



Vol. 28 -- No. 32

Friday, August 12, 1960

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's domestic exports in the first half of 1960 reached a record value of \$2,541,000,000, larger by 8.4% than last year's like total of \$2,344,500,000. (Pages 2-4)

...

Construction: Starts on the construction of new dwellings totalled 41,482 in this year's first half, down from 59,074 in the corresponding period last year. Completions were also lower at 57,530 units versus 62,951, while the number of units in various stages of construction at the end of June fell to 65,694 units from 83,254 a year earlier. (Pages 6-7)

...

Prices: Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) declined 0.1% from 127.6 to 127.5 between the beginning of June and July this year. A year ago the index was 125.9. The current month's movement was due to lower indexes for food, clothing and "other" commodities and services. Wholesale price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100) eased down 0.7% in the three-week period June 30 to July 22 from 242.6 to 241.0. (Pages 8-9)

...

Population: Canada's population increased 174,000 or 1.0% in the first half of this year to reach an estimated 17,852,000 at July 1 as compared with 17,678,000 at the beginning of the year. This year's July 1 total was 370,000 or 2.1% larger than a year earlier. (Page 10)

...

Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ended August 6 amounted to 79,299 tons, compared to 99,561 tons in the preceding week and 98,022 tons in the corresponding week last year ... Production of motor vehicles in July dropped sharply to 23,893 units from 34,280 in the same month last year. (Pages 10-11)

...

Transportation: Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in July declined to 317,294 cars from last year's like total of 362,160. In the January-July period loadings were down 3.3% to 2,113,394 cars. (Page 19)

...

Sawmilling: Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in May rose 8.6% to 452,819,000 feet from 417,100,000 in the same month last year while production in the other provinces (excluding ties) dropped 16.6% to 217,895,000 feet from 261,343,000. (Page 19)

...

Exports In Second Quarter And Half Year Canada's domestic exports to all countries in the second quarter of 1960 were valued at \$1,280,300,000 and re-exports totalled an additional \$30,300,000, according to detailed figures released by DBS. At \$2,541,000,000, domestic exports in the first half of 1960 reached a recorded value for the period, and re-exports amounted to \$61,200,000. The latest figures confirm the advance release of July 25th which reported total exports in the first half of 1960 at \$2,602,200,000 as compared with \$2,401,300,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Domestic exports in June 1960, at \$447,400,000, showed an 11.3% decline from the monthly peak recorded in June 1959, but that month was far above the monthly average of \$418,500,000 for the year 1959. This, and the 8.4% decrease in April 1960, were the only interruptions in the monthly year-to-year increases since September 1959. As a 12.6% gain in May 1960 was insufficient to compensate for these two declines, domestic exports in the second quarter of 1960 showed a 2.9% decrease from \$1,318,800,000 in the second quarter of 1959. But, as domestic exports in the first quarter of 1960 went up by 22.9%, the total for the first half of 1960 was 8.4% above the level of \$2,344,500,000 a year ago. As export prices averaged only slightly higher, virtually all of the value increase in the first half-year can be attributed to a gain in the physical volume of exports.

While in the first quarter of 1960 domestic exports were higher to all the major trading areas and the United States contributed half of the total increase, in the second quarter of the year a decline in exports to that country more than offset gains to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth, and all the remaining countries as a group. For the first half of 1960, exports to the United States were somewhat higher than a year ago, but showed by far the smallest relative gain among the major trading areas. Between the first six months of 1959 and 1960, the United States share of Canada's domestic exports declined from 61.9% to 58.3%. The proportion of exports going to the United Kingdom rose from 15.3% to 17.0%, the proportion of Canada's exports accounted for by the other Commonwealth countries went up from 5.7% to 6.1%, and the share of all other countries increased from 8.5% to 9.9%. In the latter group of countries, Western Europe's and Other Asia's share increased while that of South and Central America and the Antilles declined.

There were mixed developments among the leading export commodities in the second quarter of 1960. The largest absolute and relative declines took place in wheat and farm implements, continuing the trend of the previous quarter, and in uranium and tobacco, reversing the increases in the first three months, with a sufficiently large decline for uranium to show a decrease for the six months. Iron ore registered virtually no change in the second quarter. But substantial gains were registered in the second quarter in copper, petroleum, rolling-mill products and non-farm machinery, in all cases following gains in the first quarter, and all these commodities were sharply up in the first half of 1960. Newsprint, as usual the largest export, rose by 6.5% in the first half of the year despite a slight decline in the second quarter. Among some of the other leading exports, lumber and timber and nickel went down somewhat in the second quarter, but showed gains in the first half of the year. Exports of fish and fishery products, seeds and grains other than wheat fell in both quarters, while those of aluminum, asbestos, zinc and fertilizers rose in those two periods.

Domestic exports to the United States, which went up by 18.3% in the first quarter to a record value of \$741,700,000 for the period, fell by 10.2% to \$740,800,000 in the second quarter. In the first six months of 1960, exports to the United States stood at \$1,482,500,000, up 2.1% from the corresponding value in 1959. While most of the leading export commodities to that country showed gains in the first quarter, the opposite was true of the second quarter. The largest absolute and relative declines were in nickel, farm implements, aluminum and cattle, which all fell substantially in the first half of 1960. In the same period, there were also small decreases for uranium, lumber and timber, fish, iron ore and asbestos, but moderate increases took place in newsprint and wood pulp, fairly substantial gains in petroleum, fertilizers, engines and boilers and non-farm machinery, a near doubling for copper and a well over fourfold increase for rolling-mill products.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom, which rose by 29.3% to \$207,900,000 in the first quarter of 1960, went up by 13.6% to \$225,100,000 in the second quarter. In the first six months of 1960, exports to the United Kingdom reached a postwar record of \$433,000,000 for the period, with a 20.6% increase over the corresponding value last year. While wheat, the leading export to that country, went down by about one-sixth in the first half of the year, and there were also declines for grains other than wheat, wheat flour, fish and uranium, all the other leading commodities showed increases. Nickel nearly trebled, and the relatively small exports of non-farm machinery and rolling-mill products about quadrupled. Substantial gains were also registered for lumber and timber, wood pulp, copper, aluminum, newsprint and zinc.

