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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's imports from all countries were down 10.7% in July as compared to a year earlier at \$426,700,000, while exports were up 8.3% at \$465,000,000, resulting in an export balance in the month of \$38,300,000 as compared to last year's import balance of \$49,100,000. Value of January-July imports edged up 0.1% from last year to \$3,235,400,000 while exports climbed 8.4% to \$3,067,200,000, resulting in a sharply smaller import balance this year than last at \$168,200,000 versus \$401,200,000. (Pages 2-4)

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Sales Financing: Sales finance companies handled a record \$1,258,203,000 in retail credit in Canada in 1959, some 10.9% more than in 1958. Totals were higher for both consumer goods and commercial and industrial goods. (Page 4)

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Prices: Canada's consumer price index advanced 0.3% between July and August this year to 127.9 from 127.5 and was 1.2% above last year's July index of 126.4. The month-to-month movement was due largely to a rise of 1.0% in the food index, approximating the seasonal gain, combined with increases of 0.1% in all the other indexes except clothing that dropped 0.5% ... Index of farm prices of agricultural products rose to a new high for the year in July of 241.2, largely attributable to higher prices for livestock and eggs. (Pages 5-6)

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Securities Trading: Transactions in portfolio securities led to a capital import of \$107 million in this year's second quarter, placing the half-year total at \$320 million. (Page 8)

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Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills, operating at 81.8% of rated capacity in the week ended September 3, produced 105,661 tons of steel ingots ... Production of motor vehicles in August declined to 4,470 units, leaving the January-August total virtually unchanged from last year at 283,227 versus 283,071 units. Fewer passenger cars were produced in both periods ... Motor vehicle shipments in July fell to 22,980 units from a year earlier but rose in the seven-month period to 268,604 units from 267,366. (Page 9)

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Transportation: Nearly 38% more natural gas was delivered through Canadian pipe lines in June this year than last at 19,924,178M cubic feet, placing the half-year total almost 27% above a year ago at 151,625,162M cubic feet ... Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports was 9.0% greater in May this year than last, putting the January-May total 15.5% ahead of last year. (Page 11)

Imports And Exports In July Canada's commodity exports to all countries were higher in value in July than in the corresponding month last year, while imports were somewhat lower, according to preliminary DBS figures. This resulted in a substantial excess of exports over imports in the month, the first since January this year.

Imports from all countries in July were estimated at \$426,700,000, down 10.7% from \$478,500,000 in July last year. Total exports for the month, as announced on August 22, were valued at \$465,000,000, up 8.3% from \$429,400,000 in the same month last year. The resulting excess of exports over imports was \$38,300,000 in contrast to an excess of imports over exports of \$49,100,000 a year ago.

For the seven months ending July, imports were valued at \$3,235,400,000, virtually unchanged from last year's like total of \$3,231,900,000, while total exports were up 8.4% to \$3,067,200,000 from \$2,830,700,000 in the same 1959 period. The import balance was smaller this year at \$168,200,000 as compared with \$401,200,000 in the like period last year.

Imports from the United States in July dropped to \$287,600,000 from \$319,700,000 in the same month last year, while total exports fell to \$249,300,000 from \$282,200,000. In the first seven months of this year imports were narrowly lower at \$2,228,800,000 as compared with \$2,232,000,000 a year earlier, while total exports were slightly higher at \$1,783,400,000 versus \$1,779,900,000. The customary import balance was little changed in July at \$38,300,000 versus \$37,500,000, and in the January-July period at \$445,400,000 versus \$452,100,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom declined in July to \$43,700,000 from \$52,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, while total exports to that country rose sharply to \$88,900,000 from \$52,700,000. In the January-July period imports rose to \$354,300,000 from \$332,200,000, while total exports were up steeply to \$525,200,000 from \$417,000,000. The export balance was up sharply in July to \$45,200,000 from \$700,000 a year ago, while the seven-month export balance was about doubled at \$170,900,000 versus \$84,800,000.

