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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's domestic exports in August were valued at \$470,400,000, larger by 17.0% than last year's corresponding total of \$402,100,000. In the January-August period the total rose 9.6% to \$3,466,100,000 from \$3,165,100,000 in the same 1959 period. (Page 2)

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Security Transactions: Trading in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in July resulted in capital inflows of \$14.5 million, compared to \$18.9 million in June. (Page 3)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in August rose 6.7% to an estimated \$107,660,000 from \$100,918,000 in the same month last year. This brought sales in the January-August period to \$828,364,000, an increase of 1.8% from last year's like total of \$813,855,000. Sales were 11.0% lower in value in the week ended October 1 this year than last. (Page 3)

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Business: Corporation profits before taxes, seasonally adjusted, amounted to an estimated \$778 million in the second quarter of 1960, a decrease of 6.7% from the revised total of \$834 million a year earlier, bringing the total for the first half of this year to an estimated \$1,632 million, a decrease of about 2% from last year's like total of \$1,658 million. (Page 4)

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Labour: Average weekly wages in manufacturing in July declined to \$72.03 from \$72.19 in June. In July last year weekly wages averaged \$69.90. (Page 5)

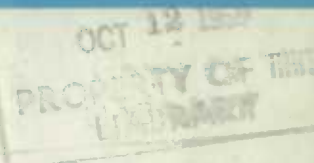
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Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 8 was placed at 110,747 tons, compared to 107,397 tons in the preceding week and 119,499 tons in the corresponding week last year. (Page 7)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last nine days of September numbered 104,284, compared to 117,093 in the corresponding period last year, bringing the total for the month of September to 329,327 cars as compared to 356,544 a year ago ... Volume of freight transported through Canadian canals reached a record monthly total of 7,996,700 tons in June, almost 20% above last year's June total of 6,674,600 tons. (Page 11)

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Exports In August & Eight Months

Canada's domestic exports in August were valued at \$470,400,000, larger by 17.0% than last year's corresponding total of \$402,100,000, according to the Bureau's summary report containing details of the month's exports. In the January-August period domestic exports rose 9.6% to \$3,466,100,000 from \$3,165,100,000 in the like period last year. Re-exports of foreign commodities were up in August to \$10,019,000 from \$7,519,000 in the same month last year and in the eight-month period to \$81,581,000 from \$75,245,000.

Among major commodities there were increases in August as compared with the corresponding month last year in the exports of newsprint paper, wood pulp, lumber and timber, iron ore, copper and products, nickel, asbestos and products, farm implements and machinery, and fish and fishery products. There were decreased values for wheat, uranium ores and concentrates and aluminum.

Exports were higher in value in August than a year earlier to the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Netherlands, Union of South Africa, and Italy, and lower to the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan. (1)

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

<u>Country</u>	<u>August</u>		<u>January - August</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousands			
United States.....	\$263,039	\$236,900	\$1,986,904	\$1,960,706
United Kingdom.....	76,755	68,264	598,063	479,534
Japan.....	14,651	16,387	108,856	91,010
Germany, Federal Republic.....	12,829	14,597	95,176	82,437
Australia.....	9,935	4,707	63,517	34,074
France.....	6,747	1,733	48,923	22,282
Norway.....	7,818	5,604	48,078	39,491
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	7,281	4,543	38,507	32,777
Netherlands.....	5,744	5,567	38,035	31,649
Union of South Africa.....	5,272	2,650	36,813	38,246
Italy.....	4,738	2,300	29,958	18,311
West Indies Federation.....	3,150	2,141	25,142	23,605
<u>Commodity</u>				
Newsprint paper.....	73,846	59,274	494,639	460,330
Wheat.....	20,497	37,207	241,602	289,706
Lumber & timber.....	31,405	22,372	237,059	220,807
Wood pulp.....	32,300	26,621	218,938	206,895
Uranium ores & concentrates...	16,598	21,035	181,512	203,483
Aluminum & products.....	19,787	23,049	177,976	141,882
Nickel.....	28,826	17,960	176,453	132,700
Copper & Products.....	23,321	12,287	153,304	91,879
Iron ore.....	27,912	21,003	107,667	88,127
Fish & Fishery products.....	13,848	12,611	84,843	91,761
Asbestos & products.....	11,388	9,326	73,379	67,557
Farm machinery & implements...	5,793	4,888	69,608	88,357

Sales & Purchases Of Securities
Between Canada & Other Countries

Trading in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in July resulted in capital inflows of \$14.5 million, compared to \$18.9 million in June. The total was made up of \$10 million in net sales of Canadian securities and \$4.5 million in net sales of foreign securities. Net sales in the January-July period amounted to \$95.1 million versus \$118.7 million in the corresponding 1959 period.