Domestic exports to the Commonwealth increased by 22.7% to \$84,800,000 in the second quarter of 1960, as compared with a 9.0% gain in the first three months. In the first half of 1960, exports to the Commonwealth were valued at \$153,800,000, up 16.2% from last year. Exports to Australia, which almost doubled, showed the largest value gain as this country became Canada's largest export market in this group. Exports to New Zealand were also nearly twice as high, and those to Hong Kong and Nigeria almost trebled. But exports to the Union of South Africa were lower, and those to India and Pakistan were sharply reduced.

Domestic exports to all other countries went up by 1.1% to \$299,600,000 in the second quarter of 1960, as against a 38.8% gain in the first quarter. In the first half of this year, exports to this group of countries stood at \$471,700,000, up 17.5% from last year. Exports to Western Europe, which went up in both quarters, rose 25.8% to \$251,100,000 in the first six months of 1960. There were increases for all leading trading partners in this area, with especially sharp gains for France, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland. But in Eastern Europe there was a marked decline in exports to the U.S.S.R.

Exports to Japan rose by 28.6% to \$78,500,000, and there were also marked increases in shipments to Communist China. But exports to South America, at \$45,000,000, were 10.4% lower in the first half of 1960, and those to Central America and the Antilles declined by 5.5% to \$35,900,000. Shipments to Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Peru and Cuba were lower, but exports to Mexico and Puerto Rico were higher. (1)

The following tables show domestic exports by the ten leading markets and principal commodities in June, April-June and January-June, 1960, according to rank in the six-month period, with the corresponding figures for 1959:-

Leading Countries	June		April - June		January - June	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Millions of Dollars						
United States.....	308.5	249.0	824.3	740.8	1,451.5	1,482.5
United Kingdom.....	75.9	82.1	198.2	225.1	359.0	433.0
Japan.....	16.1	10.0	33.8	34.7	61.0	78.5
Germany, Federal Republic....	11.4	14.1	33.4	32.1	58.7	63.7
Australia.....	4.0	11.3	11.9	26.0	23.0	45.0
France.....	3.9	4.5	11.2	16.1	18.8	36.0
Norway.....	6.1	6.6	14.4	15.7	30.6	35.4
Netherlands.....	3.5	7.1	9.9	14.3	22.2	28.2
Union of South Africa.....	4.8	2.3	14.7	16.3	31.1	27.1
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	5.8	5.1	11.7	14.1	22.8	26.0
Leading Commodities						
Newsprint paper.....	68.4	61.2	194.4	192.3	335.8	357.6
Wheat.....	57.5	24.6	127.9	88.8	222.4	182.5
Lumber and timber.....	39.2	32.4	96.9	92.5	165.4	173.5
Wood pulp.....	24.8	25.4	79.1	80.2	152.3	160.5
Uranium ore and concentrates.	24.0	12.8	76.3	59.8	150.8	139.4
Aluminum and products.....	28.0	32.1	57.2	62.3	98.7	135.2
Nickel.....	20.7	21.0	60.5	58.1	98.9	130.4
Copper and products.....	16.0	19.9	43.9	52.8	69.1	111.9
Fish and fishery products....	13.6	13.6	34.0	32.0	64.7	58.4
Farm machinery and implements	12.3	8.4	38.5	27.1	72.5	55.6

Commodity Imports In April Canada's commodity imports in April were valued at \$476,900,000, down slightly from the estimated total of \$477,100,000, released June 9 and 7.9% below last year's April value of \$517,600,000, according to final and detailed figures released by DBS. This brought the total for the January-April period to \$1,803,100,000, compared to \$1,735,100,000 in the like 1959 period, an increase of 3.9%.

Imports from major sources of supply were greater in April and the January-April period than a year ago from Belgium and Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, Jamaica and the Netherlands and smaller from France and Venezuela. Imports were smaller in the month and larger in the four months from the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan and Italy.

Among principal commodities, values were higher in April and the January-April period for fruits and vegetables, rolling-mill products, and freight and passenger automobiles, and smaller for farm implements and machinery and crude petroleum. Values were lower in the month and higher in the four months for cotton products, engines and boilers, non-farm machinery, and automobile parts.

Commodity imports from the United States declined in April to \$325,360,000 from \$355,030,000 in the same 1959 month, but rose in the January-April period to \$1,265,724,000 from \$1,225,852,000 a year ago. Of the nine main commodity groups, totals were smaller in April for all except fibres, textiles and products, non-metallic minerals and products and miscellaneous commodities. Four-month totals were higher for all except animals and animal products and non-metallic minerals and products.

April imports from the United Kingdom fell to \$57,375,000 from \$59,630,000 a year earlier, while the January-April total rose to \$199,586,000 from \$167,282,000. April values were below year-earlier levels for all main commodity groups except wood, wood products and paper, and iron and products. Four-month values were larger for five and smaller for four. (2 & 3)

The following tables show imports by the 10 leading sources of supply and principal commodities in April and the January-April period, according to rank in the four months, with corresponding figures for 1959.

Country	April		January - April	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thousands			
United States.....	\$355,030	\$325,360	\$1,225,852	\$1,265,724
United Kingdom.....	59,630	57,375	167,282	199,586
Venezuela.....	16,612	13,455	71,506	62,829
Germany, Federal Republic.....	10,933	12,681	33,854	40,134
Japan.....	8,092	7,871	29,563	33,141
France.....	4,928	4,251	14,412	12,797
Jamaica.....	2,496	3,794	8,748	12,085
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3,786	3,881	10,162	10,775
Netherlands.....	2,904	3,933	7,653	9,787
Italy.....	3,589	2,893	9,286	9,710
<u>Commodity</u>				
Machinery, non-farm.....	57,577	54,082	179,953	198,711
Automobile parts.....	29,600	24,843	120,291	124,804
Autos, freight & passenger....	23,216	25,804	76,603	92,191
Farm implements & machinery...	35,483	24,981	93,666	90,147
Petroleum, crude.....	22,345	17,932	95,716	86,240
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .	23,713	22,309	79,443	86,183
Rolling-mill products.....	12,670	14,650	40,752	51,188
Engines & boilers.....	15,207	13,820	49,001	49,586
Cotton products.....	10,924	10,436	40,125	47,063
Fruits.....	11,635	11,803	40,577	41,090

MINING

Salt Shipments Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in June amounted to 114,160 tons as compared with 110,723 in the preceding month and 85,061 in the corresponding month last year. This brought January-June shipments to 766,765 tons as against 726,025 in the like period of 1959. (4)

New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings totalled 30,364 in this year's second quarter, down from 42,709 in the corresponding 1959 quarter, according to advance figures that will appear in the June issue of "New Residential Construction". Starts in the first half of this year numbered 41,482 units, compared to 59,074 a year ago. Completions in the second quarter amounted to 28,747 units versus 38,254 and in the six-month period totalled 57,530 units versus 62,951. Units in various stages of construction at the end of June aggregated 65,694 units as compared to 83,254 at the same 1959 date.

