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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Population: Canada's population at June 1 this year is estimated at 17,814,000, of whom some 5,975,600 or about one-third of the total were children under 15 years of age. Almost 60% or 10,502,800 were between 15 and 64 and 7.5% or 1,335,600 were 65 and over. (Page 3)

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External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in May were larger by 2.0% than a year earlier at \$516,000,000 and the January-May total was greater by 3.5% than last year at \$2,319,100,000. (Page 4)

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Prices: Consumer price indexes rose in nine of the 10 regional centres between July and August this year. Gains ranged from 0.1% in Ottawa to 0.6% in Saskatoon-Regina, Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver, and the index for St. John's fell 0.3%. (Page 5)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of August rose by 10.2% from last year to 115,557 cars, but fell by 1.7% in the month of August to 333,319 and by 3.1% in the January 1 - August 31 period to 2,446,714 cars. (Page 6)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were 3.4% higher in value in the week ended September 3 this year than last, while the July total at \$94,075,000 was 2.9% below a year ago ... Chain store sales rose 4.4% in July to \$287,947,000 from \$275,856,000 a year ago ... Sales of new motor vehicles climbed 13% in 1959 to a record 502,626 units, comprising 425,038 passenger cars and 77,588 commercial vehicles. Sales of British and European vehicles, included in total sales, advanced to a new high of 122,340 units, made up of 114,118 passenger and 8,222 commercial vehicles. (Pages 7-8)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output declined in the week ended September 10 to 89,145 tons from 105,661 in the preceding week, reflecting the Labour Day shutdown in some steel plants. Output in August fell to 425,327 tons from 477,790 a year earlier, but production in January-August rose to 3,981,423 tons from 3,272,011 ... Smaller quantities of Portland cement, asphalt roofing and paints, varnishes and lacquers were shipped in July this year as compared to last ... Fewer radios, television sets and refrigerators but more record players and freezers were shipped in July this year than last. (Pages 8-10)

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Provincial & Regional Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for males in the Atlantic Provinces is estimated at 67.9 years, in Quebec 66.1, Ontario 67.8, Prairie Provinces 69.3, and British Columbia 68.1, according to provincial and regional life tables for 1955-57 released this week by DBS. For females the figure for the Atlantic Provinces is 72.9 years, Quebec 71.0, Ontario 73.6, Prairie Provinces 74.2, and British Columbia 73.9. As published earlier in "Canadian Life Tables" the national figure for 1955-57 reached 67.6 years for males and 72.9 for females. Male life expectancy at birth has not yet reached 70 in any of the 5 regions, while that for females is 71 or more in all regions.

Between 1951 and 1956 male life expectancy at birth increased for the country as a whole from 66.3 to 67.6 or 1.3 years; corresponding regional increases were: Quebec, from 64.4 to 66.1 or 1.7 years; British Columbia (1.4 years); the Atlantic region, 1.3 years and Ontario and the Prairie region .9 years each. On the other hand the national figure for females rose from 70.8 to 72.9, or by 2.1 years, with corresponding increases of 2.4 years in the Atlantic and Quebec regions, 1.9 years in the Prairies, 1.7 in Ontario and 1 1/2 years in British Columbia.

Once a child has passed its first year of life its life expectancy increases appreciably. For example at one year of age a male child at the mortality rates of 1955-57 might on the average expect to live an additional 69 years and a female 74 years; in Quebec expectancy would increase 2 full years for males and 1.6 years for females over that at birth, with smaller increases for the other regions.

Two highlights of the new tables common to all regions are that since 1951 the greatest increases in life expectancy have been among the young of both sexes, and these improvements have been greater for females than for males. Quebec and British Columbia have shown the greatest improvement of any region among young and middle-aged males, and Quebec and the Atlantic provinces among young females. (1)

The following national and regional life expectancy figures for selected ages are extracted from the Bureau report for ready reference:

Average Life Expectancy (Years) at Selected Ages for each Sex and Region

1951 (average 1950-52) and 1956 (avg. 1955-57)												
Age	M A L E S						F E M A L E S					
	CAN.	Atlantic	Que.	Ont.	Prairie	B.C.	CAN.	Atlantic	Que.	Ont.	Prairie	B.C.
	Provs.				Provs.		Provs.				Provs.	
1951 (1950-52)												
At birth	66.3	66.6	64.4	66.9	68.4	66.7	70.8	70.5	68.6	71.9	72.3	72.4
1	68.3	69.1	67.2	68.3	69.9	68.0	72.3	72.4	70.7	72.9	73.4	73.3
20	50.8	51.6	49.8	50.6	52.2	50.4	54.4	54.5	52.9	54.8	55.5	55.5
40	32.5	33.5	31.5	32.0	33.9	32.5	35.6	36.0	34.4	35.8	36.6	36.7
60	16.5	17.3	15.9	16.2	17.3	16.7	18.6	19.1	17.7	18.6	19.3	19.7
1956 (1955-57)												
At birth	67.6	67.9	66.1	67.8	69.3	68.1	72.9	72.9	71.0	73.6	74.2	73.9
1	69.0	69.7	68.1	68.8	70.5	69.2	74.0	74.2	72.6	74.3	75.1	74.7
20	51.2	52.0	50.4	50.8	52.6	51.3	55.8	56.0	54.4	56.0	56.9	56.5
40	32.7	33.6	31.9	32.2	34.1	33.1	36.7	37.0	35.4	36.7	37.7	37.5
60	16.5	17.3	16.0	16.1	17.4	16.9	19.3	19.7	18.3	19.4	20.1	20.0



One-Third Of Canada's Population  
Under 15 Years Of Age At June 1

There were 5,975,600 children under working age, that is under 15 years of age, or about one-third of the estimated 17,814,000 in

Canada's population on June 1 this year, according to age estimates of the population for that date by the DBS. Almost 60% or 10,502,800 were in the working ages between 15 and 64, and 7.5% or 1,335,600 in the ages of retirement -- 65 and over.

