at 68.1¢, but the area increased 8.5% to 1,010 acres from 931 and the yield per acre 10% to 1,421 pounds from 1,290. This resulted in a 19.5% rise in the value of production to \$977,900 from \$818,100 in the preceding year.

Shipments Of Salt Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in October amounted to 151,305 tons, compared with 128,116 in the same month last year. This brought January-October shipments to 946,728 tons as against 963,827 a year earlier. (31)

Asbestos Shipments Up In October Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in October rose to 98,392 tons from 88,992 in the preceding month and 88,991 in the corresponding month last year. January-October shipments were 755,478 tons, sharply below the year-earlier total of 902,127. Exports in October amounted to 92,430 tons as compared with 104,233 a year ago, bringing 10-month exports to 703,100 tons as compares with 855,825. (32)

Sales Of Natural Gas Greater Sales of natural gas in October advanced to 15,530,881 M cubic feet from 12,467,992 M cubic feet a year earlier, sales to domestic users rising to 4,429,614 M cubic feet from 3,476,504 M, to industrial users to 8,342,499 M cubic feet from 6,685,292 M, to commercial users to 2,530,303 M cubic feet from 2,185,151 M, and to miscellaneous users to 228,465 M cubic feet from 121,045 M. October sales of manufactured gas dropped sharply to 110,123 M cubic feet from 1,353,263 M a year ago. (33)

C O N S T R U C T I O N

Value Of Building Permits Issued More Than One-Quarter Greater In October Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in October increased nearly 26% to \$217,566,000 from last year's October total of \$173,180,000, all provinces except Nova Scotia reporting greater values. Totals were: Newfoundland, \$5,774,000 (\$557,000 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$117,000 (\$53,000); Nova Scotia, \$1,614,000 (\$1,891,000); New Brunswick, \$3,737,000 (\$2,143,000); Quebec \$44,990,000 (\$34,179,000); Ontario, \$98,356,000 (\$84,861,000); Manitoba, \$9,908,000 (\$9,286,000); Saskatchewan, \$10,337,000 (\$6,738,000); Alberta, \$21,972,000 (\$19,731,000); and British Columbia, \$20,761,000 (\$13,741,000). (34)

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

- 1 - Retail Trade, October, 25¢
- 2 - New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, October, 25¢
- 3 - Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, October, 10¢
- 4 - Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1958, 25¢
- 5 - Employment & Payrolls, October, 25¢
- 6 - Estimates of Labour Income, September, 25¢
- 7 - Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, October, 10¢
- 8 - M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, November, 10¢
- 9 - M: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, October, 10¢
- 10 - M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October, 10¢
- 11 - M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, October, 10¢
- 12 - M: Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, October, 10¢
- 13 - M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, November, 10¢
- 14 - M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, October, 10¢
- 15 - M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, October, 10¢
- 16 - M: Asphalt Roofing, October, 10¢
- 17 - M: Concrete Products, October, 10¢
- 18 - Specified Chemicals, October, 10¢
- 19 - M: Sales of Pest Control Products by Canadian Registrants, 12 Months Ended September 30, 25¢
- 20 - Motor Vehicles Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 21 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, November 30 and December 7, 10¢ each.
- 22 - M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, October, 10¢
- 23 - M: Summary of Canal Statistics, October, 10¢
- 24 - Motor Transport Traffic Statistics: Quebec, 1957, 25¢
- 25 - Dairy Factory Production, November, 10¢
- 26 - M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, December, 25¢
- 27 - M: Margarine Statistics, November, 10¢
- 28 - M: Stocks of Meat & Lard, December, 25¢
- 29 - M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, December, 10¢
- 30 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, December 3, 10¢
- 31 - M: Salt, October, 10¢
- 32 - M: Asbestos, October, 10¢
- 33 - M: Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, October, 10¢
- 34 - M: Building Permits, October, \$1.00
- - Canadian Statistical Review, November, 35¢
- - Trade of Canada: Exports, October & 10 Months Ended October, 50¢
- - Trade of Canada: Imports, August & 8 Months Ended August, 50¢
- - M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, October, 20¢ -- Summarized in issue of December 12

M: Memorandum

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