Total imports in July from other Commonwealth countries were up slightly to \$21,400,000 from \$20,400,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the January-July total to \$147,100,000 from \$130,800,000. Total exports to these countries were also up slightly in July to \$28,200,000 from \$27,100,000, bringing the seven-month total to \$183,300,000 versus \$160,400,000.

Imports from all other countries fell in July to an estimated \$74,000,000 from \$86,400,000 a year ago, while the January-July total was also lower at \$505,200,000 versus \$536,900,000. Exports to the group were up sharply in July to \$98,600,000 from \$67,400,000, bringing the seven-month total to \$575,300,000 against \$473,400,000.

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

MORE

	July		January - July	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom	88.9	52.7	525.2	417.0
Other Commonwealth countries.	28.2	27.1	183.3	160.4
United States	249.3	282.2	1,783.4	1,779.9
All other countries	98.6	67.4	575.3	473.4
Totals	465.0	429.4	3,067.2	2,830.7
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom	43.7	52.0	354.3	332.2
Other Commonwealth countries.	21.4	20.4	147.1	130.8
United States	287.6	319.7	2,228.8	2,232.0
All other countries	74.0	86.4	505.2	536.9
Totals	426.7	478.5	3,235.4	3,231.9

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

*Estimate only for 1960; subject to revision.

Volume II Of the Trade Of Canada Volume II of the trade of Canada for the calendar year 1958 was released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This 412-page volume contains final detailed statistics on exports by articles and countries of destination for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958. This volume, which is part of a set of three annual reports on the foreign trade of Canada, may be obtained from the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (1)

Exports In July & Seven Months Canada's domestic exports in July were valued at \$454,600,000, larger by 8.7% than last year's corresponding total of \$418,400,000, according to the Bureau's summary report containing details of the month's exports. Domestic exports rose 8.4% in the January-July period to \$2,995,600,000 from \$2,763,000,000 in the corresponding period last year. Re-exports of foreign commodities fell in July to \$10,379,000 from \$11,026,000 in the same month last year, while the seven-month total rose to \$71,563,000 from \$67,726,000.

Among major commodities there were increases in July as compared with the corresponding month last year in the exports of wheat, iron ore, aluminum and products, copper and products, and nickel. There were decreased values for fish and fishery products, lumber and timber, wood pulp, newsprint paper, uranium ores and concentrates, and asbestos and products. Exports were higher in value in July to the United Kingdom, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Japan and Australia, and lower to the United States, India and Belgium and Luxembourg. (2)

The following two tables contain, respectively, domestic exports by major countries and principal commodities in July and the January-July period, ranked according to size in the seven months of 1960, with comparable figures for 1959:

MORE

Country	July		January - July	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousands			
United States	\$241,346	\$272,326	\$1,723,865	\$1,723,806
United Kingdom	88,282	52,263	521,308	411,270
Japan	15,750	13,627	94,205	74,623
Germany, Federal Republic .	18,642	9,111	82,347	67,839
Australia	8,566	6,329	53,582	29,367
France	6,203	1,730	42,176	20,549
Norway	4,871	3,282	40,259	33,887
Netherlands	4,036	3,894	32,220	26,082
Union of South Africa	4,475	4,483	31,541	35,596
Belgium & Luxembourg	5,254	5,484	31,226	28,234
Italy	6,065	3,034	25,220	16,010
India	4,270	7,464	20,479	32,639

Commodity

Newsprint paper	63,184	65,218	420,793	401,057
Wheat	38,638	30,063	221,104	252,500
Lumber & timber	32,124	33,054	205,654	198,434
Wood pulp	26,173	28,005	186,638	180,273
Uranium ores & concentrates	25,505	31,687	164,915	182,448
Aluminum & products	22,947	20,116	158,189	118,834
Nickel	17,242	15,815	147,627	114,740
Copper & products	18,035	10,500	129,983	79,592
Iron ore	28,706	17,636	79,755	67,124
Fish & fishery products ...	12,553	14,428	70,995	79,151
Farm machinery & implements	8,215	10,921	63,815	83,469
Asbestos & products	9,975	10,022	61,990	58,230

SALES FINANCING

Retail Sales Financing In 1959

Retail instalment credit handled by sales finance companies increased 10.9% in 1959 to a record \$1,258,203,000 from the preceding year's \$1,134,550,000, advances being posted for both consumer goods and commercial and industrial goods. Balances outstanding on the books of these companies also reached a new high figure of \$1,149,562,000, larger by 12.1% than the preceding year's \$1,025,594,000.