While the total population of Canada increased by 10.8% from the 1956 Census count of 16,080,791, the children under 15 increased by 14.4% or 750,400, the working age group by 9.3% or 891,200, and the population in the retirement age group by 7.4% or 91,600. The estimated increase in the number of children of primary school age, that is 5 to 14 years of age, since the 1956 Census was 509,400, while the increase in the number of children of high school age, 15 to 19, was 213,400.

Among the provinces, the rate of increase since 1956 for children under 15 years of age was highest at 21.2% in British Columbia and lowest at 4.8% in Prince Edward Island. The working age group, 15 to 64 years, also showed the most rapid growth in British Columbia at 13.2%, while Saskatchewan barely showed an increase at 0.6%. The largest increase among the population 65 years and over also occurred in British Columbia at 10.7% and the smallest in Prince Edward Island at 1.4%. (2)

## E D U C A T I O N

Progress Of Students  
Through The Schools

Enrolment data covering schools and universities indicate that some 9% of Canadian youth reach university and about 6% graduate with a degree. These and other statistics relating to school retention and drop-out are contained in a DBS report entitled "Student Progress Through The Schools, by Grade, 1960".

The progress of students enrolled in publicly-controlled and private elementary and secondary schools in each province is traced grade by grade from Grade 11 to the year of senior matriculation. Lack of data limits the analysis of student progress at the university level to the country as a whole.

These statistics were computed, not from the reports of a single school year, but from data covering several recent years. The results are representative of students whose school careers have extended roughly over the post-war period. The data provide fairly conclusive evidence that the decade of the "Fifties" was characterized by a gradual increase in the average level of schooling attained in all parts of the country. Higher proportions of students are now graduating from high school than was the case five or ten years ago.

There is considerable variation in school holding power from province to province. Highest retention rates are found in Alberta and British Columbia, although there is some indication that other provinces are narrowing the gap.

Information from six provinces confirms the general opinion that school drop-outs from the lower grades generally obtain employment in unskilled and labouring occupations. Those dropping out from the higher grades in secondary schools are more likely to settle into occupations of a semi-skilled, commercial, or clerical nature. (3\*\*)

Imports In May And Five Months Canada's commodity imports in May were valued at \$516,000,000, larger by 2.0% than last year's corresponding total of \$505,900,000, according to the Bureau's summary report containing details of the month's imports. In the January-May period imports were 3.5% higher than a year ago at \$2,319,100,000 versus \$2,240,900,000.

Among major commodities there were increases in May as compared with the corresponding month last year in the imports of automobiles and parts, rolling-mill products, raw cotton, cotton products, vegetables, sugar and products, aircraft and parts, and aluminum and products. Decreased values were posted for farm and non-farm machinery, engines and boilers, rubber and products, and petroleum products.

Imports were higher in value in May than a year ago from the United States, Venezuela, Japan, France, West Indies Federation, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, India, and Malaya and Singapore, and lower from the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, and Saudi Arabia. (4 & 5)

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

Country	May		January - May	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousands			
United States.....	\$344,388	\$332,687	\$1,610,113	\$1,558,538
United Kingdom.....	55,950	60,327	255,536	227,609
Venezuela.....	15,503	14,822	78,333	86,328
Germany, Federal Republic..	11,733	12,407	51,867	46,261
Japan.....	9,982	8,988	43,123	38,551
West Indies Federation.....	6,588	5,788	19,639	16,575
France.....	5,488	4,895	18,285	19,308
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	4,832	4,284	15,608	14,446
Italy.....	4,830	3,812	14,540	13,097
Saudi Arabia.....	2,471	4,674	13,397	28,807
Malaya & Singapore.....	3,400	1,988	13,093	9,597
India.....	3,956	3,767	13,014	12,496
<u>Commodity</u>				
Machinery, non-farm.....	54,839	57,222	253,551	237,164
Automobile parts.....	26,967	25,678	151,771	145,969
Farm implements & machinery	27,552	30,561	117,699	124,227
Autos, freight & passenger.	23,202	21,617	115,392	98,219
Petroleum, crude.....	21,039	21,826	107,279	117,542
Rolling-mill products.....	15,764	14,676	66,952	55,429
Engines & boilers.....	11,738	12,125	61,324	61,127
Cotton products.....	10,704	9,429	57,767	49,554
Fruits.....	13,884	13,819	54,974	54,396
Aircraft & parts.....	8,147	6,647	42,058	42,267
Rubber & products.....	7,934	8,150	41,215	35,809
Books & printed matter.....	8,871	7,559	40,908	39,668
Vegetables.....	8,452	6,900	32,843	27,126
Petroleum products.....	9,836	10,140	32,136	36,575
Coal.....	6,925	6,855	29,226	29,446



Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes rose in nine of the ten regional cities between July and August 1960, with increases ranging from 0.1% in Ottawa to 0.6% in Saskatoon-Regina, Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver. The St. John's index declined 0.3%.