Table 1.- All Areas By Province

Year	Second Quarter		Jan. 1 to June 30		Under Construction
	Started	Completed	Started	Completed	At June 30
Canada... 1960	30,364	28,747	41,482	57,530	65,694
1959	42,709	38,254	59,074	62,951	83,254
Nfld... 1960	754	572	778	912	2,242
1959	264	384	312	593	1,787
P.E.I... 1960	83	100	86	173	152
1959	127	44	153	102	208
N.S.... 1960	1,353	982	1,706	1,902	3,489
1959	1,328	1,037	1,455	1,540	3,222
N.B.... 1960	676	409	718	866	901
1959	613	569	708	1,117	1,167
Que.... 1960	7,617	7,724	11,116	14,063	14,196
1959	11,617	9,813	16,267	16,677	20,294
Ont.... 1960	11,890	11,243	15,214	22,092	26,556
1959	16,414	14,574	22,382	23,645	31,853
Man.... 1960	1,411	1,059	1,904	2,479	3,140
1959	1,613	1,172	2,176	1,968	3,171
Sask... 1960	1,148	907	1,309	2,239	2,017
1959	2,064	1,385	2,179	2,181	2,973
Alta... 1960	1,925	2,479	2,755	6,166	3,987
1959	3,398	3,758	4,746	6,125	7,255
B.C.... 1960	3,507	3,272	5,896	6,638	9,014
1959	5,271	5,518	8,696	9,003	11,324

Note: Figures for 1959 second quarter completions and for dwellings under construction at June 30, 1959, revised from those originally published. See section "Reliability of the Estimates", page 5 of "New Residential Construction, March, 1960".

Starts in centres of 5,000 population and over declined in June to 8,702 units from 11,319 a year earlier and in the January-June period to 29,555 units from 45,234. Completions fell in the month to 6,551 units from 9,057 and in the six months to 43,423 units from 46,579. Units under construction in these centres at the end of June numbered 45,933 units, compared to 60,791 a year ago.

MORE

Table 2.- Urban Centres Of 5,000 Population & Over By Province

Year	Month of June		Jan. 1 to June 30		Under Construction At June 30
	Started	Completed	Started	Completed	
Canada... 1960	8,702	6,551	29,555	43,423	45,933
1959	11,319	9,057	45,234	46,579	60,791
Nfld... 1960	54	26	139	296	308
1959	42	37	143	177	528
P.E.I.. 1960	9	-	16	39	13
1959	40	10	66	36	89
N.S.... 1960	351	175	659	745	1,282
1959	259	108	675	632	1,143
N.B.... 1960	131	57	279	492	345
1959	123	63	327	350	378
Que... 1960	2,077	2,111	9,214	11,590	11,921
1959	3,303	2,151	13,468	13,471	16,555
Ont.... 1960	3,913	2,483	11,265	16,240	20,419
1959	4,048	3,545	16,842	16,758	23,818
Man.... 1960	507	284	1,618	2,359	2,793
1959	573	295	1,993	1,546	2,879
Sask... 1960	346	55	872	1,653	1,307
1959	581	251	1,210	1,324	1,635
Alta... 1960	686	637	2,073	5,090	2,897
1959	1,117	784	3,988	5,040	5,871
B.C.... 1960	628	723	3,420	4,919	4,648
1959	1,233	1,813	6,522	7,245	7,895

Note: New residential construction statistics for the whole country, including urban centres of 5,000 population and over, urban centres under 5,000 and rural areas are available only on a quarterly basis.

LABOUR

Federal Government Employment Federal Government employees in April numbered 334,222 and their earnings totalled \$113,492,000, according to advance figures to be contained in the April issue of "Federal Government Employment". Excluding staff employed outside Canada by agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies, the total for the month was 325,379 employees versus 329,057 in the corresponding 1959 month and earnings were \$109,-216,000 against \$107,083,000.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 195,352 in April, compared to 195,452 a year earlier, with earnings of \$61,926,000 versus \$59,698,000. Included in this year's April earnings is an estimated \$1,-000,000 increase granted to some 43,000 salaried employees on the first of April. Employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies (excluding staff located outside Canada) numbered 130,027 in the month versus 133,605, with earnings of \$47,290,000 against \$47,385,000.

July Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) declined 0.1% from 127.6 to 127.5 between the beginning of June and July this year. A year ago the index stood at 125.9. The current month's movement was due to lower indexes for food, clothing and "other" commodities and services. The household operation index was unchanged, while the shelter index was up fractionally. The July indexes reflect the effect of changes in provincial sales taxes in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

The food index moved from 120.8 to 120.5, a decrease of 0.2% in the month to stand slightly above the July 1959 level of 119.2. Lower prices were reported for potatoes, tomatoes, bananas and cabbage. Meats were generally higher, while egg prices rose from 47¢ to 52¢ per dozen.

The shelter index increased 0.1% from 143.8 to 143.9 as rents were unchanged but the home-ownership component moved higher. The clothing index edged downward 0.1% from 110.9 to 110.8 in response to sale prices for women's spring coats, cotton piece goods and some price decreases for items of men's clothing. The household operation index was unchanged at 123.0 as higher prices for coal, electricity, some new models of appliances, household supplies and utensils and equipment, were balanced by sale prices for furniture and lower prices for fuel oil and some appliances.

Lower prices for new passenger cars, gasoline and radios offset higher prices for newspapers and phonograph records and the "other" commodities and services index declined 0.1% from 137.7 to 137.6. (5)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
July 1960....	127.5	120.5	143.9	110.8	123.0	137.6
June 1960....	127.6	120.8	143.8	110.9	123.0	137.7
July 1959....	125.9	119.2	141.7	109.7	122.7	134.9

Wholesale Price Index Continuing the slight weakness noticed since May, wholesale price index of 30 industrial material prices (1935-39=100) eased 0.7% in the three-week period June 30 to July 22 from 242.6 to 241.0. Recorded price changes included losses for 11 items, led by raw rubber, beef hides, sisal, domestic lead and raw wool, and gains for 6 items including raw sugar, cottonseed oil, oats and tin. With this latest decline, the price of beef hides has reached its lowest point since September 1958.

