WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Employment showed a seasonal decline from August to September, R the estimated total with jobs declining by 108,000 to $6,078,000$, but this total was 190,000 larger than in September last year. At the same time the estimated number without jobs and seeking work dropped by 26,000 to 213,000 , which was 58,000 less than a year earlier.
(Page 2)

Motor Accidents: Deaths through motor vehicle accidents rose by 7\% in August to 368 for all Canada from 344 in August last year, in spite of fewer fatalities in half the provinces. Ontario had the biggest increase, to 129 from 105.
(Page 4)

External Trade: Commodity imports in the first half of the year were close to the high totals for the period in 1956 and 1957, with an increase of $9.5 \%$ over 1958. Proportions of the total were lower from the United States, United Kingdom and Latin America, higher from Europe and other foreign countries. There were increases in all main commodity groups and most leading commodities, iron and steel products showing the largest percentage and value gains.
(Pages 5-7)

Industrial Production: Canada's overall industrial output was slightly greater in August than July, measured by the Bureau's seasonally adjusted index. Electric and gas production rose over $3 \%$, manufacturing output fractionally larger and mining output fractionally smaller.
(Page 8)

Transportation: Railway carloadings showed another substantial gain of nearly $4 \%$ in the first week of October ... Fewer passengers were carried in August this year than last both by urban and intercity and rural bus lines, but urban systems had larger revenues while those of intercity and rural lines were smaller.
(Page 9)

Merchandising: Do11ar sales of chain stores in August were a moderate $1 \%$ 1arger than a year earlier as compared to an average increase of nearly $6 \%$ for the eight months ending August ... Department store sales in September were over $6 \%$ larger than last year.
(Page 10)

Mining: Natural gas production in the first half of the year was one-third larger than in the same period of 1958 and sales of natural gas to the end of August exceeded last year's corresponding sales by $38 \%$. Crude petroleum output in the half-year was up $11.5 \%$ over 1958 but still considerably below the comparable 1957 production.
(Pages 11-12)

Employment Situation In September

Employment declined seasonally between August and September, largely due to the seasonal withdrawal of students who had taken jobs for the summer months, according to the joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the more regular members of the labour force there were some offsetting increases in employment stem from such developments as the return of teaching staffs, renewed production of motor vehicles in Ontario and the start of relatively heavy pulp-cutting programs in Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

An estimated $6,078,000$ persons had jobs in September, 108,000 less than the previous month, but 190,000 more than a year earlier. The largest part of the decline between August and September was as usual in agriculture. There was little change in non-farm industries other than an increase in services and a decrease in trade, both seasonal in nature.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work declined by 26,000 to an estimated 213,000 between August and September. About half of the decline took place in Quebec, the result of brisk hiring in forestry and textiles. There were 58,000 fewer seeking work than last year at this time, with decreases for both sexes and in all regions.

The number of workers on temporary layoff dropped from 18,000 to 12,000 , virtually all of the decline occurring in Ontario. The number on short time at 31,000 was unchanged from the previous month but was only about $60 \%$ of last year"s figure.

The heavy withdrawal from employment of younger persons associated with the beginning of the school year, represented almost double the total employment drop of 108,000 . More men and women were employed in the age groups 25 to 64 that account for the bulk of the working force.

Employment in non-farm industries was up 214,000 over the year; there was a decline of 24,000 in agriculture. In total, employment increases of $2 \%$ to $4 \%$ were recorded in all regions. Most non-farm industries showed increases over the year, the largest gains being in services, trade and construction.

For the first time in three years there were no local areas in the substantial labour surplus category. The classification of labour market areas at the end of September was as follows (last year's figures in brackets); in substantial surplus, 0 (1); in moderate surplus, 18 (53); in balance, 92 (56).

Canada's labour force totalled an estimated 6,291,000 in the week ended September 19 compared to $6,425,000$ a month earlier and $6,159,000$ a year ago. Of the current total, $5,709,000$ persons or $90.7 \%$ of the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 369,000 or $5.9 \%$ usually worked less than 35 hours, and 213,000 or $3.4 \%$ were without jobs and seeking work. Persons classed as not in the labour force numbered 5,318,000.
(1)

Employment And Payrolls In July

Canada's composite employment index, which usually rises seasonally from June to July, declined from 123.5 to $123.1(1949=100)$ between the two months. Last year's July index was 122.0 . There was a reduction of $1.1 \%$ in the seasonally-adjusted index, mainly owing to declines in employment in wood products and forestry occasioned by industrial disputes in British Columbia.

The industrial composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries showed little change from May to $\quad .1 y$ this year. The weekly earnings figures also remained stable through the corresponding months in 1958. Increases in the intervening period brought average weekly earnings up to $\$ 73.78$ in July 1959 from $\$ 70.76$ for July 1958. Over the same period the composite index of payrolls advanced from 201.6 to 212.3 , a rise of $5.3 \%$. The June 1959 payroll index was 212.8 .

Average weekly wages and salaries by provinces: Newfoundland, $\$ 64.43$ ( $\$ 61.86$ in July last year); Prince Edward Island, $\$ 53.73$ ( $\$ 50.50$ ); Nova Scotia, $\$ 60.63$ ( $\$ 58.35$ ) ; New Brunswick, $\$ 60.95$ ( $\$ 58.77$ ); Quebec, $\$ 70.73$ ( $\$ 68.11$ ); Ontario, $\$ 77.01$ ( $\$ 73.89$ ); Manitoba, $\$ 71.20$ ( $\$ 67.51$ ); Saskatchewan, $\$ 70.65$ ( $\$ 69.37$ ); Alberta, including the Northwest Territories, $\$ 75.71$ ( $\$ 72.43$ ); and British Columbia, including the Yukon, \$79.97 (\$74.75). ()

Man-Hours, Hourly Earnings And Weekly Wages In 1958

Average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage earners in manufacturing climbed $3 \%$ in 1958 to a record $\$ 1.66$ from $1957^{\prime}$ s previous peak of $\$ 1.61$ and average weekly wages also rose $3 \%$ to a new high of $\$ 66.77$ from $\$ 64.96$ in the preceding year -- the previous high. The work week averaged 40.2 hours, little changed from the preceding year's average of 40.4 hours. Average weekly wages in durable goods rose to $\$ 72.42$ from $\$ 70.15$ and in non-durable goods to $\$ 61.31$ from \$59.17.

