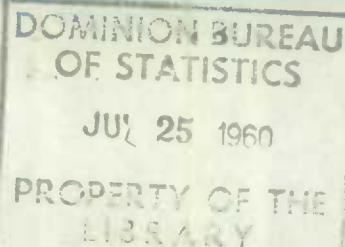


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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

**Labour:** Canada's labour force was estimated at 6,454,000 in mid-June this year, up 63,000 from a month earlier and up 167,000 from a year ago. Number with jobs was 6,154,000, larger than a month and year earlier by 162,000 and 101,000, respectively. (Page 2)

...

**External Trade:** Commodity imports at \$518,800,000 in May were greater than a year earlier by 2.5%, while exports at \$485,900,000 were larger by 12.7%, resulting in a drop in the import balance in the month to \$32,900,000 from \$74,600,000. January-May imports rose 3.6% from last year to \$2,322,100,000 and exports a larger 13.8% to \$2,144,800,000, leaving a smaller import balance on commodity account in the period of \$177,300,000 versus \$355,900,000 in the corresponding 1959 period. (Pages 3-4)

...

**Industrial Production:** Canada's index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted) rose 1.1% between April and May to 168.3 from 166.5. Manufacturing production was up by 0.3%, electric power and gas utilities by 1.0%, and mining by 4.8%. (Page 5)

...

**Transportation:** Loadings of railway revenue freight in the first July week dropped 5.7% from last year to 67,706 cars and the January 1-July 7 total fell 1.7% to 1,863,806 cars ... Ports handled 13,862,347 tons of freight in this year's first quarter, an increase of 15.2% from 1959 ... Deliveries of oil and natural gas by pipe line were sharply greater in May and January-May this year as compared to last. (Pages 6-7)

...

**Manufacturing:** Steel mills produced 109,028 tons of steel ingots in the week ended July 16, equalling 84.4% of rated capacity ... Fewer washing machines and automatic clothes dryers and smaller amounts of Portland cement and asphalt shingles were shipped in May as compared to a year ago ... Value of factory shipments from the pulp and paper, rubber products and electrical apparatus and supplies industries was lower in 1958 than in 1957. (Pages 9-12)

...

**Agriculture & Food:** Farm hog population at June 1 this year numbered an estimated 5,483,000 head, some 20% fewer than a year ago ... More creamery butter, margarine, cheddar cheese, process cheese, ice cream and evaporated whole milk, but less skim milk powder was produced in the first half of this year as compared to a year ago. (Pages 13-14)

...

Employment Situation In June Between May and June the number of persons with jobs increased by an estimated 162,000 to 6,154,000, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase during the month in both farm and non-farm employment was about average for this time of year. Almost all of the gain was among men, with little change in the employment of women.

Non-farm activities accounted for virtually all of the employment expansion during June. As is usual at this time of year, large gains occurred in construction and forestry. Employment in Quebec increased more than is usual for the month, while in Ontario the gain was below normal. In other regions the employment changes were mainly seasonal.

Compared with a year earlier, there were 101,000 more persons with jobs, about three-quarters of the increase being among women. Farm employment declined by 49,000 over the year, while the number of job-holders in non-farm industries rose by 150,000. Most of the gain took place in the service industries.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work decreased by 99,000 over the month to 300,000 in June. The number of persons on temporary layoff was practically unchanged at 15,000. All of the decline in job-seekers was among males and half of it took place in Quebec. Of those currently seeking work, 248,000 were men and 52,000 were women. The June estimate of persons without jobs and seeking work represented 4.6% of the labour force, compared to 3.7% in June 1959 and 5.2% in June 1958. The Ontario and Pacific regions were mainly responsible for the increase over the year; about four-fifths of the overall gain occurred in these regions. Of the 300,000 seeking work in June, 85,000 had been seeking work for less than one month, 91,000 for one to three months and 124,000 for four months or more.

The classification of the 110 labour market areas was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 3 (1); in moderate surplus, 68 (51); in balance, 39 (58).

Canada's labour force, as estimated from the monthly sample survey conducted by DBS, totalled 6,454,000 in the week ended June 18 this year, compared to 6,391,000 a month earlier. Of the current total, some 5,761,000 or 89.3% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 393,000 or 6.1% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 300,000 or 4.6% were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,326,000.