Sales financing of consumer goods rose 3.8% to \$902,575,000 from \$869,847,000 in 1958. Sales financing of new passenger cars rose 10.6% to \$371,392,000 from \$335,827,000, while the total of used passenger cars fell 3.1% to \$322,746,000 from \$333,011,000. Total for other consumers goods, including radios, TV sets, electrical and gas appliances, furniture, jewellery and clothing, rose 3.7% to \$208,437,000 from \$201,009,000. Outstandings on consumer goods at year's end rose 4.9% to \$805,627,000 from \$768,214,000.

Sales financing of commercial and industrial goods in 1959 rose by more than one third to \$355,628,000 from \$264,703,000 in 1958. Total for new commercial vehicles increased 34.8% to \$94,707,000 from \$70,280,000, and that for used commercial vehicles to \$59,457,000 from \$47,432,000. Total for other commercial goods, including farm implements, tractors, factory and commercial equipment, rose 37.1% to \$201,464,000 from \$146,991,000. Year-end outstandings were 33.6% larger at \$343,935,000 versus \$257,380,000 a year earlier. (3)

Canada's Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index advanced 0.3% from 127.5 to 127.9 between July and August. A year ago the index stood at 126.4. The current movement was due largely to a 1.0% increase in the food index from 120.5 to 121.7 which approximated the usual July-August seasonal increase. The shelter, household operation, and "other" commodities and services indexes all edged up a fractional 0.1%, with the clothing index down 0.5%.

In foods, higher prices were reported for eggs, beef, pork, bananas and oranges, with most domestic fruits and vegetables showing substantial seasonal declines. The shelter index moved from 143.9 to 144.0 with rents unchanged but the home-ownership component, reflecting 1960 property tax changes, moving to higher levels.

The clothing index declined from 110.8 to 110.3, as mid-summer sale prices for women's and children's wear and some footwear, offset scattered price increases for cotton dress prints, boys' trousers and men's pyjamas. The household operation index edged up to 123.1 from 123.0 on the strength of price increases for coal, linoleum, textiles and household supplies. Fuel oil prices were lower and August furniture sales were in evidence on a number of furniture items.

The "other" commodities and services index increased from 137.6 to 137.7 as higher prices were reported for gasoline, taxi fares, some rail fares, newspapers and personal care items. The drug index was lower as substantial price decreases occurred on penicillin prescriptions. (4)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities And Services
August 1960	127.9	121.7	144.0	110.3	123.1	137.7
July 1960	127.5	120.5	143.9	110.8	123.0	137.6
August 1959	126.4	120.5	141.9	109.7	122.6	135.3

Wholesale Prices In August The index number of 30 industrial materials prices at wholesale (1935-39=100), again slightly weaker in August, eased 0.2% over the three weeks July 29 to August 19 from 241.9 to 241.3. Decreases occurred for 11 items, including raw rubber, fir timber, linseed oil, hogs, raw cotton and tin, while a sharp rise for rosin was followed by small increases for beef hides, oats and steers.

In the same period, the index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved 0.9% lower from 217.9 to 216.0. For field products a 4.0% index decline from 166.4 to 159.8 reflected losses of 8.7% in the East and 0.7% in the West. Potato prices fell sharply and small losses occurred for Western rye and Eastern oats, while Eastern corn, peas and barley showed slight gains.