Average hourly earnings in mining advanced in 1958 to $\$ 1.96$ from $\$ 1.88$ in 1957, in construction to $\$ 1.78$ from $\$ 1.76$, in electric and motor transportation to $\$ 1.68$ from $\$ 1.59$, and in service to $97 \%$ from 94 c. Average weekly wages increased in mining to $\$ 81.30$ from $\$ 79.35$, in electric and motor transportation to $\$ 74.13$ from $\$ 70.61$, and in service to $\$ 38.28$ from $\$ 37.37$, but eased in construction to $\$ 72.36$ from $\$ 72.55$. Average work week was shorter in mining at 41.5 hours versus 42.3 , in construction at 40.7 versus 41.2 in electric and motor transportation at 44.1 versus 44.3 , and in service at 39.5 versus 39.8 . (3)

Supplement To The Statistical Report On The Operation of I e Unemployment Insurance Act

Workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act increased about $26 \%$ during the five years ending December 1958, according to a supplement to the Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act covering the period 1954-1958 released by DBS. In the same period, however, claims filed increased almost one-third and benefit payments more than doubled.

This publication contains statistical revisions incorporating the complete integration of seasonal benefit, and tables in it supersede those in all previous publications on claims and benefit for that period. Part III of this report comprises several appendices designed to facilitate an understanding of concepts and of the benefit provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. This section includes a discussion of basic differences between the 1940 and 1955 Acts, and statistical implications. A resume of major amendments to the Act together with the contribution and benefit schedules effective over the period is also provided. ( $4 * *$ )

## MOTOR ACCIDENTS

## More Lives Lost In Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents In August

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's highways took $7.0 \%$ more lives in August this year than last at 368 versus 344 , DBS reports in a special statement. Fewer deaths were recorded in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta, but more in the other provinces.

August death toll by regions: Newfoundland, 2 ( 4 in August last year); Prince Edward Island, 1 (2); Nova Scotia, 17 (21); New Brunswick, 14 (11); Quebec, 92 (105); Ontario, 129 (105); Manitoba, 20 (9); Saskatchewan, 23 (19); Alberta, 25 (34); British Columbia, 43 (34); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 2 (nil).

| Province | Number of Accidents |  |  |  |  | No. of Victims |  | Total <br> Property <br> Damage (1) $1959$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Non- <br> fatal <br> injury <br> Augu | Property <br> Damage <br> Only (1) <br> ust 1959 | Total | Total Aug. 1958 | Persons Killed | Persons Injured August |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | August 1959 |  |  |
| Nf1d. | 2 | 68 | 242 | 312 | 260 | 2 | 88 | 133,940 |
| P.E.I. | 1 | 36 | 51 | 88 | 71 | 1 | 43 | 35,943 |
| N.S. | 14 | 233 | 644 | 891 | 744 | 17 | 340 | 391,345 |
| N. B. | 13 | 185 | 340 | 538 | 476 | 14 | 279 | 267,115 |
| Que. | 81 | 1,395 | 3,798 | 5,274 | 5,489 | 92 | 2,186 |  |
| Ont. | 107 | 2,360 | 5,252 | 7,719 | 6,574 | 129 | 3,704 | 3,905,846 |
| Man. | 18 | 359 | 751 | 1,128 | 975 | 20 | 573 | 5u6,700 |
| Sask. | 18 | 386 | 908 | 1,312 | 946 | 23 | 708 | 629,066 |
| Alta. | 24 | 404 | 1,344 | 1,772 | 1,813 | 25 | 673 | 490,958 |
| B.C. | 35 | 622 | 1,507 | 2,164 | 1,806 | 43 | 935 | 1,105,178 |
| Yukon \& N.W.T. | 2 |  | 26 | 37 | 35 | 2 | 10 | 26,807 |
| August 1959 | 315 | 6,057 | 14,863 | 21,235 |  | 368 | 9,539 | 7,492,898(2) |
| August 1958 .. | 296 | 5,442 | 13,451 |  | 19,189 | 344 | 8,375 | 6,584,330(2) |

(1) Reportable minimum property damage $\$ 100$; (2) excluding Quebec;
.. Not available.

Imports In Second Quarter
And First Half of 1959
final and detailed figures. figure reported on July 31. Eigure reported on July 31. advance in this year's first quarter.

Imports in the first half of 1959 were $9.5 \%$ li.gher than a year ago and stood at $\$ 2,814,200,000$, somewhat below the record totals reached in the first six months of 1956 and 1957. As the average level of import prices declined slightly in both quarters of 1959, the physical volume of imports rose even more than the value of imports.

The United States and the United Kingdom were the sources, respectively, of $69.7 \%$ and $10.1 \%$ of Canada's imports in the first half of 1959 as compared to $70.7 \%$ and $10.4 \%$ in the same period of 1958 . There was also a decline in the share of Latin America from $6.4 \%$ to $6.1 \%$, while that of the Commonwealth countries remained virtually unchanged at $4.0 \%$. But the proportion of Canadian imports from Europe rose from $5.3 \%$ to $6.1 \%$ and that from all other countries as a group went up from $3.5 \%$ to $3.9 \%$. Except for imports from the United Kingdom, which were lower in the first quarter, imports from ail the major areas were higher in each of the first two quarters of 1959 than in the corresponding periods of 1958. Second-quarter increases were considerably above those in the first quarter for the United States, the Comonwealth, Europe and Latin America.

There were increases in the first half of 1959 for all the main commodity groups and most leading commodities, with iron and steel products showing the greatest percentage and value gains. Non-farm machinery, again by far the largest import, had a substantial increase in the second quarter which more than compensated for a moderate first-quarter decrease, and a similar trend occurred in rolling-mill products. Farm implements and machinery and automobiles registered sharp increases in both quarters, while automobile parts went up much more in the first than in the second. Imports of engines and boilers were somewhat lower in both quarters, and pipes, tubes and fittings weze more than halved.

Among the other leading commodities increases were recorded in petroleum, cotton products, books and paper, and plastics, rubber and synthetic fibres and their products, in every case with a higher rate of increase in the second quarter. Fruits and sugar and products rose in the first by more than they declined in the second quarter. For electrical apparatus, a slight decline in the half-year resulted from a first-quarter drop not quite compensated by a second-quarter increase. Imports of aircraft parts, coal and vegetables were lower in both quarters, while petroleum products fell in the second quarter only.