During the corresponding week of 1959, there were 6,287,000 persons in the labour force, of whom 5,691,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 362,000 usually worked less than 35 hours and 234,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,267,000 classed as not in the labour force. (1)



Births, Marriages & Deaths Fewer births and deaths but more marriages were registered in June and the January-June period this year than last. June birth registrations numbered 40,021 versus 44,148 a year earlier, marriages 12,392 versus 11,471 and deaths 11,668 versus 11,770. January-June birth registrations totalled 235,005 against 245,333 a year ago, marriages 52,283 against 48,065 and deaths 71,761 against 72,425. (2)

## EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports & Exports In May Canada's commodity imports in May were valued at an estimated \$518,800,000, up 2.5% from last year's corresponding total of \$505,900,000, according to preliminary figures. Total exports, as announced earlier, were up 12.7% to \$485,900,000 from \$431,300,000 in the same month last year. The larger rise in the value of exports than in imports resulted in a drop in the import balance to \$32,900,000 from \$74,600,000.

In the January-May period imports were up 3.6% to an estimated \$2,322,100,000 from \$2,240,900,000 in the same 1959 period, while total exports were up by a larger 13.8% to \$2,144,800,000 from \$1,885,000,000. The excess of imports over exports thus fell to \$177,300,000 from \$355,900,000 a year ago.

Imports from the United States in May rose to an estimated \$346,700,000 from \$332,700,000 a year ago, while total exports to that country moved up to \$277,300,000 from \$270,000,000. The import balance was larger at \$69,400,000 versus \$62,700,000. Over the five months, imports were larger than in 1959 at \$1,613,800,000 as against \$1,558,500,000, as were exports at \$1,276,900,000 as against \$1,178,900,000. The January-May import balance was smaller this year at \$336,900,000 as against \$379,600,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom in May declined to \$56,000,000 from \$60,300,000 a year earlier, while total exports increased to \$87,000,000 from \$68,000,000. In the January-May period imports rose to \$256,100,000 from \$227,600,000 and total exports to \$353,600,000 from \$287,700,000. The export surplus thus rose in May to \$31,000,000 from \$7,700,000 in the corresponding month last year, and to \$97,500,000 in the five-month period from \$60,100,000.

Total imports from all other Commonwealth countries in May rose to \$31,700,000 from \$26,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-May total to \$100,500,000 versus \$85,300,000. Total exports to the group in May were up to \$31,300,000 from \$25,700,000 and in the January-May period to \$125,000,000 from \$105,400,000.

Total imports from all other countries as a group declined to \$84,500,000 in May from \$86,900,000 in the corresponding month last year and to \$351,800,000 in the five-month period from \$369,500,000. May exports to the group were up sharply to \$90,400,000 from \$67,600,000, boosting the five-month total to \$389,300,000 from \$313,000,000.

MORE

The figures for May and the January-May period, with comparative figures for 1959, are summarized in the table on the following page. Detailed country and commodity figures for exports were issued on July 12, but those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

	May		January - May	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom .....	68.0	87.0	287.7	353.6
Other Commonwealth countries	25.7	31.3	105.4	125.0
United States .....	270.0	277.3	1,178.9	1,276.9
All other countries .....	67.6	90.4	313.0	389.3
Totals .....	431.3	485.9	1,885.0	2,144.8
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom .....	60.3	56.0	227.6	256.1
Other Commonwealth countries	26.0	31.7	85.3	100.5
United States .....	332.7	346.7	1,558.5	1,613.8
All other countries .....	86.9	84.5	369.5	351.8
Totals .....	505.9	518.8	2,240.9	2,322.1

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

\* Estimate only for 1960; subject to revision.

## SECURITY TRANSACTIONS

### Sales And Purchases Of Securities Between Canada And Other Countries

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries led to a sales balance or capital import of \$8,900,000 in April as compared with \$9,500,000 in March and larger amounts in the earlier months of 1960. For the first four months of this year the net capital inflow from trade in outstanding securities amounted to \$52,000,000 versus \$94,000,000 in the like period last year.

The balance in April was made up of net sales of \$13,500,000 of outstanding Canadian securities, offset to the extent of \$4,600,000 by net purchases by Canadians of outstanding foreign securities. This purchase balance, the first in 1960, contrasted with net sales by Canadians of \$1,800,000 of outstanding foreign issues in March. On the other hand the net sales of \$13,500,000 of outstanding Canadian securities were up sharply over the figure of \$7,700,000 in March, and with one exception were at their highest level in six months.

Most of the net movement in April originated with overseas countries other than the United Kingdom, where \$6,300,000 out of \$7,800,000 was accounted for by net sales of outstanding Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues.

Net sales of outstanding Canadian securities to all countries in April included \$6,600,000 of common and preference stocks and \$6,900,000 of bonds and debentures. Net purchases of outstanding foreign issues were mainly United States stocks. (3)



May Index of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production in May advanced 1.1% to 168.3 from the April level of 166.5. Manufacturing production showed a fractional rise of only 0.3%. However, the output of Canadian mines was higher by 4.8%, while electric power and gas utilities rose by 1%.

