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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports from all countries in the first six months of this year were valued at \$2,805,600,000, an increase of 1.9% over the total for the same period last year. (Pages 2-4)

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Labour: The return of students to school and the completion of a large part of the harvest were the main developments affecting the Canadian labour force between August and September. The labour force in September was 6,474,000 versus 6,623,000 in August, the employed 6,147,000 versus 6,271,000, and the unemployed 327,000 versus 352,000. (Pages 4-5)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in September were 0.7% lower in value than in the same month last year ... Retail sales in August amounted to an estimated \$1,311,813,000, a small decrease of 0.5% from last year's like total of \$1,304,956,000 ... Chain store sales in August were valued at \$265,435,000, larger by 1% than last year's \$262,762,000. (Pages 6-7)

...

Traffic Accidents: Number of persons killed in motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in the first half of 1960 fell to 1,173 from 1,195 in the same period last year ... In August there were 374 fatalities versus 368 a year earlier. (Pages 7-8)

...

Prices: Consumer price indexes rose in nine of the ten regional cities between August and September, with increases ranging from 0.2% in both Saint John and Montreal to 0.7% in Vancouver. The St. John's index declined 1.1% (Page 9)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended October 7 numbered 79,653, compared to 85,511 in the corresponding period last year. This brought loadings in the January 1-October 7 period to 2,857,305 cars, a decrease of 3.7% from last year's 2,967,034 cars. (Page 10)

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Manufacturing: Reflecting the Thanksgiving Day shutdown in some steel plants, output of steel ingots in the week ended October 15 declined to 96,752 tons from 110,747 in the preceding week. Last year's corresponding total was 115,565 tons. (Page 11)

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Imports In Second Quarter
And First Half Of 1960

Commodity imports into Canada from all countries during the second quarter of 1960 amounted to \$1,479,400,000, according to final figures released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was some \$5,900,000 less than the advance figure of \$1,485,300,000 released on August 15. Imports in the second quarter were 3.7% below the total of \$1,535,800,000 for the April-June period of 1959. This is in contrast to an 8.9% increase in imports for the first quarter of 1960 over the first three months of last year.

For the first half of 1960, imports into Canada totalled \$2,805,600,000, this being an increase of 1.9% over the corresponding figure in the same period of 1959. The upward trend in imports in the first quarter of the current year was more than sufficient to counteract the comparative slackening in the second quarter. Imports for the first half of 1960 were thus higher than in the corresponding periods of the past six years, with the exception of 1957. As the average level of import prices rose only fractionally over the current six months, the slight gain in the physical volume of imports was somewhat smaller than the increase in the value of imports.

The United States was the source of 69.1% of all imports during the first six months of 1960 and the United Kingdom supplied 11.1% of the import total. The Commonwealth, other than the United Kingdom, accounted for 4.5% and all other countries for the remaining 15.3%. In the same six months of the previous year the United States supplied 69.5%, the United Kingdom 10.2%, other Commonwealth countries 4.0% and all other countries 16.3% of total imports. The United States' share of imports was thus fractionally reduced while the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries supplied larger portions. Following the United States and the United Kingdom, Venezuela, the German Federal Republic, Japan and France, in that order, were the chief suppliers of goods to Canada both in the second quarter and the first half of 1960.

With few exceptions, imports by main commodity groups and principal commodities showed moderate increases for the first six months of 1960 over the previous year but second quarter figures revealed more declines than gains. In the first six months of 1960, non-farm machinery remained the largest import category, showing a gain of 4.4%, despite a decline of 5.4% in the second quarter. The same trend was visible for automobile parts, rolling-mill products and engines and boilers. Imports of crude petroleum declined 6.9% both in the half year and the second quarter. Arrivals of automobiles increased by 16.0% in the January-June period of 1960 over the same period of the preceding year, cotton products 15.3% and electrical apparatus 6.9%. Imports of vegetables, plastics, fruits, books and aircraft and parts showed gains both on a second-quarter and first half-year comparison. Rubber and products, unmanufactured wood, paper and wool and products gained on the half-year but showed declines in the second quarter. Farm implements and machinery, petroleum products and synthetic fibres and products all decreased in the half year.

MORE

Imports from the United States in the second quarter of the current year amounted to \$997,655,000, a decline of 4.2% from the second quarter of 1959, as compared with a gain of 8.0% in the first quarter. That advance was, however, large enough to place the six-months total for 1960 at \$1,938,020,000 or 1.3% above the January-June period of 1959. The two leading commodities, non-farm machinery and automobile parts, showed the same trend and while comparative second quarter figures were down 5.4% and 8.2%, respectively, half-year totals revealed gains of 4.5% and 1.0%.

Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$168,298,000 in the second quarter of 1960 and to \$310,509,000 for the January-June period. Despite a decline of 2.5% in the second quarter, a 32.1% advance in the first quarter was sufficient to result in a 10.8% gain for the six-month period. Automobiles, freight and passenger, remained the leading import at \$68,100,000 for the half year, with an advance of 53.7% over the first six months of 1959. Wool products stood in second place, the January-June total of \$22,500,000 being a slight advance although second quarter imports were 7.4% less than in the same period of the previous year.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries advanced in both the second quarter and in the first half of the current year. For April-June 1960, imports totalled \$77,700,000, a gain of 6.6% over the same quarter last year, and in the first quarter there was an advance of 28.0%. Thus the total for the January-June period of 1960 stood at \$125,700,000, being a 14.0% increase over the similar period of the preceding year and the highest total since 1951. However, it should be noted that \$11,000,000 of the \$15,400,000 increase in the first half of 1960 resulted from the inclusion of crude petroleum imports from Kuwait in the Commonwealth total, while in 1959 imports of crude petroleum from Kuwait were included in the import total for Saudi Arabia. Jamaica, Malaya and Singapore, India and Australia were the chief suppliers in the group; arrivals from the first two countries advanced substantially, those from India slightly, but imports from Australia dropped by a third.

Imports from Europe were well maintained, total arrivals from Western Europe amounting to \$175,600,000 for the January-June period of 1960, an increase of 7.3% over the same six months of 1959.

Imports from South America declined by 5.7% to \$122,600,000 for January-June 1960, due mainly to a lower value of shipments of crude petroleum from Venezuela, which fell off from \$99,800,000 in the first half of 1959 to \$90,000,000 during the current six months. The tables on the following page show imports by the ten major sources and principal commodities in the month of June and the April-June periods of the current year, according to rank in the first six months, with corresponding figures for 1959.