The animal products index rose 1.0% from 269.5 to 272.2, reflecting price gains for eggs, chiefly in the East, and for steers and calves, which were largely offset by declines for hogs both East and West, lambs and poultry in the East, and fluid milk in the West. Regional index declines were: Eastern, 1.6% from 238.5 to 234.7, and Western, 0.1% from 197.4 to 197.3. (4)

Wholesale Price Indexes

	August* 1960 (1935 - 1939 = 100)	July* 1960 - 1939 = 100)	August 1959
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	230.2	232.2	231.0
Vegetable Products	200.9	204.7	199.4
Animal Products	249.9	250.5	256.2
Textile Products	228.9	230.6	228.6
Wood Products	301.4	306.3	305.3
Iron Products	255.5	255.5	255.9
Non-ferrous Metals	178.9	179.7	173.0
Non-metallic Minerals	184.4	184.5	185.7
Chemical Products	188.2	188.2	187.3
Raw and manufactured products -			
Combined iron products and non-ferrous			
metals (excluding gold)	251.2	251.4	247.4

* These indexes are preliminary.

Security Price Indexes

The investors index of 93 common stock prices, 1935-39=100, advanced 7.5% from 238.7 to 256.7 in the four-week period July 28 to August 25. Increases for major groups were: 7 banks, 8.1%; 72 industrials, 7.8%; and 14 utilities, 5.5%.

Eleven sub-group gains were led by oils, up 13.0%; milling and grains, up 10.0%; and machinery and equipment, up 9.1%. One sub-group, textiles and clothing, moved against the trend to show a decline of 1.7%.

The index of 27 mining stocks moved up 10.2% in the period from 94.1 to 103.7, reflecting increases of 14.3% for 21 golds, and 6.5% for 6 base metals. Four supplementary indexes on the 1956 base showed gains in the same period, as follows: primary oils and gas, 12.3%; pipelines 10.4%, investment and loan 7.6%, and uraniums 1.6%. (4)

Security Price Indexes

	September 1	August 25 1935-39 = 100	August 4
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	257.8	256.7	239.9
Industrials.....	263.9	263.0	244.9
Utilities.....	195.2	196.0	187.2
Banks.....	342.0	335.0	311.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	105.0	103.7	100.4
Golds.....	73.2	72.6	72.6
Base metals.....	177.7	174.9	164.1

Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products

Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products moved up to a new high for 1960 of 241.2 in July. This is an increase of almost 2 points from the June figure of 239.4 and can be attributed largely to a further increase in livestock and egg prices. Lower prices received for potatoes in July, compared with a month earlier, tempered the effects of higher livestock and egg prices in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. (5)

Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing in June rose to \$72.07 from \$71.69 in May, according to advance figures that will be contained in the June issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings." Average hourly earnings eased down to \$1.78 from \$1.79, while the work week increased to 40.4 hours from 40.1.

Average weekly wages in durable goods manufacturing rose to \$78.27 from \$78.18 in May, while average hourly earnings eased down to \$1.92 from \$1.93. The work week was longer at 40.7 hours versus 40.5. The one-cent decrease in average hourly earnings resulted from reduced overtime work in automotive industry and in aircraft and parts. A longer work week was reported in most of the other industries in durable goods manufacturing.

Weekly wages in non-durable goods averaged \$66.10 versus \$65.29, hourly earnings were unchanged at \$1.65, and the work week was longer at 40.1 hours versus 39.7. The effect of wage-rate adjustments in pulp and paper mills was offset by a seasonal increase in lower-paid employees in meat products, fish packing and fruit and vegetable canning.

A further increase of seasonal workers accounted for a one-cent decline in average hourly earnings in construction. Lower-paid wage-earners in summer hotels were responsible for the earnings in service.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries,
June and May, 1960 and June, 1959.

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	June 1959	May 1960	June 1960	June 1959	May 1960	June 1960	June 1959	May 1960	June 1960
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	41.0	40.1	40.4	1.72	1.79	1.78	70.63	71.69	72.07
Durable Goods.....	41.4	40.5	40.7	1.86	1.93	1.92	77.09	78.18	78.27
Non-Durable Goods..	40.6	39.7	40.1	1.58	1.65	1.65	64.19	65.29	66.10
Mining.....	41.1	41.9	42.0	2.04	2.09	2.09	83.95	87.41	87.95
Electric and Motor									
Transportation.....	44.7	43.4	43.8	1.76	1.83	1.82	78.48	79.24	79.80
Construction.....	40.8	39.1	40.0	1.83	1.91	1.90	74.64	74.84	75.88
Service.....	39.4	39.3	39.5	0.99	1.04	1.02	38.98	40.89	40.47

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) June 177.9; May 176.4.