The index for Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets decreased 4.0% in the period from 227.6 to 218.5. The field products index fell 9.1% from 183.2 to 166.5, reflecting declines of 18.7% in the East and 1.1% in the West. Chiefly responsible for the decline were sharply lower prices for potatoes, eastern wheat and oats, and western hay. Other eastern grains were slightly higher.

MORE

The animal products index eased 0.6% from 272.0 to 270.5, reflecting price declines for lambs, calves, raw wool and hogs in the West, and for eggs, poultry, calves and hogs in the East. Price increases were registered for lambs and cheesemilk in the East and for eggs and steers in the West. Regional indexes were: East, down 6.5% from 256.6 to 240.0; and West, down 0.8% from 198.6 to 197.0. (5)

Security Price Indexes The investors index of 93 common stock prices (1935-39=100) declined 3.6% from 247.5 to 238.7 in the four-week period June 30 to July 28. Losses for the major group indexes were: 72 industries, 4.2% from 254.6 to 243.9; 7 banks, 1.5% from 314.5 to 309.8; and 14 utilities, 1.3% from 188.1 to 185.7. Declines for 11 sub-groups were led by building materials (6.2%), machinery and equipment (6.0%), and industrial mines (5.8%). Telephones rose 1.1%.

The index of 28 mining stock prices was unchanged at 94.1 over the period, although minor gains occurred earlier in the month. The index for 22 golds eased 0.9% from 64.1 to 63.5, while 6 base metals rose 0.9% from 162.7 to 164.2.

Indexes for pipelines, investment and loan, uranium and primary oils and gas were introduced in the May issue of "Prices and Price Indexes". Historical and annual indexes, on the 1956 base, and a list of included stocks and weights can be found on pages 30 and 33 of the above-mentioned report. In the four weeks, June 30 to July 28, the index for pipelines decreased 0.9% from 96.1 to 95.2, investment and loan 0.8% from 118.7 to 117.8, and primary oils and gas 2.9% from 42.0 to 40.8. Uranium stocks showed modest strength, rising 3.6% from 53.3 to 55.2. (5)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>August 4</u>	<u>July 28</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>July 7</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	239.9	238.7	248.2
Industrials.....	244.9	243.9	255.4
Utilities.....	187.2	185.7	187.6
Banks.....	311.9	309.8	316.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	100.4	94.1	96.3
Golds.....	72.6	63.5	64.8
Base metals.....	164.1	164.2	168.5

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales were 2.4% greater in value in the week ended July 30 this year as compared to last, according to a special DBS statement. All provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta reported gains from a year ago. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.2%; Quebec, 6.7%; Ontario, 2.8%; Manitoba, 1.0%; and British Columbia, 2.0%. Decreases: Saskatchewan, 4.2%; and Alberta, 1.6%.

Canada's Population 17,852,000 At July 1 Canada's population increased 174,000 or 1.0% in the first half of this year to reach an estimated 17,852,000 at July 1 as compared with 17,678,000 at the beginning of the year, according to DBS. This year's July 1 total was an estimated 370,000 or 2.1% larger than the year-earlier figure of 17,482,000.

Ontario continued to have the largest numerical growth in population with an increase in the half-year period of 64,000 to 6,104,000 from 6,040,000 at January 1. Quebec was next with an increase of 45,000 to 5,115,000 from 5,070,000, Alberta third with a rise of 20,000 to 1,288,000 from 1,268,000, and British Columbia fourth with a gain of 17,000 to 1,611,000 from 1,594,000.

Estimated population of Saskatchewan increased to 910,000 at July 1 from 906,000 at the first of the year, Manitoba to 900,000 from 894,000, Nova Scotia to 724,000 from 719,000, New Brunswick to 601,000 from 596,000, and Newfoundland to 460,000 from 454,000. Estimate for Prince Edward Island remained the same at 103,000.

The Bureau's population estimates are based on a population accounting which starts with the 1956 Census, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths and an estimate of emigration. Family allowance statistics are used for purposes of estimating interprovincial migration.

The table following shows national and provincial estimates for June 1, 1956, January and July 1959, and January and July 1960.

	Census				
	June 1, 56	Jan. 1, 59	July 1, 59	Jan. 1, 60	July 1, 60
	In thousands				
Canada.....	16,081	17,284	17,482	17,678	17,852
Newfoundland.....	415	443	449	454	460
Prince Edward Island....	99	101	102	103	103
Nova Scotia.....	695	715	717	719	724
New Brunswick.....	555	584	591	596	601
Québec.....	4,628	4,955	5,011	5,070	5,115
Ontario.....	5,405	5,887	5,968	6,040	6,104
Manitoba.....	850	878	886	894	900
Saskatchewan.....	881	896	903	906	910
Alberta.....	1,123	1,226	1,247	1,268	1,288
British Columbia.....	1,399	1,563	1,574	1,594	1,611
Yukon.....	12	13	13	13	14
Northwest Territories...	19	21	21	21	22

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 August 6 amounted to 79,299 tons, compared to 99,561 tons in the previous week and 98,022 tons in the comparable week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 61.4% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 77.1% in the preceding week and 80.7% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the like week of 1959.

Production Of Steel Ingots & Pig Iron In July And 7 Months

Production of both pig iron and steel ingots declined in July from a year earlier for the second successive month. Output of steel ingots in July amounted to 436,840 tons, a decrease of 7.4% from 472,974 in the same month last year, while the January-July total rose 9.5% to 3,558,433 tons from 3,249,221. Production of pig iron in July totalled 335,968 tons, a decline of 4.8% from 352,835 a year ago, while the seven-month output advanced 9.9% to 2,610,731 tons from 2,375,227 in the corresponding 1959 period. (6)

Motor Vehicle Production

Production of motor vehicles in July dropped sharply to 23,893 units from 34,280 in the corresponding month last year. Small declines were also posted in February, April and June. These decreases approximately counterbalanced increases in January, March and May and production in the first seven months of the year rose slightly to 278,682 units from 277,210.