MORE

| Main Countries | June | | April-June | | January-June | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 |
| Millions of Dollars | | | | | | |
| United States | 327.9 | 353.8 | 997.7 | 1,041.5 | 1,938.0 | 1,912.3 |
| United Kingdom | 55.0 | 52.6 | 168.3 | 173.6 | 310.5 | 280.3 |
| Venezuela | 15.8 | 15.3 | 44.7 | 46.8 | 94.1 | 101.7 |
| Germany, Federal Republic ... | 11.8 | 10.0 | 36.2 | 33.3 | 63.6 | 56.2 |
| Japan | 9.7 | 9.4 | 27.5 | 26.5 | 52.8 | 48.0 |
| France | 5.0 | 6.3 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 23.3 | 25.6 |
| Jamaica | 3.9 | 5.8 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 20.5 | 17.3 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 3.9 | 4.2 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 19.5 | 18.6 |
| Italy | 3.5 | 3.2 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 18.1 | 16.3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.8 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 34.4 |

Main Commodities

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Machinery (non-farm) & parts. | 54.7 | 58.2 | 163.6 | 172.9 | 308.3 | 295.4 |
| Automobile parts | 24.4 | 26.7 | 76.2 | 82.0 | 176.2 | 172.7 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 22.8 | 32.1 | 75.3 | 98.1 | 140.5 | 156.3 |
| Autos, freight and passenger. | 22.5 | 20.7 | 71.5 | 65.5 | 137.9 | 118.9 |
| Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.. | 21.7 | 23.4 | 68.5 | 68.2 | 132.4 | 123.9 |
| Petroleum, crude | 23.4 | 22.9 | 62.4 | 67.0 | 130.7 | 140.4 |
| Rolling-mill products | 11.8 | 18.2 | 42.2 | 45.5 | 78.7 | 73.6 |
| Engines and boilers | 12.4 | 11.5 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 73.7 | 72.6 |
| Fruits | 16.6 | 16.1 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 71.6 | 70.5 |
| Cotton products | 9.4 | 8.8 | 30.6 | 29.1 | 67.2 | 58.3 |

Volume I Of Trade Of Canada The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released Volume I of the Trade of Canada for the year 1958. This 298-page report contains summary tables, analytical tables, and tables showing the principal commodities traded with each country. Part of a set of 3 annual reports on the foreign trade of Canada, Volume I may be obtained at \$3.00 a copy. The set of three volumes may be purchased for a total of \$9.00. (3)

LABOUR

The Canadian Labour Force; Employment & Unemployment The return of students to school and the completion of a large part of the harvest were the main developments affecting the labour force between August and September. The result was a large decrease in the size of the labour force, a somewhat smaller decrease in employment and a moderate decline in unemployment. In September, the labour force was 183,000 higher than a year earlier, employment was 81,000 higher, and unemployment was 102,000 higher.

| | September 1960 | August 1960 | September 1959 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | (estimates in thousands) | | |
| The Labour Force | 6,474 | 6,623 | 6,291 |
| Employed | 6,147 | 6,271 | 6,066 |
| Unemployed | 327 | 352 | 225 |

MORE

Employments The August-September period was dominated by the re-opening of schools. During the month employment of persons under 20 years of age dropped by 170,000 a reflection of the withdrawal of students from summer employment. The main offsetting increase, amounting to 51,000, was among women over 25 years of age. The re-employment of married women in the service industry constituted a large part of this group. Smaller gains, such as those resulting from the resumption of automobile production, were overshadowed by these large seasonal movements. Agricultural employment decreased seasonally to about the same level as a year earlier.

Employment in September was 81,000 higher than last year, a margin somewhat smaller than that of the early months of this year. For the third quarter as a whole, the increase over last year was 1.4%. Increased employment of women, particularly in trade and services of all kinds, was largely responsible for the growth over the year. The number of men employed, on the other hand, was down slightly over the year, mainly in construction and manufacturing.

Between August and September employment decreases were general west of the Atlantic region. Employment levels were higher than a year earlier in all regions but British Columbia, where lumbering and construction have been less active than last year. In this region the effects of slackness in these industries outweighed the steady demand for office and sales workers, which was apparent in most parts of the country.

In the trade and service industries a high rate of growth continued. In the third quarter these industries employed 56,000 more men and 92,000 more women than last year. Large pulp-cutting programs in eastern Canada increased total employment in primary industries to a level slightly higher than a year ago. In construction and manufacturing, however, gains this summer were less than seasonal, and the third-quarter employment total in these two industries was down 74,000 from a year earlier. Men accounted for almost all of this decrease.

Unemployment The number of unemployed decreased between August and September from 352,000 to 327,000 in contrast to increases that occurred in the two previous months. Most of the decrease took place in the Ontario region and was partly a result of recall of automobile workers for the production of new models. Unemployment as a ratio of the total labour force was 5.1% in September against 5.3% in August and 3.6% in September 1959. The September unemployment rate was higher than the national average in the Atlantic, Quebec, and Pacific regions; it was considerably lower than the average in the Ontario and Prairie regions.

Of the 327,000 unemployed in September, 268,000 were men and 59,000 were women. The number of temporary layoff (22,000) was relatively high for this time of year.

There was little change in the duration of unemployment between August and September. About 70% of the September total without work and seeking work were unemployed for less than 4 months, 14% for 4 to 6 months and 15% for over 6 months. (4)

Employment & Payrolls In July Canada's industrial composite index number of employment (1949=100) was 121.9 in July, down 0.9% from the June figure of 123.0. The 1959 July figure was 123.1.

Through most of the post-war period, employment has risen between June and July. However, a reduction was recorded between the two months in 1959, as in this year. In both these years, the declines were the result of unusual circumstances. The 1959 decline was caused by industrial disputes, while this year's drop reflected in part early shut-downs in automobile plants, arising from decisions to close off production preparatory to the introduction of new models earlier in the year than usual, and to an unusual decline in the numbers of people employed in highway construction in some provinces. Employment moved seasonally in most other industries, although conditions appeared to weaken in some instances.

The composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries for July was \$76.31, up 57¢ from the June level. A large increase in average weekly earnings in construction was the main factor in this rise. The composite payroll index for the month was 217.8, down slightly from 218.2 in June.