Provincial Government Employment Regular employees of eight provincial governments earned \$126,511,025 in the second quarter of this year, while the earnings of casual employees amounted to \$22,912,830, according to advance figures that will appear in the April-June issue of the quarterly report on provincial government employment. Data for Quebec and British Columbia are not available.

MORE

At June 30 there were 125,613 regular and 54,939 casual employees. These figures include all staff employed by the eight provincial governments, and their subsidiary organizations, including boards, commissions, institutions, and commercial businesses.

The 71,521 regular employees in departmental services at June 30 represented the largest single group of provincial government staff. In addition there were 11,363 regular employees in the provincial institutions of higher education and 42,363 in provincial government enterprises. For the three-month period April 1 to June 30 earnings of regular employees in departmental services amounted to \$66,149,907, while those in provincial institutions of higher education earned \$13,241,338 and those in provincial government enterprises \$47,119,780.

SECURITIES TRADING

Security Transactions In Canada's net import of capital from all transactions
Second Quarter This Year in portfolio securities during the second quarter of 1960 totalled \$107 million. This compared with \$213 million in the first quarter of 1960 and \$69 million in the corresponding quarter of 1959. The net import of \$320 million capital from these transactions in the first half of the year compared with \$274 million in the first half of last year and \$625 million for the year as a whole.

There were net sales to non-residents of \$40 million of outstanding Canadian stocks and bonds during the second quarter. This was a higher total than for either of the two previous quarters. The proceeds of new issues of Canadian securities sold to non-residents totalled \$133 million which was larger than in the corresponding quarter of 1959 but smaller than in the intervening quarters. Retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities totalled \$63 million. Transactions in all foreign securities led to a capital outflow of \$3 million. This represented a sharp reversal from the net inflow of \$14 million in the first quarter when Canadians were sellers rather than purchasers of United States stocks.

The \$40 million which came into Canada from trade in outstanding Canadian issues included \$16 million from net sales of bonds and \$24 million from net sales of stocks. About \$26 million of it was United States capital and \$16 million came from overseas countries other than the United Kingdom. There was a small repurchase balance with the latter country. (6)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended August 27 were 3.8% higher in value than in the corresponding week last year. Sales were up 5.6% in Quebec, 7.5% in Ontario, 1.5% in Manitoba, 0.9% in Alberta and 4.3% in British Columbia, and down 0.4% in the Atlantic Provinces and 12.2% in Saskatchewan.

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended September 3 amounted to 105,661 tons, a small decrease from the preceding week's tonnage of 106,413 and 6.1% below last year's corresponding total of 112,574 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated in the week at 81.8% of rated capacity (6,713,000 tons as at January 1, 1960), versus 82.4% in the preceding week and 92.7% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the comparable week last year.

Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles in August declined to 4,470 units from last year's corresponding total of 5,861. Output in the January-August period, at 283,227 units, was about even with last year's 283,071 units from the same period. August output of passenger vehicles fell to 2,607 units from 3,829 and commercial vehicles to 1,863 units from 2,032. Eight-month output of passenger cars eased down to 230,781 units from 231,728, while commercial vehicle output was slightly higher at 52,446 units versus 51,343. (7)

Motor Vehicle Shipments Factory shipments of Canadian-made passenger and commercial vehicles declined in July to 22,980 units from 31,151 in the corresponding month last year, but rose slightly in the January-July period to 268,604 units from 267,366 a year ago. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States increased in the month to 1,375 units from 1,233 and in the seven months to 15,105 units from 14,403.

July shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars dropped to 18,026 units from 25,053 a year earlier and commercial vehicles to 4,954 units from 6,093. January-July shipments of passenger cars rose to 223,037 units from 221,341 a year ago, while commercial vehicles fell to 45,567 units from 46,025.