Net sales of securities to the United States amounted to \$12 million in July, down from \$15.3 million in June. Repurchases from the United Kingdom rose to \$3.3 million from \$0.8 million in the preceding month and net sales to other countries increased to \$5.8 million from \$4.4 million.

Net sales of Canadian bonds and debentures made up more than one-half of the net inflow of capital from Canadian securities and at \$5.6 million were larger than the June total of \$3.3 million. Net sales of Dominion issues exceeded this considerably but there were repurchases of corporation and provincial bonds. (2)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales

Department store sales in August rose 6.7% to an estimated \$107,660,000 from \$100,918,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought sales in the January-August period to \$828,364,000, an increase of 1.8% from last year's like total of \$813,855,000. July 31 stocks had a selling value of \$328,639,000, up 4.3% from the year-earlier total of \$315,024,000.

Sales were larger in August this year than last in all provinces except Saskatchewan, while the January-August totals were above year-earlier levels in all except Saskatchewan and Alberta. Percentage increases in the month (eight-month gains in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 8.5% (3.0%); Quebec, 10.4% (4.3%); Ontario, 13.3% (2.9%); Manitoba, 1.5% (0.4%); and British Columbia, 1.8% (1.8%). Sales in Saskatchewan were down 4.2% in August and 5.9% in the January-August period, while those in Alberta were up 0.2% in the month and down 1.5% in the eight months.

Sales in the week ended September 24 were 3.4% higher in value than in last year's comparable week. Increases of 6.0% in the Atlantic Provinces, 5.8% in Quebec, 8.0% in Ontario, 1.2% in Manitoba and 4.2% in British Columbia more than counterbalanced decreases of 11.4% in Saskatchewan and 9.6% in Alberta.

Sales were 11.0% lower in value in the week ended October 1 this year as compared to last, according to a special DBS statement. Decreases were common to all provinces as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 3.0%; Quebec, 3.8%; Ontario, 15.4%; Manitoba, 21.6%; Saskatchewan, 8.8%; Alberta, 0.9%; and British Columbia, 15.2%.

All but two of the 29 specified departments had increased sales in August this year as compared to last. Gains ranged from 1.7% for furniture to 27.8% for women's and misses' coats and suits. Decreases were 6.2% in major appliances and 8.6% in furs. (3)

Corporation Profits In
Second Quarter Of 1960

Corporation profits before taxes, seasonally adjusted, amounted to an estimated \$778 million in the second quarter of 1960, a decrease of 6.7% from the revised total of \$834 million in the corresponding quarter of last year, bringing the total for the first half of this year to an estimated \$1,632 million, a decrease of about 2% from last year's like total of \$1,658 million. The following table contains the seasonally adjusted estimates of corporation profits before taxes, by industry, for 1959 and the first two quarters of 1960. (4)

	1 9 5 9					1 9 6 0	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Total	1Q	2Q
	Millions of Dollars						
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells....	77	87	72	99	335	94	100
Manufacturing:							
Foods and Beverages.....	63	61	60	65	249	56	57
Rubber Products.....	7	7	6	4	24	4	4
Textile Products.....	17	20	18	15	70	16	14
Wood Products.....	16	16	15	17	64	19	13
Paper Products.....	55	61	57	65	238	63	63
Printing, Publishing and							
Allied Industries.....	16	17	17	17	67	16	15
Iron and Steel Products.....	108	114	130	117	469	115	92
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	5	5	6	5	21	6	6
Electrical Apparatus and							
Supplies.....	17	17	21	17	72	22	17
Non-Metallic Mineral Products....	16	16	18	18	68	10	11
Products of Petroleum and Coal...	21	16	22	28	87	27	23
Chemical Products.....	32	32	33	32	129	34	31
Other Manufacturing Industries(1)	19	19	19	18	75	19	15
Totals.....	392	401	422	418	1,633	407	361
Transportation, Storage and							
Communication.....	79	68	65	59	271	87	65
Public Utility Operation.....	21	19	20	22	82	24	23
Wholesale Trade.....	67	68	70	69	274	64	50
Retail Trade.....	61	59	55	56	231	48	49
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.	77	73	74	76	300	79	83
Service.....	17	19	18	20	74	18	16
Other Non-Manufacturing(2).....	33	40	38	39	150	33	31
Total All Industries.....	824	834	834	858	3,350	854	778