Provincial employment indexes for July were: Newfoundland, 149.7 (143.9 in July last year); Prince Edward Island, 143.9 (146.5); Nova Scotia, 99.5 (101.5); New Brunswick, 105.9 (106.8); Quebec, 122.0 (122.7); Ontario, 119.8 (123.8); Manitoba, 116.1 (117.9); Saskatchewan, 134.7 (141.4); Alberta (including Northwest Territories), 163.8 (164.5); and British Columbia (including Yukon), 120.3 (110.2) (5)

M E R C H A N D I S I N G

Department Store Sales Department store sales in September this year were 0.7% lower in value than in September last year, according to preliminary DBS figures. Decreases of 1.7% in Ontario, 4.2% in Manitoba, 5.6% in Saskatchewan and 3.2% in British Columbia more than offset increases of 0.8%, in the Atlantic Provinces, 5.0% in Quebec and 1.6% in Alberta.

Sales in the week ended October 8 were 22.8% higher in value as compared to last year's corresponding period. Increases were common to all provinces as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 28.5%; Quebec, 23.3%; Ontario, 27.9%; Manitoba, 25.3%; Saskatchewan, 15.9%; Alberta, 7.8%; and British Columbia, 19.8%.

Retail Sales In August: Retail sales in August amounted to an estimated \$1,311,813,000, a small increase of 0.5% from last year's corresponding total of \$1,304,956,000. Sales in the January-August period were also slightly higher than last year at \$10,451,256,000 as compared with \$10,444,822,000. All provinces except British Columbia posted increases in August over a year earlier.

Among the trades there were increases in August over a year ago for department stores, variety stores, motor vehicle dealers, men's clothing stores, women's clothing stores, family clothing stores and shoe stores, and decreases for hardware stores, lumber and building material dealers, furniture, appliance and radio stores, restaurants, fuel dealers and jewellery stores. (6)

Chain Store Sales In August Chain store sales in August were valued at \$265,435,000, larger by 1% than last year's corresponding total of \$262,762,000. Gains were also posted in all earlier months this year except May and January-August sales advanced 4.5% to \$2,121,239,000 from \$2,029,843,000. August 1 stocks at cost were valued at \$409,450,000, up 2.9% from \$398,088,000 a year ago.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains in August rose slightly (0.2%) to \$117,105,000 from \$116,912,000 in the same month last year. Sales for this group were larger in all earlier months except May, and the January-August total rose 6.4% to \$1,017,395,000 from \$955,756,000. Seven of the other 10 trades had sales gains in August ranging between 0.7% for hardware stores to 16.8% for family clothing stores. Chains dealing in lumber and building materials, furniture, radios and appliances, and jewellery had sales decreases in August. (7)

T R A F F I C A C C I D E N T S

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Number of persons killed in motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in this year's second quarter fell to 717 from 730 in the comparable 1959 quarter, bringing the January-June total to 1,173 from 1,195 in the first half of last year. Persons injured in the quarter numbered 21,122 as compared to 19,785 a year earlier, placing the half-year total at 37,304 against 34,521 a year ago. These fatalities and injuries resulted from 51,081 accidents in the quarter versus 47,794, and 113,778 accidents in the half year against 109,188.

This year's second quarter death toll was higher than a year earlier in all provinces except Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Toll was lower in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Fatalities in the second quarter, by region, were: Newfoundland, 10 (7 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 4 (2); Nova Scotia, 30 (21); New Brunswick, 49 (23); Quebec 208 (216); Ontario, 227 (238); Manitoba, 25 (32); Saskatchewan, 30 (48); Alberta, 72 (54); British Columbia, 61 (86); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (3). (8)

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Fatalities in motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in August this year numbered 374, compared to 368 in the corresponding month last year, according to a special DBS statement. The death toll was higher in August this year than last in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, unchanged in New Brunswick and Ontario, and lower in the remaining areas.

August death toll by areas was as follows: Newfoundland, 6 (2 in August 1959); Prince Edward Island, 4 (1); Nova Scotia, 22 (17); New Brunswick, 14 (14); Quebec, 91 (92); Ontario, 129 (129); Manitoba, 14 (20); Saskatchewan, 17 (23); Alberta, 30 (25); British Columbia, 46 (43); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (2).

MORE

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

| Province | Number of Accidents | | | | | No. of Victims | | Total |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Fatal | Non- Property | | Total | Total | Persons Killed | Persons Injured | Property Damage(1) |
| | | fatal injury | Damage Only(1) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | August 1960 |
| \$ ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Nfld..... | 6 | 94 | 244 | 344 | 312 | 6 | 135 | 161 |
| P.E.I..... | 4 | 32 | 51 | 87 | 88 | 4 | 39 | 41 |
| N.S..... | 21 | 168 | 600 | 789 | 891 | 22 | 238 | 344 |
| N.B..... | 13 | 170 | 362 | 545 | 538 | 14 | 286 | 269 |
| Que..... | 76 | 1,429 | 3,808 | 5,313 | 5,274 | 91 | 2,217 | .. |
| Ont..... | 108 | 2,186 | 4,555 | 6,849 | 7,719 | 129 | 3,314 | 3,429 |
| Man..... | 13 | 353 | 731 | 1,097 | 1,128 | 14 | 529 | 433 |
| Sask..... | 14 | 278 | 722 | 1,014 | 1,312 | 17 | 441 | 439 |
| Alta..... | 26 | 468 | 1,296 | 1,790 | 1,772 | 30 | 777 | 975 |
| B.C..... | 37 | 687 | 1,403 | 2,127 | 2,164 | 46 | 1,086 | 1,073 |
| Yukon & N.W.T.. | 1 | 9 | 28 | 38 | 37 | 1 | 20 | 50 |
| August 1960.... | 319 | 5,874 | 13,800 | 19,993 | | 374 | 9,082 | 7,214(2) |
| August 1959.... | 315 | 6,057 | 14,863 | | 21,235 | 368 | 9,539 | 7,493(2) |

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec; .. not available;- nil.

MINING

Shipments Of Salt Producers' shipments of dry common salt in August rose to 136,155 tons from 127,633 in the preceding month and 128,884 in the corresponding month last year. This brought shipments in the first eight months of this year to 1,054,306 tons, little changed from last year's like tonnage of 1,054,719. (9)

Shipments Of Asbestos Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in August rose to 103,286 tons from 92,529 in the preceding month and 91,929 in the corresponding month last year. This brought January-August shipments to 703,437 tons, larger by 6.8% than the preceding year's corresponding total of 658,924 tons. (10)

Production Of Gold Production of gold in July rose to 394,322 fine ounces from 379,010 in the corresponding 1959 month. This gain, coupled with increases in all earlier months except April and May, brought the January-July total to 2,662,250 fine ounces, a rise of 2.1% from the like 1959 figure of 2,607,364 fine ounces. All regions reported greater output than a year earlier both in July and the January-July period except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in the seven months. (11)

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Consumer price indexes rose in nine of the ten regional cities between August and September 1960, with increases ranging from 0.2% in both Saint John and Montreal to 0.7% in Vancouver. The St. John's index declined 1.1%.