Food indexes followed similar patterns to those shown in the total indexes, with all cities higher except St. John's. Increases ranged from 0.4% in Halifax to 2.7% in Vancouver. The St. John's food index declined 1.0%.

Shelter indexes showed mixed results as three city indexes were higher, two lower and five unchanged. Clothing indexes were up fractionally in three cities, unchanged in four and down in three. Household operation indexes also showed mixed results as four city indexes declined, two were unchanged and four were at higher levels. "Other" commodities and services indexes decreased in three cities, increased in four and were unchanged in the remaining three.

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

	<u>Total Indexes</u>		<u>Group Indexes - August 1960</u>				
	<u>August 1960</u>	<u>July 1960</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Shelter</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Household Operation</u>	<u>Other Commodities and Services</u>
St. John's (2).	116.1	116.5	112.1	115.7	109.2	112.1	128.9
Halifax.....	126.7	126.4	115.4	134.8	120.7	129.6	140.0
Saint John.....	129.0	128.6	121.4	139.3	119.5	124.3	142.9
Montreal.....	127.5	127.2	125.0	145.9	104.7	118.5	138.5
Ottawa.....	128.3	128.2	121.3	148.7	114.2	122.1	137.5
Toronto.....	130.3	130.1	121.1	153.1	113.6	123.4	140.2
Winnipeg.....	125.8	125.4	120.9	134.6	116.2	120.2	135.7
Saskatoon-Regina	124.8	124.0	121.4	124.9	123.0	125.8	129.1
Edmonton-Calgary	124.3	123.6	117.6	124.5	120.2	127.1	133.4
Vancouver.....	128.3	127.5	121.5	138.4	115.6	132.1	136.5

(1) Total indexes for July and August and August 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>September 8</u>	<u>September 1</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>August 11</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks .....	252.7	257.8	247.5
Industrials .....	258.5	263.9	253.9
Utilities .....	194.1	195.2	190.9
Banks.....	330.8	342.0	314.9

Mining Stock Price Index

Total mining stocks .....	103.7	105.0	99.9
Gold.....	72.4	73.2	69.9
Base Metals .....	175.5	177.7	168.6

Carloadings Of Railway Freight      Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of August increased to 115,557 cars from 104,871 in the corresponding period last year, partly due to this year's period covering nine working days as compared to eight last year. This brought the number of cars loaded in August to 333,319 cars, a decline of 1.7% from the like 1959 figure of 339,077. Loadings in the January 1 - August 31 period dropped 3.1% to 2,446,714 cars from 2,524,979 a year ago.

Receipts from connections decreased slightly in the 10-day period to 35,182 cars from 35,206 a year earlier and 1.8% in August to 107,044 cars from 109,031, but rose 1.2% in the January 1 - August 31 period to 949,194 cars from 938,273. Piggyback loadings increased in the 10 days to 4,936 cars from 3,451, in the month to 13,491 cars from 10,595 and in the eight months to 104,036 cars from 84,247.

Principal commodities loaded in smaller volume in the January 1 - August 31 period included: grains, other than wheat, 54,474 cars (68,500 a year ago); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 101,601 (118,449); crude gypsum, 36,063 (45,674); lumber, timber and plywood, 138,263 (154,376); automobiles, trucks and parts, 48,464 (55,759); and l.c.l. merchandise, 301,205 (357,443).

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the eight-month period included: iron ore, 182,710 cars (174,273 a year ago); logs, posts, poles and piling, 49,897 (33,234); pulpwood, 85,081 (74,599); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 239,654 (219,166). (6)

Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses During June      Railway operating revenues in June declined 7.0% to \$101,107,000 from \$108,716,000 in the same month last year and operating expenses 2.9% to \$96,327,000 from \$99,191,000. Net operating income thus dropped to \$4,780,000 from \$9,525,000.

Revenue freight carried in May increased 5.1% to 16,119,000 tons from 15,335,000 in the corresponding 1959 month and the number of ton-miles to 5,664,328,000 from 5,634,841,000, while the average haul decreased to 351 miles from 367. Number of passengers transported in the month decreased to 1,516,000 from 1,592,000, number of passenger-miles to 176,010,000 from 188,639,000 and the average journey to 116 miles from 118. (7)

Canadian National Railways In 1959      Operating revenue per mile of road operated by the Canadian National Railways averaged \$29,740 in 1959, up 4.9% from the preceding year's \$28,332, according to the Bureau's annual report on the system. Total operating revenues of the CNR, which operated 24,888 miles of road in 1959 versus 24,882 in 1958, rose to \$740,165,000 from \$704,947,000 and operating expenses to \$741,852,000 from \$719,212,000.