Shipments of new passenger cars for sale in Canada decreased in July to 16,347 units from 23,458 in the same 1959 month and in the January-July period to 208,644 units from 211,203. Month's export shipments increased to 1,679 units from 1,595 and the seven-month total climbed to 14,393 units from 10,138. (8)

Production, Sales & Stocks Of Sugar Production of refined cane and beet sugar in July declined to 115,458,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 119,724,000, while sales increased to 219,042,000 pounds from 178,630,000. Output in the January-July period rose to 788,973,000 pounds from 759,858,000, and sales to 1,006,175,000 pounds from 935,092,000. Company-held stocks at the end of July fell to 133,922,000 pounds from 194,375,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in July dropped to 74,339,000 pounds from 90,038,000 a year earlier, while meltings and sales fell to 118,801,000 pounds from 124,644,000. January-July receipts declined to 736,768,000 pounds from 790,525,000, while meltings and sales increased to 801,390,000 pounds from 777,091,000. Company-held stocks at the end of July were smaller at 255,444,000 pounds versus 278,811,000. (9)

Battery Sales In July Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally produce all but a small part of the national total were valued at \$1,559,600 in July versus \$1,862,400 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-July sales to \$13,172,900 versus \$15,537,300 a year earlier. (10)

Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of rigid insulating board dropped to 36,288,477 square feet in July from 46,187,986 in the corresponding month last year and to 218,603,300 square feet in the January-July period from 229,244,831 a year earlier. Declines were posted for both domestic and export shipments in the month and cumulative period. (11)

Consumption Of Crude Oil Canada's refineries used more crude oil in July this year than last at 23,984,969 barrels versus 21,901,871. Consumption in the January-July period increased to 160,078,931 barrels from 152,639,111 in the comparable 1959 period.

July consumption of crude oil comprised 11,895,449 barrels of domestic crude oil versus 12,244,579 a year earlier and 12,089,520 barrels of imported crude against 9,657,292. Seven-month consumption was made up of 90,571,092 barrels of domestic crude oil versus 87,445,249 a year ago and 69,507,839 barrels of imported crude against 65,193,862.

July consumption of crude oil was greater than a year earlier by refineries located in the Maritimes and Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories and smaller in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and the Yukon. January-July totals were larger than a year ago for all regions except Saskatchewan and Alberta. (12)

Production Of Coke Production of coke in June decreased to 304,602 tons from 334,625 in the same month last year and landed imports to 22,075 tons from 29,424, while exports increased to 10,439 tons from 10,033. Amount of coke made available for consumption in the month dropped to 316,238 tons from 354,016.

Output of coke in the January-June period rose to 2,094,380 tons from 1,979,986 in the first half of 1959 and landed imports to 152,574 tons from 147,971, while exports fell to 68,571 tons from 70,645. Amount made available for consumption in the half year advanced to 2,178,383 tons from 2,057,312. (13)

Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces Shipments of all types of heating and cooking stoves and warm air furnaces except gas heating stoves and space heaters were smaller in January-June this year as compared to last. Value of shipments, by types, in the half year was: solid fuel cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$603,800 (\$809,500 in the first half of 1959); gas combination stoves and ranges, \$533,500 (\$534,300); electric combination stoves and ranges, \$580,900 (\$895,000); gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$2,435,500 (\$2,572,200); gas heating stoves and space heaters, \$231,300 (\$119,200); electric domestic cooking stoves or ranges, \$18,877,800 (\$20,648,000); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$1,228,000 (\$1,365,200); and total warm air furnaces, \$9,062,100 (\$11,516,100). (14)

Hosiery & Knitted Goods Industries Factory shipments from Canada's combined hosiery and knitted goods industries in 1958 were valued at an all-time high of \$173,577,000, a rise of 0.8% from 1957's previous peak total of \$172,162,000, according to the Bureau's annual report. Number of establishments rose to 321 from 310 in 1957, while number of employees fell to 20,936 from 21,661 salaries and wages to \$49,829,000 from \$50,217,000, and cost of process materials and supplies to \$88,610,000 from \$88,782,000.