Within manufacturing, non-durables output increased by 1.5% in May. Gains were recorded in foods and beverages (6%), tobacco products (7%), textiles (3%), paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries (2%). Declines were registered in rubber products (8%), leather products (6%), clothing (1%), products of petroleum and coal (4%) and chemical products (2%).

Durable manufacturing production declined by 1.1% in May. Wood products were off by 6%, iron and steel by 1%, non-ferrous metal products and electrical apparatus and supplies by 2%. Gains were recorded in transportation equipment and non-metallic mineral products.

Significant movements within individual manufacturing industries included increases of 21% in carbonated beverages, 3% in newsprint production and 4% in motor vehicles and decreases of 11% in woollen goods, 4% in petroleum products, 9% in sawmills, 9% in iron castings, 3% in non-ferrous smelting and refining and 5% in telecommunication equipment.

In the mining group fuels were higher by 10%, reflecting increases of 13% in natural gas and 10% in crude petroleum. Non-metal mining showed a gain of 8%, associated with an increase in the output of asbestos. However, metal mining remained relatively unchanged as offsetting movements occurred in the main industrial groups; a sharp decline in output of uranium and lesser declines in nickel and zinc were largely offset by sizeable increases in the output of iron ore and some other metals.

## TRAVEL

Border Crossings In May Number of vehicles entering Canada from the United States in May declined to 1,569,800 from 1,599,400 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the January-May total to 5,831,900, compared to 5,748,500 a year ago, an increase of 1.5%. Month's crossings were made up of 749,100 vehicles of foreign registry (785,400 a year ago) and 820,700 vehicles of Canadian registry (814,000), while the five-month total comprised 2,604,800 foreign vehicles (2,622,700) and 3,227,100 Canadian vehicles (3,125,800).

Persons entering Canada in April by rail, through bus, boat and plane numbered 198,500 versus 183,200 a year earlier and in the January-April period totalled 645,700 against 640,100. Month's entries by these means comprised 73,200 foreign travellers versus 74,200 and 125,300 returning Canadians against 109,000. Four-month entries were made up of 244,200 foreign travellers versus 244,300 and 401,500 returning Canadians against 395,800. (4)

Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada declined in the week ended July 7 this year to 67,706 from 71,834 in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the January 1-July 7 period fell 1.7% to 1,863,806 cars from 1,895,576 a year ago.

Receipts from connections increased in the week ended July 7 to 25,815 cars from 24,904 and in the cumulative period to 764,154 cars from 744,578. Number of flat cars loaded in piggyback services rose in the seven-day period to 2,757 cars from 2,253 and since the beginning of the year to date to 80,721 cars from 63,695. (5)

Railway Freight Traffic In March Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections in March rose 3.6% to 11,754,500 tons from 11,343,500 in the corresponding 1959 month. This placed the January-March total at 33,766,200 tons, compared to 32,947,200 a year ago, an advance of 2.5%.

Of the March total, 9,308,500 tons were loaded on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) versus 8,982,800 a year earlier, 928,800 tons were received from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada versus 1,019,600, and 1,517,300 tons were intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) versus 1,341,100. (6)

Shipping In The First Quarter Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in the January-March period this year increased 15.2% to 13,862,347 tons from 12,034,145 in the like 1959 quarter. Freight unloaded from and loaded for foreign countries rose 6.1% to 8,017,923 tons from 7,559,828 a year ago, and freight handled in coastwise shipping increased 30.6% to 5,844,424 tons from 4,474,317. Vessel arrivals and departures in both services in the period advanced to 43,070 from 37,035 and the registered net tonnage to 38,787,909 tons from 33,880,242.

Freight handled in March rose to 4,778,673 tons from 4,232,530 in the same month last year. Amount handled in foreign service increased to 2,596,213 tons from 2,452,626 and in coastwise service to 2,182,460 tons from 1,779,904. Vessel arrivals and departures in both services rose to 15,132 from 14,267 and the registered net tonnage to 13,230,558 tons from 11,351,747. (7)

Passengers Carried By Urban Transit Systems & Intercity & Rural Bus Lines Passengers carried by urban transit systems in May declined to 85,409,052 from 87,628,931 in the same month of 1959 and by intercity and rural bus lines to 3,813,570 from 4,107,907. Number carried by urban transit systems in the January-May period decreased to 446,008,167 from 448,470,853 a year ago and by intercity and rural bus lines to 18,954,893 from 19,943,276.

