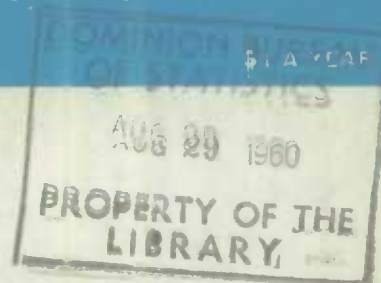


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



External Trade: Canada's imports in the first half of this year were valued at \$2,811,500,000, larger by 2.1% than a year ago, and exports at \$2,602,200,000 were greater by 8.4%. The import balance in the first half of the year thus declined to \$209,300,000 from \$352,100,000 in the like 1959 period. (Pages 2-3)

...

Merchandising: Department store sales in June were estimated at \$112,104,000, up 1.7% from last year, while the half-year total was also 1.7% greater at \$626,629,000. Sales in July were 2.9% lower in value than in 1959 ... Chain store sales at \$285,381,000 in June were up by 6.5% and at \$1,566,390,000 in the January-June period by 5.1% from last year ... New motor vehicles sold in June numbered 58,698 versus 57,063 a year earlier, and in the half year numbered 297,846 versus 290,043. (Pages 3-5)

...

Vital Statistics: Record numbers of infants were born in Canada in 1959 and registrations of marriages and deaths also exceeded 1958 levels. Birth and marriage rates were lower than in 1958, while the death rate was slightly higher. (Pages 5-7)

...

Highway Accidents: Highway traffic accidents took 279 lives in June this year as compared to 294 in the same 1959 month. This placed the January-June total at 1,174, a decrease of 1.8% from 1958's like figure of 1,195. (Page 8)

...

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments were smaller in June than last year by 4% and larger in the January-June period by 1% ... Canada's steel mills produced 90,099 tons of steel ingots in the week ended August 13, equalling 69.7% of rated capacity ... Fewer washing machines and automatic clothes dryers but more refrigerators and freezers were shipped in the first half of this year than last. (Pages 9-11)

...

Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of August numbered 67,702, compared to 74,874 in the corresponding period last year ... With generally earlier opening dates this year, freight transported through canals in April increased sharply to 2,531,800 tons from 1,667,600 a year ago. (Page 17)

...

Total Exports And Imports In
Second Quarter and Half Year

Canada's total exports during the second quarter of this year were valued at \$1,310,700,000 and were 2.9% lower than in the same period of 1959.

Imports in the second quarter of 1960 were valued at \$1,485,300,000 and were 3.3% lower than a year earlier, according to preliminary figures released this week by D.B.S. The import balance in the second quarter of 1960 at \$174,600,000 was reduced somewhat from \$185,800,000 in the same period of 1959.

The figures for the second quarter of 1960 compared with a 22.8% export gain to \$1,291,500,000 and an 8.9% import increase to \$1,326,200,000 in the first quarter of this year. Between the first six months of 1959 and 1960, total Canadian exports rose 8.4% to \$2,602,200,000 and imports into Canada went up by 2.1% to \$2,811,500,000. The import balance for the first half of 1960 at \$209,300,000 was sharply reduced from \$352,100,000 in the same period of 1959.

In the first quarter of 1960 exports were higher to all the major trading areas, the United States accounting for half of the total gain to all countries. But in the second quarter, a decline to the United States more than offset export gains to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth and all remaining countries as a whole. Imports from the latter group of countries showed some decline in both quarters of 1960, and those from the United States and the United Kingdom in the second quarter only. In the first quarter, the increase in imports from the United States was equivalent to over three-fifths of the total increase in imports from all countries, while in the second quarter the United States accounted for three quarters of the total decline.

Total exports to the United States went up by 18.7% to \$768,300,000 in the first quarter of 1960, but declined by 9.9% to \$765,800,000 in the second quarter. Imports from the United States rose 8.0% to \$940,400,000 in the first three months of this year, but went down by 3.7% to \$1,003,200,000 in the second three-month period. Between the first two halves of 1959 and 1960, exports to the United States increased 2.4% to \$1,534,100,000 and imports 1.6% to \$1,943,500,000, and there was an import balance of \$409,400,000, somewhat lower than a year earlier at \$414,600,000. Between the first six months of 1959 and 1960, the United States share of Canada's exports declined from 62.4% to 58.9% and the proportion of Canada's imports accounted for by the United States declined from 69.5% to 69.1%.

Total exports to the United Kingdom rose by 27.8% to \$209,300,000 in the first quarter of 1960 and by 13.2% to \$227,000,000 in the second quarter. Imports from the United Kingdom went up by 32.0% to \$142,200,000 in the first three months of 1960, but declined by 2.4% to \$168,400,000 in the second three-month period. In the first half of 1960 exports were 19.8% higher, at \$436,300,000, than in the corresponding period a year earlier, and imports increased by 10.8% to \$310,600,000. Consequently, Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom went up to \$125,700,000 from \$84,000,000 in the first half of 1959. Over the two six-month periods, the proportion of exports going to the United Kingdom increased from 15.2% to 16.8% and the share of imports coming from that country rose from 10.2% to 11.0%.

Total exports to all other Commonwealth countries were higher in both quarters of 1960, increasing, respectively, by 9.1% to \$69,600,000 and by 23.0% to \$85,600,000. Imports were also higher, by 28.0% at \$48,000,000 in the first quarter and by 6.4% at \$77,600,000 in the second. In the first half of 1960, exports to the Commonwealth rose 16.4% to \$155,200,000 and imports by 13.9% to \$125,600,000, and Canada's export balance with that group of countries went up from \$23,000,000 to \$29,600,000. Between the first six months of 1959 and 1960, the share of the Canadian export total accounted for by the Commonwealth increased from 5.5% to 6.0%, and the proportion of Canada's import total coming from the Commonwealth advanced from 4.0% to 4.5%.