July output of passenger cars fell to 19,105 units from 27,469 a year earlier and commercial vehicles to 4,788 units from 6,811. Seven-month production of passenger cars rose to 228,167 units from 227,899 a year ago and commercial vehicles to 50,515 units from 49,311. (7)

Crude Oil Consumption

Consumption of crude oil by Canadian refineries in June rose to 23,804,897 barrels from 21,808,672 in the corresponding month last year. This brought consumption in the January-June period to 136,093,962 barrels versus 130,737,240 in the first half of 1959, an increase of 4.1%.

Half-year consumption of crude oil was greater than a year ago for refineries located in all regions except Saskatchewan. Totals were: Maritimes and Quebec, 54,003,989 barrels (54,126,669 a year ago); Ontario, 39,267,901 (36,043,532); Manitoba, 5,569,876 (5,424,495); Saskatchewan, 9,174,335 (9,327,263); Alberta, 12,139,841 (13,329,919); British Columbia, 13,729,943 (12,312,080); and the Northwest Territories, 208,077 (173,281).

Crude oil consumed in June comprised 12,812,344 barrels of domestic crude versus 11,772,370 a year earlier and 10,992,463 barrels of imported crude versus 10,036,302. Consumption in the half year was made up of 78,675,643 barrels of domestic crude against 75,200,670 a year ago and 57,418,319 barrels of imported crude against 55,536,570. Venezuela was the chief source of imported crude in both periods. (8)

Steel Wire Shipments

Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire declined in June to 9,359 tons from 9,832 in the same month last year, steel wire rope to 2,342 tons from 2,425 and iron and steel wire nails to 6,137 tons from 6,532. Shipments of welded or woven steel wire mesh (for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing) rose to 5,518 tons from 5,333.

January-June shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire increased to 58,290 tons from 56,662 in the first half of 1959 and steel wire rope to 12,207 tons from 11,777. Half-year shipments of welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) dropped to 20,069 tons from 21,435 and iron and steel wire nails to 32,954 tons from 36,142. (9)

Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Producers' shipments of rigid insulating board dropped sharply in June to 30,053,035 square feet from last year's corresponding total of 46,611,248. Decreases were also posted in March, April and May. These decreases more than offset increases in the first two months of the year, resulting in a small decrease in the January-June period to 182,314,823 square feet from 183,056,845 a year ago. (10)

Shipments Of Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Shipments of solid synthetic detergents in the first six months of this year increased to 83,172,300 pounds from 75,405,000 in the like 1959 period and liquid detergents to 27,787,500 pounds from 22,361,500, while paste detergents decreased to 919,000 pounds from 996,200.

Half-year shipments of laundry and household bar soaps dropped to 6,367,500 pounds from 6,501,600 a year ago, soap chips and flakes to 7,431,400 pounds from 7,757,700, toilet soaps (except liquid) to 19,399,700 pounds from 19,945,900 and soap powders to 13,479,500 pounds from 17,009,400.

Shipments in June were larger than a year earlier for solid and liquid synthetic detergents and laundry and household bar soap and smaller for the other items. (11)

Specified Chemicals Production of most chemicals was larger in the first six months of this year as compared to last, and included the following: hydrochloric acid, 23,731,956 pounds (20,919,697 in the first half of 1959); sulphuric acid, 880,819 tons (814,383); chlorine, 158,124 tons (139,029); mixed fertilizers, 522,203 tons (477,980); and formaldehyde, 29,019,446 pounds (26,639,702). (12)

Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that account for all but a small part of total Canadian production declined in June to \$2,139,700 from \$2,171,700 in the corresponding 1959 month, bringing the January-June total to \$11,613,300 from \$13,674,900 a year ago, a decrease of 17.3%. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were smaller in the month and half-year as compared to a year ago. (13)

Shipments Of Asbestos In June and Half Year Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in June rose to 100,561 tons from 98,012 in the corresponding month last year. This brought January-June shipments to 507,622 tons, larger by 7.5% than last year's like total of 472,097 tons. (14)

Awning, Tent & Sail Industry Factory shipments from Canada's awning, tent and sail industry declined slightly in 1958 to \$15,526,000 from the preceding year's \$15,689,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 137 from 135, while their employees fell to 1,674 from 1,728. Salaries and wages were up to \$4,212,000 from \$4,136,000, while cost of materials and supplies dropped to \$8,903,000 from \$9,098,000. Shipments of leading products: tents, \$3,123,000 (\$2,865,000 in 1957); tarpaulins, \$2,840,000 (\$3,178,000); awnings, \$1,896,000 (\$1,969,000); and sleeping bags, \$1,113,000 (\$1,202,000). (15)

Stone Industry In 1958 Value of shipments by 583 establishments comprising Canada's stone industry was \$55,583,000 in 1958, a decline of 6.1% from 1957's all-time high of \$59,198,000 by the same number of plants, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Employees decreased to 4,067 from 4,331 in the preceding year and salaries and wages to \$14,014,000 from \$14,553,000, while cost of process supplies and materials increased to \$5,165,000 from \$4,202,000.

Value of shipments in the stone products industry in 1958 climbed 9.7% to a new record of \$29,404,000 from \$26,810,000 in 1957 and was 5.9% above the previous high of \$27,775,000 reached in 1956. Number of establishments decreased to 137 from 152 in the preceding year and employees to 2,157 from 2,175, while salaries and wages increased to \$8,355,000 from \$8,088,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$10,567,000 from \$10,240,000. (16)

Manufacturing In Metropolitan Areas Leading by a wide margin, the factory value of products shipped by manufacturing plants located in the metropolitan area of Montreal in 1958 amounted to \$3,933,627,000 versus \$3,922,899,000 in the preceding year, followed by the metropolitan area of Toronto with a total of \$3,103,952,000 versus \$3,027,444,000, Hamilton \$999,232,000 versus \$1,082,274,000, and Vancouver \$941,503,000 versus \$937,850,000, according to the Bureau's annual report "Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1958". (17)

The table following contains 1958 figures on the number of manufacturing plants, employees, salaries and wages, and selling value of factory shipments for 18 metropolitan areas. Figures for city proper areas for these cities were published in the June 10 issue of the DBS Weekly Bulletin.