Revenue of urban transit systems in May rose to \$11,517,775 from \$11,303,764 a year earlier, while that of intercity and rural bus lines fell to \$3,187,572 from \$3,210,163. Five-month revenue of urban systems increased to \$57,429,062 from \$57,395,324 and that of intercity and rural bus lines to \$14,607,020 from \$14,306,659. (8 & 9)



Oil Pipe Lines In May Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in May increased almost 11% to 26,127,771 barrels from last year's corresponding total of 23,563,383. This brought January-May deliveries to 138,259,902 barrels, larger by 6.1% than the year-earlier total of 130,368,416.

Provincial deliveries for the five-month period were as follows (1959 data in brackets): British Columbia, 19,163,547 barrels (13,229,442); Alberta, 9,480,706 (9,150,731); Saskatchewan, 8,212,214 (8,403,380); Manitoba, 45,456,414 (41,869,648); Ontario, 21,215,910 (20,536,145); and Quebec, 34,731,111 (37,179,070).

Included in Manitoba deliveries were 40,673,940 barrels (37,480,591 a year earlier) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna, the bulk of which moved through the United States destined for Ontario refineries. (10)

Pipeline Deliveries Of Natural Gas During May Net deliveries of natural gas through Canada's pipe lines in May increased to 22,046,380,000 cubic feet from 17,494,232,000 in the corresponding 1959 month. This raised January-May deliveries by 25.4% to 131,700,984,000 cubic feet from 104,993,852,000 in last year's comparable period. Daily average sendout in May was 711,174,000 cubic feet versus 564,330,000 a year earlier and in the five months amounted to 866,454,000 cubic feet against 695,324,000. (11)

## F I S H E R I E S

Sea Fisheries In The Maritimes Catch of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces in June declined sharply to 73,902,000 pounds from 100,880,000 in the same month of 1959, according to monthly summary fish statistics released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value decreased correspondingly to \$4,561,000 from \$6,650,000 a year ago.

June landings of groundfish fell to 44,327,000 pounds from 51,995,000 a year earlier and the value to \$1,434,000 from \$1,819,000. Month's catch of pelagic and estuarial fish decreased to 21,905,000 pounds from 37,314,000 and the value to \$640,000 from \$887,000. Take of molluscs and crustaceans dropped to 7,670,000 pounds from 11,571,000 and the value to \$2,487,000 from \$3,944,000.

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) amounted to 28,887,000 pounds, down 5.3% from the year-earlier total of 30,496,000 pounds, according to the Bureau's monthly report on fish freezings and stocks to be published shortly. End-of-June stocks totalled 51,037,000 pounds, up 4.8% from last year's corresponding figure of 48,700,000 pounds.

Retail Trade In May Sales of Canadian retailers in May were valued at \$1,407,-369,000, a decrease of 3.1% from last year's like total of \$1,452,509,000. There were increases over a year earlier of 4.3% in April, 0.5% in March and 1.7% in February, and a decrease of 1.4% in January. The net result was a small increase of 0.3% in the January-May period.

Decreases in sales were general among the trades in May, ranging between 0.3% for motor vehicle dealers and 0.7% for department stores to 12.7% for lumber and building material dealers. Sales of men's clothing stores decreased 8.3%; furniture, appliance and radio stores, 8.0%; fuel dealers, 7.6%; women's clothing stores, 7.0%; drug stores, 6.6%; jewellery stores, 6.5%; and family clothing stores, 6.0%.

Regionally, May sales were up 2.4% in the Atlantic Provinces and 2.6% in Manitoba, and down 2.5% in Quebec, 4.1% in Ontario, 4.9% in Saskatchewan, 1.3% in Alberta and 8.4% in British Columbia. In the January-May period sales were up 4.7% in the Atlantic Provinces, 1.7% in Quebec, 0.7% in Ontario and 1.2% in Manitoba, and down 6.2% in Saskatchewan, 1.8% in Alberta and 2.4% in British Columbia. (12)

Department Store Sales Department store sales were 10.3% higher in value in the week ended July 9 this year than last, according to a special DBS statement. All regions posted gains except Manitoba that had a drop of 0.6%. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 8.3%; Quebec, 9.8%; Ontario, 14.1%; Saskatchewan, 3.5%; Alberta, 6.1%; and British Columbia, 14.5%

Sales of Natural Gas Sales of natural gas in May increased to 24,165,168,000 cubic feet from 20,440,351,000 a year earlier, and revenue from these sales to \$14,086,984 from \$11,041,472.

Industrial sales in May climbed to 13,232,745,000 cubic feet from 11,441,-091,000 in the like 1959 month, domestic sales to 7,481,009,000 cubic feet from 6,197,207,000 and commercial sales to 3,439,642,000 cubic feet from 2,795,091,-000.

