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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

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National Accounts: Canada's gross national product declined by 1.5% on a seasonally adjusted basis from the first to second quarter of this year to an annual rate of \$35,048 million. (Pages 2-3)

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Labour: Number of claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at August 31 this year was 280,200, smaller by 5% than a month earlier but larger by 33% than a year ago ... Federal Government employees in June numbered 346,797 and their earnings in the month totalled \$118,419,000. (Page 4)

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Construction: Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in August numbered 6,678, compared to 10,263 in the same 1959 month, while completions totalled 6,983 versus 8,804. Units under construction at the end of August numbered 47,901 as compared to 64,761 a year ago. (Page 5)

...

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments were valued at an estimated \$1,943,369,000 in July, smaller by 7% than a month earlier and 4% from a year ago ... Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles fell in August to 9,744 units from 11,390 a year earlier and in the January-August period to 278,348 units from 278,756 ... Steel ingot production in the week ended September 24 was 109,895 tons, representing 85.1% of rated capacity. (Pages 7-9)

...

Merchandising: Wholesalers sales in July amounted to \$663,004,000, smaller by 7.9% than a year earlier, placing the January-July total at \$4,977,673,000, larger by 2.0% than a year ago ... Total sales of new motor vehicles in July declined by 6.8% to 39,816 units from 42,734 a year earlier. Number of passenger cars sold was 34,365 in July and included 10,338 units of British and European manufacture. (Pages 10-11)

...

Business: Cheques cashed in July dropped in value to \$22,508,220,000 from \$23,746,634,000 in July last year, while the January-July total advanced to \$160,278,160,000 from \$146,448,349,000. (Page 12)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded in the week ended September 14 numbered 78,620 as compared to 84,907 a year earlier. This brought the January 1-September 14 total to 2,593,367 cars from 2,677,288 a year earlier. (Page 14)

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<u>Gross National Product</u>	Gross national product, seasonally adjusted, declined by
<u>During Second Quarter</u>	about 1.5% from the first to second quarter 1960, down to an annual rate of \$35,048 million.

The decline, a mainly physical one with prices substantially unchanged, is the first interruption in the upward course of the economy since the first quarter of 1957.

Main causes in the reversal of the output trend were in the decline in exports of goods and services (down a seasonally adjusted 8%), and reduced domestic demand created by lower spending on new housing, industrial plant and equipment and a \$300 million contraction of business inventories. These declines were only partially offset by a substantial recovery of consumer spending following the weak first quarter.

There are signs, however, of some moderating influences on this downward trend. Merchandise exports recovered strongly in July and non-residential building permits in the second quarter reversed the first-quarter fall-off.

In the broader perspective, value of GNP for the first half of 1960 was 3.2% higher than the same period in 1959, but with prices up 1.8%, this reflects a physical volume increase of only 1.4%. Second quarter comparisons for 1959 and 1960 show value up 0.7% and volume down 1.0%. The first quarter comparisons were 6.0% and 4.1%, respectively.

Second quarter returns also show associated changes in the national income picture. After a fractional advance in the first quarter, it went into a 1.5% seasonally adjusted decline in the second quarter, reflecting a sharp and widespread drop in corporation profits and lower returns from other forms of investment and unincorporated business operations. Labour income remained steady, with advances in the services sector offsetting declines in the major goods-producing industries, but personal income showed a fractional overall reduction of 0.5% following contractions in other forms of personal income.

Disposable personal income showed a larger decline of 1.5%, reacting in part to an increase in personal tax collections, and bringing it down to approximately the same level as the second quarter 1959. With consumer buying higher, the rate of personal saving fell sharply to 3.9% of disposable income, from 6.8% in the first quarter. Recent trends in consumer spending (it has risen only moderately this year) may reflect in part the slackening of rate of growth in both personal and disposable income over the past year.

Despite reduced business and personal incomes, the flow of revenues to the government sector continued upward in the second quarter. The 10% increase in personal tax collections partly reflected payment in April of tax arrears on 1959 income; gains in Federal excise taxes showed up in increased indirect taxes but Corporation taxes (on an actual basis) were affected downward by the sharp drop in corporation profits.

MORE

Overall, government revenues rose about 2% during the quarter and were running at an annual rate \$1 billion (9%) above the second quarter, 1959 level, about half this increase being at the Federal level. With little change in Federal expenditures almost all the increased income went to narrowing the deficit, while at the provincial-municipal level, expenditures tended to keep pace with revenues.

Production and Employment The 1.5% decline in physical volume of GNP, seasonally adjusted, in the quarter under review was wholly attributable to goods-producing industries (down nearly 3%) while the service-producing industries made a small advance. The contraction of manufacturing production, while widespread, was more pronounced in the durable sector (down 5%) than among the non-durable groups (1.5%).