The system's revenue freight tonnage increased to 82,202,000 from 79,486,000 in 1958, while revenue passengers decreased in number to 12,694,000 from 12,737,000. Average revenue per ton of freight rose to \$6.97 from \$6.86, while the average per passenger declined to \$3.17 from \$3.26. Average revenue per ton mile rose to 1.613¢ from 1.554¢, while the average per passenger mile fell to 3.159¢ from 3.270¢. (8)



Department Stores Sales Department store sales in July this year declined 2.9% to \$94,075,000 from \$96,925,000 in the corresponding month last year, but, with increases from a year earlier in all previous months except January and May, the seven-month total rose 1.1% to \$720,704,000 from \$712,937,000 a year ago. Stocks at June 30 had a selling value of \$316,654,000, compared to \$301,929,000 at the same date in 1959, a rise of 4.9%.

Sales were 3.4% higher in value in the week ended September 3 this year as compared to last, according to a special DBS statement. Increases of 2.3% each in Quebec and Ontario, 6.1% in Saskatchewan, 11.1% in Alberta and 6.6% in British Columbia more than offset a decrease of 4.8% in the Atlantic Provinces. Sales in Manitoba were unchanged from a year earlier.

Sales were lower in value in July than a year earlier in all provinces except Quebec, while January-July totals were above year-earlier levels in all except Saskatchewan and Alberta. Percentage changes in July (seven-month changes in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, down 7.0% (up 2.2%); Quebec, up 0.6% (up 3.5%); Ontario, down 0.5% (up 1.6%); Manitoba, down 6.4% (up 0.3%); Saskatchewan, down 6.3% (down 6.1%); Alberta, down 7.2% (down 1.7%); and British Columbia, down 3.1% (up 1.8%).

Sales in July were higher in value than a year earlier for 11 of the 29 specified departments, with increases ranging from 0.7% for piece goods to 13.0% for women's and misses' coats and suits and decreases from 0.1% for both jewelry and men's furnishings to 9.6% for major appliances. (9)

Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in July rose 4.4% to an estimated \$287,947,000 from \$275,856,000 in the same month last year, and, with gains in all previous months except May, the seven-month total climbed 5.0% to \$1,855,804,000 from \$1,767,081,000. July 1 stocks, at cost, were valued at \$374,596,000 versus \$359,535,000 a year ago, a rise of 4.2%.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains in July increased 9.6% to \$132,932,000 from \$121,334,000 a year earlier. As in the overall picture, sales for this group were greater in all earlier months except May, and the January-July total advanced 7.3% to \$900,290,000 from \$838,844,000.

Four of the remaining 10 specified chain store groups had larger sales in July this year than last. July sales for chains with larger totals were (percentage gains in brackets): variety, \$23,041,000 (3.3%); family clothing, \$4,100,000 (19.6%); women's clothing, \$7,409,000 (2.6%); and shoe, \$6,056,000 (5.4%).

Month's sales for groups with smaller totals (percentage decreases in brackets) were: Men's clothing, \$1,918,000 (10.7%); hardware, \$3,890,000 (4.8%); lumber and building material, \$10,504,000 (16.1%); furniture, radio and appliance, \$9,775,000 (5.5%); drug, \$4,192,000 (1.1%); and jewellery, \$2,988,000 (8.5%). (10)

New Motor Vehicle Sales Record numbers of new motor vehicles were sold in Canada during 1959, year's total rising 13% to 502,626 units from 444,769 in 1958. Next highest total was 499,921 units in 1956. Retail value of these sales also reached a new peak at \$1,540,168,000, larger by 12.8 % than the preceding year's \$1,365,456,000. Previous top value was \$1,455,000 in 1956.

MORE

Sales of British and European passenger and commercial vehicles, included in total sales, rose sharply in 1959 to a new high of 122,340 units from 83,863 in the preceding year. Retail value also rose to a new high figure of \$243,088,000 from \$165,273,000 in 1958.

Sales of new passenger cars topped all previous years in 1959 at 425,038 units as compared with 376,723 units a year earlier. These sales included 114,118 vehicles of British and European manufacture versus 77,166 in 1958. Commercial vehicle sales rose to 77,588 units from 68,046 in 1958, and included 8,222 British and European vehicles versus 6,697.

Financed sales of new motor vehicles rose in 1959 to 183,475 units from 168,521 in the preceding year and the amount of financing to \$466,099,000 from \$406,107,000. Financing of sales of used motor vehicles fell to 357,873 units from 381,846, while the amount of financing rose to \$382,203,000 from \$380,443,000 a year earlier. (11)

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

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Reflecting the effect of the Labour Day shutdown in some steel plants, the output of steel ingots in the week ended September 10 declined to 89,145 tons from 105,661 in the preceding week, according to a special DBS statement. Output in the comparable 1959 week was 99,748 tons. Canada's steel mills operated in the week ended September 10 at 69.0% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960), compared to 81.8% a week earlier and 82.2% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the corresponding 1959 week.