Total exports to all remaining countries as a whole also rose in both quarters of 1960, by 38.6% to \$244,300,000 in the first and by 1.1% to \$232,300,000 in the second. But imports declined in both quarters, by 2.9% to \$195,700,000 and 5.1% to \$236,200,000, respectively. In the first six months of 1960, exports at \$476,700,000, were 17.4% higher than a year earlier, while imports, at \$431,900,000, were 4.1% lower, and last year's import balance of \$44,400,000 gave way to an export balance of \$44,800,000. Over the two six-month periods, there was an increase in the proportion of Canada's exports going to this group of countries from 16.9% to 18.3%, while their share of imports into Canada was reduced from 16.3% to 15.4%.

Preliminary 1960 import figures for June, April-June and January-June and the corresponding export figures, with comparative totals for 1959, are summarized in the table below. More detailed country and commodity export figures were released on August 8, while those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

	June		April-June		January-June	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Total Exports			Millions of Dollars			
United Kingdom	76.5	82.7	200.5	227.0	364.3	436.3
Other Commonwealth .	28.0	30.2	69.6	85.6	133.3	155.2
United States	318.8	257.1	850.2	765.8	1,497.7	1,534.1
All other	93.0	87.3	229.8	232.3	406.0	476.7
Totals	516.3	457.4	1,350.0	1,310.7	2,401.3	2,602.2
Imports*						
United Kingdom	52.6	55.0	172.6	168.4	280.3	310.6
Other Commonwealth .	25.1	23.8	72.9	77.6	110.3	125.6
United States	353.8	331.1	1,041.5	1,003.2	1,912.3	1,943.5
All other	80.9	79.7	248.9	236.2	450.4	431.9
Totals	512.4	489.6	1,535.8	1,485.3	2,753.4	2,811.5

* Estimate only for 1960. Figures may not add due to rounding.

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales were 1.6% greater in value in the week ended August 6 this year as compared to last, according to a special D.B.S. statement. Gains were common to all provinces except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 2.7%; Quebec, 4.7%; Ontario, 4.5%; and Manitoba, 2.1%. Decreases: Saskatchewan, 8.1%; Alberta, 2.1%; and British Columbia, 3.2%.

Department Store Sales Department store sales in June were valued at an estimated \$112,104,000, an increase of 1.7% from last year's comparable total of \$110,215,000. Sales in the January-June period were also 1.7% higher in value than a year ago at \$626,629,000 versus \$616,012,000. Stocks at May 31 had a selling value of \$340,002,000, a rise of 7.3% from the year-earlier figure of \$316,762,000.

Preliminary data place sales in July 2.9% lower in value than a year ago. All provinces except Quebec posted decreases as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 7.5%; Ontario, 0.4%; Manitoba, 6.6%; Saskatchewan, 6.3%; Alberta, 7.3%; and British Columbia, 3.1%. Sales in Quebec were up by 1.4%.

Sales were greater in value in June and the January-June period this year than last in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and lesser in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Month's increases (six-month gains in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 4.1% (3.7%); Quebec, 5.9% (3.9%); Ontario, 2.8% (1.9%); and British Columbia, 2.1% (2.6%). Decreases: Saskatchewan, 6.3% (6.1%); and Alberta, 2.9% (0.9%). Sales in Manitoba were down in the month by 2.4% and up in the half year by 1.5%.

Sales were greater in June and the January-June period than last year for almost all of the specified departments. June increases ranged from 0.6% for jewellery to 15.8% for men's furnishings and decreases from 0.1% for piece goods to 8.9% for millinery. Half-year increases were between 0.4% for home furnishings and 9.6% for toiletries, cosmetics and drugs and decreases between 0.6% for both women's and misses' coats and suits and linens and domestics and 12.3% for furs. (1)

Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in June rose 6.5% to an estimated \$285,381,000 from \$268,008,000 in the corresponding 1959 month. With gains in all previous months this year except May, the January-June total increased 5.1% to \$1,566,390,000 from \$1,491,225,000 in the first half of last year. June 1 stocks, at cost, amounted to \$374,926,000, a rise of 6.6% from the year-earlier total of \$351,786,000.

Grocery and combination store chains had sales valued at \$129,591,000 in June, compared to \$116,834,000 a year earlier, an increase of 10.9%. Sales in the first six months rose 6.9% to \$767,358,000 from \$717,510,000 last year.

Sales of five of the remaining 10 specified trades were larger in June this year than last. June totals for chains with greater sales (percentage gains from a year ago in brackets) were: variety stores, \$23,876,000 (6.8%); family clothing stores, \$4,411,000 (17.0%); women's clothing stores, \$7,925,000 (12.0%); shoe stores, \$7,316,000 (14.0%); and drug stores, \$4,148,000 (0.7%).

Month's sales for chains with smaller totals (percentage decreases in brackets) were: men's clothing stores, \$2,627,000 (1.5%); hardware stores, \$4,157,000 (1.8%); lumber and building material dealers, \$10,517,000 (16.9%); furniture, radio and appliance stores, \$11,166,000 (3.1%); and jewellery stores, \$3,751,000 (2.1%). (2)

New Motor Vehicle Sales Total sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles in June rose 2.9% to 58,698 units from 57,063 in the corresponding 1959 month, bringing the January-June total to 297,846 units from 290,043 a year ago, a rise of 2.7%. Retail value of these sales edged up 0.1% in the month to \$173,777,000 from \$173,526,000 a year earlier and 0.7% in the six months to \$897,283,000 from \$891,394,000.

Sales of British and European vehicles (included in total sales) increased 12.9% in June to 15,154 units from 13,418 and 14.1% in the January-June period to 72,865 units from 63,878. Month's retail value rose 13.3% to \$30,256,000 from \$26,700,000 and the cumulative total 14.4% to \$145,636,000 from \$127,253,000.

June sales of new passenger cars rose 4.4% to 50,747 (including 14,457 of British and European make) from 48,599 (12,772) a year earlier, and half-year sales 3.7% to 256,307 units (69,109) from 247,105 (59,592). Month's retail value rose 2.0% to \$144,336,000 (\$28,819,000) from \$141,522,000 (\$25,362,000), and the six-month total 1.2% to \$740,711,000 (\$137,753,000) from \$731,720,000 (\$118,213,000).

