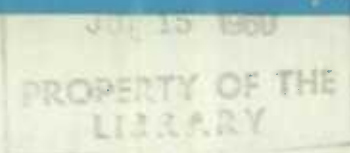


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Canada's consumer price index reached 127.6 at the beginning of June, up 0.2% from a month earlier and up 1.4% from a year ago. The month-to-month gain resulted from a rise of 0.5% in the food index combined with lesser increases in all the other indexes except household operation. (Page 2)

...

Labour: Industrial employment increased slightly between March and April this year, the composite index rising to 114.8 from 114.2. The advance was less than seasonal, partly due to adverse weather conditions and major layoffs in coal mining ... Federal Government employees in Ottawa during March this year numbered 44,383 and earned an estimated \$15,147,000. (Pages 5-7)

...

Merchandising: Accounts receivable held by Canada's retail establishments at the end of March were estimated at \$916,700,000, larger by 5.9% than a year ago. All but one of the trades posted greater totals with department stores carrying the largest amount ... Department store sales were 2.0% greater in the week of June 25 as compared to a year ago, all provinces except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recording gains. (Page 8)

...

Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills, operating at 64.9% of rated capacity, produced 83,901 tons of steel ingots in the week ended July 2, smaller by 16.1% and 8.4% than a week and year earlier, respectively ... More freezers but fewer refrigerators and electric storage batteries were shipped in May this year than last. (Page 9)

...

Fisheries: Catch of sea fish and shellfish in May at 150,939,000 pounds was larger than a year earlier, while the January-May total at 363,728,000 pounds was smaller. Landed value was greater in both periods. (Page 12)

...

Electricity: Generation of electric energy in May was larger by 7.2% than last year at 9,367,828 megawatt hours, placing the January-May total 12.0% ahead of the year-earlier total at 48,182,823 mwh. (Page 14)

...

Agriculture & Food: Farm cash income in this year's first quarter was under a year ago by about \$50 million at an estimated \$588.9 million. The drop is largely due to smaller marketings of cereal grains and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces. (Pages 14-15)

...

June Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) rose 0.2% from 127.4 to 127.6 between May and June this year. The index stood at 125.9 at the beginning of June last year.

In the current period, an increase of 0.5% in the food index combined with fractional gains in the shelter, clothing and other commodities and services groups, accounted for all of the upward movement in the total index. The household operation index declined fractionally.

The food index moved from 120.2 to 120.8 as higher prices were recorded for most fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly apples, cabbage, tomatoes and potatoes, and for most meats. Price declines were generally limited to eggs and butter.

The shelter index increased 0.2% from 143.5 to 143.8 as both the rent and home-ownership components were higher. A rise of 0.1% in the clothing index from 110.8 to 110.9, reflected some price increases from sales levels of previous months and higher prices for other items, including men's work trousers and oxfords.

Lower prices for coal and fuel oil combined with sale prices for furniture to offset higher prices for textiles and household utensils, and the household operation index declined 0.1% from 123.1 to 123.0.

A rise of 0.1% in the "other" commodities and services index from 137.6 to 137.7, resulted from higher prices for gasoline, train fares, pharmaceuticals and some personal care items. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
June 1960 ...	127.6	120.8	143.8	110.9	123.0	137.7
May 1960 ...	127.4	120.2	143.5	110.8	123.1	137.6
June 1959 ...	125.9	119.1	141.5	109.2	122.5	135.4

Wholesale Price Index Wholesale price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100) eased down 0.5% from 244.4 to 243.3 in the three-week period May 27 to June 17. Moderately lower prices were recorded for beef hides, steel scrap, raw sugar and linseed oil, while six commodities showed fractional declines. Hog prices were substantially higher and a small increase was reported for oats.

The index for Canadian farm products at terminal markets rose 0.8% from 222.9 to 224.7 in the three-week period. The index for animal products increased 1.5% from 260.7 to 264.6, reflecting increases for hogs, both East and West, which were partly offset by lower prices for eggs, lambs and calves, and in the East for poultry and raw wool.

MORE

The field products index edged down from 185.1 to 184.8, as declines reported for western hay, rye and flax, and eastern rye, peas and barley were almost balanced by increases for western potatoes and eastern corn. Regional indexes were: West, up 0.9% from 194.3 to 196.0; and East, up 0.8% from 251.5 to 253.5. (1)

Wholesale Price Index In May Canada's general wholesale price index stood at 231.3, unchanged from the preceding month and slightly above last year's May figure of 231.2. Increases over April in four of the eight major groups were offset by decreases in two others, while the remaining two groups showed no change.

The textile products group index recorded the largest upward movement, rising 0.8% to 231.4 as compared with 229.6 in April. The increase was mainly attributable to higher prices for miscellaneous fibre products, raw cotton, and cotton fabrics.