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel Ingots In August, 8 Months Production of both pig iron and steel ingots declined in August from a year earlier for the third successive month. Output of pig iron in August amounted to 329,805 tons, a decrease of 8.2% from 359,179 in the same month last year, while the January-August total rose 7.6% to 2,941,586 tons from 2,734,406. Production of steel ingots in August totalled 425,327 tons, a decline of 11.0% from 477,790 a year ago, while the eight-month output advanced 4.2% to 3,981,423 tons from 3,727,011. (12)

Shipments Of Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes And Fittings Producers' shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings declined in July to 44,180 tons from 62,580 in the corresponding 1959 month and in the January-July period to 347,468 tons from 396,885 a year ago. Shipments of steel pipes, tubes and fittings in the month amounted to 36,318 tons and in the seven months totalled 240,280 tons; comparable data for 1959 are not available. (13)

Shipments Of Steel Wire Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire declined in July to 7,122 tons from 9,005 in the corresponding month last year, steel welded or woven wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) to 3,979 tons from 6,293, steel wire rope to 2,007 tons from 2,233 and iron and steel wire nails to 5,730 tons from 8,666. January-July shipments were smaller than a year earlier for all these items except steel wire rope. Totals were: steel wire, 65,412 tons (65,667 a year ago); steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing), 24,048 tons (27,728); wire rope, 14,214 tons (14,010); and wire nails, 38,684 tons (44,808). (14)



Production Of Carbonated Beverages

Production of carbonated beverages was down from a year earlier for the third successive month in August, falling 2.9% to 18,129,734 gallons from 18,673,246 in the same month last year. Increases in January, February, March and May more than offset the decreases to bring the January-August total to 110,166,606 gallons, an increase of 2.4% from the like 1959 figure of 107,543,325 gallons. (15)

Shipments Of Cement

Portland cement shipped or used by Canadian cement manufacturers in July amounted to 669,851 tons, down from 682,148 tons in June and down from 829,108 tons in July last year. This brought the January-July total to 2,865,836 tons versus 3,397,191 in the corresponding 1959 period, a decrease of 15.6%. End-of-July plant and warehouse stocks totalled 698,526 tons, compared to last year's like figure of 604,086 tons. (16)

Concrete Products

Production of concrete products in July (January-July totals in brackets) was: concrete brick, 10,581,914 (50,121,036); concrete blocks (except chimney), 14,148,943 (72,032,348); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 71,788 tons (442,309); and ready-mixed concrete, 812,999 cubic yards (3,551,553). Comparable data for 1959 are not available. (17)

Asphalt Roofing

Shipments of all types of asphalt roofing were smaller in July this year as compared to last. Totals were: asphalt shingles, 298,159 roof squares (401,640 a year earlier); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 73,214 roof squares (92,809); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 88,526 roof squares (106,374); roll-type sidings, 23,819 roof squares (25,912); and tar and asphalt felts, 6,584 tons (6,593). (18)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers In July, 7 Months

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small portion of the national total declined in July to \$13,317,000 from \$14,130,000 in the same month last year, while January-July sales rose to \$91,010,000 from \$89,163,000. Both trade and industrial sales were smaller in the month and larger in the seven months this year as compared to last. (19)

Producers' Sales Of Radio & TV Receiving Sets In July

Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets and television receiving sets were smaller in July and the January-July period this year than last, while those of record players were larger in the month and smaller in the seven months.

July sales of radio receiving sets declined 6.9% to 44,715 units from 48,012 in the same 1959 month, and January-July sales dropped 9.5% to 353,171 units from 390,394 a year ago. Sales of home and combination sets were down both in the month and seven-month periods, while sales of portable and auto sets were up in the month and down in the cumulative period.

July sales of television receiving sets fell to 19,908 units from 27,213 a year earlier, placing the January-July total at 156,169 units, a decrease of 18.9% from the year-earlier figure of 192,619 units. Month's sales of record players rose steeply to 12,165 units from 9,808, but declined 6.3% in the cumulative period to 74,139 units from 79,107. (20)

Shipments Of Refrigerators  
And Freezers During July

Shipments of domestic type mechanical refrigerators in July declined to 22,075 units from 23,176 in the same month last year, while the January-July total rose to 164,465 units from 153,675 in the like 1959 period. End-of-July stocks were up to 53,307 units from 40,710 a year ago.

July shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers climbed to 6,272 units from 4,955 a year earlier, bringing the seven-month total to 52,424 units, sharply greater than the like 1959 figure of 25,633 units. End-of-July stocks were up to 10,445 units from 7,164 a year ago. (21)

Shipments Of Domestic  
Electrical Appliances

Shipments of most of the smaller domestic electrical appliances were smaller in July this year than last. July shipments included: steam flat irons, 18,101 units (17,824 a year ago); kettles, 16,216 (26,539); fry pans, 13,307 (18,210); complete domestic fans (including motors with ratings of one-tenth horsepower or less), 12,535 (7,485); floor polishers, 11,407 (14,554); automatic toasters, 8,087 (15,226); cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 7,452 (8,953); and heating pads, 6,421 (7,607). (22)

Shipments Of Warm Air  
Furnaces During July

Factory shipments of warm air furnaces in July were valued at \$2,212,600, a decrease of close to 29% from last year's corresponding total of \$3,111,300. Value of shipments of furnaces designed exclusively for oil burning fell to \$1,349,700 from \$1,861,000 and for gas burning to \$818,900 from \$1,214,600, while that for those designed for coal or wood burning rose to \$43,900 from \$35,700.