(1) Includes Tobacco, Leather and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries;

(2) Includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction.

Note: Corporation profits as shown in this table are greater than those published in "National Accounts" by dividends paid abroad. There are also minor differences because recent revisions to the quarterly profits data have, for technical reasons, not yet been incorporated into the tabular framework of the National Accounts. For 1959 these amount to +\$24 million.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing in July declined to \$72.03 from \$72.19 in June, according to advance figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". Average hourly earnings eased down to \$1.77 from \$1.79, while the work week was slightly longer at 40.6 hours versus 40.4. In July last year weekly wages averaged \$69.90, hourly earnings \$1.71, and average hours 40.8.

Average weekly wages in durable goods manufacturing declined to \$77.99 in July from \$78.48 in June and average hourly earnings to \$1.92 from \$1.93, while average hours remained unchanged at 40.7. Lay-offs due to model changeover in the automotive industry and premium pay which had been paid for the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in June in smelting and refining contributed to the declines in earnings in durable goods.

Weekly wages in non-durable goods averaged \$66.64 in July, up from \$66.13 in the preceding month, while average hourly earnings eased down to \$1.64 from \$1.65. The work week was longer at 40.5 hours versus 40.1 in June. The increase in weekly wages was partly caused by a longer work week following the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in leather and clothing factories where many women are employed and an increase of seasonal employees in canning and preserving.

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

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
	1960	1960	1959	1960	1960	1959	1960	1960	1959
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	40.6	40.4	40.8	1.77	1.79	1.71	72.03	72.19	69.90
Durable goods.....	40.7	40.7	41.2	1.92	1.93	1.86	77.99	78.48	76.57
Non-durable goods..	40.5	40.1	40.4	1.64	1.65	1.58	66.64	66.13	63.69
Mining.....	41.3	42.0	41.6	2.08	2.10	2.03	86.05	88.06	84.41
Electric and motor transportation.....	44.0	43.8	44.4	1.84	1.82	1.76	80.77	79.78	78.25
Construction.....	42.6	40.1	42.2	1.93	1.90	1.83	82.12	76.13	77.18
Service.....	39.0	39.5	39.6	1.02	1.03	0.97	39.89	40.49	38.61
Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) July 207.2; June 206.2.									

DBS ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Released The annual report on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960 was released today. It describes briefly the structure of the various divisions of the Bureau and their evolution in meeting the continually growing demand for detailed and accurate statistical information on Canada's social and economic life. (5)

The Tenth Decennial Census of Canada The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced this week that the Governor in Council has fixed June 1, 1961, as the day on which the next Census shall be taken in Canada, and that preparations for this Tenth Decennial Census of Canada since Confederation are well advanced.

The results of this Census will form the basis for the next re-distribution of membership in the House of Commons and, at the same time, will provide a valuable national inventory or information on the composition of Canada's population, on the types of homes in which they live, on the area of the agricultural holdings and the types of farming operations and on the size and nature of businesses conducted by trade and service establishments.

The Population Census will involve, as in previous Censuses, such questions as the age, sex, marital status, birthplace, period of immigration, citizenship, origin, religion, language, mother tongue and education of each person. Economic characteristics will be obtained from persons 15 years of age and over, on such matters as occupation, industry, class of worker and salaries, wages and total income; for males 25 years of age and over on any wartime service in the Armed Forces.