Food indexes followed similar patterns to those shown in the total indexes with all city food indexes higher except St. John's. Increases ranged from 0.5% in Montreal to 2.6% in Vancouver. The St. John's food index declined 3.2%. Shelter indexes showed mixed results as four city indexes were higher, two lower and four unchanged. Clothing indexes moved higher in eight regional cities but declined in the remaining two cities. Household operation indexes declined in three cities, increased in four and were unchanged in the other three. "Other" commodities and services indexes were lower in eight of the ten regional cities, unchanged in one and fractionally higher in one.

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

| | Total Indexes | | Group Indexes - September 1960 | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | September 1960 | August 1960 | Food | Shelter | Clothing | Household Operation | Other Commodities & Services |
| St. John's(2)... | 114.8 | 116.1 | 108.5 | 115.2 | 109.5 | 111.7 | 129.0 |
| Halifax..... | 127.1 | 126.7 | 116.5 | 134.9 | 121.1 | 129.6 | 139.9 |
| Saint John..... | 129.2 | 129.0 | 122.4 | 139.3 | 119.7 | 124.2 | 142.8 |
| Montreal..... | 127.7 | 127.5 | 125.6 | 145.9 | 105.1 | 118.8 | 138.4 |
| Ottawa..... | 129.0 | 128.3 | 123.0 | 148.8 | 115.2 | 122.2 | 137.4 |
| Toronto..... | 130.7 | 130.3 | 122.8 | 153.2 | 113.5 | 123.4 | 139.9 |
| Winnipeg..... | 126.2 | 125.8 | 122.1 | 134.6 | 116.3 | 120.3 | 135.6 |
| Saskatoon-Regina | 125.6 | 124.8 | 124.1 | 124.9 | 124.0 | 125.5 | 129.1 |
| Edmonton-Calgary | 125.1 | 124.3 | 120.0 | 125.5 | 120.3 | 127.1 | 133.0 |
| Vancouver..... | 129.2 | 128.3 | 124.7 | 137.9 | 115.5 | 132.5 | 136.4 |

- (1) Total indexes for August and September and September 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

| | October 13 | October 6 1935-39 = 100 | September 15 |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| <u>Investors' Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total Common Stocks..... | 243.0 | 241.5 | 250.3 |
| Industrials..... | 248.1 | 246.1 | 256.2 |
| Utilities..... | 188.1 | 189.2 | 191.3 |
| Banks..... | 319.1 | 317.5 | 328.8 |
| <u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total mining stocks..... | 103.3 | 105.3 | 104.9 |
| Golds..... | 75.2 | 77.1 | 73.9 |
| Base Metals..... | 167.7 | 169.7 | 175.9 |

Carloadings Of Railway Revenue Freight In Week Ended October 7 Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended October 7 numbered 79,653, compared to 85,511 in the corresponding period last year. This brought loadings in the January-1-October 7 period to 2,857,305 cars, a decrease of 3.7% from the year-earlier total of 2,967,034.

Receipts from connections were up in the week to 27,312 cars from 26,600 a year earlier and in the January 1-October 7 period to 1,081,034 cars from 1,078,315. Piggyback loadings advanced in the seven days to 3,203 cars from 3,061 and in the cumulative period to 121,017 cars from 99,673. (12)

Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses During July Total railway operating revenues in July declined 9.1% to \$97,859,000 from \$107,684,000 in the corresponding month last year and operating expenses 5.9% to \$94,365,000 from \$100,250,000. This left a net operating income in the month of \$3,495,000 as compared to \$7,435,000 a year earlier.

Rail operating revenues, comprising, railway, express, commercial communication and highway transport (rail) services, in July dropped 8.5% to \$107,370,000 from \$117,399,000 and operating expenses 5.6% to \$103,208,000 from \$109,301,000. Thus, net rail operating income in the month fell to \$4,162,000 from \$8,098,000.

Railway revenue freight carried in June decreased 2.3% to 16,682,000 tons from 17,077,000 in the same month last year, while the average length of haul rose slightly to 354 miles from 352. Number of passengers carried in the month declined 12.2% to 1,498,000 from 1,706,000, while the average length of journey was unchanged at 144 miles. (13)

Freight Handled At Canadian Ports In June And Half Year Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in June increased 5.9% to 20,439,400 tons from 19,297,400 in the corresponding 1959 month, and volume handled in the January-June period advanced 12.3% to 65,014,700 tons from 57,900,800 in the first half of last year.

Total vessel arrivals and departures in the month rose to 32,726 from 32,146 a year earlier and the registered net tonnage to 35,866,600 from 34,028,400. Half-year arrivals and departures climbed to 125,535 from 115,752 and the registered net tonnage to 130,424,900 from 117,103,800.

Loadings and unloadings in foreign services increased in June to 11,111,500 tons from 9,983,200 in the same 1959 month and in the January-June period to 35,029,900 tons from 31,520,700 a year ago. Volume of freight handled in coastwise services advanced in the month to 9,328,000 tons from 9,314,200 and in the half-year period to 29,984,800 tons from 26,380,100.

Ports handling the greatest volume of freight in both services in June were: Montreal, 2,241,300 tons (2,230,100 a year earlier); Seven Islands, 1,826,500 (2,069,300); Port Arthur, 1,256,700 (1,157,700); Vancouver, 1,242,600 (1,203,200); and Hamilton, 1,054,800 (923,800). (14)

Steel Ingot Production Reflecting the Thanksgiving Day shutdown in some steel plants, output of steel ingots in the week ended October 15 declined to 96,752 tons from 110,747 in the preceding week, according to a special DBS statement. Production in the corresponding 1959 week was 115,565 tons. Canada's steel mills in the week ended October 15 operated at 74.9% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 85.7% a week earlier and 95.2% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the comparable week a year ago.

Producers' Sales Of Radio And TV Receiving Sets In August, 8 Months Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television sets and record players were lower this year than last both in August and the January-August period. August's sales of radios declined to 50,135 units from 54,761 in the corresponding month last year, bringing eight-month sales to 403,306 units as compared to 445,155. Sales of portables were larger both in the month and cumulative period, while sales of home sets, automobile sets, and combinations were smaller.