Higher tin and silver prices were mainly responsible for an 0.4% increase in the non-ferrous metals group index which increased to 179.7 from 179.0. The wood products group also advanced 0.4% to 307.6 from 306.2, mainly due to higher returns for the second consecutive month in Canadian currency for export sales of newsprint and woodpulp to the United States. The iron products group edged upward by 0.2% to 256.6 from 256.2.

The animal products group declined 0.9% to 241.1 from 243.4 in response to lower prices for eggs, fishery products, cured meats, and milk and its products. Lower prices for fresh fruits, livestock and poultry feeds, and vegetable oils and products caused the vegetable products group index to ease 0.2% to 205.1 from 205.6.

The non-metallic minerals and chemical products group indexes were unchanged at 185.5 and 188.4, respectively. (2)

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>May*</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>June*</u> <u>1960</u>
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Index</u>	230.6	231.3	231.9
Vegetable products	200.0	205.1	205.2
Animal products	252.6	241.1	246.0
Textile products	229.6	231.4	230.9
Wood products	304.4	307.6	307.5
Iron products	255.8	256.6	255.8
Non-ferrous metals	174.8	179.7	180.3
Non-metallic minerals	185.1	185.5	184.6
Chemical products	187.2	188.4	188.2
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold..	248.6	252.1	251.9

* These indexes are preliminary.

Security Price Indexes The investors index of 93 common stock prices (1935-39=100) touched 254.2 in the week of June 9, its highest level since February 4. Subsequent weakness, however, lowered the index to 249.4 by June 23 for net loss of 1.6% as compared to the May 26 index of 253.4.

Among major groups, a decline of 2.2% for 72 industrials from 262.6 to 256.7 was partly offset by increases of 1.3% for 7 banks from 312.5 to 316.7, and 0.3% for 14 utilities from 188.1 to 188.7. Declines for 9 sub-groups were headed by machinery and equipment (4.7%), building materials (3.9%); and textiles and clothing (3.3%). Three sub-groups, power and traction, food and allied products and telephones, showed small increases.

The index for 28 mining stocks moved down 3.9% from 99.0 to 95.1 in the same period, reflecting losses of 6.8% for 22 golds from 68.1 to 63.5 and 1.5% for 6 base metals from 169.8 to 167.3. (1)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>June 30</u>	<u>June 23</u> 1935-39= 100	<u>June 2</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	247.5	249.4	252.7
Industrials	254.6	256.7	261.0
Utilities	188.1	188.7	190.2
Banks	314.5	316.7	314.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	94.1	95.1	97.6
Golds	64.1	63.5	66.9
Base metals	162.7	167.3	167.8

Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products The national index of farm prices of agricultural products for May is placed at 235.5, up 1.7 points from the revised April figure of 233.8. This is the second consecutive month in which gains of any importance have been recorded this year. Increased prices for livestock and potatoes between April and May more than offset lower prices for poultry and eggs.

Provincial indexes for May were as follows, those for April being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 337.8 (321.4); Nova Scotia, 252.8 (244.4); New Brunswick, 317.7 (309.1); Quebec, 276.2 (273.8); Ontario, 260.2 (257.5); Manitoba, 217.7 (218.1); Saskatchewan, 190.9 (191.9); Alberta, 206.6 (205.0); and British Columbia, 261.1 (259.4). (3)

Indexes Of Domestic Electricity Bills Canada's index of electricity bills for domestic service for 1959, based on rates in effect at year's end and on the 1949 base, stood at 117.6 versus 117.5 at the end of 1958. In 1950 the index was 106.1. Indexes were higher than a year earlier in Nova Scotia and Ontario, lower in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and unchanged in Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. (4)

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings In April Average weekly wages in manufacturing in April rose to \$72.37 from \$71.94 in March and average hourly earnings to \$1.79 from \$1.78, while the work week was unchanged at 40.5 hours, according to advance figures. In April last year weekly wages averaged \$70.01, hourly earnings \$1.72 and the work week 40.7 hours.

Average weekly wages in April in durable goods manufacturing increased to \$79.24 from \$78.60 in March and average hourly earnings to \$1.94 from \$1.93. Overtime in aircraft and parts and motor vehicles and wage-rate increases in electrical apparatus and supplies accounted for the gains.

Average weekly wages in the month in non-durable goods manufacturing edged up to \$65.58 from \$65.38 in the previous month and hourly earnings to \$1.63 from \$1.62. Wage-rate adjustments in petroleum refineries and seasonal layoffs of lower-paid employees in tobacco factories were mainly responsible for the rise in average hourly earnings.