The Housing Census will be taken on the basis of every fifth household as in 1951. This time, however, greater emphasis is being placed on the physical and structural characteristics of dwellings than in the preceding census. Inquiries will include: type and condition of dwellings; tenure and length of residence; numbers of rooms and bedrooms; water supply; bath, toilet, and sewage facilities; home values, rents and mortgages; and such household facilities as heating equipment and type of fuel, refrigerators, freezers, television sets and automobiles.

The Census of Agriculture will collect detailed information on the operation of Canada's farms and small agricultural holdings. Inquiries will be included on sizes of farms, tenure, land use, crop acreages, numbers and kinds of livestock, numbers and types of farm machinery and equipment and farm labour. A major feature will be a classification of farms based on the volume of sales and principal products sold. Special questionnaires will be used to obtain information on wood products taken from farm woodlands, and for reporting irrigation on farms in certain provinces.

As in the past three Decennial Censuses a listing will be made of all business firms coming within the scope of retail, wholesale and service establishments. From these lists special questionnaires will be mailed directly from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to the firms. These will include such questions as sizes and types of business, volume of sales by commodity classes, stocks on hand, numbers of employees and amounts of payrolls.

Plans for the processing and tabulation of the 1961 Census results are being geared to the installation within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of an advanced type of Electronic Data Processing Machine which, it is expected, will enable the production of information somewhat more quickly and economically than methods previously used.

MORE

The rapid increase in the population together with the constant expansion of economic activity and social development means that the difficulties of enumeration and tabulation increase in size and complexity as each decade approaches. Many months of study have been required to arrive at decisions on the content of the census questionnaires alone. Investigations had to be conducted into the costs and usefulness of various types of information requested for inclusion in the Census; the views of users of census statistics were sought to ensure that the minimum number of questions are asked and limited to information of greatest demand and importance. Field tests were carried out to decide the feasibility of certain questions, the arrangement and wording of the questionnaires; studies were made on the possibilities of obtaining satisfactory results through the use of sampling techniques in the collection of the census information.

Now that the main characteristics have been established, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is finalizing its plans to obtain the statistical counts of these characteristics. It is expected that preliminary results of the 1961 Census will start to become available within the first few months after the census date of June 1. These will provide population totals for all cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities. Final counts of population will be issued for Canada and the provinces, counties, cities and towns, etc., early in 1962. These will be followed by basic distributions of the population such as age, sex, marital status, and so on. The results of the Censuses of Agriculture and Housing will begin to appear about the same time.

While the main tabulation programme is expected to be completed early in 1963, beyond that date a wealth of statistical information on Canada's people, homes and businesses will become available. Thus, another inventory of Canada's human and material resources will have been compiled to form the background of factual knowledge for the conduct of the affairs of the nation.

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

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 8 amounted to 110,747 tons, compared to 107,397 tons in the preceding week, according to a special DBS statement. Output in the corresponding 1959 week was 119,499 tons. Canada's steel mills operated in the week ended October 8 at 85.7% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 83.1% a week earlier and 98.4% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the comparable week last year.

Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots declined for the fourth successive month in September to 441,753 tons from 491,638 in the same month last year. These declines were more than offset by increases in all months in the January-May period, bringing the January-September total to 4,422,349 tons from 4,218,649 a year ago, an increase of 4.8%.

September production of pig iron also dropped for the fourth straight month to 342,680 tons from 362,421 a year earlier. But, with increases in the January-May period, the January-September total rose 6.0% to 3,283,225 tons from 3,096,827. (6)

Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in July declined 13.7% to 305,095 tons from 353,554 in the corresponding month last year, while shipments in the January-July period increased 7.0% to 2,562,343 tons from 2,395,461 a year ago.

Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in July to the seven major consumers were: direct export, 77,518 tons (13,419 a year earlier); building construction, 64,632 (79,473); container industry, 29,370 (40,034); wholesalers and warehouses, 27,416 (41,842), railway operating, 24,012 (31,869); merchant trade products, 22,388 (36,221); and pipes and tubes, 20,539 (39,698). (7)

Production Of Motor Vehicles Production of motor vehicles in September rose to 16,886 units from 13,129 in the same 1959 month and, coupled with increases in January, March and May, output in the January-September period increased to 300,228 units from 296,200 a year ago. Month's output of passenger cars advanced to 12,371 units from 9,836 and commercial vehicles to 4,515 units from 3,293. Nine-month output of passenger cars rose to 243,202 units from 241,564 and commercial vehicles to 57,026 units from 54,636. (8)