TV-set sales in August dropped to 27,224 units from 31,252 in the corresponding month last year and in the January-August period to 183,393 units from 223,871. Month's sales of record players were down to 13,892 units from 16,694 and in the cumulative period to 88,031 units from 95,801. (15)

Shipments Of Warm Air Furnaces Shipments of gravity or forced warm air furnaces dropped in value in August to \$3,408,500 from \$3,664,600 in the corresponding 1959 month and in the January-August period to \$14,683,100 from \$18,292,000 a year ago. Shipments of coal or wood burning furnaces, oil-fired furnaces and gas-fired furnaces were smaller than a year earlier both in the month and eight-month periods. (16)

Refined Petroleum Products Production of refined petroleum products in August increased 5.9% to 24,513,147 barrels from 23,145,888 in the same month last year, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Bureau's August report "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil in the month rose 5.7% to 24,884,817 barrels from 23,534,546, comprising more domestic crude oil at 12,854,426 barrels versus 12,843,787 and more imported crude at 12,030,391 barrels versus 10,690,759.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in August were: naphtha specialties, 144,761 barrels (146,844 a year earlier); aviation gasoline, 408,049 (353,654); motor gasoline, 10,696,489 (9,580,337); aviation turbo fuel, 511,465 (367,743); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 568,411 (356,486); diesel fuel, 2,523,309 (2,205,550); light fuel oil, 1,579,629 (1,054,162); and heavy fuel oil, 4,204,130 (3,438,902).

Shipments Of Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products Shipments in August of uncoated, plain, round steel wire declined to 8,864 tons from 9,222 a year earlier, welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) to 4,497 tons from 5,023, steel wire rope to 1,914 tons from 1,926 and iron and steel wire nails to 6,293 tons from 6,721. (17)

Shipments Of Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes And Fittings

Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings declined in August to 45,460 tons from 48,154 a year earlier and in the January-August period to 392,928 tons from 445,039 a year ago. Month's shipments of steel pipes, tubes and fittings totalled 40,963 tons, bringing the eight-month total to 281,243 tons; comparable 1959 data are not available. (18)

Shipments Of Synthetic Detergents And Soaps

Shipments of solid synthetic detergents in August increased to 13,957,686 pounds from 11,048,176 in the corresponding month last year and liquid synthetic detergents to 4,869,838 pounds from 3,004,112, and those of paste synthetic detergents decreased to 101,297 pounds from 112,500. Month's shipments of laundry and household bar soaps rose to 1,045,584 pounds from 1,016,472 and toilet soaps (except liquid) to 3,420,082 pounds from 3,229,199, while those of soap chips and flakes fell to 1,076,674 pounds from 1,228,049 and soap powders to 2,190,844 pounds from 2,349,733. (19)

Consumption Of Rubber

Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber in August declined to 7,176 long tons from 7,270 in the same month last year, bringing consumption in the January-August period to 71,705 tons, a decrease of 8.1% from 78,020 a year ago. Consumption of natural rubber was smaller both in August and the January-August period this year than last, while consumption of synthetic and reclaimed rubber was larger in the month and smaller in the cumulative period. (20)

Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays During July

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in July dropped to \$4,181,800 from \$4,910,600 a year earlier and, with declines in all preceding months this year, the January-July total fell 18.4% to \$20,691,400 from \$24,121,600 a year ago. Sales of building brick decreased in the month to \$2,714,700 from \$3,382,200 a year earlier and in the seven months to \$13,011,700 from \$15,958,700. (21)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment In August

Shipments in August of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment included: air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$244,700 (\$168,300 in August last year); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$224,300 (\$208,500); condensing units, \$216,200 (\$297,200); compressors and compressor units, \$134,900 (\$84,100); and air conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion), \$92,400 (\$70,000). Month's shipments of commercial refrigeration units included: self-service display cases (normal and low temperature), \$223,400 (\$303,800); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$199,400 (\$151,600); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$105,500 (\$65,100). (22)

Production Of Concrete Products

Production of concrete products in August included the following: concrete brick, 9,304,839 (59,-425,875 in the January-August period); blocks, except chimney (gravel, cinder and other aggregates), 14,326,707 (86,359,055); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 65,178 tons (507,487); and ready-mixed concrete, 907,668 cubic yards (4,459,221). Comparable data for 1959 are not available. (23)

Receipts & Stocks Of Raw Hides And Skins Tanners' receipts of cattle hides in August increased to 174,229 from 173,726 in the corresponding month last year, and sheep and lamb skins to 8,650 dozen from 8,114 dozen, while calf and kip skins declined to 41,346 from 82,991. January-August receipts of cattle hides fell to 1,137,373 from 1,434,407 a year ago, calf and kip skins to 556,673 from 684,902, and sheep and lamb skins to 46,206 dozen from 51,549 dozen.

End-of-August stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners were as follows: cattle hides, 460,488 (410,154 a year earlier); calf and kip skins, 372,066 (308,890); goat skins, 14,622 (73,811); horsehides, 3,370 (3,104); sheep and lamb skins, 67,860 dozen (61,805 dozen); and all other hides and skins, 9,066 (1,812). (24)

Manufacturing Industries In Ontario Factory shipments from manufacturing establishments in Ontario in 1958 were valued at \$10,864,028,000, a drop of 1.9% from 1957's all-time high of \$11,078,593,000, according to the Bureau's annual review of manufacturing industries in Ontario. Next highest total was \$10,655,099,000 reached in 1956.

Some 13,276 establishments in 1958 (13,580 in 1957) employed 606,362 persons (644,245) and paid out \$2,412,655,000 in salaries and wages (\$2,430,676,000). These plants spent \$5,704,319,000 for materials and supplies (\$5,827,318,000) and added \$4,914,074,000 by manufacture (\$5,047,711,000).

Ontario accounted for 49% of Canada's manufacturing production in 1958 and had the greatest diversification of any province. Certain industries, such as the manufacture of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, heavy electrical machinery, agricultural implements, machine tools, starch and glucose, and the processing of raw tobacco are carried on practically in this province alone.