Reduced employment in coal mines in April as compared to March due to cut-back in production contributed to the 3¢ increase in average hourly earnings to \$2.12 from \$2.09.

Industrial Employment And Payrolls In April Industrial employment increased slightly from March to April, with the composite index rising from 114.2 (1949=100) to 114.8 between the two months. The increase was less than seasonal, partly because weather conditions were unfavourable in some areas. Major layoffs in coal mining also tended to keep employment levels down.

The composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries for April was \$75.98, up 61¢ from the March average. Industrial payrolls rose by 1.3% over the month, with the composite index advancing from 201.5 in March to 204.1 in April.

Between March and April, the seasonally-adjusted index of employment for manufacturing as a whole declined by 0.8%, with reductions of 1.2% in durable goods and 0.5% in non-durable goods. Part of this decline reflects adverse weather conditions in April. In the past two years, the seasonally-adjusted index for manufacturing has remained fairly steady; employment in some industries within manufacturing has tended to rise, while in others the trend has been downwards.

Major layoffs in coal mining led to a decline of about 4.6% in the seasonally-adjusted mining index between March and April. Unfavourable weather hampered forestry operations in some areas, and employment in this industry declined more than seasonally. The increases in construction and in transportation, storage and communication were somewhat smaller than usual, perhaps partly owing to poor weather conditions. On the other hand, employment in trade advanced more than seasonally, as did employment in service. (5)

Federal Government Employees In
Metropolitan Ottawa At March 31

Federal Government departments and departmental corporations employed 44,383 persons in the metropolitan Ottawa area at March 31, 1960, according to a special DBS tabulation. These employees had estimated regular earnings of \$15,147,000 for March. Similar detail is not available for the Federal Government's agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies.

The Bureau's regular monthly report on Federal Government employment for March 1960 showed that departments and departmental corporations had a total of 194,244 employees with regular earnings amounting to \$59,047,333 for the month. Staff located in metropolitan Ottawa thus represented 22.8% of the total employees and received 25.7% of the total regular earnings paid in March.

The metropolitan Ottawa total may be sub-divided as follows: salaried employees, 40,060 (with estimated earnings of \$14,004,000); prevailing rate employees, 3,137 (\$782,000); ships' officers and crews, 15 (\$4,000); and casual and other employees, 1,171 (\$357,000).

The table which follows gives the numbers and regular earnings of employees in metropolitan Ottawa for each of the departments and departmental services which have separately administered personnel offices.

Number and Regular Earnings of Employees in Metropolitan Ottawa
Departmental Branches, Services and Corporations
March, 1960

	Total Number Employed	Total Regular Earnings for Month \$
Agriculture.....	1,935	705,888
Atomic Energy Control Board.....	7	3,223
Auditor General's Office.....	130	62,147
Board of Broadcast Governors.....	18	5,639
Chief Electoral Officer, Office of the	17	6,225
Citizenship and Immigration.....	755	259,409
Civil Service Commission.....	512	191,580
Defence Production.....	1,145	443,407
External Affairs:		
Main Department.....	854	318,551
International Joint Commission.....	12	6,538
Finance:		
Main Department.....	660	221,434
Comptroller of Treasury.....	2,177	613,440
Royal Canadian Mint.....	191	67,224
Tariff Board.....	23	11,924
Fisheries:		
Main Department.....	156	60,629
Fisheries Research Board.....	15	8,137
Governor General,		
Office of the Secretary to the.....	15	5,598
Insurance.....	87	39,573

MORE

	Total Number Employed	Total Regular Earnings for Month \$
Justice:		
Main Department.....	287	117,828
Commissioner of Penitentiaries.....	92	36,929
Labour:		
Main Department.....	560	192,562
Unemployment Insurance Commission....	660	192,297
Legislation:		
Senate.....	169	50,152
House of Commons.....	725	199,746
Library of Parliament.....	61	21,411
Mines and Technical Surveys:		
Main Department.....	2,191	915,190
Dominion Coal Board.....	19	7,688
National Defence.....	8,090	2,594,000 ^{1/}
National Energy Board.....	23	9,414
National Film Board.....	33	14,466
National Gallery of Canada.....	72	23,148
National Health and Welfare.....	1,178	444,288
National Research Council.....	2,820	1,161,774
National Revenue:		
Customs and Excise.....	1,052	407,034
Taxation (incl. Tax Appeal Board)....	1,265	397,813
Northern Affairs and National Resources	1,079	404,678
Post Office.....	2,149	673,178
Privy Council:		
Privy Council Office and		
Prime Minister's Residence.....	148	61,250
Royal Commissions.....	23	7,919
Public Archives and National Library...	139	45,594
Public Printing and Stationery.....	1,567	542,213
Public Works.....	3,512	875,949
Royal Canadian Mounted Police:		
Main Department.....	508	116,725
Force.....	1,097	405,473
Secretary of State.....	731	278,055
Trade and Commerce:		
Main Department.....	693	264,890
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	1,571	492,085
Transport:		
Main Department.....	1,650	641,912
Air Transport Board.....	57	23,801
Board of Transport Commissioners.....	132	64,529
Canadian Maritime Commission.....	23	10,233
Veteran's Affairs.....	1,298	422,484
Total.....	44,383	15,147,000
^{1/} Estimated.		