Imports from the United States in the second quarter of 1959 went up by $11.8 \%$ to $\$ 1,071,600,000$ as compared with a $3.6 \%$ increase in the first quarter. The half-year total at $\$ 1,962,900,000$ was $7.9 \%$ higher than in the first six months of 1958 , but was still by a similar percentage below the record values of 1956 and 1957. The quarterly pattern of commodity changes in imports from
the United States was in line with the overall trend. An increase in iron and steel products in the first six months of 1959 accounted for over two-thirds of the total import gain from the United States. In this group, farm implements and machinery were responsible for a substantial part of the increase, and higher values were also recorded for automobile parts and autcmobiles, non-farm machinery and rolling-mill products. Among $s^{\wedge}$ me of the other leading imports from the United States, there were also increases for rubber and products, fruits, books and paper, petroleum products and chemicals. Tourist purchases were almost unchanged, but there were declines in vegetables, textiles, electrical apparatus, coal and aircraft and parts.

Imports from the United Kingdom in the second quarter of 2959 rose by $15.8 \%$ to achieve a record threemonth value of $\$ 174,200,000$. This total was sufficiently ?arge to resulc in a recc ?alf-year value of $\$ 283,000,000 \mathrm{de}-$ spite a $6.3 \%$ decline in the first quarter. The total increase in first halfyear imports from the United Kingdom corresponded to the gain in iron and steel products, all of which took place in the second quarter. Imports of automobiles in the second quarter increased in value twice as much as in the first, and farm implements and machinery and rolling-mill products went up in both threemonth periods. But second-quarter increases in non-farm machinery and some other iron and steel products were insufficient to offset first quarter losses. There were somewhat higher imports of wool products and chemicals in the half-year, while declines were recorded in electrical apparatus, aircraft and parts and settlers' effects.

Imports from the Commonwealth rose by some $12 \%$ to $\$ 111,300,000$ in the first six months of 1959. Almost all of the increase took place in the sec.ond quarter, and the first-half total was the highest since 1951. A sharp inciease in purchases of raw sugar from Australia contributed about one-third of the total gain in imports from the Commonwealth.

With record values in both quarters, imports from Europe in the first half of 1959 stood at $\$ 171,600,000$ and were $27 \%$ above the same period in 1958 . There were higher imports from all the leading trade partners in the area except Switzerland. Imports from France showed the largest absolute and relative advance, and there were also substantial increases for the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy and Sweden. Automobiles accounted for almost one-third of the total increase in imports from Europe and, while most of them came from Germany, shipments from France, Italy and Sweden showed very sharp percentage gains. There were also generally larger imports of non-farm machinery, rolling-mill products and electrical apparatus.

Purchases from Latin America went up in both quarters to $\$ 172,800,000$ in the first half of 1959 , some $5 \%$ above the corresponding period in 1958. Imports from all other countries as a group reached a record value of $\$ 109$, 600,000 in the first half of 1959 , sine $30 \%$ higher than in the corresponding period of 1958. Imports from Japan accounted for under half of total imports from this group and rose by three-fifths, with gains in a wide range of products. $(5 \& 6)$

The following tables show imports by the ten major sources and principal commodities in the month of June and the April-June and January-June periods, according to rank in the six months, with the corresponding figures for 1958:
$\frac{\text { June }}{1958 \quad 1959}$

Main Countries

| United States | 312.8 | 362.4 | 958.3 | 1,071.6 | 1,818.4 | 1,962.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom. | 43.9 | 53.2 | 150.4 | 174.2 | 266.6 | 283.0 |
| Venezuela | 16.2 | 15.4 | 44.9 | 46.8 | 96.7 | 101.7 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 8.5 | 10.2 | 26.3 | 34.0 | 46.2 | 57.3 |
| Japan. | 5.4 | 9.5 | 16.7 | 26.6 | 29.8 | 48.1 |
| Arabia. | 5.7 | 5.5 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 29.2 | 34.4 |
| France | 2.6 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 16.4 | 14.7 | 26.0 |
| Mexico. | 1.7 | 3.5 | 8.3 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 21.7 |
| Australia. | 2.5 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 19.9 |
| Belgium and Luxembou | 2.4 | 4.2 | 7.9 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 18.7 |


\section*{| April - June | January - June |
| :---: | :---: |
| 19581959 | 1958 |} Millions of dollars

$\begin{array}{lll}12.3 & 13.5 & 18.7\end{array}$

## Main Commodities

| parts | 49.1 | 58.2 | 146.6 | 173.0 | 275.9 | 295.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Au omobile parts. | 21.1 | 26.7 | 70.6 | 82.0 | 133.0 | 172.7 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 20.3 | 32.1 | 65.3 | 98.1 | 109.7 | 156.3 |
| Petroleum, crude. | 21.7 | 22.9 | 61.5 | 67.0 | 129.1 | 140.4 |
| Electrical apparatus, n.o.p | 22.2 | 23.4 | 65.0 | 68.1 | 124.7 | 123.8 |
| Automobiles, freight and passenger. | 14.0 | 20.7 | 45.6 | 65.5 | 83.9 | 118.9 |
| Rolling-mill products | 8.2 | 18.2 | 29.0 | 45.5 | 57.4 | 73.6 |
| Engines and boilers. | 12.5 | 11.5 | 40.9 | 38.8 | 78.2 | 72.6 |
| Fruits. | 14.4 | 16.1 | 40.1 | 41.5 | 69.3 | 70.5 |
| Cotton produ | 7.8 | 8.8 | 25.2 | 29.1 | 53.4 | 58.3 |

S A WM L L L I N G

Sawn Lumber Output In August, 8 Months 3, 176, 378,000 feet from 3,301,743,000 in 1958, according to advance DBS figures Output in the other provinces (excluding ties) rose in the month to $295,808,000$ feet from $237,676,000$ and in the eight months to $1,931,505,000$ feet from $1,781,-$ 909,000.

Production totals for the provinces East of the Rockies in August were: Prince Edward Island, 872,000 feet (712,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 20,$369,000(16,749,000)$; New Brunswick, $29,798,000(16,598,000)$; Quebec, 113,129,$000(89,394,000)$; Ontario, $114,613,000(100,511,000)$; Manitoba, $3,443,000(1,-$ $020,000)$; Saskatchewan, $5,402,000(5,663,000)$; and Alberta, $8,182,000(7,029,-$ 000).

August Index Rose Slightly Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for August edged up $0.4 \%$ to 163.3 from the revised July level of 162.6 .

Manufacturing production showed little change in volume in August with an increase of $1.2 \%$ in non-durables largely offset by a decline of $1.1 \%$ in durables. The increase in non-durables was mainly in beverages, chemicals, and products of petroleum and coal, with declines registered in most other groups, including clothing and paper products. The decline in the durables grout reflected in part the strike in the lumber industry on the west coast as well as lower production in transportation equipment, due to the more extensive model change-over in automobile manufacturing. Electrical apparatus and supplies and iron and steel products were significantly higher in August than in July, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The index of mining output showed a marginal decline to 248.8 from 249.2. There was a general decline in non-metal mining amounting to $14 \%$, and a small fall-off in metal mining, while the mining index for fuels rose by $8 \%$ mainly as a result of substantially higher output of crude petroleum.