Month's sales in Alberta accounted for 45.4% of the all-Canada volume and in Ontario for 47.6% of the national value. (13)

## PRICES

### Security Price Indexes

	July 14	July 7	June 16
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>		1935-39 = 100	
Total common stocks .....	245.1	248.2	251.0
Industrials .....	251.9	255.4	257.7
Utilities .....	188.5	187.6	191.3
Banks .....	308.3	316.1	322.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	96.9	96.3	95.6
Golds .....	65.6	64.8	64.1
Base metals .....	168.5	168.5	167.7



Building Permits Issued In May Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in May totalled an estimated \$210,195,000, up 16.8% from the revised April figure of \$180,000,000 and down 9.3% from last year's May total of \$231,647,000. Total value of residential permits issued in May amounted to \$105,789,000, up from \$85,987,000 a month earlier and down from \$144,649,000 a year ago.

Value of permits issued in May was smaller than a year earlier in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta. Totals were: Newfoundland, \$537,000 (\$1,515,000 in May 1959); Prince Edward Island, \$226,000 (\$311,000); Nova Scotia \$4,699,000 (\$4,587,000); New Brunswick, \$2,943,000 (\$2,742,000); Quebec \$53,071,000 (\$43,793,000); Ontario, \$94,025,000 (\$104,727,000); Manitoba, \$16,563,000 (\$10,133,000); Saskatchewan, \$9,044,000 (\$11,107,000); Alberta, \$23,040,000 (\$22,297,000); and British Columbia, \$21,047,000 (\$30,435,000). (14)

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

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 16 amounted to 109,028 tons, up 5.5% from 103,376 tons in the preceding week and down 5.1% from 114,872 tons in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated in the week at 84.4% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960), compared to 80.0% in the previous week and 94.6% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the like week of 1959.

Output Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in June declined to 15,250,528 gallons from 15,789,420 in the corresponding 1959 month but rose from 13,885,995 in the like 1958 month. January-June output increased to 75,249,391 gallons from 69,478,218 a year ago and 65,345,530 two years ago. (15)

Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers Shipments of domestic washing machines declined in May to 22,362 units from 26,047 in the same month last year and in the January-May period to 114,890 units from 128,024 a year ago. Shipments of all types were lower than a year earlier both in the month and cumulative periods. End-of-May stocks increased to 50,886 units from 37,206, totals being greater for all types.

May shipments of automatic clothes dryers fell to 2,987 units from 3,170 a year earlier and January-May shipments to 29,564 units from 30,736. End-of-May stocks advanced to 31,352 units from 15,441. (16)

Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces Shipments of stoves and furnaces in May included the following: warm air furnaces, \$1,804,200 (\$2,127,800 a year earlier); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$3,262,400 (\$3,430,400); gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$463,000 (\$438,300); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$276,400 (\$256,600); solid fuel cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$120,700 (\$152,000); and gas heating stoves and space heaters, \$50,700 (\$14,000). (17)

Output & Shipments Of Portland Cement In May Canada's cement manufacturers produced 529,007 tons of Portland cement in May this year as compared to 610,792 in May last year and 1,713,528 tons in the January-May period versus 1,972,957 a year ago. These firms shipped or used 544,982 tons of Portland cement in the month versus 651,778 and 1,513,837 tons in the five-month period versus 1,786,720. Stocks at plant and warehouses at the end of May amounted to 797,226 tons, compared to 794,979 at the same date last year. (18)

Concrete Products Shipments of concrete products by principal producers in May this year were (January-May totals in brackets): brick, 9,300,047 (28,228,755); blocks (gravel, cinder and other aggregates, except chimney), 13,229,826 (42,924,257); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 197,277 tons (430,025); and ready-mixed concrete, 620,664 cubic yards (1,932,710). Year-earlier data are not available. (19)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments Producers' shipments of asphalt shingles in May rose to 303,704 roof squares from 297,318 in May 1959, smooth-surfaced roll roofing to 75,337 roof squares from 73,689, mineral-surfaced roll roofing to 78,019 roof squares from 75,112, roll-type sidings to 27,108 roof squares from 15,062 and tar and asphalt felts to 4,935 tons from 3,847. January-May totals were: shingles, 740,615 roof squares (996,433 a year ago); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 234,565 (283,592); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 202,782 (232,293); roll-type sidings, 46,356 (42,611); and tar and asphalt felts, 21,160 tons (16,638). (20)

Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Shipments in May of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment included: window-sill type room air conditioners, \$838,300 (\$274,900 in May 1959); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$505,400 (\$363,800); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$350,100 (\$285,200); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$334,900 (\$362,600); and condensing units, \$326,300 (\$259,000). (21)