Retail Credit In First Quarter Accounts receivable on the books of Canadian retail establishments at the end of March amounted to an estimated \$916,700,000, larger by 5.9% than at the same date last year. Instalment receivables rose 8.0% to \$492,200,000 from \$455,600,000 a year earlier, while charge receivables increased 3.6% to \$424,500,000 from \$409,800,000.

Amounts receivable were larger at the end of March this year than last for 11 of the 12 trades for which separate figures are available, largest percentage gains being posted for department stores (15.0%), women's clothing stores 10.3%, hardware stores 7.0%, men's clothing stores 6.5%, general stores 4.0%, and grocery and combination stores (independent) 3.9%. Garages and filling stations posted a decline of 4.4%.

Department stores carry the largest amount of credit on their books, receivables at the end of March this year amounting to \$284,300,000 (\$247,300,000 a year earlier). Accounts receivable by furniture, appliance and radio stores were \$189,200,000 (\$185,700,000); motor vehicle dealers, \$98,500,000 (\$98,300,000); fuel dealers, \$53,800,000 (\$52,300,000).

Receivables of independent grocery and combination stores were \$34,700,000 (\$33,400,000); hardware stores, \$30,600,000 (\$28,600,000); general stores, \$28,500,000 (\$27,400,000); garages and filling stations, \$26,100,000 (\$27,300,000); family clothing stores, \$19,600,000 (\$19,100,000); jewellery stores, \$18,700,000 (\$18,200,000); men's clothing stores, \$14,700,000 (\$13,800,000); and women's clothing stores, \$12,800,000 (\$11,600,000). (6)

Department Store Sales Department store sales were 2.0% greater in the week ending June 25 this year than last, according to a special statement. Increases were common to all provinces from the east coast to Manitoba and decreases from Saskatchewan to British Columbia. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 5.2%; Quebec, 5.9%; Ontario, 5.3%; and Manitoba, 1.1%. Decreases were: Saskatchewan, 4.0%; Alberta, 9.8%; and British Columbia, 0.5%.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended June 21 numbered 78,867, slightly below last year's corresponding total of 79,233 cars. This brought loadings in the January 1 - June 21 period to 1,689,164 cars, a decline of 1.2% from 1,709,737 a year ago.

Receipts from connections dropped in the seven days to 27,396 cars from 28,075 a year earlier and rose in the cumulative period to 703,479 cars from 682,847. Piggyback loadings advanced in the week to 3,218 cars from 2,632 and in the cumulative period to 73,971 cars from 57,669. (7)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 2 amounted to 83,901 tons, down 16.1% from 99,975 tons a week earlier and 8.4% from 91,640 tons a year ago, according to a special statement.

Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 64.9% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 77.4% in the preceding week and 75.5% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the same week last year.

Shipments Of Refrigerators & Freezers Factory shipments of domestic mechanical refrigerators in May decreased slightly to 28,278 units from 28,464 in the same month last year, while the January-May total increased to 115,662 units from 102,906 a year ago. End-of-May stocks advanced to 62,481 units from 48,343.

Month's shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers climbed to 5,890 units from 3,139 a year earlier, placing the five-month total sharply ahead of last year at 39,012 units versus 16,317. Month-end stocks increased to 10,103 units from 6,487. (8)

Sugar Situation In May Production of refined beet and cane sugar in May increased to 138,426,000 pounds from 122,246,000 in the same month last year, moving the January-May total up 4.1% to 530,616,000 pounds from 509,758,000 a year ago. Total sales in the month advanced to 137,884,000 pounds from 127,853,000, lifting the five-month total 5.4% to 616,538,000 pounds from 584,987,000. Company-held stocks at the end of May were smaller than a year earlier at 266,156,000 pounds versus 297,290,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in May declined to 221,816,000 pounds from 244,997,000 a year earlier, dropping the January-May total 6.2% to 506,761,000 pounds from 540,180,000. Meltings and sales in the month rose to 143,989,000 pounds from 125,289,000, placing the five-month total 3.3% ahead of last year at 537,454,000 pounds versus 520,411,000. End-of-May company-held stocks were larger than a year ago at 289,373,000 pounds versus 285,146,000. (9)

Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production declined in May to \$1,970,700 from \$2,149,300 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-May total to \$9,473,600 from \$11,503,200 a year ago. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines, were smaller in the month and five-month periods this year than last. (10)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers in May rose to \$16,262,300 from \$15,576,600 a year earlier, trade sales rising to \$10,828,000 from \$10,309,800 and industrial sales to \$5,434,300 from \$5,266,800. January-May sales increased 3.4% to \$61,483,300 from \$59,454,200 a year ago, trade sales climbing to \$38,998,000 from \$37,842,300 and industrial sales to \$22,485,300 from \$21,611,900. (11)

Shipments Of Gypsum Products

Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and plasters were smaller than a year earlier both in the May and January-May periods. May totals were: wallboard, 28,406,-172 square feet (34,749,332 a year earlier); lath, 19,203,112 square feet (32,-256,695); sheathing, 967,606 square feet (1,275,314); and plasters, 19,602 tons (25,007). (12)

Shipments Of Insulating Board

Shipments of rigid insulating board decreased 9.8% in May to 31,948,881 square feet from 35,-402,717 in the corresponding month last year, while shipments in the January-May period increased 11.6% to 152,261,788 square feet from 136,445,597 a year earlier. (13)

Soaps & Synthetic Detergents

Shipments of most types of soaps and synthetic detergents were smaller in May this year than last. Figures were: laundry and household bar soaps, 1,068,087 pounds (1,119,-960 a year earlier); soap chips and flakes, 985,810 (1,150,677); toilet soaps (except liquid), 3,237,505 (3,035,692); soap powders, 2,095,063 (2,364,328); solid detergents, 15,424,869 (11,881,177); liquid detergents, 3,966,917 (4,027,-468); and paste detergents, 135,965 (138,910). (14)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments

Shipments of foundation garments in May and the January-May period this year and last appear in the following table:

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>May</u>		<u>January - May</u>	
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
	Shipments		in Dozens	
Corselettes or all-in-one garments	3,252	4,558	18,745	22,093
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic .	10,754	14,993	56,136	78,085
Girdles, principally elastic	17,824	15,680	87,464	79,578
Bandeaux bras	65,967	60,779	323,369	306,959
Longline bras	12,208	13,908	64,295	64,461
Garter belts	7,406	5,967	34,621	35,284

Refined Petroleum Products

Production of refined petroleum products in April rose 5.7% to 20,583,158 barrels from 19,478,498 in the same month last year and consumption 5.9% to 20,398,522 barrels from 19,-257,484. Receipts of crude oil in the month fell 3.7% to 19,733,281 barrels from 20,483,922 and comprised 11,340,498 barrels of domestic crude versus 11,-604,731 and 8,392,783 barrels of imported crude versus 8,879,191.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in April were: naphtha specialties, 155,467 barrels (122,425 a year earlier); aviation gasoline, 244,944 (255,908); motor gasoline, 7,115,036 (7,392,929); aviation turbo fuel, 326,185 (348,157); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 1,041,933 (1,248,951); diesel fuel, 1,-775,913 (1,756,302); light fuel oil, 4,698,803 (4,865,920); and heavy fuel oil, 3,815,319 (3,765,693). (15)

Production Of Coke Production of Coke in April increased to 361,170 tons from 338,504 in the corresponding month last year, while landed imports decreased to 19,246 tons from 27,046 and exports to 10,227 tons from 12,915. Amount made available for consumption in the month advanced to 370,189 tons from 352,635.

Output of coke in the January-April period rose to 1,439,957 tons from 1,279,792 a year ago and landed imports to 109,663 tons from 89,390, while exports fell to 46,822 tons from 48,873. Amount made available for consumption in the four-month period increased to 1,502,798 tons from 1,320,309. (16)

Sales Of Clay Products Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays declined in April to \$2,620,948 from \$3,485,510 in the corresponding month last year and in the January-April period to \$8,731,955 from \$10,396,169. Sales of building brick fell to \$1,670,520 in April from \$2,292,350 and to \$5,246,464 in the four-month period from \$6,523,090. (17)

List Of New Manufacturing Establishments In Canada The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its semi-annual report containing the names, addresses and principal products manufactured by 1,149 new manufacturing plants which have come into operation recently or report they expect to be in operation in the near future. To enable the examination of new entrants in a particular field or areas the firm names have been arranged by industry and by province within each industrial group. (18)

Agricultural Implements Industry Seventy-one establishments comprising Canada's agricultural implements industry in 1958 had factory shipments valued at \$133,145,000, an increase of 8.7% over the preceding year's \$122,529,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Employees increased to 11,011 from 10,271 in 1957, salaries and wages to \$47,344,000 from \$39,278,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$77,274,000 from \$59,856,000.