Financed sales of new motor vehicles rose 6.4% in June to 21,127 units from 19,855 a year earlier, including 18,554 passenger cars versus 17,225. Amount of financing involved in these transactions advanced 5.2% to \$53,607,000 from \$50,978,000; passenger cars accounted for \$42,474,000 versus \$40,764,000. These sales in the January-June period involved 99,805 units versus 91,696 a year ago, including 87,006 passenger cars against 79,222, to the extent of \$252,121,000 versus \$233,053,000; passenger cars accounted for \$201,310,000 against \$187,314,000.

Financed sales of used motor vehicles dropped 6.3% in June to 36,543 units from 38,981 and 5.4% in the January-June period to 174,903 units from 184,958. Amount of financing involved fell 6.7% in the month to \$39,112,000 from \$41,913,000 and 3.3% in the six-month period to \$191,553,000 from \$198,120,000. (3)

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Registrations Of Births, Marriages & Deaths In July Fewer births but more deaths were registered in provincial offices in July and the January-July period this year than last, while marriage registrations were down in the month and up in the seven months. July registrations were: births, 39,164 (41,476 a year earlier); marriages, 14,742 (16,233); and deaths, 11,472 (10,780). January-July totals: births, 274,169 (286,809 a year ago); marriages, 67,025 (64,298); and deaths, 83,233 (83,205). (4)

Births, Deaths & Marriages In 1959 Record numbers of infants were born in Canada during 1959, according to figures published this week by D.B.S. in its preliminary annual vital statistics report. Registrations of marriages and deaths during the year were also higher than in 1958, but the birth and marriage rates (per 1,000 population) were lower, while the death rate was slightly higher.

Other noteworthy features of the year's vital statistics were: a record 339,362 persons added to the population by 'natural increase' (net difference between births and deaths); a record number of children born in hospital (93 out of every 100 for the country as a whole and about 98 out of 100 in most provinces); a new record low 'infant' (children under one year) and 'neo-natal' (infants under 4 weeks of age) mortality rates.

During 1959 a total of 479,275 infants were born alive - or at the rate of almost one a minute -- as compared with 470,118 in the previous year, with all provinces contributing to the increase. However, the birth rate (per 1,000 population) dropped slightly from 27.6 in 1958 to 27.5. This compares with the record high rates of 28.9 in 1947 and 28.3 in 1957. Birth rates were higher than the previous year in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and lower (or no change) in the other provinces.

Almost one-third of Canadian births were to residents of Ontario (157,124), 30% Quebec residents (142,383) and over 8% British Columbia (39,971), or a total of 71% in the 3 largest provinces. Contrary to popular impression Ontario has had more births than Quebec each year since 1953, although Quebec has consistently had the higher birth rate. Among the 10 provinces Newfoundland had -- as for many years -- the highest birth rate in the country at 33, followed by Alberta (30.6), Quebec (28.5), and New Brunswick (27.9); rates for the other provinces ranged from a low of 25.5 in British Columbia to 27 in Saskatchewan.

Of the total of 464,449 babies born in 1959 (excluding Newfoundland), 432,629 or 93 out of every 100 were delivered in hospital, the proportion varying from 82.3% in Quebec to over 99% in Prince Edward Island. In 7 of the provinces 97-98% of infants are born in hospital. Before World War II less than 4 out of 10 infants were born in a hospital for the country as a whole as compared with over 67% at the end of the War and 79% in 1951, although there have always been wide variations as between provinces.

The fourth highest total of marriages on record were registered during 1959; following the "marriage boom" of 1946 when a record 137,398 marriages were performed, the annual number dropped gradually to 128,029 in 1955, followed by rises in 1956-57, a drop to 131,525 in 1958 and rising to 132,474 in 1959. However, the marriage rate (per 1,000 population) has dropped steadily from the record 10.9 in 1946 to 7.6 in 1959, the lowest since 1936.

Canada's overall death rate of 8.0 (per 1,000 population) is one of the lowest in the world -- bettered possibly only by the Netherlands -- and compares favourably with a rate of 9.4 for the U.S.A. and 11.6 for England, due largely to Canada's younger population. Since 1921 the Canadian rate has been gradually reduced from 11.6. There were 139,913 deaths in 1959 but had the 1921 rate prevailed there would have been over 202,000 -- a hypothetical saving of 62,000 lives annually. The 1959 national rate rose slightly from 7.9 in 1958, with similar increases in the rates of all provinces except Alberta and no change in Newfoundland and Quebec. Provincial rates vary from a low of 6.8 in Alberta to highs of 9.9 in Prince Edward and 9.1 in British Columbia, due largely to differing age composition of provincial populations.

MORE

Of the total of 139,913 deaths in 1959, 13,595 comprised infants under one year of age, of whom 8,841 died within 4 weeks of their birth (neo-natal deaths). The infant death rate has dropped from 100 out of every 1,000 infants born alive in the early 1920's to a record low of 28 in 1959, while the neo-natal rate has dropped from 44 to another record low of 18 during the same period. Had the 1920 infant rate prevailed, almost 48,000 infants would have died instead of the actual 13,595.

There was relatively little change from the previous year in the number of persons dying from major killing diseases and injuries. Almost 64,000 or 46% of all deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, 22,243 or almost one-sixth were due to cancer, and 9,439 or 6.7% were due to accidents.

Following spectacular declines in recent years, deaths from tuberculosis dropped to 959 from 1,027 in 1958, as compared with an annual toll of 6,000 twenty years ago. Following the 1,762 deaths from influenza in 1957 -- due mainly to the "Asiatic Flu" epidemic late in that year -- 1958 deaths dropped to a normal level of 760 but increased to 1,271 in 1959; pneumonia claimed 5,619 lives in 1959 as compared with 5,190 in the previous year, and bronchitis deaths increased from 854 to 883.

Accident fatalities have been rising steadily in recent years, and although halted temporarily in 1958, the number rose again in 1959 to 9,439 from 9,157 in 1958. In 10 years accidents of all kinds have taken a toll of 87,526 lives as follows: 1950, 7,568; 1951, 8,043; 1952, 8,546; 1953, 8,652; 1954, 8,387; 1955, 8,808; 1956, 9,271; 1957, 9,655; 1958, 9,157 and 1959, 9,439. Of these, motor vehicle accidents accounted for a total of 31,380 lives as follows: 1950, 2,289; 1951, 2,662; 1952, 2,947; 1953, 3,121; 1954, 2,867; 1955, 3,037; 1956, 3,559; 1957, 3,694; 1958, 3,517 and 1959, 3,687. (5)

LABOUR

Employment & Payrolls In May Canada's industrial employment index (1949=100) showed a seasonal increase of 3.4% to 118.8 in May from 114.8 in the preceding month. At this level it was about 1% below last year's May figure of 119.6. The seasonally-adjusted index did not change appreciably between April and May.

The composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries for May was \$75.38, down 60¢ from the figure for April and up \$1.56 from May last year. Declines in hours paid for in manufacturing and construction accounted for much of the reduction between April and May. The decline in hours in part reflected the inclusion of Victoria Day and Ascension Day as unpaid holidays in the pay periods for which some firms reported. Industrial payrolls rose by 2.6% over the month, with the composite index advancing from 204.2 in April to 209.6 in May. Last year's May figure stood at 206.3.

Employment indexes for the provinces follow: Newfoundland, 121.5 (117.5 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 131.4 (127.4); Nova Scotia, 97.3 (96.0); New Brunswick, 97.7 (98.0); Quebec, 117.8 (117.6); Ontario, 119.8 (121.4); Manitoba, 111.4 (111.8); Saskatchewan, 128.5 (133.2); Alberta, including Northwest Territories, 153.9 (154.7); and British Columbia, including Yukon, 116.1 (117.9). (6)

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Fatalities in motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways declined in June to 279 from 294 in the same month last year, according to a special DBS statement. This brought the January-June death toll to 1,174, a decrease of 1.8% from the year-earlier total of 1,195.

Fewer fatalities occurred in the first six months of this year than last in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, but more in the other provinces. Half-year toll was: Newfoundland, 18 (14 in the first half of 1959); Prince Edward Island, 4 (3); Nova Scotia, 60 (40); New Brunswick, 81 (44); Quebec, 289 (333); Ontario, 408 (442); Manitoba, 37 (54); Saskatchewan, 51 (55); Alberta, 111 (84); British Columbia, 114 (122); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (4).

Fatalities were fewer in June than a year earlier in all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. Totals were: Newfoundland, 2 (2 in June 1959); Prince Edward Island, nil (1); Nova Scotia, 16 (10); New Brunswick, 15 (8); Quebec 82 (89); Ontario, 80 (84); Manitoba, 8 (12); Saskatchewan, 17 (29); Alberta, 40 (24); British Columbia, 18 (33); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (2).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths on this basis with those contained in the Bureau's annual report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Weekly Bulletin of March 25, 1960.

Province	Number of Accidents					No. of Victims		Total
	Fatal	Non-Property		Total	Total June 1959	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage(1)
		Fatal injury Only (1)	Damage					
\$ ('000)								
Nfld.....	2	70	233	305	234	2	100	141
P.E.I.....	-	22	36	58	64	-	30	31
N.S.....	14	162	532	708	686	16	251	303
N.B.....	12	158	290	460	437	15	244	212
Que.....	72	1,483	3,913	5,468	4,938	82	2,151	..
Ont.....	68	2,075	4,237	6,380	5,798	80	2,916	3,185
Man.....	8	295	707	1,010	988	8	399	383
Sask.....	15	280	658	953	1,092	17	495	439
Alta.....	29	322	945	1,296	2,174	40	491	681
B.C.....	15	553	1,291	1,859	1,973	18	786	850
Yukon & N.W.T.....	1	14	17	32	32	1	23	22
June 1960.....	236	5,434	12,859	18,529		279	7,886	6,247(2)
June 1959.....	243	5,354	12,819		18,416	294	7,846	6,169(2)
Cumulative Totals								
January-June 1960	1,018	26,118	86,754	113,890		1,174	37,527	35,430(2)
Cumulative Totals								
January-June 1959	1,026	23,851	84,189		109,066	1,195	34,555	32,573(2)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100

(2) excluding Quebec

.. not available

- nil

Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories And Orders Manufacturers' shipments in June were valued at an estimated \$2,012,090,000, up 1% from the revised May figure of \$1,994,816,000 and down 4% from last year's June total of \$2,099,376,000, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Bureau's June report on manufacturers' shipments, inventories and orders.

The first-quarter increase of 5% in the value of shipments was partly offset by the second-quarter decrease of 3%. This brought the January-June value to \$11,543,613,000 versus \$11,423,852,000 in the corresponding 1959 period, an increase of 1%.

All but four of the industry groups posted higher values of shipments between May and June this year. Shipments of knitting mills and clothing were lower in value by 9% in this period, transportation equipment industries by 5%, petroleum products by 1% and chemical products by 3%.

Value of inventory owned by manufacturers' at the end of June was estimated at \$4,196,810,000, a decrease of 0.3% from \$4,210,140,000 at the end of May and an increase of 6% from \$3,943,908,000 at the end of June last year. Total inventory held amounted to \$4,499,830,000, down 0.1% from \$4,505,327,000 a month earlier and up 3.5% from \$4,345,847,000 a year ago. Inventory held under progress payments arrangements was estimated at \$303,020,000, a rise of 3% from \$295,187,000 at the end of May and a drop of 24% from \$402,939,000 at the end of June 1959. Changes in inventory components between May and June were: raw materials, up 3.5%; goods in process minus progress payments inventory, up 8%; and finished products, up 10%. The June ratios of inventory owned to shipments and finished products to shipments were 2.09 and 0.70, respectively. The corresponding ratios for May were 2.11 and 0.70, and for June last year 1.88 and 0.61.