The mining production drop of 1.5% was a composite of gains and losses in individual sectors, while the 7% decline in construction was more widespread. In forestry the decline was substantial and greater than in the previous quarter. In most other goods-producing industries and the service-producing industries output continued to advance in the second quarter with the overall gain amounting to about 1%.

Despite the drop in production in the second quarter, the first six months of 1960 compare favourably (up 1.4%) with the same period a year ago for production as a whole, as well as for almost all the major industrial groups. The two exceptions are construction and agriculture.

The seasonally adjusted decline in total production in the second quarter, 1960, was accompanied by an increase of about 0.5% in the total number of persons with jobs, this figure rising to 1.0% in the non-farm sector. It was also accompanied by somewhat shorter hours of work in some industries. The half-year comparisons show a 1959 to 1960 rise of 2% in the total number of people with jobs, the figure being 3% in the non-farm sector. (1)

CONSUMER CREDIT

Consumer Credit In July Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of July this year totalled \$1,245,700,000, compared to \$1,234,200,000 at the end of June and \$1,118,900,000 at the end of July last year.

Outstandings at the end of July on consumer goods amounted to \$852,200,000 as compared to \$842,600,000 a month earlier and \$808,700,000 a year ago. Balances on commercial goods were \$393,500,000 versus \$391,600,000 and \$310,200,000.

Cash loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act totalled \$531,700,000 at the end of July as compared to \$524,900,000 at the end of the preceding month and \$441,300,000 at the end of July 1959. Accounts receivable held by department stores at the end of July were \$292,100,000 versus \$296,100,000 a month earlier and \$244,200,000 a year ago. (2)

Unemployment Insurance Claims And Benefit During August

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit on August 31 this year numbered 280,200, down 5% from the July 29 total of 294,100 and up 33% from last year's August 31 count of 210,000, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Bureau's August report "Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act".

Number of claimants at August 31 was up from a year earlier in all provinces, ranging from 7% in Prince Edward Island to 47% in Alberta. Number of male claimants increased by 40% in this comparison and female claimants by 22%.

Initial and renewal claims received during August numbered 149,600, up 7% from 140,400 in July and 46% from 102,400 in August last year. All provinces except Newfoundland reported a greater intake of claims in August this year than last, with increases of 40% or more in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan that had gains of 6% and 28%, respectively.

Benefit payments in August amounted to \$21.4 million, up 8% from \$19.7 million in July and up 63% from \$13.1 million in August last year.

Claimants on last working day of month												
	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
In thousands												
Aug. 31, 1960	280.2	5.1	0.8	11.6	9.3	83.4	112.1	7.6	4.5	12.2	33.7	
July 29, 1960	294.1	5.5	0.9	10.4	9.2	91.5	117.4	8.4	4.8	12.4	33.8	
Aug. 31, 1959	210.0	3.9	0.7	9.2	7.3	61.4	84.9	5.3	3.6	8.3	25.3	
Initial and renewal claims filed												
	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
In thousands												
Aug. 1960 ...	149.6	1.7	0.3	9.9	4.3	39.7	62.2	3.4	1.9	6.6	19.6	
July 1960 ...	140.4	1.6	0.3	5.2	3.8	41.6	60.7	2.9	1.7	5.3	17.3	
Aug. 1959 ...	102.4	2.5	0.2	3.7	2.9	28.1	44.3	2.3	1.5	4.2	12.8	

Federal Government Employment

Federal Government employees in June this year numbered 346,797 and their earnings totalled \$118,419,000, according to advance figures that will be contained in the June issue of "Federal Government Employment". Excluding staff employed outside Canada by agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies, total for the month was 337,689 versus 345,606 in the corresponding month last year and earnings were \$113,904,000 versus \$113,151,000.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 200,758 in June, compared to 202,291 a year earlier and had earnings of \$63,930,000 versus \$61,468,000. Included in June earnings was an estimated \$470,000 increase in pay granted to some 6,400 salaried employees on the first of June. Employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies (excluding staff located outside Canada) numbered 136,931 in the month versus 143,315 a year earlier, with earnings of \$49,974,000 versus \$51,683,000.

Industrial Employment In July Canada's industrial composite index number of employment (1949=100) declined 0.9% in July to 121.9 from 123.0 in June. In July last year the index stood at 123.1. Average weekly wages and salaries rose to \$76.31 from \$75.74 in the previous month and \$73.76 a year ago. The composite payroll index in July fell slightly to 217.8 from 218.2 in June.