	Leading Metropolitan Areas, 1958			1957	
	Estab- lishments	Employees	Earnings (\$'000)	Selling Value Of Factory Shipments (\$'000)	Selling Value Of Factory Shipments (\$'000)
Montreal.....	4,970	243,352	888,661	3,933,627	3,922,899
Toronto.....	4,725	205,253	814,288	3,103,952	3,027,444
Hamilton.....	695	54,253	233,589	999,232	1,082,274
Vancouver.....	1,746	52,878	217,676	941,503	937,850
Winnipeg.....	1,049	37,314	126,203	576,558	545,950
Windsor.....	371	23,682	108,729	445,780	560,123
Edmonton.....	463	16,505	63,373	418,148	385,056
Kitchener.....	285	18,630	66,071	296,021	294,228
London.....	328	17,869	66,665	289,940	301,245
Quebec City.....	649	22,955	71,468	287,780	272,564
St. Catharines	181	16,292	71,854	263,208	263,147
Ottawa.....	386	16,916	63,973	250,814	246,411
Calgary.....	377	11,558	45,586	246,835	231,514
Halifax.....	174	7,677	25,252	155,891	*
Brantford.....	191	11,200	40,135	150,201	148,746
Saint John.....	119	4,801	14,894	95,340	*
Victoria.....	231	5,855	24,048	86,117	*
St. John's (Nfld.).	109	2,810	7,969	29,928	*

*Not available.

Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Motor Vehicles. Factory shipments from the 16 establishments comprising Canada's motor vehicles industry were valued at \$928,949,600 in 1959, up 9.6% from 1958's 15-plant total of \$847,342,100 and down 6.0% from 1956's all-time high of \$988,143,300. These plants employed 28,461 persons (26,396 in 1958), disbursed \$146,956,300 in salaries and wages (\$129,718,700) and spent \$591,069,000 for materials and supplies (\$571,501,500).

Fertilizers. Value of factory shipments from the fertilizers industry reached a record \$96,278,300 in 1959, up 8.0% from \$89,145,800 in 1958 and 4.1% from the previous high of \$92,498,800 reached in 1955. Number of establishments was unchanged in 1959 from 1958 at 45 and employees at 3,001, while salaries and wages rose to \$13,804,700 from \$13,424,800 and cost of materials and supplies to \$50,470,100 from \$48,594,000.

Vegetable Oil Mills. Ten plants in 1959 (11 in 1958) engaged chiefly in the manufacture of vegetable oils shipped products to a near record value of \$57,677,100, a rise of 7.2% from the preceding year's \$53,795,200 and a drop of 5.4% from the 1957 peak of \$60,951,000. These establishments employed 625 persons in 1959 (614 in the preceding year), paid out \$2,853,300 in salaries and wages (\$2,675,200) and spent \$46,989,100 for materials and supplies (\$45,502,900).

Bicycles. Bicycle manufacturers had factory shipments valued at \$7,610,200 in 1959, an increase of 14.9% from the 1958 total of \$6,624,600. Number of establishments fell to 4 from 5 in 1958, while employees rose to 741 from 672, salary and wage payments to \$3,086,700 from \$2,497,700 and cost of materials and supplies to \$2,420,500 from \$2,211,100.

Iron Ore. Producers' shipments of iron ore in 1959 amounted to 24,488,300 tons (valued at \$192,666,100), up sharply from 15,726,300 tons (worth \$126,131,200) in 1958. Fifty-nine establishments (unchanged from 1958) employed 7,776 persons (7,404), paid out \$41,450,800 in salaries and wages (\$36,032,800) and spent \$10,043,900 for materials and supplies (\$8,477,600). Gross value of shipments climbed to \$192,666,100 from \$126,131,200.

Peat Industry. Shipments from Canada's peat industry in 1959 increased in volume to 184,000 tons from 149,000 in 1958, and in value (less containers) to \$6,227,700 from \$4,778,900. Number of establishments was unchanged from 1958 at 38 and employees declined to 1,333 from 1,447, while salaries and wages rose to \$2,659,800 from \$2,484,700 and cost of process supplies and containers to \$1,731,700 from \$1,406,500. Gross value of shipments (including containers) advanced to \$7,908,700 from \$6,185,400.

Talc & Soapstone. Four establishments classified to the talc and soapstone industry in 1959 had shipments aggregating 39,200 tons (valued at \$512,100) versus 35,400 tons (\$429,100) in 1958, by a like number of plants. Number of employees fell to 65 from 76 in the preceding year, salaries and wages to \$184,700 from \$213,600 and cost of process supplies and containers to \$79,100 from \$105,100. Gross value of shipments climbed to \$577,500 from \$519,800.

Fishing Vessels & Boats Data on the number and value of fishing vessels and boats in operation in Canada's fishing industry during 1958 are contained in the following table, which is a special DBS release. These data are shown in total, by type of vessel, for the Atlantic coast, inland waters and the Pacific coast.

Inventory of Fishing Vessels & Boats 1958

Atlantic Coast

<u>Type of Craft</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Trawlers	49	7,164.6
Draggers	286	7,803.6
Vessels		
40 tons and over	120	3,375.4
25 to 40 tons	84	1,288.3
Boats		
Gasoline and diesel under 25 tons	19,762	12,462.7
Row	13,303	595.8
Carrying Boats(1)	389	314.6

(1) Not collected for N.S., P.E.I., & N.B. for 1958.

Inland(2)

Boats		
Gasoline and diesel	2,259	4,347.5
Skiffs and canoes	3,745	546.5
Carrying Boats	101	520.4

(2) No data on boats available for Alberta, 1958.

Pacific Coast

Vessels		
Diesel 40 tons and over(3)	180	12,079.0
Diesel 20 to 40 tons	275	7,567.0
Diesel 10 to 20 tons	354	5,122.0
Gasoline 40 tons and over	-	-
Gasoline 20 to 40 tons	2	72.0
Gasoline 10 to 20 tons	192	2,095.0
Boats		
Gasoline and diesel	6,441	17,540.0
Sail and row	614	113.0
Carrying smacks	120	653.0

(3) Includes 4 steam vessels.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

Output Of Skim Milk Powder Production of skim milk powder (packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less) amounted to 8,854,155 pounds in this year's second quarter, compared to 5,455,472 pounds in the comparable period last year, according to a special DBS statement. Of this year's total, some 5,837,994 pounds were packed in consumer-size containers of 5 pounds or less and the remainder in packages of 6 to 24 pounds.

Wheat Flour Production Production of wheat flour in June amounted to 3,648,000 cwt., up 12% from 3,253,000 cwt. in May and 8% from 3,387,000 cwt. in June last year. This brought output in the August - June period of the current Canadian crop year to 37,146,000 cwt., an increase of 2% from the year-earlier total of 36,516,000 cwt.