Shipments of hosiery (full-fashioned and seamless) increased in 1958 to \$59,979,000 from \$58,570,000 in 1957, knitted outerwear (sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, etc.) to \$55,860,000 from \$52,544,000, and all "other" products to \$25,071,000 from \$24,625,000. Shipments of underwear (combination and separate) decreased in the year to \$27,627,000 from \$29,313,000 in the preceding year, underslips (knitted and woven) to \$1,600,000 from \$1,698,000, gloves and mittens (knitted and fabric) to \$1,350,000 from \$1,527,000, and yarns (for sale or transfer -all kinds) to \$1,604,000 from \$1,837,000. Receipts from custom processing dropped to \$1,385,000 from \$2,048,000. (15)

TRANSPORTATION

Gas Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines totalled 19,924,178 M cubic feet in June, up 37.9% from last year's corresponding total of 14,449,219 M cubic feet. This brought deliveries in the first half of this year to 151,625,162 M cubic feet, up 26.9% from 119,443,071 M in the same period last year.

In the half-year deliveries to distribution systems increased 35.0% to 93,078,203 M cubic feet from 68,942,001 M, deliveries to industrial consumers and others 22.4% to 7,495,680 M cubic feet from 6,124,392 M, and exports to the United States 15.0% to 51,051,279 M cubic feet from 44,376,678 M. (16)

Freight Handled At Canadian Ports Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in May rose 9.0% to 19,569,531 tons from 17,956,698 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the total for the January-May period to 44,575,272 tons, up 15.5% from 38,603,356 in the same period last year. Vessel arrivals and departures increased in May to 29,998 from 28,875 and the registered net tonnage to 33,419,057 tons from 30,807,017. In the five-month period vessel arrivals and departures rose to 92,809 from 83,606, while registered net tonnage increased to 94,558,341 tons from 83,075,371. (17)

MINING

Iron Ore Shipments Shipments of iron ore from Canada's mines in July increased to 3,689,827 tons from 2,595,378 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the January-July total to 11,170,332 tons, a rise of 11.9% from the like 1959 total of 9,985,856 tons. Export shipments rose in the month to 3,386,627 tons from 2,214,899 a year earlier and in the seven months to 9,789,994 tons from 8,619,952 a year ago, while shipments to Canadian consumers were down in the month to 303,200 tons from 380,479 and up in the seven-month period to 1,380,338 tons from 1,365,904. (18)

Generation Of Electric Energy Total net generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per annum increased 11.7% in July to 9,034,510 megawatt hours from 8,084,899 in the corresponding month last year. Generation in the January-July period advanced 11.7% to 66,349,921 megawatt hours from 59,409,522 a year earlier.

The amount of electric energy made available for use in Canada in July rose 8.8% to 8,398,838 megawatt hours from 7,721,951 in the same month last year. Net exports to the United States were higher, with imports down 30,332 megawatt hours to 6,353 and exports up 242,392 megawatt hours to 642,025. Electric energy used in electric boilers in July increased 30.5% to 535,228 megawatt hours. (19)

PULPWOOD

Production, Consumption & Inventories Production of pulpwood in June increased to 1,695,457 rough cords from 1,470,135 in the corresponding month last year, while consumption rose to 1,172,820 rough cords from 1,135,143. Production in the first half of this year increased to 5,737,404 rough cords from 4,923,763 in the like period last year, while consumption rose to 7,028,963 rough cords from 6,714,321. Inventories at the end of June were larger this year at 13,183,643 rough cords as against 12,829,080 a year ago. (20)

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

Second Estimates Of Commercial Fruit Crops Canada's 1960 apple crop is estimated at 14,573,000 bushels, smaller by 4.6% than last year's 15,278,000 bushels, according to second estimates. The pear crop is estimated to be larger at 1,435,000 bushels versus 1,264,000 a year earlier, strawberries at 27,792,000 quarts versus 20,897,000, and grapes at 106,253,000 pounds versus 74,372,000. The peach crop is now set at 2,341,000 bushels, smaller than last year's 2,604,000 bushels.