Employment has risen between June and July in most of the post-war period. However, there were declines between the two months in 1959 and 1960, and in both years the decreases were due to unusual circumstances. Industrial disputes were responsible for the drop in employment in 1959. The decline this year was due partly to an earlier than usual shut-down in automobile plants preparatory to the introduction of new models and partly to an unusual decline in the numbers of persons employed on highway construction. While employment moved seasonally in most other industries, conditions in some instances appeared to weaken slightly.

Industrial employment was lower in July than in June in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario and higher in the other provinces. July indexes were: Newfoundland, 149.7 (145.2 in June); Prince Edward Island, 143.9 (139.6); Nova Scotia, 99.5 (103.5); New Brunswick, 105.9 (107.3); Quebec, 122.0 (123.7); Ontario, 119.8 (121.9); Manitoba, 116.0 (114.5); Saskatchewan, 134.7 (133.3); Alberta, 163.8 (160.2); and British Columbia, 120.3 (119.2). (3)

I N D U S T R I A L P R O D U C T I O N

July Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for July fell to 164.1 from the revised June level of 167.5, a drop of 2%. All three major components of the index contributed to the decline with manufacturing production off 2.4%, and both mineral and electric power and gas utilities output down 1%.

The 4% decline in the output of durable manufactures was the result of production decreases in each of the six major groups: transportation, 11%; iron and steel products, 4%; non-ferrous metal products, 3%; electrical apparatus and supplies and wood products, each 2%; and non-metallic mineral products, 1%.

Non-durable manufactures registered a decline of 1%. The most significant decreases at the major group level included the following; tobacco products, 11%; textiles, 4%; foods and beverages, 2%; printing, publishing and allied industries, 5%; and products of petroleum and coal, 8%. Increases of 2% were recorded in rubber products and leather products, 5% in chemicals and allied products, and 1% in clothing products. Paper products and miscellaneous manufactures remained relatively unchanged.

The small drop in the seasonally adjusted output of Canadian mines was the result of a 5% increase in metal mining being more than offset by declines of 5% in fuels and 9% in non-metals. Declines were registered in nickel (5%), zinc (9%), crude petroleum (7%), and asbestos (12%). Other minerals showed production advances, including copper (6%), lead (16%), coal (7%), and natural gas (2%).

Starts & Completions Of
New Dwellings In August

Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in August numbered 6,678 units, down from 10,263 units started in the corresponding month last year, according to advance figures that will be contained in the August issue of "New Residential Construction". Starts in the January-August period totalled 45,199 units, compared to 66,802 in the like 1959 period.

Completions of new dwellings in these centres in August fell to 6,983 units from 8,804 a year earlier, bringing the January-August total to 56,970 units versus 64,157 a year ago. Units under construction at August 31 this year numbered 47,901 units, compared to 64,761 at the same date last year.

The table following contains data on the number of starts and completions of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over, by province, for August and the January-August period for both 1959 and 1960, together with data on the number of units under construction at the end of August for both years.

Year	<u>Month of August</u>		<u>Jan. 1 to August 31</u>		<u>Under Construction at August 31</u>
	<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
Canada.. 1960	6,678	6,983	45,199	56,970	47,901
1959	10,263	8,804	66,802	64,157	64,761
Nfld.. 1960	35	21	207	351	321
1959	60	46	239	260	539
P.E.I. 1960	6	3	27	44	19
1959	20	-	149	60	148
N.S... 1960	129	143	919	1,003	1,284
1959	266	170	1,184	881	1,403
N.B... 1960	65	43	419	581	396
1959	105	35	530	411	517
Que... 1960	2,326	2,090	14,191	15,922	12,502
1959	2,984	2,393	19,775	18,530	17,798
Ont... 1960	2,411	2,597	17,450	21,219	21,579
1959	3,711	3,552	24,549	23,317	24,944
Man... 1960	389	520	2,702	3,316	2,907
1959	680	365	3,467	2,189	3,705
Sask.. 1960	248	260	1,467	2,054	1,494
1959	615	391	2,349	1,889	2,209
Alta.. 1960	681	809	3,400	6,444	2,871
1959	825	898	5,978	6,884	5,986
B.C... 1960	388	497	4,417	6,036	4,528
1959	997	954	8,582	9,736	7,512

Note: New residential construction statistics for the whole country, including urban centres of 5,000 population and over, urban centres under 5,000 and rural areas, are available only on a quarterly basis. The most recent data for all areas refer to the second quarter of 1960 and are published in the report "New Residential Construction, June 1960".

Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories And Orders Manufacturers' shipments in July were valued at an estimated \$1,943,369,000, down 7% from the revised June figure of \$2,096,090,000 and down 4% from the July 1959 value of \$2,016,759,000, according to advance figures that will be contained in the July report on manufacturers' shipments, inventories and orders.