Index of Industrial Production, $1949=100$

(Adjusted for seasonal variation)

Jan. 1959
Feb. 1959
Mar. 1959
Apr. 1959
May 1959
June 1959
July 1959
Aug. 1959
$159.5 \quad 240.9 \quad 143.8$
$162.0 \quad 249.4 \quad 145$.
161.3 249.1 144.9
$165.5 \quad 249.7 \quad 149.4$
$164.4 \quad 248.3 \quad 148.4$
$164.7 \quad 250.8 \quad 148.0$
$162.6 \quad 249.2 \quad 146.4$
$163.3 \quad 248.8 \quad 146.7$

| 144.2 | 143.4 | 258.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 145.0 | 146.7 | 260.0 |
| 144.2 | 145.7 | 260.3 |
| 149.3 | 149.5 | 266.8 |
| 149.4 | 147.2 | 265.1 |
| 146.4 | 150.0 | 272.0 |
| 146.8 | 146.0 | 261.3 |
| 148.7 | 144.4 | 269.2 |

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits in September increased $20.5 \%$ to 303 , 562 from last year's corresponding total of 251,968 . This sharp rise, which was widely distributed by provinces, was presumably partly a reflection of the later date of Labour Day this year.

Entries in the January-September period rose $3.9 \%$ to $2,274,737$ from the preceding year's like total of $2,189,509$. The rise in comparable traffic was less than this if adjustment is made for a change in procedure at certain ports in New Brunswick which affected the data Lefore September.

Entries by provinces in September; Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,220 ( 1,198 in September 1958) ; New Brunswick, 27,447 ( 24,556 ); Quebec, 48,959 (41, 491); Ontario, 180,328 (143,937); Manitoba, 5, 847 ( 5,282 ); Saskatchewan, 2, 827 $(2,515)$; Alberta, $3,923(3,881)$; British Columbia, $31,672(27,905)$; and Yukon Territory, $1,339(1,203)$.

January-September entries: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 10,523 (10,964 in 1958); New Brunswick, 207,675 (155,463); Quebec, 341,343 ( 336,043 ); Ontario, $1,344,836(1,318,902)$; Manitoba, $48,394(45,468)$; Saskatchewan, 20,379 (19,918); Alberta, 46,419 ( 43,512 ) ; British Columbia, 245,534 ( 251,451 ) ; and Yukon Territory, 9,634 (7,788). (7)

## TRANSPORTATION

## Carloadings On Canadian Railways

Loadings of railway revenue freight in the first seven days of October amounted to 85, 810 cars, an increase of $3.9 \%$ over the preceding year's corresponding total of 82,563. This brought loadings for the January 1 - October 7 period to 2,967,333 cars, an increase of $2.4 \%$ from $2,898,423$ a year earlier.

Receipts from connections in the seven-day period declined $2.4 \%$ to 26,762 cals from 27,427, while the cumulative total fell $0.7 \%$ to $1,078,477$ cars from $1,086,168$. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services numbered 3,061 in the seven days of October and 99,673 in the elapsed part of this year. (8)

Urban Transit In August Passengers carried by urban transit systems in August
fell in number to $77,232,283$ from $81,378,016$ in the cotresponding month last year, dropping the January-August total to $690,778,850$ from 716,461,049 in 1958. Revenues were larger this year than last, rising in August to $\$ 10,333,808$ from $\$ 10,230,017$ and in the January-August period to $\$ 89$,480,940 from $\$ 85,748,496$.

Passengers Carried Passengers carried by intercity and rural bus lines Intercity \& Rural Buses in August numbered $4,268,189$, a decrease of $7.6 \%$ from 1 ast year's corresponding total of $4,621,475$. In the January-August period the number fell 3.5\% to $32,565,133$ from 33,759,981. Revenues were down in August to $\$ 4,694,032$ from $\$ 4,844,055$ a year earlier, but up in the January-August period at $\$ 27,118,499$ from $\$ 27,001,385$. (10)

## Railway Freight Traffic

Railway revenue freight loaded in Canada and received from United States rail connections in June increased $4.5 \%$ to $15,407,797$ tons from $14,744,831$ in the same month of 1958 , placing the January-June total $3.5 \%$ above a year ago at $73,923,878$ tons versus 71,433,710. June loadings (including imports at lake or ocean ports) rose to $13,366,434$ tons from $12,864,483$ a year earlier, receipts from United States rall connections destined to points in Canada to 879,620 tons from 841,247, and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) to $1,161,743$ tons from 1 ,039,101.

Products of mines loaded in Canada in June increased to 6,637,687 tons from 5,638,930 last year, iron ore accounting for $2,723,446$ tons versus 2,004,699. Manufactures and miscellaneous movements advanced to 3,147,500 tons from 2,919,442, with gasoline and newsprint paper being the main comodities carried. Products of agriculture dropped to $2,064,404$ tons from 2,895,629, loadings of wheat declining to $1,393,515$ tons from $1,891,176$. Products of forests rose slightly to $1,332,568$ tons from $1,219,746$ and animals and products fell to 79,867 tons from 84,145 . Less-than-carload freight (1.c.1.) decreased to 104,408 tons from 106,591 . (11)

## MERCHANDISING

## Chain Store Sales \& Stocks

Chain store sales in August increased $1.1 \%$ to an estimated $\$ 257,237,000$ from last year's corresponding total of $\$ 254,543,000$, while January-August sales advanced $5.8 \%$ to $\$ 2$,$010,667,000$ from $\$ 1,900,234,000$. August 1 stocks (at cost) were estimated at $\$ 400,379,000$, up $7.4 \%$ from last year's $\$ 372,817,000$.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains showed a small increase of $0.3 \%$ in August to $\$ 116,709,000$ from $\$ 116,381,000$ a year earlier, while JanuaryAugust sales advanced $5.9 \%$ to $\$ 950,600,000$ from $\$ 897,743,000$.

Of the remaining specified chains, all except men's clothing, family clothing, and furniture, radio and appliance chains had increased sales in August as compared with a year earlier. The increases ranged from $0.2 \%$ for shoe chains to $14.5 \%$ for lumber and building material chains. Men's clothing chain sales fell $7.3 \%$, family clothing $0.7 \%$, and furniture, radio and appliance $4.8 \%$. (12)

Department Store Sales Department store sales increased $5.1 \%$ during the week ending October 10 as compared with the same week last year, gains being posted for all areas except the Atlantic Provinces where the decrease was $2.9 \%$. The increases: Quebec, $4.4 \%$; Ontario, $4.0 \%$; Manitoba, $11.9 \%$; Saskatchewan, $9.5 \%$; Alberta, $7.1 \%$; and British Columbia, $5.6 \%$.