Wheat flour exports in June dropped to 1,072,000 cwt. from 1,670,000 cwt. in May and 1,305,000 cwt. in the corresponding 1959 month. This left the August-June total virtually unchanged from last year at 14,694,000 cwt. versus 14,607,000 cwt. (18)

Production Of Oils & Fats Production of margarine (including spreads) and refined coconut, salad and cooking oils was larger in June and the January-June period this year than last, while output of lard was smaller. Output of package and bulk shortening was up in the month and down in the six months, and that of edible and inedible tallow was down in the month and up in the half year.

June production totals were: margarine (including spreads), 13,618,000 pounds (10,817,000 a year earlier); shortening (package and bulk), 13,160,000 (12,740,000); refined oils (coconut, salad and cooking), 7,324,000 (5,626,000); lard, 8,866,000 (12,803,000); and tallow (edible and inedible), 15,931,000 (16,459,000).

Half-year totals were: margarine, 81,955,000 pounds (71,965,000 in the first half of 1959); shortening, 77,611,000 (78,522,000); refined oils, 34,798,000 (28,001,000); lard, 67,046,000 (78,583,000); and tallow, 97,607,000 (93,216,000). (19)

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at August 1 this year than last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. Totals were: creamery butter, 72,804,000 pounds (63,746,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 26,685,000 pounds (22,845,000); and cold storage eggs, 70,000 cases (108,000).

August 1 stocks of creamery butter were larger than a year earlier in seven of the nine centres. Holdings by city were: Quebec, 7,459,000 pounds (6,471,000 at August 1 last year); Montreal, 32,823,000 (28,481,000); Toronto, 6,447,000 (5,812,000); Winnipeg, 14,750,000 (15,291,000); Regina, 2,594,000 (1,545,000); Saskatoon, 2,450,000 (1,414,000); Edmonton, 3,853,000 (2,504,000); Calgary, 1,020,000 (788,000); and Vancouver, 1,408,000 (1,440,000). (20)

Contracted Acreages Of Canning Crops Canada's food processors contracted for larger acreages of beans, corn and peas in 1960 as compared to 1959, but a smaller acreage of tomatoes. A smaller tonnage was contracted for asparagus. Estimated contracted acreages in Canada in 1960 were: beans, 10,450 acres (9,640 in 1959); corn, 40,220 (37,540); peas, 44,720 (39,860); and tomatoes, 28,920 (31,560). Tonnage contracted for asparagus decreased to 2,260 tons from 2,310 last year. (21)

Dairy Factory Industry In 1958 Canada's dairy factory industry, comprising butter and cheese factories, condenseries and milk pasteurizing plants, shipped products to a record total value of \$773,-120,000 in 1958, an increase of 10.7% over the preceding year's \$698,517,000, according to advance figures that will be contained in the 1958 issue of the Bureau's annual report on the dairy products industries.

There were 1,893 plants reporting, a decrease of 104 from 1957. Cost of milk, cream and all other materials was \$566,300,000, an increase of 10.8% from \$511,291,000 in the preceding year, while cost of fuel and electricity advanced 4.4% to \$15,883,000 from \$15,215,000.

Employees numbered 31,162, an increase of 691 over 1957 and they were paid \$105,083,000 in salaries and wages, 7% more than in 1957. Value added by manufacture, estimated at \$186,191,000, was 4.1% higher than the preceding year's \$178,895,000.

Shipments from milk pasteurizing plants were valued at \$145,100,000, up 4.2% from \$139,229,000 in the preceding year, while cost of materials and supplies used rose 7.6% to \$93,614,000 from \$87,940,000. Cost of fuel and electricity eased down to \$3,831,000 from \$3,932,000.

Number of employees in pasteurizing plants increased by 89 to 8,593 and salaries and wages rose 4.5% to \$30,094,000 from \$28,792,000. Value of production is estimated at \$145,091,000, higher by 4.2% than the preceding year's \$139,262,000, while value added by manufacture was \$47,646,000, up slightly from \$47,390,000 in 1957 when these statistics were first collected.

Shipments of creamery butter in 1958 amounted to 338,256,000 pounds, an increase of 13.1% from 298,969,000 in 1957, while the value rose 19% to \$214,067,000 from \$179,231,000. Cheddar cheese shipments totalled 91,438,000 pounds valued at \$31,496,000, a decrease of 7.5% in volume and a decline of 6.3% in value from 1957.

Shipments of concentrated whole milk products, together with concentrated skim milk and buttermilk, casein, lactose and whey powder, increased 17.0% in volume to 609,237,000 pounds and 16.8% in value to \$84,406,000. Shipments of ice cream rose 2.1% in volume to 25,092,000 gallons and 5.5% in value to \$42,-552,000.

Crop Conditions Across Canada After several weeks of hot, dry weather welcome rains were received during the past week over wide areas of the Prairie Provinces. This moisture halted the generally declining yield prospects and was particularly beneficial to late crops and pastures. Harvesting of fall rye and winter wheat is now general and swathing of early-sown spring grains is under way in most parts of Manitoba and in southern areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Swathing has also commenced in some localities of other sections of the latter provinces.

MORE

Harvesting of first-cut hay is practically completed in Old Ontario and from 60% to 75% completed in Northern Ontario. Yields were generally good to heavy. Harvesting of winter wheat, rye, and fall barley is now general across the province with about normal yields being obtained. Some early-seeded oats are being combined in Essex and are ripening in other counties. Late-seeded spring grains are headed short, but yield prospects are improving, although still extremely variable. Husking corn, white beans, and soybeans are showing improvement in Essex and Kent, but average about ten days later than normal. In Lambton, Middlesex and Elgin, these crops show great variability and yield prospects are generally fair to poor. The tobacco crop has improved greatly in recent weeks due to warm weather coupled with a good moisture supply. On July 19 hail and wind cut a wide swath through several farms in Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and claims for damage have ranged between 30% and 100%. Pastures have deteriorated in Eastern Ontario due to dry weather, but are quite good in the remainder of the province where frequent rains have provided ample moisture supplies. Tomato and potato crops both indicate good prospects.