In the first seven months of this year shipments were valued at \$13,739,622,000, higher by 0.4% than last year's like total of \$13,683,799,000. Shipments were higher in the first quarter by 5% and lower in the second quarter by 2% than in the corresponding quarters of 1959.

Value of inventory held by manufacturers at the end of July was estimated at \$4,431,810,000, a decrease of 1.1% from \$4,479,487,000 at the end of June and an increase of 3.0% from \$4,301,732,000 at the end of July 1959. Total inventory owned at \$4,139,834,000 declined 1.0% from \$4,179,962,000 at the end of June 1960 but increased 5.8% from \$3,914,452,000 at the end of July 1959.

Inventory held under progress payments arrangements at an estimated \$291,976,000 at the end of July declined 2.5% from \$299,525,000 at the end of June and 24.6% from \$387,280,000 at the end of July 1959. Changes in inventory components between June and July were: raw materials up 0.4%; goods in process, minus progress payments, down 3.1%; finished products, down 1.6%. The July ratios of inventory owned to shipments and finished products to shipments were 2.12 and 0.71, respectively. The corresponding ratios for June were 1.98 and 0.67 and for July last year, 1.98 and 0.63.

New orders received in July were valued at \$1,927,219,000, a decrease of 6% from \$2,046,308,000 in June, and a decrease of 5% from \$2,019,884,000 in July 1959. Unfilled orders amounted to \$2,060,893,000 in July, compared to \$2,077,043,000 in June and \$2,058,214,000 in July a year ago.

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

	July 1960 (Preliminary)	June 1960 (Revised)	May 1960 (Revised)	July 1959 (Revised)
	In thousands of dollars			
Shipments	1,943,369	2,096,090	2,041,510	2,016,759
Inventory owned	4,139,834	4,179,962	4,210,140	3,914,452
Inventory held	4,431,810	4,479,487	4,505,327	4,301,732
Raw materials	1,942,647	1,934,377	1,957,165	1,911,035
Goods in process ...	1,108,486	1,141,814	1,146,697	1,144,113
Finished products ..	1,380,677	1,403,296	1,401,465	1,246,584
New orders	1,927,219	2,046,308	2,025,081	2,019,884
Unfilled orders	2,060,893	2,077,043	2,126,825	2,058,214

Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces. Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments by province of origin, show decreases in June as compared to June 1959 in six of the ten provinces. Declines ranged from 0.8% in Quebec to 8.5% in Manitoba; the decrease in British Columbia was 0.9%, Alberta 3.0%, Ontario 3.6% and Saskatchewan 5.0%. There were increases of 4.0% in Newfoundland, 6.8% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and 12.1% in New Brunswick.

The decrease in the value of shipments in Manitoba was due to declines in the foods and beverages and iron and steel products industries; in Saskatchewan to declines in the foods and beverages, non-ferrous metals and petroleum products industries and in Ontario to declines in the wood products, iron and steel products, transportation equipment and electrical products industries. The increased shipments values in New Brunswick were due to increases in the foods and beverages, paper products and transportation equipment industries.

Shipments for January-June 1960, as compared to the same period of 1959 showed a gain of over 1% with seven of the ten provinces sharing in the increase. Over this same period, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta indicated declines in shipment values.

All data in the following table are revised and are based on the 1958 final Census of Industry totals whereas previously published data were based on the 1957 final Census of Industry totals. Revised monthly provincial shipments estimates for 1958, 1959 and to date in 1960 may be found in the July issue of Manufacturers' Inventories Shipments and Orders to be released early in October.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces (Revised)

	June		Change	January - June		Change
	1960	1959	%	1960	1959	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland.....	10,863	10,444	4.0	58,845	51,604	13.1
Prince Edward Island)	43,088	40,351	6.8	231,982	226,171	2.6
Nova Scotia)						
New Brunswick	33,147	29,577	12.1	166,380	150,868	10.3
Quebec	604,107	608,700	-0.8	3,386,316	3,331,593	1.6
Ontario	1,042,391	1,081,203	-3.6	5,956,290	5,903,467	0.9
Manitoba	64,465	70,462	-8.5	353,480	369,554	-4.4
Saskatchewan	28,242	29,735	-5.0	162,151	172,300	-5.9
Alberta	81,372	83,859	-3.0	445,484	451,352	-1.3
British Columbia (1).	188,415	190,198	-0.9	1,035,825	1,010,151	2.5
CANADA	2,096,090	2,144,529	-2.3	11,796,253	11,667,040	1.1

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in August dropped to 9,744 units from 11,390 in the corresponding 1959 month, leaving the January-August total slightly below a year ago at 278,348 units versus 278,756. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose in the month to 667 units from 394 and in the eight months to 15,772 units from 14,797.

August shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars decreased to 6,056 units from 7,208 a year earlier and commercial vehicles to 3,688 units from 4,182. January-August shipments of passenger cars increased to 229,093 units from 228,549, while commercial vehicle shipments declined to 49,255 units from 50,207.

(4)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended September 24 edged up to 109,895 tons from 109,451 in the preceding week, according to a special DBS statement. Output in the corresponding 1959 week was 115,699 tons. Canada's steel mills operated in the week at 85.1% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 84.7% in the previous week and 95.3% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the like week last year.

Shipments Of Hard Board Total shipments of hard board in August rose to 19,553,259 square feet from 12,527,673 in the same 1959 month, leaving the January-August total 1.3% below a year ago at 171,821,820 square feet versus 174,107,978. Shipments were larger than a year earlier in the month and eight-month period for hard board (not tempered) and semi-hard board and smaller for tempered hard board. (5)

Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts in August declined to 26,324,559 square feet from 29,665,714 in the corresponding 1959 month, granulated wool to 678,627 cubic feet from 929,681 and bulk or loose wool to 58,481 cubic feet from 69,848. January-August shipments of batts dropped to 145,593,250 square feet from 173,672,358 a year ago, granulated wool to 4,028,910 cubic feet from 5,546,846 and bulk or loose wool to 408,432 cubic feet from 512,036. (6)

Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile Shipments of asphalt floor tile dropped in August to 1,644,874 square feet from 1,711,771 a year earlier and in the January-August period to 10,369,224 square feet from 11,490,779 a year ago. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased to 6,642,333 square feet from 5,239,916 and eight-month shipments to 42,312,737 square feet from 33,534,407. (7)

Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers in July dropped to 40,877,000 square feet from 60,499,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-July total to 445,697,000 square feet versus 510,434,000 a year ago, according to advance figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods". End-of-July stocks were sharply greater than a year earlier at 77,112,000 square feet versus 35,121,000.

July shipments of plywoods increased to 116,460,000 square feet from 60,992,000 a year earlier, placing the January - July total at 936,448,000 square feet versus 933,715,000. End-of-July stocks were substantially larger than a year ago at 142,476,000 square feet against 40,802,000.

Sales Of Canadian Clay Products Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were valued at \$4,137,000 in June, down from \$4,667,000 in the corresponding month last year. January-June sales dropped 14.3% to \$16,457,000 from \$19,211,000 a year ago.

Sales were smaller than a year earlier both in the month and the half-year period for building brick, structural tile, sewer pipe, fireclay blocks and shapes and pottery and larger for "other" clay products. Sales of drain tile were up in the month and down in the cumulative period. (8)

Hardware, Tools & Cutlery Industry Value of factory shipments of Canada's hardware, tools and cutlery industry declined 0.9% in 1958 to \$158,197,000 from 1957's all-time high of \$159,654,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 430 from 419 in 1957, while number of employees decreased to 13,448 from 13,852, salaries and wages to \$51,129,000 from \$52,415,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$55,936,000 from \$59,818,000.

Value of factory shipments of some of the major products in the industry in 1958 was: bolts, nuts, rivets, washers, screws and allied products, \$27,011,000 (\$31,880,000 in 1957); hardware -- appliance, automobile, builders' and shelf, furniture and cabinet and trunk and suitcase, \$34,025,000 (\$31,636,000); hand and small tools -- automotive, carpenters' and mechanics', jigs and fixtures and machine knives, \$24,747,000 (\$26,885,000); drawing, cutting or stamping dies, \$12,629,000 (\$11,042,000); safety razors and blades, steel table cutlery, scissors and army knives, \$6,120,000 (\$5,788,000); and wood-cutting saws and parts, \$5,746,000 (\$5,583,000). (9)

Glass Industry In 1958 Canadian manufacturers of glass and glass products had shipments valued at a record \$93,819,000, an increase of 3.3% over the preceding year's \$90,824,000. The increase in 1958 continued the successive annual increases dating from 1946 when factory shipments were valued at \$27,605,000.

Shipment by the pressed, blown and drawn glass division of the industry were valued at \$56,050,000 as compared with \$53,591,000 in the preceding year, while shipments by the cut and bevelled glass division were valued at \$37,769,000 as against \$37,233,000.

The industry comprised 102 plants in 1958 (115 in 1957). These firms employed 7,879 persons (7,946 in 1957), paid \$30,328,000 in salaries and wages (\$28,317,000), and paid out \$36,085,000 for materials and supplies (\$34,882,000). (10)

MERCHANDISING

Wholesale Trade In July Canada's wholesalers proper had sales estimated at \$663,004,000 in July, down 7.9% from last year's like total of \$720,257,000. Sales in the January-July period rose 2.0% to \$4,977,673,000 from \$4,878,782,000 a year ago.