Shipments from all industries in 1958 included the following: threshers and reaper-threshers, \$41,483,000 (\$34,186,000 in 1957); hay rakes and tedders, \$4,872,000 (\$2,080,000); mowers, \$4,215,000 (\$3,003,000); harrows, \$3,969,000 (\$3,115,000); cultivators, \$3,324,000 (\$3,627,000); plows, \$2,993,000 (\$2,269,000); and one-way discs, harrow-plows, and tiller-combines, \$2,756,000 (\$3,140,000). (19)

Leather Footwear Industry Factory shipments from Canada's leather footwear industry were valued at an all-time high \$147,242,000 in 1958, up 3.7% from 1957's previous peak total of \$142,163,000.

Number of establishments declined to 247 from 253 in 1957 and employees to 20,131 from 20,246, while salaries and wages increased to \$50,274,000 from \$49,140,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$70,836,000 from \$69,907,000.

Shipments in 1958 included: boots and shoes with leather or fabric uppers (except felt), \$136,073,000 (\$130,334,000 in 1957); slippers - housewear (except felt and Indian), \$5,521,000 (\$6,267,000); moccasins (including shoe packs), \$951,000 (\$846,000); felt footwear, \$772,000 (\$1,137,000); and Indian slippers, \$3,400,000 (\$2,990,000). (20)

Reporting Manual The classification of municipal accounts, as approved by Dominion-Provincial Conferences on Municipal Statistics, is brought up-to-date in the third English edition of the Municipal Finance Reporting Manual released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A French edition is being prepared.

This Manual sets out and explains the various funds, statements and schedules and elaborates on individual items in considerable detail. In it are incorporated the changes recommended by the latest Conference. New features of major import are introduced, namely, separate and complete reporting of the capital transactions in each of the funds of a municipality, and combined current and combined capital balance sheets.

The sections of the Manual dealing with municipal accounting terminology and with the reporting of assessment, area, population and road and street information have also been substantially revised.

The classifications set out in the previous editions of the Manual have been adopted by Provincial Departments as a base for the official audit and statistical reports completed by municipal corporations, and for departmental statistical reports. This revision is recommended for such use. To facilitate proper classification of accounts, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics through and in cooperation with the provincial departments, will distribute to each municipal treasurer and municipal auditor one copy of the Municipal Finance Reporting Manual.

Priced at \$3.00 each, copies of this 340-page manual can be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. (21)

F I S H E R I E S

Sea Fisheries In May Catch of sea fish and shellfish by Canada's fishermen in May increased to 150,939,000 pounds from 115,082,000 in the like 1959 month, according to advance figures. Landings in the January-May period declined 6.3% to 363,728,000 pounds from 388,357,000 in the same 1959 period. Month's landed value rose to \$12,075,000 from \$9,372,000, placing the five-month total 4% above last year at \$21,883,000 versus \$21,135,000.

May landings on the East coast increased substantially to 135,759,000 pounds from 99,183,000 a year earlier, boosting the January-May total 20% to 293,350,000 pounds from 243,671,000 a year ago. Month's landed value advanced sharply to \$10,021,000 from \$6,840,000, raising the five-month total 17% to \$17,833,000 from \$15,254,000.

May landings on the West coast eased off to 15,180,000 pounds from 15,899,000, leaving the January-May total substantially below a year earlier at 70,378,000 pounds versus 144,686,000. Month's landed value fell to \$2,054,000 from \$2,532,000, bringing the five-month total to \$4,050,000, a decrease of 31% from \$5,881,000 a year ago.

Mineral Production In 1959 Value of Canada's mineral production reached a record \$2,389,683,000 in 1959, an increase of 13.7% over the preceding year's \$2,100,739,000, according to the Bureau's preliminary annual report. Large increases were posted for copper, iron ore, nickel, uranium, asbestos and petroleum, and decreases for gold, lead and coal.

Production in Ontario climbed to \$962,757,000 from \$789,602,000 in the preceding year and accounted for an enlarged 40.3% of the national total as compared with 37.5% in 1958. Quebec's total value rose to \$432,820,000 from \$365,706,000 and its share of the national total advanced to 18.1% from 17.4%.

Value of production in Alberta rose to \$378,143,000 from \$345,939,000 in the preceding year, while its share of the national total declined to 15.8% from 16.5%. Mineral production in Saskatchewan moved up to \$213,744,000 from \$209,941,000, while its share of the all-Canada total fell to 9.0% from 10.0%.