Farmers in Quebec have completed haymaking, except in the Gaspé, the Lower St. Lawrence, Abitibi and Lake St. John districts. Frequent showers have caused some deterioration of large quantities of hay. Grain harvesting is under way in the central regions of the province. Quality will be good but yields are a little below normal. Generally, pastures and second growth on hay meadows are short, due to low soil moisture reserves. In several areas cattle are being fed hay and silage to avoid too great a drop in milk production. Forage corn growth is slow but a satisfactory harvest is in prospect. Early potatoes are producing high yields. Tomatoes are somewhat late in reaching market because of the lack of heat. Other vegetables are in good condition. In the Quebec district, picking of a good raspberry crop is now over with excellent quality having been obtained. Farmers are commencing to harvest flue-cured tobacco and everything points to good yields. The blueberry yield appears to be below previous expectations. Grasshoppers are plentiful in several regions but so far damage has been limited.

Weather conditions throughout the Maritime Provinces have been warm and dry enabling farmers to carry on with haymaking operations which have now been almost completed. Grain crops are ripening and harvesting is now under way. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia rain is needed and pastures and meadow aftermaths are poor. In some areas of Nova Scotia cattle are being fed. Yields of potatoes and blueberries have been reduced by the dry weather. Reports from New Brunswick, however, indicate more favourable conditions, with above average second growth on haylands and good pastures. Grain crops are showing less lodging than usual.

Warm, dry weather has provided favourable growing conditions for most of the crops in British Columbia. The processing pea harvest is completed at the coast and second early potatoes are being lifted now, with average yields reported. In the Interior, cherries and apricots are finished, while peaches are coming off in good condition and promise an average yield, which should be well above that of last year. In the Peace River area cereal grain crops, although delayed somewhat by earlier unfavourable weather conditions, are now making satisfactory progress. Pastures in all areas are drying up, except where irrigated. (22)

Railway Carloadings In
First 7 Months Of 1960

Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of July declined to 95,736 cars from 125,062 in the corresponding period last year, putting the total for the month of July at 317,294 cars versus 362,160 a year ago. Loadings in the January 1 - July 31 period decreased 3.3% to 2,113,394 cars from 2,185,902 in the like seven months of 1959.

Receipts from connections fell in the 10-day period to 32,848 cars from 34,787 a year earlier and in July to 103,811 cars from 107,774, but rose in the January 1 - July 31 period to 842,150 cars from 829,242. Piggyback loadings dropped in the 10 days to 3,449 cars from 4,076, but rose in the month to 12,581 cars from 12,210 and since the beginning of the year to date to 90,445 cars from 73,652. (23)

SAWMILLING

Sawn Lumber Output
In May And 5 Months

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in May rose 8.6% to 452,819,000 feet from 417,100,000 in the same month of 1959, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Bureau's May report on sawmills in British Columbia. This brought output in the January-May period to 2,170,226,000 feet, a rise of 4.2% from 2,082,435,000 in the corresponding 1959 period. Production in May in the other provinces (excluding ties) dropped 16.6% to 217,895,000 feet from 261,343,000 a year earlier, leaving the January-May total 1.0% below last year at 965,805,000 feet versus 975,665,000. These data will be contained in the May issue of sawmills East of the Rockies.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Comparative Statistics Of Public Finance

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a publication entitled "Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, 1956 to 1960". It contains comparative data for the three levels of government -- federal, provincial and municipal -- for the fiscal years ended nearest December 31. This publication is a supplement to "Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, 1945 and 1951-1959" and brings the information in that publication up to date. (24)

Principal Taxes And Rates In 1960

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released today its annual report "Principal Taxes and Rates: Federal, Provincial and Selected Municipal Governments, 1960". The latest tax revisions announced by Federal and provincial government authorities prior to the date of publication have been included. Coverage in respect of municipalities has been extended to include some smaller cities throughout Canada, the municipal districts of Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories, and the City of Dawson in the Yukon Territory. As usual, this report presents data on the more important revenue producing taxes and rates of government in Canada. (25)

(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 - 65-002: Domestic Exports (Summary), June, 20¢/\$2.00
 - 2 - 65-001: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, April, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 3 - 65-005: Imports For Consumption (Summary), April, 20¢/\$2.00
 - 4 - 26-009: Salt, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 5 - 62-001: Price Movements, July, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 6 - 41-002: Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, July, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 7 - 42-001: Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, July,
10¢/\$1.00
 - 8 - 45-003: Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 9 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 10 - 36-002: Rigid Insulating Board, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 11 - 46-003: Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 12 - 46-002: Specified Chemicals, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 13 - 43-005: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 14 - 26-001: Asbestos, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 15 - 34-202: Awning, Tent & Sail Industry, 1958, 50¢
 - 16 - 26-217: Stone Industry, 1958, 50¢
 - 17 - 31-209: Manufacturing Industries of Canada - Section G, Geographical Distribution, 1958, \$1.50
 - 18 - 32-003: Grain Milling Statistics, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 19 - 32-006: Oils & Fats, June, 10¢/\$1.00
 - 20 - 32-008: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, 9 Cities Advance, August 1,
10¢/\$1.00
 - 21 - 22-003: Contracted Acreages of Canning Crops, 1960, 20¢/\$1.00
 - 22 - 22-002: Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada, August 10, 20¢/\$4.00
 - 23 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, July 31, 10¢/\$3.00
 - **24 - 68-502: Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, 1956 to 1960 (Fiscal Years
Ended Nearest December 31), \$1.50
 - 25 - 68-201: Principal Taxes & Rates (Federal, Provincial & Selected Municipal
Governments), 1960, 50¢
 - - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, July 20, 10¢/\$3.00
 - - 65-004: Exports (Detailed), June & 6 Months Ended June, 75¢/\$7.50
- **Not contained in Current List of Publications 1959 or Subscription Order Form

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

4502-503-80



1010729208

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Send the publications checked on the reverse side of this sheet, or listed below, to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as issue wanted, number of copies, or annual subscription.

TITLE AND PARTICULARS

Catalogue
No.

1	1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the object of the study.	1
2	2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the object of the study.	2
3	3. The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the object of the study.	3
4	4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the object of the study.	4
5	5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the object of the study.	5
6	6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the object of the study.	6
7	7. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the object of the study.	7
8	8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the object of the study.	8
9	9. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the object of the study.	9
10	10. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the object of the study.	10

Enclosed find cheque ☐ or money order ☐ for \$

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No. _____

Date _____ Signature _____

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

City _____ Province _____