Thirteen of the 17 specified trade groups reported smaller sales in July this year as compared to last; decreases ranged from 0.1% for newsprint, paper and paper products to 30.9% for farm machinery. Increases were between 0.7% for drugs and drug sundries and 5.4% for groceries and food specialties.

January-July sales were larger than a year ago for 10 of the trade groups; increases ranged from 0.4% for automotive parts and accessories to 7.5% for groceries and food specialties. Decreases were between 0.9% for clothing and furnishings and 12.2% for farm machinery. (11)

New Motor Vehicle Sales Total sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in July decreased 6.8% to 39,816 units from 42,734 in the same month last year, bringing total sales in the January-July period to 337,672 units from 332,777 a year ago, an increase of 1.5%. Retail value of the month's sales fell 9.8% to \$118,096,000 from \$130,971,000, leaving the seven-month total 0.7% below a year earlier at \$1,015,379,000 against \$1,022,365,000.

Sales of British and European vehicles, included in total sales, eased off in July to 10,727 units from 11,337 a year earlier, but rose in the January-July period to 83,592 units from 73,215 a year ago. Retail value declined in the month to \$21,680,000 from \$22,434,000 and rose in the seven-month period to \$167,316,000 from \$149,687,000.

July sales of new passenger cars fell to 34,365 units from 36,463 in the corresponding 1959 month, but January-July sales increased to 290,672 units from 283,568 a year earlier. Month's sales included 10,338 units of British and European manufacture versus 10,893 and the seven-month total included 79,447 units of British and European make against 70,485.

Financed sales of new motor vehicles in July declined to 17,453 units from 18,580 a year earlier and involved \$42,860,000 versus \$47,797,000. January-July financed sales rose to 117,258 units from 110,276, involving \$294,981,000 versus \$280,850,000. Financed sales of used motor vehicles fell in the month to 32,057 units from 36,540 and the amount of financing to \$34,175,000 from \$38,568,000, while sales in the seven months dropped to 206,960 units from 221,498 and the value of financing to \$225,728,000 from \$236,688,000. (12)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended September 17 were 1.0% lower in value than in last year's comparable period, according to a special DBS statement. Increases of 4.6% in the Atlantic Provinces and 0.4% in Alberta were more than counterbalanced by decreases of 1.1% in Quebec, 0.8% in Ontario, 1.4% in Manitoba, 5.9% in Saskatchewan and 3.2% in British Columbia.

Natural Gas Sales Sales of natural gas in July advanced 16.6% to 16,383,687,000 cubic feet from 14,052,245,000 a year earlier, putting the January-July total 19.9% ahead of last year at 198,981,513,000 cubic feet against 165,985,882,000. Month's revenue from sales climbed 17.5% to \$8,753,000 from \$7,449,000 and the seven-month total 26.8% to \$121,528,000 from \$95,876,000.

Domestic sales of natural gas increased in July to 2,996,581,000 cubic feet from 2,581,306,000 a year earlier, industrial sales to 11,831,092,000 cubic feet from 10,206,920,000 and commercial sales to 1,553,088,000 cubic feet from 1,260,595,000. Month's sales in Alberta accounted for 46.1% of the total volume and in Ontario for 45.5% of the total value. (13)

P U L P W O O D

Production, Consumption & Inventories Of Pulpwood Production of pulpwood increased in July to 1,605,824 rough cords from 1,461,309 in the like 1959 month and in the January-July period to 7,343,228 rough cords from 6,385,072 a year ago. Consumption rose in the month to 1,124,722 rough cords from 1,087,016 a year earlier and in the seven-month period to 8,153,685 rough cords from 7,801,337. End-of-July stocks amounted to 13,688,343 rough cords, compared to 13,183,643 at the end of June and 13,073,670 at the end of July last year (14)

Cheque Cashings In July Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in July declined 5.2% to \$22,508,220,000 from \$23,746,634,000 in the corresponding month last year. With increases in all preceding months this year as compared to last, the total for the January-July period rose 9.4% to \$160,278,160,000 from \$146,448,349,000 in the like 1959 period.