In September department store sales rose $6.4 \%$ as compared with the corresponding month last year, with increases in all provinces except Saskatchewan where the decrease amounted to $0.5 \%$. The increases for the other provinces: Atlantic Provinces, $3.4 \%$; Quebec, $5.8 \%$; Ontario, $8.6 \%$; Manitoba, $9.1 \%$; Alberta, $1.6 \%$; and British Columbia, $7.9 \%$.

Building Permits Issued In August
Value of building parmits issued in August by Canadian municipalities rose $4.6 \%$ to $\$ 239,037,000$ from $\$ 228,464,000$ a year earlier. Value for residential construction fell to $\$ 108,252,000$ from last year's comparable total of $\$ 127,977,-$ 000 , while the non-residential total increased to $\$ 130,785,000$ from $\$ 100,487$, 000 .

Values were larger in August this year than last in all provinces except Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Totals were: Newroundland, $\$ 870,000$ ( $\$ 655,000$ a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, $\$ 384,000(\$ 263,000)$; Nova Scotia, $\$ 3,848,000(\$ 1,662,000)$; New Brunswick, $\$ 3,930,000(\$ 1,856,000)$; Quebec, $\$ 86,730,000(\$ 47,362,000)$; Ontario, $\$ 79,798,000(\$ 98,998,000)$; Manitoba, $\$ 15,586,000(\$ 8,449,000)$; Saskatchewan, $\$ 10,368,000(\$ 8,048,000)$; Alberta, $\$ 21,698,000(\$ 40,125,000)$; and British Columbia, $\$ 15,825,000$ ( $\$ 21,-$ 046,000). (13)

## MINING

Production of Crude Petroleum And Natural Gas In Half-Year

Dutput of crude petroleum rose substantially and a record quantity of natural gas was produced in the first six months of 1959. The half-year output of crude petroleum amounted to $90,646,615$ barrels, $11.5 \%$ larger than the preceding year's like total of $81,312,035$ barrels, but still under the 1957 output of $95,29,511$ barrels. The output of natural gas showed a one-third increase to $214,876,437 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet from $160,779,088$. June's output of crude petroleum rose to $14,935,902$ barrels from $12,453,346$ in the same month last year, while the production of natural gas increased to $27,782,195$ M cubic feet from $19,775,551$ M.

Alberta accounted for a large part of the overall increase in the production of crude petroleum in the half-year period with an increase to $64,127,916$ barrels from $55,647,269$ in the same 1958 period. Production in Saskatchewan increased to $22,915,057$ barrels from $21,915,100$, British Columbia to 405,796 from 209,429, and Ontario to 505,431 from 339,427. Production in Manitoba declined to $2,531,419$ barrels from 3,003, 732 , New Brunswick to 7,508 from 7,831, and in the Northwest Territcries to 153,488 from 189, 247.

Al1 producing provinces shared in the half-year increase in the production of natural gas, largest absolute gain being posted in Alberta to $154,223,379 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet from $111,419,913$. Production in British Columbia rose to $34,912,817$ M cubic feet from $31,883,979$, Saskatchewan to $16,302,798 \mathrm{M}$ from $8,570,174$, Ontario to $9,338,455 \mathrm{M}$ from $8,832,234$, New Brunswick to $70,677 \mathrm{M}$ from 64,163 , and the Northwest Territories to 28,311 M from 8,625. (14)

Shipments Of Salt In August
Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers were larger in August, amounting to 128,884 tons versus 117,080 in the preceding month and 82,978 in the corresponding month last year. This brought January-August shipments to 971,989 tons versus 676,276 in the like 1958 period. (15)

Sales Of Natural And Manufactured Gas

Sales of natural gas in August amounted to $14,510,271 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet, a one-third increase over last year's corresponding total of $10,920,762$, placing January-August sales at $182,293,840 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet, larger by $38.0 \%$ than last year's $132,123,898$. Month's revenues from these sales rose to $\$ 7,082,373$ from $\$ 5,858,758$ a year ear1 iex, boosting the eight-month total to $\$ 102,879,040$ from $\$ 68,382,706$.

Sales of natural gas to industrial consumers showed a large increase in August to $11,044,288 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet from $7,419,188$ in the same month last year, while sales to domestic customers increased only slightly to $2,187,359 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet from 2,007,788. Sales to commercial customers decreased to 1,275,314 M cubic feet from 1,492,399.

Sales of manufactured gas in August decreased to $82,875 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet from 98,163 in August last year, lowering January-August sales to $1,000,395 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet from 5, 255,463. (16)

Shipments of Iron Ore Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines continued to rise in August, advancing to 3,235,600 tons from 2,477,418 in the corresponding month last year. This brought January-August shipments to $13,229,016$ tons as compared with $9,276,399$. Month-end stocks were smaller at $2,472,368$ tons versus $2,940,305$ a year earlier.

Ore shipped for export rose in August to 2,539,429 tons from 2,253,718 a year earlier, raising the eight-month total to $11,163,011$ tons from $8,108,058$. Shipments to Canadian consumers advanced to 696,171 tons in August from 223, 700 and in the eight months to $2,066,005$ tons from $1,168,341$.

Total shipments in August from mines in Quebec rose to $1,700,007$ tons from $1,104,847$ in the corresponding month last year, Ontario to 669,536 tons from 551,864 , and in Newfoundland and British Columbia to 866,057 tons from 820,707 . January-August shipments: Quebec, $5,948,478$ tons ( $3,438,223$ a year ago); Ontario, 3,290,533 (2,044,917) ; and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 3,990,$005(3,793,259)$.
(17)

Production Of Leading Minerals
Production of asbestos, cement, clay products, gypsum, iron ore, lead, lime, nickel, salt, silver and uranium was larger in July and the January-July period this year than last, while output of gold and zinc was smaller in both periods. Production of coal and copper was larger in the month but smaller in the seven months.