Shipments Of Iron Castings, Pipes And Fittings In May Producers' shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings in May declined to 50,338 tons from 64,086 in the corresponding month last year. Decreases were also posted in February and April and the total for the January-May period fell to 246,953 tons from 268,733 a year earlier. Shipments of steel pipes, tubes and fittings amounted in May to 38,045 tons and in the five-month period to 164,241 tons; data for 1959 are not available. (22)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments in May of primary or concentrated feeds fell to 36,909 tons from 37,679 in the like month a year earlier and all "other" animal feeds to 42,901 tons from 45,504, while secondary or complete feeds rose to 218,363 tons from 218,038. January-May shipments of primary feeds declined to 183,060 tons from 198,790 a year ago, secondary feeds to 1,025,592 tons from 1,103,057 and all "other" animal feeds to 224,386 tons from 226,103. (23)



Consumption Of Scrap Iron And Steel In 1958 Consumption of scrap iron and steel in Canadian industry in 1958 totalled 2,945,315 net tons, a decrease of 17.3% from the preceding year's 3,560,767 tons and the smallest yearly total since 1954's 2,357,722 tons. About 41% of the total, or 1,221,782 tons (1,421,174 in 1957) was home scrap, and about 59% or 1,723,246 tons was purchased scrap (2,139,593). Both imports and exports of scrap iron and steel were sharply lower in 1958, the former dropping to 289,721 tons from 483,863 in 1957, and the latter to 387,147 tons from 684,166. (24)

Pulp And Paper Industry In 1958 Gross value of products shipped by Canada's pulp and paper industry in 1958 grossed \$1,-406,553,000, a small decrease of 0.9% from the preceding year's \$1,419,288,000, and a decline of 4% from the record value of \$1,465,058,000 in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

There were 128 mills in operation in both 1957 and 1958. The number of employees declined to 64,084 from 65,940 in the preceding year, salaries and wages to \$307,416,000 from \$307,628,000, cost of fuel and electricity to \$105,797,000 from \$108,637,000, and cost at plant of materials and supplies to \$597,805,000 from \$617,176,000. The net value of production rose 1.4% to \$702,951,000 from \$693,476,000.

Year's output of newsprint reached 6,031,000 tons, or 5.2% less than the preceding year's 6,362,000 tons. Production of other kinds of paper and paper-board amounted to a record 2,050,363 tons, comparing with the previous peak of 2,022,000 attained in 1956. Wood pulp production declined to 10,137,000 tons from 10,425,000.

Quebec was the industry's leading producer again in 1958, its gross value of products amounting to \$556,229,000 versus \$596,215,000, followed by Ontario with \$447,109,000 versus \$442,866,000, and British Columbia with \$181,209,000 versus \$169,469,000. New Brunswick was next in order at \$94,439,000 (\$94,521,000 in 1957); Newfoundland, \$61,003,000 (\$63,303,000); Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$33,022,000 (\$23,708,000); and Nova Scotia, \$21,668,000 (\$21,852,000). (25)

Rubber Products Industry In 1958 Factory value of shipments by Canada's rubber products industry declined 5.4% in 1958 to \$308,383,000 from \$326,091,000 in the preceding year and was 13.6% below the 1956 record value of \$355,584,000. Number of establishments rose to 89 from 88, while their employees were reduced to 19,943 from 22,178, salaries and wages to \$76,445,000 from \$83,190,000, cost of materials and supplies to \$128,573,000 from \$144,247,000, and the value added by manufacture to \$174,828,000 from \$176,456,000.

Accounting for over one-half of the total value of shipments, tires and tubes were worth \$161,870,000 in 1958 as compared with \$166,579,000 in the preceding year. Footwear ranked second in importance, being valued at \$29,734,000 against \$32,857,000. The balance of the industry's output is comprised of a wide range of miscellaneous products such as rubber heels and soles, rubber belting and hose, medical and druggists' supplies and mechanical rubber goods, and shipments of these were worth \$116,779,000 as compared with \$126,655,000 in the preceding year. (26)

Electrical Apparatus & Supplies Industry      Factory values of products shipped by Canada's electrical apparatus and supplies industry in 1958 was placed at \$1,015,417,000, a decrease of 5.8% from the preceding year's \$1,078,213,000 and a decline of 6.9% from the record 1956 value of \$1,090,194,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

Establishments increased in number to 492 from 486, while the number of employees declined to 74,944 from 81,432, salaries and wages to \$316,358,000 from \$320,417,000, cost of materials and supplies to \$473,903,000 from \$498,243,000, and value added by manufacture to \$523,827,000 from \$569,240,000.