July shipments of other types of stoves included: gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations) \$326,400 (\$350,900 a year ago); electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$2,527,400 (\$3,054,900); gas combination stoves and ranges, \$79,000 (\$133,800); electric combination stoves and ranges, \$114,000 (\$159,100); and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, \$161,200 (\$138,700). (23)

Air Conditioning And  
Refrigeration Equipment

Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in July included the following: window-sill type room air conditioners, \$451,500 (\$487,200 in July 1959); self-contained packaged air conditioners, \$367,800 (\$355,700); self-service display cases (normal and low temperature), \$342,700 (\$446,100); condensing units, \$307,200 (\$333,700); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$291,600 (\$250,500); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$179,900 (\$241,800); prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$130,100 (\$133,900); unit coolers (refrigeration), \$112,400 (\$179,900); air conditioning coils, \$99,300 (\$122,900); and compressors and compressor units, \$87,000 (\$90,000). (24)

Consumption Of Rubber

Consumption of all rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaimed -- dropped 19.5% in July to 7,401 long tons from 9,189 in the same month last year, bringing the January-July total to 64,529 long tons versus 70,750 a year ago, a decrease of 8.8%.

Consumption of all types of rubber was smaller in July and the January-July period this year than last. Month's totals were: natural, 2,445 long tons (3,540 a year earlier); synthetic, 3,948 long tons (4,450); and reclaimed, 1,008 long tons (1,199). Seven-month totals: natural, 21,717 long tons (25,837 a year ago); synthetic, 32,772 long tons (34,390); and reclaimed, 10,040 long tons (10,523). (25)



Receipts & Stocks Of Raw Hides And Skins Tanners' receipts of cattle hides in July fell to 118,177 from 147,575 in the corresponding 1959 month and calf and kip skins to 50,961 from 69,391, while those of sheep and lamb skins rose to 2,738 dozen from 2,396. January-July receipts of cattle hides dropped to 923,144 from 1,260,681 a year ago, calf and kip skins to 515,327 from 601,911 and sheep and lamb skins to 37,555 dozen from 43,435.

End-of-July stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners were larger than a year earlier for all except goat skins and horsehides. Totals were: cattle hides, 463,954 (399,310 at July 31 last year); calf and kip skins, 385,035 (325,309); sheep and lamb skins, 52,894 dozen (49,277); goat skins, 21,051 (68,583); horsehides, 3,263 (3,353); and all "other" hides and skins, 10,270 (2,194). (26)

Production Of Chemicals Production of chemicals in July included the following: hydrochloric acid, 4,055,168 pounds (3,182,628 in the same 1959 month); sulphuric acid, 128,365 tons (127,305); chlorine, 25,633 tons (24,077); mixed fertilizers, 12,647 tons (8,284); formaldehyde, 4,626,610 pounds (3,970,985); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 29,995 tons (27,114). (27)

Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Shipments of all soaps and synthetic detergents were smaller in July this year than last. Totals were: laundry and household bar soaps, 1,108,328 pounds (1,161,390 a year earlier); soap chips and flakes, 1,097,306 (1,153,423); toilet soaps (except liquid), 3,586,268 (3,610,760); soap powders, 2,325,462 (3,407,825); solid synthetic detergents, 13,579,338 (14,965,960); liquid synthetic detergents, 3,504,291 (3,622,777); and paste synthetic detergents, 120,445 (153,195). (28)

Stock Of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal At June 30 Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metals were larger at the end of June this year as compared to the end of March for aluminum, copper, tin-lead, and magnesium, but smaller for nickel and zinc. End-of-June stocks were: aluminum scrap, 3,290,707 pounds (2,521,321 at March 31); copper scrap, 11,955,229 pounds (11,684,130); tin-lead scrap, 7,244,677 pounds (6,963,209); magnesium scrap, 29,600 pounds (21,213); nickel scrap, 356,243 pounds (456,654); and zinc scrap, 3,043,405 pounds (3,235,603). (29)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments Shipments of foundation garments in July and January-July this year and last appear in the following table which is a special monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>July</u>		<u>January - July</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Shipments in Dozens			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments.....	4,045	3,179	30,967	26,125
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic..	11,153	8,419	104,297	76,596
Girdles, principally elastic.....	13,769	13,719	109,042	118,165
Bandeaux bras.....	78,280	78,875	457,549	483,144
Longline bras.....	11,422	12,256	91,218	91,949
Garter belts.....	6,847	5,513	49,153	48,355

Production Of Processed Foods

Canadian food processors manufactured larger quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, chocolate coatings for sale, chocolate confectionery in bulk, boxed and packaged chocolates, sugar confectionery, salted and roasted peanuts, jams, jellies, ready-to-serve cereals, baked beans, cooked and dry macaroni, peanut butter, jelly powders, pudding powders, process cheese, salad dressing, skim milk powder, coffee, and canned meats in the first six months of 1960 as compared with the corresponding period last year. Smaller production totals were recorded for soda biscuits, ice cream cones, chewing gum, cocoa powder for sale, chocolate bars, maraschino cherries, marshmallows, baking powder, pie filling powder, and prepared cake mixes.