July production totals: asbestos, 94,898 tons (87,377 in July 1958); cement, 829,108 tons ( 752,762 ) ; clay products, $\$ 5,023,031$ ( $\$ 4,730,946$ ); coal, 717,850 tons ( 697,365 ) ; copper, 36,067 tons ( 30,881 ); gold, 379,010 fine ounces $(382,250)$; gypsum, 612,466 tons $(383,753)$; iron ore, $2,588,580$ tons $(2,484,-$ 919); lead, 15,111 tons ( 14,276 ); 1ime, 139,869 tons ( 137,557 ); nickel, 16,199 tons ( 12,796 ); salt, 264,581 tons ( 192,977 ); silver, $2,867,957$ fine ounces $(2,390,687)$; uranium, $\mathrm{U}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{8}, 2,942,186$ pounds $(2,331,180)$; and zinc, 34,130 tons $(35,239)$. Production of natural gas in June (latest available) amounted to $27,782,195 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet (19,775,551 in June 1958), and petroleum totalled $14,935,902$ barrels $(12,453,346)$. (18)

Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Maritime fishermen in September increased to $89,859,000$ pounds from $82,416,000$ in the corresponding month last year, while the landed value decreased to $\$ 3,613,000$ from $\$ 3,671,000$, according to a joint release of summary fish statistics for the Maritime Provinces by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Catch of groundfish in September rose to $44,468,000$ pounds from $39,752,000$ a year earlier and the value to $\$ 1,516,000$ from $\$ 1,280,000$. Landings of pelagic and estuarial Elsh weighed $40,741,000$ pounds, up from $37,546,000$, while the value declined to $\$ 871,000$ from $\$ 895,000$. Catch of molluscs and crustaceans weighed $4,650,000$ pounds as compared with $5,118,000$ a year earlier and was valued at $\$ 1,226,000$ as compared with $\$ 1,496,000$.

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

| Total common stocksIndustrials ..... |
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|  |
| Banks |
| Mining Stock Price Index |
| Total mining stocks |
| Golds |
| Base metals |

October 15
252.4
256.9
187.4
359.1
112.1
83.4
177.7

October 8
$1935-39=100$
253.0
257.7
187.4
358.1
114.0
84.4
181.9

September 17
248.3
255.3
184.5
326.5
109.9
81.7
174.3

MANUFACTURING
Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 17 declined 3.3\% to 115,565 tons from 119,499 tons in the preceding week, but was sharply above last year's strike-affected total of 56,784 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at $95.2 \%$ of rated capacity in the week versus $98.4 \%$ in the previous week and $49.9 \%$ in last year's like week.

Consumption of Rubber In August
Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber in August increased 15.5\% to $16,291,000$ pounds from last year ${ }^{\prime}$ s corresponding total of $14,100,000$ Natural rubber consumption rose to $6,628,000$ pounds from $5,452,000$, synthetic to 7 , 682,000 pounds from $6,766,000$, and reclaimed to $1,981,000$ pounds from $1,882,000$. Amount of rubber consumed in the manufacture of tires and tubes rose to 10,206,000 pounds from $8,842,000$, in wire and cable to 621,000 pounds from 582,000 , in footwear to $1,877,000$ pounds from $1,630,000$, and in other products to 3 , 507,000 pounds from 3,046,000. (19)

Shipments of Iron Castings Producers" shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings rose in August to 48,154 tons from last year's corresponding total of 38,716 , boosting January-August shipments to 445,039 tons from 364,576 . Month's shipments of steel pipe, tubing and fittings increased to 41,128 tons from 39,209 a year earlier, while January-August shipments declined to 294,354 tons from 351,539 . (20)

Shipments of Smaller Domestic Electrical Appliances In August

Producers' shipments of the smaller domestic electrical appliances in August this year included the following: coffee-makers, 6,040; steam flat irons, 14, 915; dry flat irons, 8,692; floor polishers, 14,262 ; fry pans, 16,668; heating pads, 11,235 ; kettles, 30,152 ; automatic toasters, 10,554 ; non-automatic toasters, 5,000 ; sandwich toasters, 5,374 ; vacuum cleaners, 10,661 ; and domestic fans, 7,145.
(21)

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in September amounted to $13,500,820$ gallons, up $14 \%$ from last year's comparable total of $11,812,847$ gallons and $26 \%$ from 1957's like total of $10,683,270$ gallons. January-September production was placed at $112,368,789$ gallons, $9.4 \%$ greater than the year-earlier total of $102,689,882$ gallons and $8.6 \%$ larger than $1957^{\circ}$ s corresponding total of $103,-$ 455,877 gallons. (22)

Production Of All-Wool Suits A special survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics into the manufacturing of men ${ }^{\circ} s$ and youths ${ }^{0}$ all-wool suits in Canada for 1958 by type of suit (excluding military uniforms) showed that nearly two-thirds were ready-made suits. A breakdown of the proportions for all-Canada, Quebec, Ontario, and the rest of Canada shows considerable variation and is as follows:


These figures were obtained at the manufacturing, i.e. factory, level. It is intended to repeat this special survey annually.

Foods \& Beverages Industries Value of factory shipments by Canada ${ }^{0}$ s foods and beverages industries (excluding milk pasteurizing plants) reached a record total of $\$ 4,032,742,000$ in 1957 , up $5 \%$ from the preceding year's $\$ 3,826,702,000$, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the group of industries. The index of volume of production for the group (1949= 100) rose to 135.6 from 133.1 in 1956. The preliminary figure for 1958 showed a further rise to 140.3 .

Number of establishments declined in 1957 to 7,890 from 8,023 in the preceding year, but employees increased in number to 183,673 from 183,008, salaries and wages to $\$ 561,234,000$ from $\$ 531,634,000$, cost of materials and supplies to $\$ 2,616,437,000$ from $\$ 2,474,174,000$, and the value added by manufacture to $\$ 1$, $390,034,000$ from $\$ 1,311,493,000$.
(23)

Production of Creamery Butter, Cheddar Cheese, Ice Cream And Milk Powder In September 9 Months

Production of creamery butter was smaller in September and the first nine months of this
year than last, while the output of cheddar cheese and ice cream was larger in both periods. Make of evaporated whole milk was larger in the month and virtually unchanged in the nine-month period, wile the production of skim milk powder was smaller in both periods.

September production totals: creamery butter, $35,627,000$ pounds (37,547,000 in September 1958) ; cheddar cheese, $14,078,000$ pounds ( $10,692,000$ ) ; ice cream, $3,663,000$ gallons $(2,942,000)$; evaporated whole milk, $30,715,000$ pounds ( 25 , 185,000 ) ; and skim milk powder, $18,300,000$ pounds ( $21,215,000$ ).