New orders received in June were valued at \$1,979,915,000, an increase of 1% from \$1,966,022,000 in May and a decrease of 8% from \$2,147,105,000 in June last year. Unfilled orders amounted to \$2,137,728,000 in June, compared to \$2,169,903,000 in May and \$2,057,550,000 in June a year ago.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	June 1959	April 1960	May 1960 (Revised)	June 1960 (Preliminary)
(Thousands of Dollars)				
Shipments.....	2,099,376	1,920,594	1,994,816	2,012,090
Inventory owned....	3,943,908	4,196,403	4,210,140	4,196,810
Inventory held.....	4,345,847	4,484,628	4,505,327	4,499,830
Raw materials.....	1,884,190	1,947,532	1,957,165	1,949,863
Goods in process..	1,181,668	1,141,198	1,146,697	1,142,114
Finished products..	1,279,989	1,395,898	1,401,465	1,407,853
New orders.....	2,147,105	1,872,743	1,966,002	1,979,915
Unfilled orders....	2,057,550	2,198,717	2,169,903	2,137,728

MORE

Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces - Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments, by province of origin, show decreases in May as compared to May 1959 in seven of the ten provinces. Declines ranged from 0.3% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to 7.1% in Manitoba, with decreases of 2.0% in Quebec, 3.9% in Newfoundland, 4.0% in Alberta and 4.2% in Saskatchewan. Increases of 0.7%, 1.6% and 2.4% were indicated in Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively. The all-Canada total in May declined 0.5% as compared to May 1959.

The decrease in value of shipments in Manitoba was due to a decline in the foods and beverages and iron and steel products industries; in Saskatchewan to declines in the foods and beverages industries; in Alberta to declines in the foods and beverages, iron and steel and petroleum products industries; and in Newfoundland to small declines in a number of industrial groups. The increased shipments values in New Brunswick were due to increased shipments in the foods and beverages industries, and in Ontario to increases in the transportation equipment and chemical products industries.

Shipments for January-May 1960 as compared to the same period of 1959 showed a gain of over 2%, with eight of the ten provinces sharing in the increase. Over this period Manitoba and Saskatchewan indicated slight declines in shipment values.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces

	May		Change	January - May		Change
	1959	1960	%	1959	1960	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland	11,679	11,229	-3.9	40,999	46,451	13.3
Prince Edward Island)	38,319	38,219	-0.3	179,404	185,321	3.3
Nova Scotia						
New Brunswick	28,063	28,749	2.4	119,976	129,535	8.0
Quebec	584,862	573,297	-2.0	2,685,897	2,746,137	2.2
Ontario	999,891	1,007,089	0.7	4,741,668	4,846,669	2.2
Manitoba	63,779	59,280	-7.1	291,431	291,262	-0.1
Saskatchewan	29,755	28,510	-4.2	132,574	129,992	-1.9
Alberta	77,452	74,332	-4.0	350,816	350,931	-
British Columbia (1) ..	171,356	174,111	1.6	781,711	805,225	3.0
CANADA -	2,005,156	1,994,816	-0.5	9,324,476	9,531,523	2.2

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Shipments Of Washing Machines
And Automatic Clothes Dryers

Shipments of domestic washing machines dropped in June to 21,786 units from 27,077 in the corresponding 1959 month and in the January-June period to 136,676 units from 155,101. Shipments of automatic and conventional machines were smaller than a year earlier both in the month and six-month period, while gasoline-powered types were up in the month and down in the half year. End-of-June stocks were larger than a year ago at 53,700 units versus 39,786; totals were greater for the three types.

June shipments of automatic clothes dryers fell to 2,854 units from 3,366 a year earlier and January-June shipments declined to 32,418 units from 34,102. End-of-June stocks were greater than a year ago at 35,910 units versus 18,534.

(7)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended August 13 amounted to 90,099 tons, compared to 79,299 tons in the preceding week and 99,561 tons two weeks earlier, according to a special DBS statement. Output in the week ended August 15 last year totalled 107,643 tons.

The smaller output in the week ended August 6 as compared to the week ended July 30 was due in part to the observance of the August Bank Holiday. The drop in production in the week ended August 13 as compared to the week ended July 30 was partially due to a major shutdown at the Hamilton plant of the Steel Company of Canada that was necessitated by flooding caused by a broken water main.

Canada's steel mills operated in the week ended August 13 at 69.7% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) as compared to 61.4% a week earlier and 77.1% two weeks earlier. In the week ended August 15 last year, steel mills operated at 88.7% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959).

Shipments Of Iron Castings Shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings declined in June to 56,335 tons from 65,572 in the same month last year and in the January-June period to 303,288 tons from 334,305 a year ago. Total shipments of steel pipes, tubes and fittings amounted to 39,721 tons in June and 203,962 tons in the half year; data for 1959 are not available. (8)

Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers Factory shipments of domestic mechanical refrigerators showed a small decline in June to 26,511 units from last year's like total of 27,520 units. This followed a slight decrease in May and increases in the three months February through April. In the January-June period shipments were up 8.6% to 141,196 units from 129,958 a year earlier.

Producers shipped 7,133 domestic individual home and farm freezers in June, sharply above last year's like total of 4,361 units. Increases were also posted in January through May and half-year shipments were up sharply to 46,030 units from 20,665 a year ago.

Factory stocks of refrigerators at the end of June were larger at 58,673 units versus 47,252 a year ago, as were freezers at 10,519 units versus 7,236. (9)

Refined Petroleum Products Production of refined petroleum products in May increased to 22,821,835 barrels from 21,401,955 in the corresponding month last year. Refineries used more crude oil in the month at 22,604,899 barrels versus 21,158,509 a year earlier and received more crude at 23,700,735 barrels versus 22,229,943. Month's receipts comprised more domestic crude oil at 13,305,602 barrels against 11,439,448 but less imported crude at 10,395,133 barrels against 10,790,495.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in May were: naphtha specialties, 188,006 barrels (153,657 a year earlier); aviation gasoline, 257,101 (209,413); motor gasoline, 9,164,096 (8,601,944); aviation turbo fuel, 427,503 (329,543); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 557,017 (665,914); diesel fuel, 2,294,092 (1,979,809); light fuel oil, 2,690,453 (2,370,519); and heavy fuel oil, 3,412,139 (3,717,062). (10)

Consumption Of Rubber Consumption of rubber (natural, synthetic and reclaimed) in June fell to 9,676 long tons from 11,448 in the like 1959 month. This placed the January-June total at 57,128 long tons, a decrease of 7.2% from the year-earlier figure of 61,561 long tons.