Values of cheques cashed were under year-earlier levels in July in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia and over in the Atlantic Provinces and Prairie Provinces. Seven-month debits were higher than a year ago in all regions. Changes in July (January-July changes in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, up 1.4% (up 10.0%); Quebec, down 2.8% (up 14.7%); Ontario, down 8.4% (up 8.2%); Prairie Provinces, up 2.8% (up 7.0%); and British Columbia, down 12.3% (up 1.8%). (15)

Business Failures In First Half Of 1960 Business failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the first half of 1960 rose to 1,362 from 1,031 in the corresponding period last year, while their defaulted liabilities advanced to \$97,115,000 from \$30,588,000. Second quarter failures were up to 610 from 477 and their defaulted liabilities to \$23,243,000 from \$13,026,000.

Failures of trading establishments in this year's first half rose to 540 from 432 a year earlier, in construction to 303 from 196, manufacturing to 240 from 182, service to 154 from 129, transportation, storage and communication to 54 from 32, and agriculture to 37 from 27.

Half-year business failures by provinces: Atlantic Provinces, 29 (17 in 1959); Quebec, 772 (621); Ontario, 439 (309); Manitoba, 15 (15); Saskatchewan, 17 (10); Alberta, 25 (26); British Columbia, 65 (33). Estimated liabilities (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$1,241 (\$896); Quebec, \$26,029 (\$14,654); Ontario, \$62,805 (\$11,278); Manitoba, \$1,604 (\$486); Saskatchewan, \$761 (\$869); Alberta, \$1,090 (\$822); and British Columbia, \$3,586 (\$1,584). (16)

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

Milk Production In August Production of milk in August is estimated to be 1.8% larger than a year earlier at 1,882,000,000 pounds, making the January-August total 2.9% greater than a year ago at 12,820,000,000 pounds. Revised data place the July milk output at 1,978,352,000 pounds versus 2,016,514,000 a year earlier and the January-July make at 10,938,106,000 pounds against 10,612,538,000.

Production of milk was smaller in July this year than last in all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 27,781,000 pounds (29,809,000 in July last year); Nova Scotia, 38,254,000 (42,040,000); New Brunswick, 52,775,000 (53,813,000); Quebec, 718,039,000 (732,293,000); Ontario, 613,245,000 (623,376,000); Manitoba, 121,690,000 (126,432,000); Saskatchewan, 146,222,000 (150,369,000); Alberta, 171,377,000 (170,537,000); and British Columbia, 67,804,000 (63,242,000). (17)

Fluid Milk Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, in July amounted to 464,476,000 pounds, unchanged from a year earlier. Sales in the January-July period were 2% larger than a year ago at 3,330,360,000 pounds.

Provincial sales of July (percentage changes from 1959 in brackets) were: Prince Edward Island, 2,456,000 pounds (down 4%); Nova Scotia, 16,943,000 (up 2%); New Brunswick, 13,603,000 (down 2%); Quebec, 140,650,000 (up 2%); Ontario, 169,718,000 (down 2%); Manitoba, 25,563,000 (up 3%); Saskatchewan, 26,243,000 (up 2%); Alberta, 29,150,000 (unchanged); and British Columbia, 40,150,000 (up 2%). (18)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada amounted to 81,337,000 pounds at September 22 this year, an increase of 11.0% from last year's comparable total of 73,265,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. September 22 stocks, by city, were: Quebec, 7,286,000 pounds (7,395,000 a year ago); Montreal, 37,631,000 (33,381,000); Toronto, 7,141,000 (5,829,000); Winnipeg, 15,948,000 (17,337,000); Regina, 3,272,000 (1,782,000); Saskatoon, 3,022,000 (2,122,000); Edmonton, 4,301,000 (3,009,000); Calgary, 1,351,000 (985,000); and Vancouver, 1,385,000, (1,425,000).

Egg Production In August Production of eggs in August rose 4.4% to 34,874,000 dozen from 33,400,000 in the corresponding month last year, placing the January-August total at 301,977,000 dozen versus 311,802,000 a year ago, a decrease of 3.2%. Average number of layers in August increased to 27,556,000 from 27,252,000 a year earlier and the rate of lay to 1,520 eggs per 100 layers from 1,486. (19)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments in July of primary of concentrated feeds decreased to 30,103 tons from 38,106 a year earlier, secondary or complete feeds to 197,420 tons from 223,198 and all "other" animal feeds to 41,379 tons from 47,085. January-July shipments were also smaller for all types of feed, and were as follows: primary feeds, 245,128 tons (271,232 a year ago); secondary feeds, 1,425,432 tons (1,530,730); and all "other" animal feeds, 307,260 tons (317,616). (20)

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

	<u>September 22</u>	<u>September 15</u>	<u>August 25</u>
	1935-39 = 100		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	244.3	250.3	256.7
Industrials.....	248.6	256.2	263.0
Utilities.....	190.5	191.3	196.0
Banks.....	326.2	328.8	335.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	102.7	104.9	103.7
Gold.....	73.4	73.9	72.6
Base metals.....	169.8	175.9	174.9

Railway Carloadings In Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada
Week Ended September 14 in the week ended September 14 numbered 78,620, compared
 to 84,907 in the corresponding week last year. This
 brought loadings in the January 1 - September 14 period to 2,593,367 cars, a decrease of 3.1% from the like 1959 total of 2,677,288.