Factory shipments of Ontario's top 10 manufacturing industries in 1958 were valued as follows, in thousands: motor vehicles, \$835,537 (\$936,905 in 1957); primary iron and steel, \$456,943 (\$545,501); pulp and paper, \$447,109 (\$442,866); non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, \$426,897 (\$611,038); slaughtering and meat packing, \$395,608 (\$347,661); petroleum products, \$393,462 (\$365,328); motor vehicle parts, \$279,563 (\$298,080); rubber goods, including footwear, \$253,309 (\$265,798); aircraft and parts, \$247,216 (\$232,470); and heavy electrical machinery, \$220,575 (\$273,347). (25)

Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries Shipments from 607 plants comprising the miscellaneous wood-using industries in 1958 were valued at \$103,798,000, a decrease of 6.4% from the preceding year's value of \$110,893,000 for 673 plants. Shipment values by individual industries were: boxes, baskets and crates, \$22,963,000 (\$26,851,000 in 1957); wood-turning, \$10,022,000 (\$9,790,000); coffins and caskets, \$10,960,000 (\$10,242,000); cooperage, \$6,101,000 (\$6,731,000); woodenware, \$3,682,000 (\$3,870,000); lasts, trees and wooden shoefindings, \$4,821,000 (\$4,288,000); beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies, \$329,300 (\$386,200); excelsior, \$545,800 (\$625,900); and other wood-using industries, \$44,373,000 (\$48,110,000). (26)

Transportation Equipment Industries Shipments from the 626 establishments classified to Canada's transportation equipment industries were valued at \$2,075,908,000 in 1958, down 8.5% from 1957's 623-plant total of \$2,269,203,000, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the group. Number of employees declined to 125,976 from 144,639 in 1957, salaries and wages to \$553,426,000 from \$591,461,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$1,153,569,000 from \$1,288,243,000.

Shipment values were lower in 1958 than in 1957 for all major groups except aircraft. Totals, by industry, were: aircraft, \$462,331,000 (\$424,443,000 in 1957); bicycles, \$6,625,000 (\$6,636,000); boat building, \$12,292,000 (\$12,886,000); motor vehicles, \$847,342,000 (\$948,597,000); motor vehicle parts, \$295,741,000 (\$315,396,000); railway rolling stock and parts, \$295,961,000 (\$386,722,000); shipbuilding, \$148,330,000 (\$167,159,000); and miscellaneous industries, \$7,285,000 (\$7,366,000). (27)

Sheet Metal Products Industry Factory shipments from Canada's sheet metal products industry in 1958 were valued at an all-time high of \$333,265,000, an increase of 7.7% from 1957's previous peak of \$309,499,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments increased to 473 from 432 in 1957, while number of employees decreased to 19,107 from 19,733. Salary and wage payments climbed to \$78,136,000 from \$77,109,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$175,252,000 from \$167,832,000. (28)

Wire & Wire Goods Industry Shipments from 150 plants classified in the wire and wire goods industry in 1958 were valued at \$148,798,000, a decrease of 1.6% from the preceding year's \$151,238,000, according to the annual industry report released by DBS. The top figure was \$160,458,000 in 1956. Number of employees in 1958 was 9,219 versus 9,832 and their salaries and wages totalled \$38,214,000 versus \$39,360,000. Materials and supplies cost \$82,636,000 versus \$81,653,000. (29)

Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry Factory shipments from the 189 establishments classified to Canada's miscellaneous paper goods industry in 1958 were valued at an all-time high of \$171,424,000, a rise of 7.6% from 1957's previous high of \$159,352,000 for 209 plants, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of employees decreased to 9,744 from 9,911 in 1957, while salaries and wages increased to \$34,129,000 from \$33,370,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$92,812,000 from \$90,607,000.

Shipments of principal products of the miscellaneous paper goods industry in 1958 included: envelopes, \$15,029,000 (\$15,449,000 in 1957); clay coated and enamelled paper and board, \$12,703,000 (\$11,669,000); paper and transparent plastic film bags, \$9,144,000 (\$8,399,000); waxed paper for the bread-making industry, \$7,191,000 (\$7,207,000); aluminum foil laminated with paper or board, \$6,899,000 (\$6,493,000); printed wrappers, other than waxed, \$3,247,000 (\$2,747,000); filing supplies, \$3,168,000 (\$3,136,000); kraft gummed tape, \$2,842,000 (\$2,932,000); household rolls or sheets of waxed paper, \$2,753,000 (\$3,353,000); and blueprint or other reproduction paper, \$2,722,000 (\$3,002,000). (30)

Sash, Door And Planing Mills Value of factory shipments from Canada's sash, door and planing mills industry in 1958 increased 5.5% to \$236,990,000 from the preceding year's \$224,579,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Record value was \$243,381,000 in 1956. Number of establishments dropped to 1,555 from 1,781 and the number of employees to 17,956 from 18,869, while salaries and wages rose to \$54,759,000 from \$53,236,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$141,194,000 from \$137,792,000.

Principal products of the industry in 1958 were valued as follows: planed lumber, \$84,946,000 (\$87,518,000 in 1957); sash, doors and other millwork, \$76,514,000 (\$69,949,000); prefabricated buildings, \$15,302,000 (\$11,386,000); mouldings, \$13,852,000 (\$12,026,000); matched lumber, \$12,682,000 (\$14,370,000); slab and flush type doors, \$11,085,000 (\$7,936,000); and laminated rafters, roof trusses and beams, \$6,250,000 (\$5,914,000). (31)

Asbestos Products Industry Factory shipments by manufacturers of asbestos goods in Canada in 1958 were valued at \$27,610,000, a decrease of 8% from the preceding year's \$29,988,000. Peak value of \$34,230,000 was reached in 1956. There were 16 establishments in the industry in 1958 (17 in 1957), with 1,924 employees (2,222), and salaries and wages totalling \$7,546,000 (\$8,312,000). Materials and supplies cost \$12,237,000 (\$13,694,000).

Principal products of the industry were valued as follows: automotive brake linings, \$3,703,400 (\$3,582,000 in 1957); asbestos textile products, including cloth, clothing, dryer felts, yarn, pipe line felt, listings, thermo wrap pipe covering, and webbing, \$4,091,500 (\$5,100,400); asbestos boiler and pipe coverings, \$880,900 (\$1,786,800); asbestos packings, \$654,500 (\$692,300); and asbestos paper products -- (millboard and paper), \$641,100 (\$562,300). (32)

Button, Buckle & Fastener Industry Value of factory shipments by Canada's button, buckle and fastener industry eased down to \$13,086,000 in 1958 from the preceding year's record total of \$13,203,000, according to the annual industry report released by DBS. Number of establishments declined to 44 from 46, employees to 1,522 from 1,612, salaries and wages to \$4,515,000 from \$4,587,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$5,558,000 from \$5,626,000. (33)

Musical Instrument Industry Factory shipments from the musical instrument industry in 1958 were valued at an all-time high of \$16,352,000, a rise of 10.8% from 1957's previous peak of \$14,764,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. One less establishment in 1958 than in 1957 (24 versus 25) employed fewer persons (1,433 versus 1,466), but paid more in salaries and wages (\$4,817,000 versus \$4,621,000) and spent more for materials and supplies (\$5,079,000 versus \$4,771,000).