Following are figures for some of the principal food items produced in the first half of 1960, with comparable 1959 totals in brackets:

Biscuits & Confectionery— plain and fancy biscuits, 100,488,447 pounds (98,367,999); soda biscuits, 22,793,748 pounds (23,049,528); ice cream cones, 195,319 M (199,664 M); chewing gum, 8,962,740 boxes (9,081,999); cocoa powder for sale, 3,520,067 pounds (3,844,348); chocolate coatings for sale, 7,090,928 pounds (6,196,420); chocolate bars, 27,676,940 dozen (29,063,002); chocolate confectionery in bulk, 7,830,888 pounds (6,238,282); boxed and packaged chocolates, 9,732,463 pounds (8,996,446); sugar confectionery, 38,199,427 pounds (36,917,584); salted and roasted peanuts, 10,443,565 pounds (9,761,513); and marshmallows, 4,015,850 pounds (4,160,796).

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations— glacé cherries, 1,056,731 pounds (1,065,541); maraschino cherries, 1,430,552 pounds (1,754,849); strawberry jam, 20,759,653 pounds (20,141,848); raspberry jam, 7,949,133 pounds (7,301,290); jellies, 3,987,304 pounds (3,648,992); marmalades, 10,906,484 pounds (9,960,751); baked beans, 53,292,719 pounds (50,941,901); pickles, 2,702,299 gallons (2,484,463); relishes, 598,868 gallons (487,517); and sauces for meat and fish, 487,704 gallons (255,451).

Miscellaneous Processed Foods— baking powder, 4,581,057 pounds (5,070,398); ready-to-serve cereals, 52,494,945 pounds (49,480,896); dry macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, 53,928,622 pounds (50,395,357); cooked macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, 22,210,772 pounds (19,801,997); peanut butter, 18,143,135 pounds (15,786,287); jelly powders, 9,930,412 pounds (9,391,854); pudding powders, 7,533,810 pounds (7,402,965); pie filling powders, 3,040,548 pounds (3,231,942); prepared cake mixes, 19,352,713 pounds (19,803,499); process cheese, 29,940,249 pounds (28,374,504); salad dressing and mayonnaise, 21,889,232 pounds (20,458,430); blended and packed tea, 23,497,535 pounds (24,233,633); roasted, blended and packaged coffee, 43,616,987 pounds (41,945,655); instant coffee, 5,273,293 pounds (4,427,990); skim milk powder, 16,219,915 pounds (10,963,473); and canned meats, 41,690,526 pounds (71,088,457). (30)

Acids, Alkalies & Salts Industry

Fifty-nine plants comprising the acids, alkalies and salts industry had factory shipments valued at a record \$260,968,000 in 1958, an increase of 20.9% over the preceding year's 54-plant total of \$215,834,000, according to the annual industry report. These plants employed 10,073 persons (9,981 in 1957), and paid \$49,780,000 in salaries and wages (\$46,966,000). Cost at plant of materials and supplies used was \$111,593,000 (\$95,238,000). (31)



Production And Exports Of Wheat Flour In July      Production of wheat flour in July declined 3% to 3,199,000 cwt. from 3,310,000 cwt. in the same month last year. This brought output in the crop year 1959-60 (August 1959 to July 1960) to 40,345,000 cwt., an increase of 1% from 39,826,000 cwt. in the preceding crop year.

Exports of wheat flour in July rose 3% to 1,573,000 cwt. from last year's revised figure of 1,534,000 cwt. This placed the crop-year total at 16,267,000 cwt., a rise of 0.8% from the year-earlier revised figure of 16,141,000 cwt. (32)

Production Of Maple Products In 1960      Production of maple products (expressed as syrup) in 1960 increased 15.3% to 2,719,000 gallons from 2,358,000 in 1958 and was 9.5% greater than the five-year (1953-57) average of 2,482,000 gallons. Output of maple syrup rose 15.9% to 2,676,000 gallons from 2,309,000 in the previous year and was 12.0% larger than the five-year average of 2,390,000 gallons. Production of maple syrup fell 11.9% to 430,000 pounds from 488,000 and was less than half the five-year average of 919,000 pounds.

Gross farm value of the 1959 make of maple syrup and sugar (expressed as syrup) rose to \$9,468,000 from \$8,440,000, but was below the five-year (1952-56) average of \$10,267,000. Farm price of maple syrup climbed to \$4.01 per gallon from \$3.36, while the price of maple sugar dropped to 43¢ per pound from 46¢. Total farm value of maple syrup advanced to \$9,257,000 from \$8,064,000, while that for maple sugar declined to \$211,000 from \$376,000. (33)

Production Of Oils & Fats      Production of margarine (including spreads), package shortening, lard, inedible tallow and "other" oils and fats was smaller in July this year than last, while output of bulk shortening, refined coconut, salad and cooking oils and edible tallow was larger.