Production Of Washing Machines, Clothes Dryers & Refrigerators Production of domestic washing machines rose in August to 22,770 units from 20,123 in the corresponding month last year, automatic clothes dryers to 7,814 units from 5,593, and domestic mechanical refrigerators to 16,305 units from 14,409, while the output of home and farm freezers fell to 3,247 units from 3,621. January-August production totals: washing machines, 192,692 units (200,780 a year earlier); clothes dryers, 69,750 units (60,755); mechanical refrigerators, 185,384 units (178,521); and home and farm freezers, 57,664 units (33,220). (9 & 10)

Shipments Of Small Domestic Electrical Appliances in August Shipments of most of the small domestic electrical appliances were larger in August this year than last, DBS reports. August shipments included: steam flat irons, 39,655 units (14,915 a year earlier); heating pads, 26,984 (11,235); dry pans, 25,399 (16,668); automatic toasters, 20,920 (10,554); kettles, 20,301 (30,152); floor polishers, 18,898 (14,262); automatic coffee-makers, 18,339 (6,040); and automatic dry flat irons, 10,160 (6,744). (11)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments Shipments of foundation garments in August and the January-August period 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>August</u>		<u>January - August</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Shipments in Dozens			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments	4,578	3,326	35,545	29,451
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic	14,274	11,360	118,571	87,956
Girdles, principally elastic	14,248	13,953	123,290	132,118
Bandeaux bras	82,867	68,227	540,416	551,371
Longline bras	12,836	11,630	104,054	103,579
Garter belts	6,865	5,129	56,018	53,484

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers that normally account for all except a small part of the national total were valued at \$13,100,737 in August as compared with \$12,241,590 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-August sales to \$104,110,507 as compared with \$101,404,980 in the like period last year. (12)

Production Of Specified Chemicals During August Production of specified chemicals in August this year included the following: hydrochloric acid, 3,954,970 pounds (3,601,478 a year ago); sulphuric acid, 109,855 tons (131,797); ammonium sulphate, 30,020 tons (26,196); chlorine, 25,334 tons (22,101); mixed fertilizers, 35,984 tons (29,339); sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 29,803 tons (26,082); and formaldehyde, 5,356,858 pounds (4,523,347). (13)

Battery Sales In August Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally produce all but a small part of the all-Canada total were valued at \$2,394,345 in August as compared with \$2,119,974 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-August total to \$15,567,218 as compared with \$17,657,268 in the same period last year. (14)

Shipments Of Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and plasters were smaller in August and the January-August period this year than last. August totals were: wallboard, 39,422,921 square feet (40,912,813 a year earlier); lath, 28,844,887 square feet (41,701,773); sheathing, 960,602 square feet (1,267,912); and plasters, 24,261 tons (32,878). Eight-month totals: wallboard, 234,522,000 square feet (265,960,521 a year ago); lath, 173,586,510 square feet (260,695,446); sheathing, 5,539,072 square feet (7,790,576); and plasters, 169,185 tons (207,082). (15)

Broom, Brush & Mop Industry Value of factory shipments by Canada's broom, brush and mop industry in 1958 amounted to \$18,997,000, a small decrease from the preceding year's record \$19,160,000, DBS reports in its annual review of the industry. There were 95 establishments in the industry (100 in 1957), with 2,130 employees (2,100), who were paid \$5,859,000 in salaries and wages (\$5,562,000).

Shipment values for some of the principal products in 1958: paint brushes, \$3,988,800 (\$4,167,000 in 1957); corn brooms, \$2,580,800 (\$3,016,700); brushes for household use, \$1,801,900 (\$1,402,600); brushes for industrial use, \$1,461,600 (\$1,660,600); hair brushes, \$780,200 (\$779,400); paint rollers, \$733,300 (\$605,000); tooth brushes, \$717,200 (\$618,100); and fibre brooms, \$462,200 (\$529,800). (16)

Sporting Goods Industry Canada's sporting goods industry shipped products to a record value of \$20,453,000 in 1958, larger by 24.7% than the preceding year's \$16,407,000. Shipments of sporting goods from all industries rose 20.0% to \$24,422,000 from \$20,347,000 in 1957.