Consumption of all types of rubber was smaller in June and the half-year period this year than last. Month's totals were: natural, 3,243 long tons (4,203 a year earlier); synthetic, 4,953 (5,549); and reclaimed, 1,480 (1,696). Half-year totals: natural, 19,272 long tons (22,297 in the first half of 1959); synthetic, 28,824 (29,940); and reclaimed, 9,032 (9,324). (11)

Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in May dropped to \$3,575,100 from \$4,148,000 in the same month last year. This decline, coupled with decreases in all earlier months this year, brought the January-May total to \$12,319,800 versus \$14,544,100 a year ago, a decline of 15.3%. Sales of building brick were below year-earlier levels both in the month and five-month period. (12)

Shipments Of Asphalt Roofing Shipments of all types of asphalt roofing were smaller in June and January-June this year as compared to last. June totals were: asphalt shingles, 297,688 roof squares (351,245 in June last year); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 66,182 roof squares (98,026); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 83,092 roof squares (92,965); and roll-type sidings, 16,247 roof squares (22,076).

Half-year shipments were: shingles, 1,038,303 roof squares (1,347,678 in the like 1959 period); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 300,747 roof squares (381,618); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 285,874 roof squares (325,258); and roll-type sidings, 62,603 roof squares (64,687). (13)

Fish Processing Industry In 1958 Value of shipments from Canada's fish processing, packing and handling industry in 1958 increased to \$201,527,800 from \$171,521,500 in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 548 from 525 in the preceding year, employees to 14,272 from 14,207, salaries and wages to \$30,285,600 from \$29,209,400 and cost of materials to \$139,226,100 from \$115,115,900.

Shipments from plants located in British Columbia were factory valued at \$93,377,700 in 1958 versus \$66,078,400 in 1957, Nova Scotia \$57,345,700 versus \$51,195,900, New Brunswick \$24,138,100 versus \$21,924,600, Newfoundland \$19,230,900 versus \$20,853,000, Quebec \$6,757,400 versus \$6,713,500 and Prince Edward Island, \$4,339,200 versus \$4,756,100. Of the total plants in 1958, 431 were engaged in fish processing and 117 in packing or handling. (14)

Farm Implement & Equipment Sales Canada's farmers spent more on new farm implements and repair parts in 1959 than in 1958, according to the Bureau's annual report on farm implement and equipment sales. Wholesale value of sales of new equipment advanced 23.4% to \$212,231,000 from \$172,014,000 in 1958 and the value of sales of repair parts 14.4% to \$38,887,000 from \$33,979,000.

All provinces reported increased sales of new farm implements and equipment (including repair parts) in 1959 as compared to 1958. Totals: Atlantic Provinces, \$7,692,000 (\$6,898,000 in 1958); Quebec \$31,688,000 (\$30,455,000); Ontario, \$58,612,000 (\$50,060,000); Manitoba, \$28,572,000 (\$21,530,000); Saskatchewan, \$61,397,000 (\$46,421,000); Alberta, \$56,427,000 (\$45,505,000); and British Columbia, \$6,732,000 (\$5,123,000).

Value of repair parts sales was also greater in 1959 than in 1958 in all provinces. Totals: Atlantic Provinces, \$1,209,000 (\$1,101,000 in 1958); Quebec, \$4,658,000 (\$3,987,000); Ontario, \$8,019,000 (\$7,002,000); Manitoba, \$4,490,000 (\$3,835,000); Saskatchewan, \$10,876,000 (\$9,516,000); Alberta, \$8,493,000 (\$7,561,000); and British Columbia, \$1,142,000 (\$977,000).

Sales values for some of the main types of equipment and machinery in 1959 were: tractors and engines, \$78,938,000 (\$63,171,000 in 1958); harvesting machinery, \$44,122,000 (\$29,851,000); haying machinery, \$30,655,000 (\$26,257,000); tilling, cultivating and weeding machinery, \$11,920,000 (\$9,656,000); ploughs, \$11,189,000 (\$9,790,000); planting, seeding and fertilizing machinery, \$7,894,000 (\$7,104,000); machines for preparing crops for market or for use, \$7,510,000 (\$6,102,000); and dairy machinery and equipment, \$5,139,000 (\$6,488,000). (15)

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at August 11 amounted to 75,913,000 pounds, up 13.4% from 66,927,000 at the corresponding date last year, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger than a year earlier in seven of the nine centres. City-totals were: Quebec, 7,145,000 pounds (6,706,000 a year ago); Montreal, 34,823,000 (30,052,000); Toronto, 6,873,000 (6,172,000); Winnipeg, 15,350,000 (15,994,000); Regina, 2,691,000 (1,640,000); Saskatoon, 2,511,000 (1,327,000); Edmonton, 3,913,000 (2,624,000); Calgary, 1,170,000 (876,000); and Vancouver, 1,437,000 (1,536,000).

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were larger at August 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder, cold storage eggs and poultry meat were smaller. August 1 totals were: creamery butter, 126,628,000 pounds (111,774,000 at August 1 last year); cheddar cheese, 58,185,000 pounds (45,545,000); evaporated whole milk, 56,698,000 pounds (58,034,000); skim milk powder, 30,314,000 pounds (64,392,000); cold storage eggs, 95,000 cases (220,000); and poultry meat, 12,322,000 pounds (17,964,000). (16)

Fruit & Vegetable Stocks Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) amounted to 41,391,000 pounds at August 1 this year, compared to 31,251,000 pounds at July 1 and 41,679,000 pounds at August 1 last year. Holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) totalled 34,920,000 pounds at the beginning of August, compared to 24,725,000 pounds a month earlier and 30,044,000 pounds a year ago. Data for apples, pears, potatoes, onions, celery, beets, carrots and parsnips are not reported for the period July 1 to October 1 inclusive. (17)

Stocks Of Meat & Lard Stocks of meat in cold storage warehouses at August 1 this year amounted to 71,440,000 pounds, compared to 86,328,000 pounds at July 1 and 127,426,000 pounds at August 1, 1959. August 1 holdings of frozen meat aggregated 44,813,000 pounds versus 58,878,000 a month earlier and 96,496,000 a year ago, fresh meat 17,496,000 pounds versus 18,852,000 and 19,965,000, and cured meat 9,131,000 pounds versus 8,598,000 and 10,965,000.