Receipts from connections fell in the seven days ended September 14 to 23,083 cars from 25,089 a year earlier, but rose slightly (0.5%) in the January 1 - September 14 period to 993,096 cars from 987,762 a year ago. Piggyback loadings increased in the week to 3,391 cars from 3,063 and in the cumulative period to 110,104 cars from 89,715. (21)

Railway Freight Traffic In May Railway revenue freight loaded in Canada and
 received from United States rail connections in
 May amounted to 14,449,000 tons, an increase of 5.7% from last year's comparable total of 13,672,000. Loadings on lines in Canada, including imports at lake or ocean ports, increased to 12,392,000 tons from 11,593,000 a year earlier and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) to 1,170,000 tons from 1,153,000 while receipts from U.S. rail connections destined to points in Canada decreased to 887,000 tons from 926,000.

May loadings in Canada were larger than a year earlier for four of the six major commodity groups. Totals were: products of agriculture, 2,324,000 tons (2,055,000 a year earlier); products of mines, 5,674,000 (5,231,000); products of forests, 941,000 (898,000); animals and products, 75,000 (81,000); manufactures and miscellaneous commodities, 3,279,000 (3,224,000); and l.c.l. freight, 99,000 (103,000). (22)

Canal Traffic In May Volume of freight cleared through Canadian canals in May
 increased 25% to 7,581,000 tons from 6,063,000 in the same
 month last year, heavier traffic being recorded by the St. Lawrence, Welland, Sault Ste. Marie and Canso canals. Vessel passages rose to 3,563 from 3,477 a year earlier and the registered net tonnage to 6,883,000 from 5,541,000. Pleasure craft lockages numbered 2,226 as compared to 2,678 in May last year.

Total freight cleared through the combined U.S.-Canada Sault Ste. Marie canal in May decreased slightly to 16,105,000 tons from 16,419,000 a year earlier, while tonnage through the Canadian lock advanced to 221,000 tons from 167,000. Freight locked through the Welland Ship canal in the month climbed substantially to 4,454,000 tons from 3,320,000 and that through the St. Lawrence system to 2,802,000 tons from 2,454,000. (23)

Intercity & Rural Bus & Urban transit systems carried 74,394,400 passengers in
Urban Transit Systems July as compared to 80,068,600 in the same 1959 month
 and 603,357,100 in January-July versus 613,651,300.
 Intercity and rural bus systems transported 4,172,100 persons in the month versus 4,389,900 and 27,052,000 in the seven months against 28,452,900.

July revenue for urban systems was \$10,333,900 versus \$10,613,600 and the January-July total was \$79,135,600 against \$79,166,600. Month's revenue of passenger bus lines was \$4,820,600 versus \$4,690,700 and the cumulative total was \$22,923,200 against \$22,559,000. (25)

Coal Production In August Production of coal in August rose to 577,000 tons from 482,537 in the same month last year, bringing the January-August total to 6,540,183 tons versus 6,066,602 a year ago. Landed imports fell in the month to 1,689,644 tons from 1,905,952 and in the eight months to 7,380,236 tons from 7,934,413.

Coal production was larger in August than a year earlier in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta and smaller in Nova Scotia and British Columbia and the Yukon. Totals were: Nova Scotia, 183,000 tons (188,177 in August 1959); New Brunswick, 92,000 (73,238); Saskatchewan, 119,000 (51,729); Alberta, 137,000 (116,460); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 46,000 (52,933). (26)

S A W M I L L I N G

Sawn Lumber Output In July Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia rose sharply (30.9%) in July to 395,443,000 feet from last year's July total of 302,088,000 feet, according to advance DBS figures. January-July production increased 6.4% to 3,041,632,000 feet from 2,858,452,000 a year ago. Output in July in the remaining provinces (excluding ties) fell 5.1% to 323,476,000 feet from 340,806,000 and 3.7% in the seven-month period to 1,624,250,000 feet from 1,686,397,000.

July production in the provinces east of the Rockies was: Prince Edward Island, 794,000 feet (954,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 30,733,000 (34,049,000); New Brunswick, 35,753,000 (42,872,000); Quebec, 148,814,000 (145,949,000); Ontario, 90,114,000 (98,891,000); Manitoba, 5,412,000 (3,458,000); Saskatchewan, 6,438,000 (7,828,000); and Alberta, 5,418,000 (6,805,000).

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