Estimates of other commercial fruit crops follow: plums and prunes, 478,000 bushels (615,000 in 1959); apricots, 251,000 bushels (157,000); sweet cherries, 194,000 bushels (241,000); sour cherries, 218,000 bushels (241,000); raspberries, 10,064,000 quarts (10,566,000); and loganberries, 1,121,000 pounds (1,218,000). (21)

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at September 1 this year than last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. Totals were: creamery butter, 79,147,000 pounds (70,239,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 28,115,000 pounds (24,620,000); and cold storage eggs, 45,000 cases (79,000).

September 1 stocks of creamery butter were larger than a year earlier in seven of the nine centres. Holdings by city were: Quebec, 7,059,000 pounds (6,922,000 at September 1, 1959); Montreal, 36,438,000 (31,679,000); Toronto, 7,257,000 (5,973,000); Winnipeg, 16,122,000 (16,721,000); Regina, 2,762,000 (1,804,000); Saskatoon, 2,703,000 (1,771,000); Edmonton, 4,254,000 (2,952,000); Calgary, 1,107,000 (953,000); and Vancouver, 1,445,000 (1,464,000). (22)

Crop Conditions Across Canada Excellent progress has been made with harvesting in Saskatchewan and Manitoba despite delays caused by scattered showers. In Alberta, progress has also been good in southern districts, but wet, cool weather in central and northern areas has hampered operations, particularly in the northeast. Fodder supplies are expected to be adequate in practically all areas of the Prairies and pastures are generally in good condition.

In western Ontario harvesting operations are making good progress and in some cases are nearing completion, with yields slightly better than expected. Silage corn is variable but generally below average. Potatoes and tobacco promise a good crop. Some pastures are good while others are very poor. In southern areas of the province, tomatoes, corn and soybeans are suffering from the dry weather. Tobacco picking is proceeding and picking of peaches is underway. In central Ontario, the grain harvest is about 75% completed. Both pastures and hay aftermath are reported to be in generally good condition. In eastern Ontario harvesting is well advanced with good yields from early-sown fields and only fair yields from late-seeded crops. Pastures are fair but need rain. In the northern part of the province grains are being harvested under good weather conditions. Pastures and aftermaths are making slow growth.

The lack of rain during the past few weeks in Quebec has favoured the harvest which is well advanced. In general, yields are good and the quality of grain excellent. In contrast, the prolonged drought has greatly affected the condition of pastures and the growth of meadows which are very poor in most of the province. In many areas animals are being fed at the expense of winter feed reserves. Water is becoming scarce and milk production is at a low point. The yields of potatoes will be less than anticipated. Mildew is affecting certain fields in the Lake St. John and Three Rivers regions. Sugar beets are in good condition. The tomato, corn and other vegetable crops are quite good. In the Joliette and Three Rivers districts the harvest of flue-cured tobacco is well advanced and yields are good. Picking of blueberries is drawing to a close, with less than normal production.

Extremely warm weather in early August in British Columbia has been followed by cool, unsettled conditions in all sections during the latter half of the month, with temperatures ranging ten to fifteen degrees below the seasonal average. This has retarded maturity of most crops, but accompanying rainfall revived pasture and interior rangeland growth. Cereal grains are making fair progress, but warm and dry weather is now needed to allow harvesting before early frosts occur. In the interior, tree fruit harvests are on schedule, with quality and yields about average or better. Late peaches are now coming off and first picking of McIntosh apples is expected to start this week with sizing and colouring reported good, while Anjou pears are also showing up well. Hay is in plentiful supply and of good quality.

As a result of very dry weather in recent weeks most crops are suffering from drought throughout the Maritime Provinces. Pastures are drying up and aftermath growth is at a standstill. In some areas of Nova Scotia, farmers are feeding hay and grain to dairy cattle to maintain milk production. Potatoes, other root crops, fruits and vegetables are all showing the adverse effects of the lack of moisture, with reduced yields reported or in prospect. In many sections grain harvesting has been completed, with below average yields reported in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Prince Edward Island, however, farmers obtained good yields, attributable to the fact that the majority of the grain crop was sown early, escaping the more severe effects of the drought. (7)

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