Mineral production in British Columbia in 1959 was valued at \$157,281,000 (\$151,149,000 in 1958); Newfoundland, \$72,307,000 (\$64,995,000); Nova Scotia, \$59,486,000 (\$62,707,000); Manitoba, \$58,067,000 (\$57,218,000); New Brunswick, \$18,391,000 (\$16,276,000); Northwest Territories, \$24,267,000 (\$24,895,000); and Yukon, \$12,422,000 (\$12,311,000). (22)

MINERAL CONSUMPTION

Tin Consumption of unmanufactured tin in 1959 amounted to 9,458,825 pounds, while year-end consumer stocks were 2,076,583 pounds. Amount used for or in the production of tin plate and tinning was 5,102,732 pounds, solder 2,808,460, and babbitt and type metal 613,312 pounds.

Metallic Cadmium Consumption of metallic cadmium in 1959 amounted to 224,298 pounds and year-end stocks held by consumers totalled 28,067 pounds. The amount used in plating was 205,064 pounds.

Cobalt Cobalt consumption in 1959 amounted to 250,046 pounds and stocks held by manufacturers at the end of 1959 aggregated 48,324 pounds. Amount of cobalt metal used in the year was 188,371 pounds.

Antimony & Bismuth Consumption of antimony metal in 1959 was 1,134,367 pounds and consumer-held stocks at the end of the year amounted to 565,804 pounds. Some 649,930 pounds of antimonial lead were used in the year. Consumption of bismuth in the year amounted to 39,686 pounds and consumer-held stocks at the end of 1959 totalled 12,802 pounds.

Molybdenum & Tungsten Molybdenum consumption in 1959 amounted to 898,505 pounds, while year-end consumer stocks totalled 96,314 pounds. Consumption of tungsten during the year was 678,502 pounds, and year-end stocks amounted to 309,019 pounds.

Border Crossings In April Vehicular border crossings into Canada from the United States in April numbered 1,352,800, comprising 607,100 foreign vehicles and 745,700 returning Canadian-registered vehicles. This placed the January-April total at 4,262,100 vehicles, made up of 1,855,700 foreign vehicles and 2,406,400 vehicles of Canadian registry.

Entries into Canada in March by rail, through bus, boat and plane fell to 151,100 from 172,700 in the corresponding month last year, comprising fewer foreign travellers at 56,700 versus 58,400 and also fewer returning Canadians at 94,400 versus 114,300. January-March entries by these means of transportation dropped to 447,100 from 456,900 a year ago, number of foreign travellers increasing to 170,900 from 170,100 and number of returning Canadians decreasing to 276,200 from 286,800. (23)

E L E C T R I C I T Y

Generation Of Electric Energy Net generation of electric energy in Canada by firms that produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 7.2% in May to 9,367,828 megawatt hours from 8,738,330 mwh in the same month last year, placing the January-May total at 48,182,823 mwh, an increase of 12.0% from 43,034,777 mwh in the first five months of 1959.

Imports of electric energy in May fell to 25,504 mwh from 72,116 mwh a year earlier and exports to 536,474 mwh from 604,658 mwh. Energy made available in Canada in the month rose to 8,856,858 mwh from 8,205,788 mwh and of this, some 578,381 mwh were used in electric boilers versus 607,929 mwh.

Electric energy imported in the January-May period dropped to 146,574 mwh from 250,281 mwh a year ago and exports advanced to 2,142,333 mwh from 1,872,194 mwh. Amount made available in Canada in the five months increased to 46,187,064 mwh from 41,412,864 and of this, some 3,400,519 mwh were used in electric boilers versus 2,846,872 mwh. (24)

A G R I C U L T U R E & F O O D

Cash Income From The Sale Of Farm Products In First Quarter Farm cash income from the sale of farm products and participation payments on previous years' grain crops was estimated at \$588.9 million for the first quarter of 1960. This estimate is \$50 million less than the record high 1959 first quarter estimate but \$21 million above the average over the five years 1955-1959.

The decline in first quarter 1960 income compared with the like period of 1959 can be attributed largely to smaller marketings of cereal grains and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces where facilities for the handling of grain were hard pressed to move the damp and tough portion of the 1959 crop to the Lakehead for drying. Returns to farmers from field crops during the January-March period of this year amounted to \$216.4 million as compared with \$248.1 million for the same period of 1959.

MORE

Recent information indicates that the movement of damp grain from the Prairie Provinces had been largely completed and second quarter marketings are expected to increase sufficiently to offset, in part, the effects of the smaller deliveries in the first quarter.

Income from the sale of livestock and animal products at \$365.7 million for the first three months of 1960 was about \$18 million lower than for the corresponding period last year. This decline can be attributed, in the main, to lower returns from the sale of hogs, eggs and poultry, which more than offset the effects of higher returns from sales of cattle, calves and dairy products.