Values of some of the major items shipped by all producers in 1958 were as follows: ice skates, \$2,631,944 (\$2,271,638 in 1957); fishing tackle, \$1,987,020 (\$2,035,038); fishing rods, \$1,086,771 (\$737,054); golf clubs, \$1,967,601 (\$1,704,298); hockey sticks, \$1,831,023 (\$1,665,631); toboggans, \$810,397 (\$893,395); gymnasium equipment and supplies, \$655,641 (\$555,870); playground, track and field equipment, \$777,108 (\$404,665); and snow and water skis, \$473,607 (\$414,320). (17)

Industry And Production Notes

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

Brewing Industry. Value of factory shipments from Canada's brewing industry rose 5.3% in 1959 to a new record of \$244,766,000 from 1958's previous peak of \$232,353,000. One more establishment in 1959 than in 1958 (56 versus 55) employed 8,031 persons (8,148), paid \$40,348,000 in salaries and wages (\$37,709,000) and spent \$57,936,000 for materials and supplies (\$55,656,000). Shipments of beer increased in volume in 1959 to 235,184,000 gallons from 219,848,000 in the preceding year and in value to \$388,131,000 from \$361,610,000 (including sales taxes and other duties).

Flour Milling Industry. Seventy-one establishments (unchanged from 1958) engaged in flour milling in Canada in 1959 had factory shipments valued at \$222,898,000, up 2.1% from \$218,321,000 in the preceding year but down 18.7% from the all-time high of \$274,208,000 reached in 1952. These establishments employed 4,234 persons in 1959 versus 4,412 in the preceding year, paid \$16,819,000 in salaries and wages versus \$15,949,000 and laid out \$169,770,000 for materials and supplies versus \$173,438,000. Shipments of wheat flour amounted to 40,627,000 cwt. (valued at \$171,427,000) in 1959 as compared to 41,146,000 cwt. (\$169,642,000).

Roofing Paper Industry. Value of factory shipments from Canada's roofing paper industry in 1959 declined 9.8% to \$41,410,000 from 1958's record total of \$45,893,000. Number of establishments fell to 19 from 22 in 1958 and employees to 2,176 from 2,511. Salaries and wages decreased to \$9,626,000 from \$10,375,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$23,682,000 from \$24,200,000. Shipments of asphalt shingles and shingle type sidings declined to 2,959,000 squares (valued at \$18,409,000) from 3,098,000 (\$21,174,000) and roll roofing and roll-type sidings to 1,780,000 squares (\$4,460,000) from 1,913,000 (\$5,226,000).

Miscellaneous Woollens Industry. Factory shipments from the miscellaneous woollens industry were valued at \$29,346,000 in 1959, up 10.7% from \$26,501,000 in 1958 but down 26.3% from the record \$39,820,000 set in 1951. Thirty-two establishments (34 in 1958) employed 2,050 persons (1,975), disbursed \$7,483,000 in salaries and wages (\$6,830,000) and spent \$12,650,000 for materials and supplies (\$12,175,000).

Macaroni & Kindred Products. Eighteen establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of macaroni and kindred products in 1959 had factory shipments valued at a record \$16,385,000, an increase of 3.4% from 1957's 19-plant total of \$15,851,000 (the previous high). Fewer employees in 1959 than in the preceding year (761 versus 778) earned more in salaries and wages (\$2,341,000 versus \$2,187,000). Cost of materials and supplies was lower (\$8,690,000 versus \$8,746,000). Volume of macaroni shipments in 1959 decreased to 109,912,000 pounds from 112,849,000 in 1958, while the value increased to \$15,140,000 from \$14,658,000.

Cotton Thread. Value of factory shipments from the 13 establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of cotton thread in 1959 rose to \$10,988,000 from \$10,502,000 in 1958. Number of employees declined to 745 from 803, while salaries and wages increased to \$2,221,000 from \$2,112,000 and cost of materials and supplies fell to \$5,080,000 from \$5,295,000.