Stocks of lard at August 1 totalled 6,394,000 pounds, compared to 6,222,000 at the beginning of July and 7,605,000 at the start of August last year, while first of August holdings of tallow amounted to 3,941,000 pounds versus 4,190,000 a month earlier and 3,605,000 a year ago. (18)

Output Of Creamery Butter And Cheddar Cheese In July Production of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, ice cream and evaporated whole milk was smaller in July and larger in the January-July period this year than last. Output of skim milk powder was smaller in both periods.

July totals were: creamery butter, 40,443,000 pounds (43,111,000 in the like 1959 month); cheddar cheese, 13,939,000 pounds (14,131,000); ice cream, 5,544,000 gallons (6,139,000); evaporated whole milk, 34,198,000 pounds (35,187,000); and skim milk powder, 19,404,000 pounds (21,682,000).

January-July totals: creamery butter, 190,988,000 pounds (188,544,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 61,060,000 pounds (54,823,000); ice cream, 24,861,000 gallons (24,639,000); evaporated whole milk, 197,928,000 pounds (189,886,000); and skim milk powder, 100,252,000 pounds (105,133,000). (19)

Margarine Production Production of margarine (including spreads) in July declined slightly to 9,362,000 pounds from 9,660,000 in the corresponding month last year. With increases in all earlier months except April, the January-July total rose 11.3% to 90,817,000 pounds from 81,625,000 in the same 1959 period. August 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 4,366,000 pounds, compared to 5,069,000 at the beginning of July and 4,669,000 at the first of August of last year. (20)

Production Of Process Cheese Production of process cheese in July was estimated at 2,933,221 pounds, compared to the revised June total of 4,904,143 pounds and last year's July total of 3,325,178 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Output in the January-July period amounted to 29,940,249 pounds as compared to 28,374,504 in the first seven months of 1959. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of July totalled 2,330,158 pounds versus 2,896,171 a month earlier and 2,132,266 a year ago.

Shorn Wool Production Production of shorn wool in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) in 1960 amounted to 6,891,000 pounds (greasy basis), up slightly from the 1959 clip of 6,800,000 pounds. The clip decreased in eastern Canada to 2,826,000 pounds from 3,057,000 in the preceding year, but increased in western Canada to 4,065,000 pounds from 3,743,000. Number of sheep shorn advanced to 899,000 from 898,000 in 1959 and the average fleece weight to 7.7 pounds from 7.6. Sheep shorn in the East declined to 416,000 from 439,000 with an average fleece weight of 6.8 pounds versus 7.0, but rose in the West to 483,000 from 459,000 with an average fleece weight of 8.4 pounds versus 8.1. (21)

Stocks Of Canadian Grain Total carryover stocks of the five major Canadian grains in North American positions at July 31, 1960, were estimated at 760.3 million bushels, 6% below last year's 810.6 million bushels, but 9% above the ten-year (1950-59) average of 695.1 million bushels. This year's July 31 stocks, in all positions, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the 1950-59 averages in brackets, were estimated as follows: wheat, 536.2 (549.0, 455.9); oats, 92.5 (119.0, 122.2); barley, 120.1 (128.2, 100.2); rye, 6.8 (7.9, 12.6); flaxseed, 4.7 (6.5, 4.2).

Data for farm stocks estimates were obtained from the annual July 31 Dominion Bureau of Statistics' stocks survey as modified by available information on disposition. Commercial stocks were obtained from mill returns and from information supplied by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada relative to grain in visible positions at July 31. Estimates of July 31 stocks are subject to revision pending the availability of more complete disposition data.

For wheat, the July 31, 1960 estimate on farm stocks is a residual figure derived from consecutive crop-year supply-disposition balance sheets. Independent sample surveys conducted by the Agriculture Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicates that farm wheat stocks may range higher than the level published herewith. However, upward revision of the farm stocks series at this stage would necessitate changes in acreage, yield, production and farm use statistics back to the last census date. Lacking firm benchmarks on which to base such adjustments, the decision has been made to delay revisions until benchmark data on acreage and stocks become available from the 1961 Census of Agriculture, following which the usual intercensal revisions of production, supply and disposition series will be published. Meanwhile readers are urged to consider the present estimate as preliminary and subject to revision.

Farm Stocks:- This year's stocks on farms at July 31, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year averages in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 81.7 (130.0, 140.7); oats, 72.0 (80.0, 82.4); barley, 63.0 (57.0, 47.4); rye, 3.8 (3.4, 6.6); flaxseed, 0.8 (1.5, 1.2).

Approximately 87% of this year's farm-held stocks was located in the Prairie Provinces. For the individual grains the percentages held on Prairie farms varied from 67 for oats to 99 for flaxseed. Distribution of farm stocks in millions of bushels, for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, was estimated as follows: wheat, 8.0, 51.0, 21.0; oats, 10.0, 18.0, 20.0; barley, 11.0, 28.0, 22.0; rye, 0.6, 2.0, 1.0; flaxseed, 0.1, 0.4, 0.4. (22)

Poultry On Canadian Farms Total poultry on Canadian farms (excluding Newfoundland) at June 1 this year declined 8% to an estimated 75,649,000 birds from last year's corresponding figure of 81,785,000. Number of hens and chickens fell to 68,795,000 from 73,510,000 a year ago, turkeys to 6,177,000 from 7,562,000, geese to 296,000 from 308,000, and ducks to 381,000 from 405,000.

There were fewer poultry this year than last in all provinces except Nova Scotia. Totals follow: Prince Edward Island, 705,000 (771,000 at June 1, 1959); Nova Scotia, 2,272,000 (2,225,000); New Brunswick, 1,098,000 (1,131,000); Quebec, 10,951,000 (11,313,000); Ontario, 30,039,000 (32,400,000); Manitoba, 7,390,000 (8,328,000); Saskatchewan, 8,078,000 (9,425,000); Alberta, 9,939,000 (10,900,000); and British Columbia, 5,177,000 (5,292,000). (23)

PRICES

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Consumer price indexes showed mixed results between June and July 1960 as five of the ten regional city indexes were lower, four were higher and one unchanged. Decreases ranged from 0.5% in both Halifax and Montreal to 0.1% in Toronto, while increases ranged narrowly from 0.2% in Saskatoon-Regina to 0.3% in St. John's, Winnipeg and Edmonton-Calgary.