In addition to the returns from the sale of farm products, Prairie farmers also received \$23.8 million under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and the Federal-Provincial Emergency Unthreshed Grain Assistance Policy. These supplementary payments were \$5.7 million higher than for the corresponding period a year earlier. (25)

9-City Stocks Of Dairy And Poultry Products At July 1 Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at July 1 this year than last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. Creamery butter stocks increased to 63,259,000 pounds from 51,649,000 at the same date last year and cheddar cheese to 23,349,000 pounds from 19,364,000, while cold storage eggs decreased to 97,000 cases from 165,000.

July 1 stocks of creamery butter were greater than a year earlier in all these centres except Calgary. Holdings by city were: Quebec, 7,303,000 pounds (4,358,000 at July 1, 1959); Montreal, 27,776,000 (23,495,000); Toronto, 5,543,000 (4,973,000); Winnipeg, 13,369,000 (12,768,000); Regina, 2,156,000 (1,449,000); Saskatoon, 2,351,000 (1,223,000); Edmonton, 2,863,000 (1,645,000); Calgary, 456,000 (526,000); and Vancouver, 1,442,000 (1,212,000). (26)

Livestock & Animal Products The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released this week its annual report on livestock and animal products for the year 1959. The 41st in an annual series, the present report contains statistical data on numbers and values of livestock, slaughterings, marketings, stocks, prices, imports and exports. Data are also included on production, prices, imports and exports of wool and hides and skins. A section of the report contains freight rates on livestock and meats. (27)

Production & Value Of Hops The following table contains estimates of the area, yields per acre, production, price per pound and total value of hops in 1958 and 1959:

	Area	Yield	Total	Price	Total
	acres	Per Acre	Production	Per Pound	Value
		lb.	lb.	¢	\$
Canada*					
1958.....	1,010	1,421	1,435,400	68.1	977,900
1959.....	1,071	1,359	1,455,300	59.8	871,000

*Hops are now grown only in British Columbia.

Crop Conditions Across Canada

Good to excellent crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces have been well maintained during the past week. Crops are still behind last year in development and somewhat warmer weather is needed to promote more rapid growth. Early-seeded fields are beginning to head in southern districts of all provinces and a considerable proportion is in the shot-blade. In central and northern districts, however, only a small percentage has reached this stage. Moisture conditions are generally good, and damage from all causes has not been excessive to date.

Advance preliminary estimates of 1960 crop acreages show that farmers in the Prairie Provinces seeded 22.6 million acres to wheat this year, the same as the previous year but 5% less than the 1949-58 average of 23.8 million. The acreage seeded to oats for grain, at 7.9 million, also registered no change from 1959 but is 4% larger than the ten-year average of 7.6 million. The acreage seeded to barley in 1960, at 7.2 million acres, declined 11% from the 1959 area of 8.1 million and is 10% below the 1949-58 average of 8.0 million.

The acreage seeded to flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces this year is estimated at 2.8 million acres, an increase of 31% over the 1959 acreage of 2.1 million and 76% over the ten-year average of 1.6 million. Rapeseed acreage rose steeply to a record 726.0 thousand from 213.5 thousand in 1959. The acreage sown to fall and spring rye combined, at 450.0 thousand, is 3% larger than the 1959 acreage but 47% below the 1949-58 average. The acreage to be summerfallowed, at 23.9 million acres, declined 2% from the previous year, but is 2% above the recent ten-year average of 23.4 million.

Fall wheat and rye have made generally good growth in Ontario during the past month and yields are expected to vary from normal to slightly above normal. Cutting will become general between July 20 and the end of the month. Heavy rains during May and June have been favourable to the growth of hay crops and although clovers and legumes suffered heavy winterkilling in some counties prospects for total production are above average. Early-seeded fields promise above average yields but late-seeded fields will be dependent upon weather conditions during the next six weeks. The condition of spring grains at July 1 for the province as a whole is estimated at approximately 15% below average. Potatoes are developing well but harvesting will be several weeks later than normal.

Weather conditions during the past two weeks have favoured plant growth throughout most of the Province of Quebec. Nevertheless haymaking has been retarded by frequent showers. Yields are good in new meadows and average in old meadows. In certain districts cereals and other crops are showing some adverse effects of dry weather. Near Montreal better than average yields of grains are anticipated. Growers are harvesting beans and will commence tomato picking this week in the Montreal district. Apples and strawberries seem very promising.

Apart from the Peace River block where moisture was somewhat excessive in June, recent weather conditions have favoured good development of crops in British Columbia. In the Peace River area recent hot weather has brought all crops along rapidly although growth is still two weeks behind that of last year. Crops are growing well throughout the Maritime Provinces although conditions are becoming dry in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Recent, well distributed rainfall has improved the situation in New Brunswick. (28)

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