Production in July of these oils and fats was: margarine, 9,362,000 pounds (9,660,000 in July 1959); package shortening, 2,494,000 (2,596,000); bulk shortening, 9,942,000 (8,359,000); refined coconut oil, 1,263,000 (886,000); refined salad and cooking oils, 4,854,000 (3,829,000); lard, 8,238,000 (11,342,000); edible tallow, 3,160,000 (2,974,000); inedible tallow, 12,003,000 (13,129,000); and "other" oils and fats, 427,000 (804,000). (34)

## MINING

Asbestos Mining Industry      Canadian producers of asbestos shipped a near record quantity in 1959 at 1,050,429 tons, an increase of 13.5% from 925,331 tons in 1958 but a decrease of 1.3% from the record 1,063,802 tons set in 1955, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Value of shipments (excluding containers) rose 16.4% to an all-time high of \$107,433,000 from \$92,277,000 in the preceding year, and was 2.8% above the previous peak of \$104,489,000 reached in 1957.

Gross selling value of products from 23 establishments in 1959 climbed 16.5% to a new record of \$110,997,000 from 1958's 22-plant total of \$95,271,000 and was 2.8% above 1957's previous high of \$108,014,000. Number of employees dropped to 6,653 from 6,997 in the preceding year and salaries and wages to \$31,449,000 from \$32,025,000, while cost of process supplies and containers rose to \$13,730,000 from \$12,798,000. (35)

Salt Shipments Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in July amounted to 127,633 tons, up 11.8% from 114,160 tons in the previous month and up 9.0% from 117,080 tons in the same month last year. This brought shipments in the January-July period to 894,398 tons, a rise of 6.1% from the corresponding 1959 total of 843,105 tons. (36)

## F O R E S T R Y

Canada's Forest Production Canada's forest production in 1958 declined both in volume and value from 1957, according to the Bureau's annual report. Volume of forest production dropped 10.0% to 2,854,670,000 cubic feet from 3,172,166,000 in 1957 and was the lowest since 1949's total of 2,685,917,000 cubic feet, while the value fell 22.4% to \$638,608,000 from \$823,054,000 and was the lowest since 1950's total of \$613,046,000.

Production of leading primary forest products in 1958, expressed in equivalent volume of merchantable timber, was: logs and bolts, 1,461,621,000 cubic feet (1,553,715,000 in 1957); logs for pulping 106,664,000 cubic feet (108,379,000); pulpwood, 978,315,000 cubic feet (1,163,867,000); and fuelwood, 261,853,000 cubic feet (285,051,000). Values for these items: logs and bolts, \$311,746,000 (\$409,227,000); logs for pulping, \$21,490,000 (\$25,828,000); pulpwood, \$253,664,000 (\$314,407,000); and fuelwood, \$29,105,000 (\$36,656,000).

British Columbia led the country in the value of primary forest output in 1958 with a total of \$221,885,000 (\$301,798,000 in 1957), followed by Quebec with \$192,951,000 (\$231,929,000), and Ontario with \$110,138,000 (\$155,356,000). Values for the remaining regions were: New Brunswick, \$40,961,000 (\$46,469,000); Newfoundland, \$22,150,000 (\$23,732,000); Nova Scotia, \$18,346,000 (\$22,507,000); Alberta, \$16,061,000 (\$20,305,000); Manitoba, \$7,496,000 (\$10,634,000); Saskatchewan, \$5,599,000 (\$7,967,000); Prince Edward Island, \$1,919,000 (\$1,531,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$1,104,000 (\$827,000). (37)

## F I S H E R I E S

Fisheries Of Quebec Value of products of Quebec fisheries in 1958 rose to \$7,826,800 from the preceding year's \$7,580,300 and was more than one-fifth larger than the 1953-57 average value of \$6,450,200, according to the annual report on the province's fisheries. Value of products of the sea fisheries rose to \$7,411,500 from \$7,125,000 in 1957 and from the five-year average of \$5,977,800, while the value of products of the inland fisheries fell to \$415,300 from \$455,300 in 1957 and the five-year average of \$472,400.

Value of equipment employed in primary operations rose to \$5,178,900 from \$5,115,500 in the preceding year; that used in sea fisheries increased to \$4,722,900 from \$4,657,000, while that used in the inland fisheries decreased slightly to \$456,000 from \$458,500. Number of men employed in primary operations rose to 7,236 from 6,712 in the preceding year; number in the sea fisheries was up to 6,172 from 5,578, while those in the inland fisheries fell to 1,064 from 1,134. (38)



Fisheries In Ontario, Prairie Provinces  
And Northwest Territories During 1958

Catch of fish was heavier in 1958 than in 1957 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta but lighter in Ontario and the

Northwest Territories, according to the Bureau's annual report on fisheries in these regions. Value of products was higher in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and lower in Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Landings in Manitoba increased in 1958 to 31,929,000 pounds from 31,571,000 in 1957, in Saskatchewan to 12,600,000 pounds from 11,065,000 and in Alberta to 11,482,000 pounds from 10,415,000. Catch decreased in Ontario to 47,175,000 pounds from 51,109,000 in the preceding year and in the Northwest Territories to 5,894,000 pounds from 6,828,000.

Value of products rose in 1958 in Ontario to \$8,180,100 from \$7,928,000 in 1957, in Manitoba to \$6,844,100 from \$5,929,400 and in Saskatchewan to \$2,338,900 from \$2,010,000. Value of products fell in Alberta to \$1,450,400 from \$1,451,300 and in the Northwest Territories to \$1,235,200 from \$1,356,300. (39)

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