Shipments of musical instruments from all industries in 1958 included: upright pianos, \$2,609,000 (\$2,642,000 in 1957); grand pianos, \$78,000 (\$91,000); organs, all kinds, \$1,741,000 (\$1,522,000); piano and organ parts, \$964,000 (\$1,085,000); record players, \$7,707,000 (\$8,024,000); and phonograph records, \$10,073,000 (\$8,822,000). (34)

Wheat Flour Output & Exports

Production of wheat flour in August rose 7% to 3,418,000 cwt. from 3,199,000 cwt. in July and was 3% larger than last year's August total of 3,308,000 cwt. August wheat flour exports amounted to 1,215,000 cwt., compared to 1,573,000 cwt. in July and 1,344,000 cwt. in August last year. (35)

Commercial Production Of Vegetables

Commercial production of vegetables in 1959 was as follows (in thousands): asparagus, 7,565 pounds (7,612 in 1958); beans, processing, 32,509 (49,069); fresh beans, 4,251 (4,997); beets, 58,061 (46,816); cabbage, 120,163 (160,894); carrots, 245,315 (244,718); cauliflower, 25,265 (28,758); celery, 42,964 (45,279); corn, processing, 236,717 (261,793); fresh corn, 74,367 (56,129); cucumbers, 43,027 (12,990); lettuce, 57,364 (80,328); onions, 142,785 (113,571); parsnips, 10,436 (10,600); peas, 89,673 (90,920); spinach, 14,970 (10,850); tomatoes, processing, 595,355 (680,745); and fresh tomatoes, 135,099 (132,021). (36)

Dairy Factory Production In September & First Nine Months

Production of creamery butter and skim milk powder was smaller in September and the January-September period this year than last, while output of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix and evaporated whole milk was smaller in the month and larger in the nine months.

January-September dairy factory production: creamery butter, 259,823,000 pounds (262,324,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 87,828,000 pounds (82,062,000); ice cream mix, 16,862,000 gallons (16,696,000); evaporated whole milk, 258,090,000 pounds (250,871,000); and skim milk powder, 132,890,000 pounds (142,222,000). (37)

Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in September amounted to 4,838,824 pounds, an increase of 22.2% over the preceding month's 3,955,352 pounds and an increase of 4.8% over last year's September output of 4,617,193 pounds. Production in the January-September period totalled 38,734,425 pounds, an increase of 5.9% over last year's like total of 36,582,283 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of September amounted to 2,065,297 pounds as compared with 2,306,702 a month earlier and 2,241,752 a year earlier.

Production Of Margarine

Production of margarine (including spreads) rose in September to 17,951,000 pounds from 16,295,000 in the corresponding 1959 month, bringing the January-September total to 121,217,000 pounds versus 109,561,000 a year ago. October 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 4,533,000 pounds, compared to 4,562,000 at September 1 and 4,236,000 at October 1 last year. (38)

Output Of Oils & Fats

Production in August of margarine (including spreads) increased to 11,949,000 pounds from 11,641,000 a year earlier, shortening (package and bulk) to 14,153,000 pounds from 12,875,000 and refined oils (coconut, salad and cooking) to 5,852,000 pounds from 5,666,000. Month's output of lard decreased to 8,438,000 pounds from 12,130,000, tallow (edible and inedible) to 15,042,000 pounds from 16,314,000 and "other" oils and fats to 498,000 pounds from 949,000. (39)

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products At October 1 Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were larger at October 1 this year than last, while holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder, cold storage eggs and poultry meat were smaller. October 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 138,517,000 pounds (133,800,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 63,965,000 pounds (56,369,000); evaporated whole milk, 64,057,000 pounds (66,853,000); skim milk powder, 28,613,000 pounds (51,365,000); cold storage eggs, 22,000 cases (85,000); and poultry meat, 24,865,000 pounds (26,286,000). (40)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at October 13 amounted to 81,619,000 pounds, up 10.8% from the corresponding 1959 figure of 73,657,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. October 13 holdings were: Quebec 7,445,000 pounds (7,595,000 a year ago); Montreal, 38,216,000 (33,184,000); Toronto, 7,028,000 (5,976,000); Winnipeg, 15,489,000 (17,344,000); Regina, 3,100,000 (2,031,000); Saskatoon, 3,158,000 (2,057,000); Edmonton, 4,419,000 (3,060,000); Calgary, 1,398,000 (1,218,000); and Vancouver, 1,366,000 (1,192,000). (41)

Fruit & Vegetable Stocks Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) at October 1 this year amounted to 41,457,000 pounds, down from 45,749,000 pounds at September 1 and also down from 45,222,000 pounds at October 1 last year. October 1 holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) totalled 56,980,000 pounds, up from 50,351,000 pounds a month earlier and down from 60,089,000 pounds a year ago. Data on holdings of apples, pears, potatoes, onions, celery, beets, carrots and parsnips were not collected for the period July 1 to October 1 inclusive. (41)

Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at October 1 this year amounted to 59,411,000 pounds, compared to 62,148,000 pounds at September 1 and 121,108,000 pounds at October 1 last year. Holdings of frozen meat at the beginning of October totalled 28,750,000 pounds versus 34,037,000 a month earlier and 87,204,000 a year ago, fresh meat 21,220,000 pounds versus 19,590,000 and 23,546,000 and cured meat 9,441,000 pounds versus 8,521,000 and 10,358,000.

October 1 cold storage holdings of lard amounted to 4,891,000 pounds as compared to 5,771,000 at September 1 and 5,424,000 at October 1, 1959, and stocks of tallow were placed at 2,351,000 pounds versus 2,779,000 and 2,382,000. (42)

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish in September (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) rose to 21,530,000 pounds from 18,681,000 in the same month last year, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Bureau's September report "Fish Freezings and Stocks". Stocks (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) at September 30 amounted to 71,911,000 pounds as compared to last year's like total of 68,214,000 pounds.

Maritimes Sea Fisheries In September

Landings of sea fish and shellfish in the Maritime Provinces in September declined 8% in volume to 82,236,000 pounds from 89,857,000 a year earlier, but rose 6% in value to \$3,844,000 from \$3,612,000, according to monthly summary fish statistics released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Catch of groundfish in September decreased 15% to 37,960,000 pounds from 44,467,000 a year earlier and pelagic and estuarial fish 4% to 39,178,000 pounds from 40,738,000, while molluscs and crustaceans rose 10% to 5,098,000 pounds from 4,652,000. Landed value of the groundfish catch in the month fell 14% to \$1,306,000 from \$1,515,000, while that of pelagic and estuarial fish advanced 27% to \$1,105,000 from \$871,000 and molluscs and crustaceans 17% to \$1,433,000 from \$1,226,000.