January-September totals: creamery butter, $261,027,000$ pounds ( $270,580,000$ in 1958); cheddar cheese, $80,996,000$ pounds ( $73,291,000$ ) ; ice cream, $33,266,000$ gallons ( $30,100,000$ ) ; evaporated whole milk, $260,091,000(25,369,000)$; and skim milk powder, $140,550,000(147,112,000)$. (24)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at October 15 amounted to $73,504,000$ pounds as compared to last year's corresponding total of $66,093,000$ pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all of these cities except Montreal, Edmonton and Vancouver. Stocks by city were: Quebec. 7,595,000 pounds ( $6,446,000$ a year ago) ; Montreal, 33, $184,000(34,152,000)$; Toronto, $5,076,000(4,549,000)$; Winntpeg, 17,344,000 ( $10,796,000$ ); Regina, $2,031,000(1,539,000)$; Saskatoon, $2,057,000(1,606,000)$; Edmonton, $2,807,000(3,320,000)$; Calgary, $1,218,000(1,197,000)$; and Vancouver, $1,192,000(2,488,000)$.

## Production \& Stocks of Margarine

Production of margarine (including spreads)
rose in September to $16,295,000$ pounds from
last year's corresponding total of $13,620,000$ and in the January-September period to $109,560,000$ pounds from $104,449,000$. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on October 1 amounted to an estimated 4,120, 000 pounds versus $4,740,000$ a month earlier and 3,856,000 a year ago. (25)

Production \& Stocks of Process Cheese Production of process cheese in September amounted to $4,617,193$ pounds as compared with the revised August total of $3,590,586$ pounds and last year s September output of $4,712,713$ pounds. January-September production amounted to $36,582,283$ pounds as compared with $36,477,786$ a year earlier. Stocks he d by manufacturers at the end of September amounted to $2,241,752$ pounds as compared with 2,310 , 344 a month earlier and $2,207,240$ a year ago.

## Stacks Of Dairy \& Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter on October 1 rose

 to $133,840,000$ pounds from last year ${ }^{8}$ s corresponding total of $111,455,000$ and cold storage eggs to 82,000 cases from $60,-$ 000 , while the holdings of cheddar cheese fell to $56,561,000$ pounds from 61 , 360,000 , evaporated whole milk to $66,853,000$ pounds from 7i,192,000, skim milk powder to $51,178,000$ pounds from $86,908,000$, and poultry to $25,829,000$ pounds from $26,622,000$. (26)Stocks Of Meat \& Lard Stocks of meat in cold storage on October 1 this year amounted to $120,555,000$ pounds, moderately above the preceding month's $117,434,000$ pounds and sharply above last year's corresponding total of $58,251,000$ pounds. Storage holdings of frozen meat totalled 86, 905,000 pounds versus $86,016,000$ a month earlier and $26,014,000$ a year ago, fresh meat amounted to $23,392,000$ pounds versus $20,587,000$ on September 1 and $22,289,000$ on October 1 last year, and cured meat totalled $10,258,000$ pounds versus $10,831,000$ and $9,948,000$. October 1 stocks of lard were $5,368,000$ pounds versus $7,055,000$ on September 1 and $3,990,000$ on October 1 last year. (27)

## Fruit \& Vegetable Stocks

Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) at October 1 amounted to $45,015,000$ pounds, up from the preceding month ${ }^{8}$ s $44,820,000$ but down from last year ${ }^{8}$ s corresponding total of $50,521,000$. October 1 holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) totalled $58,970,000$ pounds, up from month-earlier stocks of $43,735,000$ and year-earlier holdings of $39,051,000$. (28)

Fish Freezings \& Stocks Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) in September amounted to 17,913,000 pounds, smaller by $2.5 \%$ than last year's corresponding total of $18,365,000$, DBS reports in a special statement. September 30 stocks (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) totalled $66,757,000$ pounds, one-quarter larger than last year's like total of $53,445,000$.

## Production \& Exports of Wheat Flour Production of wheat flour in August, the

 opening month of the new crop year, amounted to $3,307,000$ cwt. s little changed from Julys $3,310,000$ cwt. but larger by $8 \%$ than last year ${ }^{0}$ s corresponding total of $3,057,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. The month ${ }^{2}$ s wheat flour exports totalled $1,389,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. an increase of $25 \%$ over July ${ }^{\circ}$ s $1,114,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. and $31 \%$ greater than the adjusted August 1958 total of 1,062,000 cwt.Millfeed production in August amounted to 57,000 tons, $8 \%$ larger than last year's like total of 52,000 tons. The breakdown was as follows, last year's August figures being in brackets: bran, 23,000 tons ( 21,000 ) ; shorts, 26,000 $(25,000)$; and middilings, $8,000(6,000)$.

Overseas Export Clearances And Supplies of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat during the week ending September 30 amounted to $6,385,000$ bushels, bringing the total for the August 1 - September 30 period to $43,446,000$ bushels versus $40,002,000$ in the like period of the preceding crop year. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions on September 30 were placed at $384,190,000$ bushels as compared with $389,416,000$ a week earlier and $381,518,000$ a year ago.

Farmers in the three Prairie Provinces marketed $3,229,000$ bushels of wheat during the week ending September 30 as compared with $2,682,000$ in the same week last year, bringing August 1 - September 30 marketings to $21,850,000$ bushels as compared to $26,503,000$ in the same period last year. Week's marketings of other grains: oats, 739,000 bushels (666,000 a year ago) ; barley, 2,884,000 (2,345,000 ) ; rye, $82,000(76,000)$; and flaxseed, 399,000 (539,000). (30)

Supplies \& Exports of Wheat Supplies of wheat remaining on or about September
1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to $2,634,800,000$ bushels, exceeding by $2 \%$ last year's corres ponding total of $2,574,000,000$.

September 1 supplies were as follows: United States, $1,691,900,000$ bushels ( $1,648,500,000$ a year earlier); Canada, 782,900,000 (814,600,000); Argentina, $70,200,000(81,600,000)$; and Australia, $89,800,000(29,300,000)$.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four major wheat exporting countries during August at $77,900,000$ bushels were vir tually the same as last year's August total of $77,700,000$. Month's shipments from the United States amounted to $34,200,000$ bushels $(38,100,000$ in August last year); Canada, $24,500,000(25,800,000)$; Argentina, $5,600,000(5,600,000)$; and Australia, $13,600,000(8,200,000)$. (31)

Shipments of Prepared Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds in AugStock And Poultry Feeds ust were as follows: primary or concentrated feeds, 33,239 tons ( 35,960 in August 1958) ; secondary or complete feeds, 196,670 tons ( $22 \mathrm{C}, 918$ ); and all other animal feeds, 49,452 tons $(42,589)$. January-August shipments: primary feeds, 305,405 tons ( 276,408 ); secondary feeds, $1,727,218$ tons ( $1,598,454$ ); and all other animal feeds, 367,068 tons ( 340,660 ). (32)

## VITALSTATISTICS

Birth Registrations Greater In September And Nine Months

Registrations of births in provincial offices were greater in September and January-September this year than last, while those of marriages were smaller. Death registrations were down in the month but up in the nine months.