Shipments of the top 10 items were valued as follows: wires and cables, \$136,812,000 (\$153,846,000 in 1957); transformers and parts, \$64,246,000 (\$79,964,000); telephone materials, \$73,499,000 (\$84,646,000); television sets, \$67,669,000 (\$68,013,000); switchgear and protective equipment, \$62,170,000 (\$67,875,000); refrigeration equipment, \$47,755,000 (\$49,024,000); motors and parts, \$42,020,000 (\$56,320,000); lighting fixtures, \$35,622,000 (\$34,959,000); generators and parts, \$27,662,000 (\$17,992,000); and storage batteries, \$26,410,000 (\$29,882,000). (27)

## M I N I N G

Shipments Of Salt      Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in May amounted to 110,723 tons as compared with 62,394 in the preceding month and 97,844 in the corresponding month last year. This brought January-May shipments to 652,605 tons as compared with 640,964 in the like period of 1959. Producers' stocks at the end of May were 80,683 tons as against 97,049 a year earlier. (28)

Output Of Natural Gas And Crude Petroleum      Production of natural gas in March increased to 49,040,649,000 cubic feet from 38,017,872,000 in March last year, raising the January-March total to 145,679,912,000 cubic feet from 121,644,007,000 a year ago. March production of crude petroleum advanced to 17,386,929 barrels from 15,866,089 a year earlier, putting the first-quarter total at 51,614,024 barrels versus 48,553,899, a rise of 6.3%.

The quarter's production of natural gas by provinces was as follows: New Brunswick, 29,685,000 cubic feet (40,980,000 in 1959's like quarter); Ontario, 6,580,824,000 (6,664,880,000); Saskatchewan, 9,594,540,000 (8,951,768,000); Alberta, 107,801,069,000 (87,699,743,000); British Columbia, 21,658,021,000 (18,267,094,000); and the Northwest Territories, 15,809,000 (19,542,000).

January-March production of crude petroleum by provinces: New Brunswick, 3,673 barrels (3,807 a year ago); Ontario, 222,714 (246,581); Manitoba, 1,169,549 (1,252,826); Saskatchewan, 12,671,799 (11,671,460); Alberta, 37,187,027 (35,056,502); British Columbia, 247,593 (227,903); and the Northwest Territories, 111,669 (94,820). (29)



Output Of Leading Minerals In April Less asbestos, cement, clay products, coal, gold, gypsum, iron ore, lime, salt, silver and uranium but more copper, lead, nickel and zinc was produced in April this year than last.

April totals for minerals with smaller output were: asbestos, 96,053 tons (98,139 a year earlier); cement, 314,013 tons (445,685); clay products, \$2,620,-948 (\$3,485,510); coal, 688,960 tons (780,061); gold, 365,552 troy ounces (376,-795); gypsum, 312,292 tons (488,529); iron ore, 352,924 tons (790,732); lime, 127,031 tons (137,381); salt, 197,347 tons (200,961); silver, 2,542,105 troy ounces (2,691,503); and uranium, 2,172,053 pounds (2,662,697).

Month's totals for minerals with larger output: copper 34,289 tons (32,-130); lead, 16,266 tons (16,237); nickel, 17,524 tons (15,493); and zinc, 35,-286 tons (33,087). (30)

## S A W M I L L S

In British Columbia Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in April declined 8.3% to 373,721,000 feet from 407,438,000 a year earlier, putting the January-April total at 1,715,642,000 feet, larger by 3.0% than last year's comparable figure of 1,665,335,000. Month's shipments fell 14.5% to 396,778,000 feet from 464,131,000 and four-month shipments 3.4% to 1,611,257,000 feet from 1,668,265,000. (31)

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

Hogs On Farms On June 1 Hogs on Canadian farms on June 1 numbered an estimated 5,483,000 head, a decrease of 20% from last year's corresponding total of 6,872,000. Decreases were recorded in all provinces except Nova Scotia. Reductions were more pronounced in the West where the cut-back averaged 25% compared with 16% in the East. The spring pig crop amounted to 4,-225,000 head, smaller by 21% than in 1959.