Railway Carloadings In Last 9 Days of September

Products of the forests amounted to 14,736,118 tons (14,556,917) or 8.9% (9.5%) and animals and products accounted for 1,571,388 tons (1,634,878) or 0.9% (1.1%). Less than carload freight (L.C.L.) provided 1,457,576 tons (1,509,831) or 0.9% (1.0%) of the grand total. (20)

MINING

Output Of Leading Minerals Production of asbestos, coal, copper, gold, **iron** ore, lead, nickel, salt, silver and zinc was larger in the first half of this year as compared to a year ago, while half-year output of cement, clay products, gypsum, lime and uranium was smaller.

Production of minerals reporting increases in the January-June period was asbestos, 507,622 tons (471,917 a year ago); coal, 5,244,209 tons (4,864,413); copper, 218,776 tons (186,843); gold, 2,662,250 troy ounces (2,228,354); iron ore, 7,480,505 tons (7,390,478); lead, 99,929 tons (98,448); nickel, 104,727 tons (84,299); salt, 1,568,061 tons (1,475,169); silver, 16,250,010 troy ounces (16,009,239); and zinc, 206,016 tons (198,876).

Output of minerals reporting decreases in the half-year period was: cement, 2,270,870 tons (2,568,083 a year earlier); clay products, \$16,456,699 (\$19,210,973); gypsum, 2,248,804 tons (2,682,691); lime, 785,748 tons (806,608); and uranium, 13,532,546 pounds (14,991,569). Output of crude petroleum in May (latest data available) rose to 16,681,752 barrels from 13,765,094 a year earlier and natural gas to 38,939,933,000 cubic feet from 31,894,554,000. (21)

Silver, Lead & Zinc Output Production of silver in July rose to 2,928,107 fine ounces from 2,867,957 a year earlier and lead to 18,066 tons from 15,111, while output of zinc decreased to 31,711 tons from 34,630. January-July production of silver increased to 19,178,117 fine ounces from 18,877,196, lead to 117,995 tons from 113,559 and zinc to 237,727 tons from 233,506. (22)

AGRICULTURE

Third Estimate Of The Commercial Production Of Fruits During 1960 Latest estimates place the 1960 commercial production of apples, sweet and sour cherries, peaches, raspberries, loganberries and plums and prunes below the levels reached in 1959, while output of pears, apricots, strawberries and grapes was above a year earlier.

Totals for fruits with smaller output in 1960 were: apples, 14,043,000 bushels (15,278,000 in 1959); sweet cherries, 194,000 bushels (241,000); sour cherries, 218,000 bushels (241,000); peaches, 2,384,000 bushels (2,604,000); raspberries, 10,059,000 quarts (10,567,000); loganberries, 1,121,000 pounds (1,217,000); and plums and prunes, 514,000 bushels (616,000).

Totals for fruits with larger production in 1960: pears, 1,484,000 bushels (1,264,000 in 1959); apricots, 251,000 bushels (157,000); strawberries 27,892,000 quarts (20,896,000); and grapes, 94,053,000 pounds (74,322,000). (23)

Paralytic Poliomyelitis In 1959 Moving in its customary cyclical pattern, the incidence in paralytic poliomyelitis experienced a resurgence in 1959 which was greater than in any year since 1953. The case rate per 100,000 population rose to 10.7 in 1959 from 1.5 in the preceding year and was the highest since the 1953 figure of 28.3. Number of cases recorded in 1959 was 1,869, sharply above the preceding year's 249 but less than one-half the record total of 3,912 cases in 1953.

The provinces chiefly affected were Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec. The 1,161 cases reported in Quebec resulted in the highest rate (23.2 per 100,000 population) since national statistics on paralytic poliomyelitis first became available in 1949. Every province except Nova Scotia and Manitoba had higher incidence rates during 1959 than in any year since 1955.

Deaths due to paralytic poliomyelitis in 1959 numbered 182 as compared to 26 in 1958 and 494 in 1953. Of the 182 deaths in 1959, 106 occurred in Quebec, 12 in Newfoundland and 7 in New Brunswick. The overall death rate during 1959 for Canada was 1.0 per 100,000 population. However, as compared to the 1959 death rate for diseases included in the abbreviated list of 50 causes of death as reflected in the International Classification of diseases, only 14 other causes, including 7 rare diseases, had lower death rates than paralytic poliomyelitis.