Birth registrations in September rose to 42,795 from 41,622 a year earlier, placing the January-September total $2.9 \%$ above a year ago at 368,737 versus 358,438 . Nine-month totals were larger than a year ago for all provinces except British Columbia.

Marriages registered in the month eased to 14,364 from 14,826 , leaving the nine-month total $3.7 \%$ below a year ago at 95,050 versus 98,660 . Nine-month registrations were smaller than a year earlier for all provinces except Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Death registrations dropped to 10,747 in September from 10,908 a year ago, but rose $4.2 \%$ in the cumulative period to 104,303 from 100,102 . In the threequarter period, registrations were larger for all provinces except Newfoundland and Alberta. (33)
(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

1-71-001: The Labour Force, Week Ended September 19, 20k/\$2.00
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3-72-202: Review of Man-Hours \& Hourly Earnings, 1945-1958, 75d.
**4 - 73-504: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, (Supplement), 1954-1958, 75k
5-65-001: Month1y Summary of Foreign Trade, June, $10 k / \$ 1.00$
6-65-005: Imports For Consumption (Summary), June, 20k/\$2.00
7-66-002: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, September, $10 \mathrm{k} / \$ 1.00$ (temporarily discontinued with the release of the September issue)
8 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, October 7, $10 k / \$ 3.00$
9-53-003: Urban Transit, August, 10k/\$1.00
10 - 53-002. Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity \& Rural), August, 10 / \$1.00
11 - 52-002: Railway Freight Traffic, June, 20k/\$2.00
12-63-001: Chain Store Sales \& Stocks, August, 10k/\$1.00
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14-26-006: Crude Petroleum \& Natural Gas Production, June, 10\&/\$1.00
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17 - 26-005: Iron Ore, August, 10k/\$1.00
18 - 26-007: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, July, $10</ \$ 1.00$
19-33-003: Consumption, Production \& Inventories of Rubber, August, 20k/\$2.00
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21 - 43-003: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August, $10 k / \$ 1.00$
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23 - 32-201: Foods \& Beverages, General Review, 1957, 50k
24 - 32-002: Dairy Factory Production, September, 10k/\$1.00
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26 - 32-009: Stocks of Dairy \& Poultry Products, October, 20k/\$2.00
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28 - 32-010: Stocks of Fruit \& Vegetables, October, 20k/ \$2.00
29-32-003: Grann Milling Statistics, August, $10 \mathrm{k} / \$ 1.00$
$30-22-004$ : Grain Statistics Weekly, September 30, 10k/\$3.00
31 - 22-005: The Wheat Review, September, 30k/\$3.00
32 - 32-004: Shipments of Prepared Stock \& Poultry Feeds, August, $30 k / \$ 3.00$
33 - 84-001: Vital Statistics, September, $10 / / \$ 1.00$

-     - 11-003: Canadian Statistical Review, September, $50 k / \$ 5.00$
-     - 64-002: New Residential Construction, June, 30k/ $\$ 3.00 \rightarrow$ Sumarized in issue of October 2
-     - S4-002: New Residential Construction, July, 30k/\$3.00 -- Sumarized in issue of October 9
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## Name

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Printing Factory value of products shipped by 443 plants in the printing trades in Toronto in 1957 was $\$ 171,433,000$-- largest total of any Canadian city. Montreal was next with 416 plants and shipments valued at $\$ 120,030,000$, and Vancouver third with 125 plants and shipments worth $\$ 34,222,000$.

Wrapping Paper Production of wrapping paper in 1957 amounted to 277,000 tons valued at $\$ 60,402,000$, moderately below the preceding year's record Quebec. Ontario and British Columbia are the producing provinces.

Fine Paper Some 335,000 tons of book and writing and other fine papers were produced to the value of $\$ 86,990,000$ in 1957, decreasing in volume but increasing in value from 1956. Practically all fine papers are produced in Ontario and Quebec.

## Soybean Oil, Meal Production of soybean ofl in

 the crop year 1958-59 amounted to a record $154,939,000$ pounds, $6 \%$ 1arger than in 1957-58. At the same time, production of soybean oil meal rose to 353,000 tons from 326,000, and seed crushings were up to $14,912,000$ bushels from 13,795,000.Advertising The trend toward a greater proportion of advertising via television in Camada continued in 1958 when that medium accounted for $20.5 \%$ of commissionable billings of 123 advertising agencies versus $18.3 \%$ in 1957. Publications accounted for $49.3 \%$ ( $51.6 \%$ in 1957), other visual $4.7 \%$ ( $4.4 \%$ ), radio $10.5 \%$ ( $10.0 \%$ ), and production, artwork and printing, $15.0 \%$ ( $15.7 \%$ ).

Shipping Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight in the first six months of this year were: Vancouver, 6,558,000 tons; Montrea1, 5,151,000; Seven Islands 4,098,000; Halifax, 3,756,000 ; Port Arthur, 2.812,000; Hamilton, 2,133,000; and Sault St. Marie, 1,591,000.

Railway Rolling-Stock There were 29 plants in the railway rolling-stock industry in 1958 with factory shipments valued at $\$ 295,961,000$. Six plants in Quebec accounted for two-fifths of the total and 12 plants in Ontario for about one-third.

M a nufacturing Pulp and paper is In Newfoundland the leading manufacturing industry in Newfoundland, accounting for well over one-half of the total value of the province's factory shipments totalling $\$ 117,714,000$ in 1957. Shipments from pulp and paper mills were worth $\$ 63,303,000$, followed by fish processing at $\$ 16,409,000$.

M anufacturing Leading manufactur In Nova Scotia ing industries of Nova Scotia in 1957 were (in order of value of shipments) primary iron and steel, fish processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper, sawmills, and butter and cheese. Together they accounted for over $40 \%$ of factory shipments valued at $\$ 427,299,000$ in 1957 .

M a $n$ ufacturing Pulp and paper is In New. Brunswick by far the leading manufacturing industry of New Brunswick with shipments valued in 1957 at $\$ 94,521,000$. Sawmills followed at $\$ 20,331,000$ and fish processing at $\$ 17,255,000$. Factory shipments from all manufacturing plants were worth $\$ 311,796,-$ 000 。