S A W M I L L S

Lumber Industry In 1958

Production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1958 increased 1.1% in volume to 7,179,080,000 board feet from 7,099,758,000 in the preceding year, while the value decreased 1.4% to \$459,901,000 from \$466,228,000, according to the annual industry report. The 1958 output compares to 1955's top volume of 7,920,033,000 feet board measure and the peak value of \$541,563,000 in the same year.

Gross value of all sawmill products totalled \$546,299,000, or 1.7% less than the previous year's \$555,688,000. Net value, or value added by manufacture, amounted to \$236,752,000, a decrease of 0.4% from \$237,700,000 in 1957. Employment was 5.7% lower, with 47,763 persons against 50,664, while salaries and wages fell 0.3% to \$142,700,000 from \$143,166,000. Cost of materials and supplies used decreased by 3.0% to \$300,343,000 from \$309,581,000.

Production of wood shingles and shakes in 1958 rose to 2,323,583 squares from 2,258,452 and the value to \$20,527,000 from \$19,921,000 in 1957. Output of laths dropped to 106,734 thousand from 110,064 thousand and the value to \$1,150,000 from \$1,184,000. Production of railway ties amounted to 4,983,000 valued at \$8,908,000, compared with 7,160,000 valued at \$12,913,000 in 1957.

Lumber production in 1958 by areas was as follows, in board feet, (in thousands): British Columbia, 4,849,965 (4,412,387 in 1957); Quebec, 910,513 (1,064,217); Ontario, 583,315 (671,551); Alberta, 254,987 (299,631); New Brunswick, 236,373 (249,670); Nova Scotia, 198,521 (255,725); Saskatchewan, 64,045 (55,926); Manitoba, 39,499 (37,246); Newfoundland, 28,882 (38,616); Prince Edward Island, 7,497 (8,393); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 5,483 (6,396). (43)

H E A L T H

Illness And Health Care In Canada
Canadian Sickness Survey 1950-51

Four out of every five persons in Canada were sick at some time during the 12 months of the Canadian Sickness Survey, according to figures published in this report. The survey was initiated by the Department of National Health and Welfare, and carried out by the provincial health departments in 1950 and 1951. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics designed the sample, and processed and published the data. Eleven preliminary reports have already been published, and this main report draws the basic material together. The aim of the survey was investigation of three basic fields of enquiry: ill health, health care, and expenditure on health care. (44)

Notifiable Diseases In 1959

Certain of the diseases which are reportable throughout Canada showed either a higher incidence during 1959 or continued at an undiminished level, according to the annual report on notifiable diseases. This despite the continued use of numerous control measures including vaccinations and the use of antibiotics as well as the general improvement of sanitary conditions.

Paralytic poliomyelitis data for 1959 reflected a 650.6% increase in the incidence of this disease as compared with 1958. Provinces chiefly affected were Newfoundland with a rate of 31.0 per 100,000 population, Quebec 23.2, and New Brunswick 10.5. The rate for Canada was 10.7 per 100,000 as compared with 3.6 for the United States. American data for paralytic poliomyelitis for 1959 reflected a 70% increase over 1958.

Among the other diseases, scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat, typhoid and paratyphoid fever and infections hepatitis all recorded increases during 1959. Prince Edward Island was the most severely affected province for scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat with a rate of 1,851.8 per 100,000 population or almost 2 out of every 100 residents. The Province of Quebec reported 439 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, resulting in a rate of 8.8 per 100,000 residents. The western provinces, with the exception of Alberta, had the highest rates for infections hepatitis, ranging from 58.3 per 100,000 in British Columbia to 76.9 in Manitoba. (45)

S C I E N T I F I C A C T I V I T I E S

Federal Government Expenditures
On Scientific Activities

The Federal Government was to spend an estimated \$212.3 million on scientific activities during the fiscal year 1959-60, a decrease of 4.6% from the preceding year's \$222.6 million. The decrease was due for the most part to a decline in development contracts for the armed forces. The civilian branches of the government which includes all departments and agencies except the Department of National Defence, increased these expenditures by 16.3% to \$147.7 million in 1959-60 from \$127.0 million in 1958-59.

The bulk of Federal Government funds was for scientific activities carried on by personnel directly employed by the departments and agencies concerned -- \$176.7 million in the fiscal year 1959-60 and \$162.3 million in 1958-59. Federal Government funds for scientific activities performed by non-federal employees at outside facilities but financed by the Federal Government are substantially less in 1959-60. Profit organizations would receive \$21.1 million in 1959-60 as against \$48.7 million in the preceding year, while educational institutions will receive \$12.1 million as against \$9.5 million in 1958-59.

Capital expenditures on research-development plant covering all departments and agencies including the Defence Research Board but excluding the armed forces increased from \$30.6 million to \$33.0 million in 1959-60. Funds for other scientific activities such as scientific data collection, scientific information and scholarship and fellowship programs amounted to \$23.5 million in 1958-59 and increased to \$27.5 million in 1959-60. At the end of the fiscal year 1959-60 there were 17,191 persons employed in all scientific activities by the Federal Government. (46)

- 1 - 65-001: Months Summary of Foreign Trade, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 2 - 65-005: Imports For Consumption (Summary), June, 20¢/\$2.00
- 3 - 65-201: Trade of Canada, Vol. I, 1958, \$3.00
- 4 - 71-001: The Labour Force, September, 20¢/\$2.00
- 5 - 72-002: Employment & Payrolls, July, 30¢/\$3.00
- 6 - 63-005: Retail Trade, August, 30¢/\$3.00
- 7 - 63-001: Chain Store Sales & Stocks, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 53-001: Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, April-June 1960, 50¢/\$2.00
- 9 - 26-009: Salt, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 26-001: Asbestos, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 26-004: Gold Production, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, October 7, 10¢/\$3.00
- 13 - 52-003: Railway Operating Statistics, July, 20¢/\$2.00
- 14 - 54-002: Shipping Statistics, June, 20¢/\$2.00
- 15 - 43-004: Radio & Television Receiving Sets, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 41-005: Stoves & Furnaces, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 18 - 41-004: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 19 - 46-003: Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 33-003: Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, August, 20¢/\$2.00
- 21 - 44-005: Products Made From Canadian Clays, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 43-006: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 44-002: Concrete Products, August, 10¢/\$1.00
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