Although in epidemic years, this disease is generally having an increasing impact on the preschool age group, this trend is most noticeable in Newfoundland where in 1959 almost fifteen in the four years and under age group were afflicted with paralytic poliomyelitis for each adult case reported. On the other hand, in the school age groups an evident decline in the ratio of the incidence of this disease to the adult category is reflected in the figures for New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (24**)

M U N I C I P A L G O V E R N M E N T S

Financial Statistics Of Municipal Governments Current revenue and expenditure of municipal governments in Canada continued to increase in 1959 and 1960, according to the Bureau's annual report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, Revenue and Expenditure, Preliminary 1959, Estimates 1960". The same trend applies to assessed valuations and debenture debt. This information is based on a sample survey of municipalities which supplied data on their accounts and budgets.

Indicated 1960 municipal revenue, by province, is as follows: Newfoundland, \$6,042,000 (\$5,584,000 in 1958); Prince Edward Island, \$2,935,000 (\$2,711,000); Nova Scotia, \$43,790,000 (\$38,305,000); New Brunswick, \$39,108,000 (\$34,741,000); Quebec, \$431,106,000 (\$352,866,000); Ontario, \$766,791,000 (\$657,411,000); Manitoba, \$85,379,000 (\$77,024,000); Saskatchewan, \$102,396,000 (\$93,600,000); Alberta \$163,602,000 (\$140,301,000); and British Columbia, \$179,448,000 (\$148,250,000). (25)

Biennial Survey Of Elementary
& Secondary Education, 1956-58

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released today a biennial survey of elementary and secondary education for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. The survey contains extensive statistical data for public, private, Indian schools and schools in the Territories, on administrative units, schools, sizes of classes, enrolment, attendance, withdrawals, and teachers' salaries, certificates and experience. A section is devoted to statistics of the special schools for the blind and deaf, and correspondence and evening courses. The report also contains a 1960 directory of Canadian organizations concerned with elementary and secondary education, as well as a select bibliography and articles on elementary and secondary education and a list of Canadian education journals. Financial data are published separately in the Survey of Education Finance. (26)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>October 6</u>	<u>September 29</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>September 8</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	241.5	239.4	252.7
Industrials.....	246.1	243.6	258.5
Utilities.....	189.2	187.2	194.1
Banks.....	317.5	318.7	330.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	105.3	103.8	103.7
Golds.....	77.1	74.8	72.4
Base metals.....	169.7	170.1	175.5

(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

- 1 - 65-002: Domestic Exports (Summary), August, 20¢/\$2.00
- 2 - 67-002: Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, July, 20¢/\$2.00
- 3 - 63-002: Department Store Sales & Stocks, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 61-003: Corporation Profits, Second Quarter 1960, 50¢/\$2.00
- 5 - 11-201: Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1960, 40¢
- 6 - 41-002: Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, September, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 41-001: Primary Iron & Steel, July, 30¢/\$3.00
- 8 - 42-001: Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, September, 10¢/\$1.00
- 9 - 43-001: Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 43-002: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 43-003: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 46-001: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 46-002: Specified Chemicals, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 43-005: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 44-003: Gypsum Products, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 47-201: Broom, Brush & Mop Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 17 - 47-204: Sporting Goods Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 18 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, September 30, 10¢/\$3.00
- 19 - 54-001: Summary of Canal Statistics, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 52-211: Railway Transport - Part V (Freight Carried by Principal Commodity Classes), 1959, \$1.50
- 21 - 26-007: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 26-008: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 22-003: Third Estimate of the Commercial Production of Fruits, 1960, 20¢/\$1.00
- **24 - 82-204: Poliomyelitis Trends, 1959, 25¢
- 25 - 68-203: Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, Revenue & Expenditure, Preliminary 1959 - Estimates 1960, 50¢
- 26 - 81-401: Survey of Elementary & Secondary Education (Pt I of the Biennial Survey of Education in Canada), 1956-58, \$1.50
- - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, September 21, 10¢/\$3.00
- - 64-002: New Residential Construction, August, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 30
- - 65-004: Exports (Detailed), August & 8 Months Ended August, 75¢/\$7.50

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