Food indexes were lower in six cities and higher in the other four regional cities. Shelter indexes rose in six cities, declined in three and were unchanged in the remaining city. Clothing indexes were quite steady as they remained unchanged at June levels in five cities, declined in three and increased in two cities. Household operation indexes showed mixed results, with indexes down in three cities, up in four and unchanged in three. "Other" commodities and services indexes increased in three regional cities, decreased in six and remained unchanged in the other regional city.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning of July 1960 (1) (Base 1949 = 100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - July 1960				
	June 1960	July 1960	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's (2) ..	116.2	116.5	113.2	115.8	109.2	111.9	129.0
Halifax	127.0	126.4	114.9	134.2	120.7	129.3	140.0
Saint John	128.6	128.6	119.9	139.3	119.5	124.3	143.5
Montreal	127.8	127.2	124.4	145.9	105.3	118.2	138.4
Ottawa	128.6	128.2	120.7	148.7	114.1	122.5	137.6
Toronto	130.2	130.1	120.4	153.1	113.5	123.6	140.2
Winnipeg	125.0	125.4	120.0	134.3	117.2	120.4	134.4
Saskatoon-Regina	123.7	124.0	118.9	124.7	123.0	125.7	129.0
Edmonton-Calgary	123.2	123.6	115.1	124.5	120.1	128.0	133.3
Vancouver	127.7	127.5	118.3	138.6	116.9	132.1	136.5

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

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

Security Price Indexes

	<u>August 11</u>	<u>August 4</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>July 14</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	247.5	239.9	245.1
Industrials.....	253.9	244.9	251.9
Utilities.....	190.9	187.2	188.5
Banks.....	314.9	311.9	308.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	99.9	100.4	96.9
Golds.....	69.9	72.6	65.6
Base metals.....	168.6	164.1	168.5

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

Carloadings In First August Week Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of August numbered 67,702, compared to 74,874 in the corresponding period last year. This brought the January 1 - August 7 total to 2,181,096 cars, a decline of 3.5% from the year-earlier figure of 2,260,776 cars. Receipts from connections decreased in the seven days ended August 7 to 24,012 cars from 25,166, and rose in the January 1 - August 7 period to 866,162 cars from 854,408. Piggyback loadings increased in the seven days to 2,658 cars from 2,164 and in the cumulative period to 93,203 cars from 75,816. (24)

Canal Traffic In April With generally earlier opening dates this year than last, freight transported through all Canadian canals in April increased sharply to 2,531,800 tons from 1,667,600 in the corresponding month last year. Vessel passages rose to 1,244 from 928 and the registered net tonnage to 2,296,000 from 1,621,300. Opening dates for the three major canals or canal systems, which are the connecting links of the St. Lawrence Seaway, were: Sault Ste. Marie canal, April 4 (April 3 in 1959); Welland Ship canal, April 1 (April 6); and the St. Lawrence canals, April 18 (April 25). (25)

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

Building Permits Issued In June Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in June rose 1.6% to \$221,134,000 from \$217,642,000 in May, DBS reports. Value of residential building permits issued decreased 1.8% to \$105,284,000 from \$107,165,000 in the preceding month and non-residential building permits increased 4.9% to \$115,850,000 from \$110,477,000.

Value of building permits issued in June were down from a month earlier in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Totals were: Newfoundland, \$1,180,000 (\$689,000 in May); Prince Edward Island, \$280,000 (\$226,000); Nova Scotia, \$2,250,000 (\$10,547,000); New Brunswick, \$2,347,000 (\$2,943,000); Quebec, \$54,319,000 (\$38,196,000); Ontario, \$100,258,000 (\$94,809,000); Manitoba, \$11,699,000 (\$16,597,000); Saskatchewan, \$10,144,000 (\$9,071,000); Alberta, \$20,954,000 (\$23,416,000); and British Columbia, \$17,703,000 (\$21,148,000). (26)

(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 - 63-002: Department Store Sales & Stocks, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 2 - 63-001: Chain Store Sales & Stocks, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 3 - 63-007: New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 84-001: Vital Statistics, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 5 - 84-201: Vital Statistics (Preliminary Annual), 1959, 25¢
- 6 - 72-002: Employment & Payrolls, May, 30¢/\$3.00
- 7 - 43-002: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 41-004: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 9 - 43-001: Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 45-004: Refined Petroleum Products, May, 30¢/\$3.00
- 11 - 33-003: Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, June, 20¢/\$2.00
- 12 - 44-005: Products Made From Canadian Clays, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 45-001: Asphalt Roofing, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 32-216: Fish Processing Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 15 - 63-203: Farm Implement & Equipment Sales, 1959, 50¢
- 16 - 32-009: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, August, 20¢/\$2.00
- 17 - 32-010: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, August, 20¢/\$2.00
- 18 - 32-012: Stocks of Meat & Lard, August, 30¢/\$3.00
- 19 - 32-002: Dairy Factory Production, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 32-005: Margarine (Including Spreads), July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 21 - 23-204: Shorn Wool Production, 1960, 25¢
- 22 - 22-002: Stocks of Grain at July 31, 20¢/\$4.00
- 23 - 23-006: Report on the Poultry Survey of June 1, 1960, 25¢/50¢
- 24 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, August 7, 10¢/\$3.00
- 25 - 54-001: Summary of Canal Statistics, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 64-001: Building Permits, June, 50¢/\$6.00
- - 22-004 Grain Statistics Weekly, July 31, 10¢/\$3.00
- - 24-002: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, June, 30¢/\$3.00 --
Summarized in issue of August 5
- - 35-002: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills East Of The
Rockies, May, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of August 12
- - 35-003: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills In British
Columbia, May, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of August 12
- - 35-001: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, May, 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in
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- - 65-007: Imports (Detailed), April & 4 Months Ended April, 75¢/\$7.50
- - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, May, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue
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- - 72-005: Estimates of Labour Income, May, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue
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- - 73-001: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance
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