According to intentions reported by farmers at June 1, summer and fall farrowing of 543,900 sows is expected during the six-month period June 1 to November 31. This would be 91% of estimated farrowings during the same period last year. However, reported intentions indicate that farrowings during the first three months of this period might reach 329,500 as compared with 324,100 last year, an increase of 2%. This is an indication that with gradually strengthening prices there was considerable late breeding for the spring pig crop and a higher than usual proportion of the farrowings would occur in June and July. (32)

Wheat Flour Output Production of wheat flour in May rose to 3,253,000 cwt. from 3,239,000 cwt. in the corresponding month last year, bringing output in the August-May period to 33,498,000 cwt. versus 33,130,000 cwt. in the preceding crop year. Wheat flour exports in May increased to 1,670,000 cwt. from 1,534,000 cwt. a year earlier, putting the 10-month total at 13,622,000 cwt. against 13,301,000 cwt. (33)

Production Of Creamery Butter And Cheddar Cheese In The Half Year

More creamery butter, cheddar cheese, ice cream and evaporated whole milk but less skim milk powder was produced in the first half of this year than in the same period last year. June totals were smaller than a year earlier for all these commodities except cheddar cheese.

Production totals for the first six months of 1960 were: creamery butter, 150,545,000 pounds (145,433,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 47,121,000 pounds (40,692,000); ice cream, 19,317,000 gallons (18,500,000); evaporated whole milk, 163,730,000 pounds (154,699,000); and skim milk powder, 80,848,000 pounds (83,451,000).

June totals were: creamery butter, 47,315,000 pounds (47,843,000 in June last year); cheddar cheese, 16,358,000 pounds (15,637,000); ice cream, 5,001,000 gallons (5,193,000); evaporated whole milk, 41,311,000 pounds (41,755,000); skim milk powder, 22,635,000 pounds (26,200,000). (34)

Margarine Production

Production of margarine (including spreads) in June increased to 13,618,000 pounds from 10,817,000 in the corresponding month last year. This gain, coupled with increases in all earlier months this year except April, lifted the January-June output 13.9% to 81,955,000 pounds from 71,965,000 in the first half of 1959. Stocks at July 1 this year held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 5,016,000 pounds, compared to 5,037,000 a month earlier and 5,211,000 a year ago. (35)

Process Cheese In June

Production of process cheese in June amounted to an estimated 4,901,383 pounds, up from the revised May total of 4,336,845 pounds but down from last year's June figure of 4,921,773 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. This brought output in the January-June period to 27,007,028 pounds, compared to 25,049,326 pounds in the like 1959 period, an increase of 7.8%. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of June aggregated 2,895,311 pounds, compared to 2,658,129 a month earlier and 2,463,429 a year ago.

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were larger at July 1 this year than last, while holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder, cold storage eggs and poultry meat were smaller. July 1 totals were: creamery butter, 113,371,000 pounds (93,311,000 at the same date in 1959); cheddar cheese, 53,155,000 pounds (40,110,000); evaporated whole milk, 47,112,000 pounds (48,381,000); skim milk powder, 29,306,000 pounds (65,265,000); cold storage eggs, 124,000 cases (321,000); and poultry meat, 12,175,000 pounds (20,530,000). There were 619,000 pounds of butter oil in storage at the beginning of July. (36)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at July 14 amounted to 66,450,000 pounds, up 13.3% from last year's comparable total of 58,632,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings at July 14 by city were: Quebec, 7,117,000 pounds (5,516,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 30,051,000 (26,267,000); Toronto, 4,905,000 (5,559,000); Winnipeg, 14,231,000 (14,277,000); Regina, 2,328,000 (1,579,000); Saskatoon, 2,403,000 (1,313,000); Edmonton, 3,337,000 (2,064,000); Calgary, 676,000 (686,000); and Vancouver, 1,402,000 (1,371,000).



Fruit & Vegetable Stocks      Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) amounted to 31,310,000 pounds at July 1 this year, compared to 29,822,000 pounds at June 1 and 33,205,000 pounds at July 1 last year. Holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) totalled 24,825,000 pounds at the beginning of July, compared to 28,750,000 pounds at the beginning of the preceding month and 18,725,000 pounds at the start of the same month of 1959. Totals for apples, pears, potatoes, onions, celery, beets, carrots and parsnips will not be reported for the period July 1 to October 1 inclusive. (37)

Stocks Of Meat & Lard      Stocks of meat at July 1 this year amounted to 86,051,000 pounds, compared to 96,463,000 at June 1 and 140,377,000 at July 1 last year. Holdings at the beginning of July of frozen meat amounted to 58,496,000 pounds versus 67,941,000 a month earlier and 109,694,000 a year ago, fresh meat 18,982,000 pounds versus 19,433,000 and 20,680,000, and cured meat 8,573,000 pounds versus 9,089,000 and 10,003,000. July 1 stocks of lard totalled 6,163,000 pounds as compared to 7,737,000 at the beginning of June and 8,369,000 at the beginning of July a year ago, and holdings of tallow amounted to 4,189,000 pounds against 3,790,000 and 3,957,000. (38)

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