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H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

Labour: Canada's labour force reached an estimated 6,499,000 in October this year as compared to 6,290,000 in October last year. Number employed in the month was 6,131,000 versus 6,039,000 a year earlier and the number unemployed was 368,000 versus 251,000. (Page 2)

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Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents claimed 2,247 lives in this year's January-September period, one more than in the same 1959 period. Deaths were more numerous this year than last in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta and less numerous in the other provinces and territories. (Page 5)

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Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in September were estimated at \$2,022,095,000, larger by 1.6% than a month earlier and smaller by 2.7% than a year ago ... Steel mills, operating at 86.8% of rated capacity in the week ended November 12, produced 112,214 tons of steel ingots ... September and January-September factory shipments of radios, television sets, record players and washing machines were below year-earlier levels. (Pages 6-8)

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Motor Vehicles: Registrations of motor vehicles in Canada in 1959 reached a new peak of 5,017,686, larger by 6.2% than 1958's previous high. Registrations of passenger cars increased by 6.7% to 3,812,422 and commercial vehicles by 5.2% to 1,171,097. (Page 11)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were 0.8% higher in value in the week ended November 5 this year as compared to last, and October sales were 0.4% higher than a year ago ... September chain store sales were 10.4% larger than a year earlier at \$295,968,000, while January-September sales were up by 5.2% from a year ago at \$2,417,207,000. (Pages 11-12)

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Mining: Iron ore shipments from Canadian mines were lower in September than a year earlier, but, with increases in all previous months except April and June, the January-September total was slightly larger than a year ago at 17,442,136 tons versus 17,366,257. (Page 12)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the 10 days ended October 31 numbered 89,486, bringing the October total to 312,848 cars and the January 1 - October 31 figure to 3,090,500. (Page 15)

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The Canadian Labour Force,
Employment & Unemployment

Employment decreased by 16,000 between September and October, a less-than-seasonal decline. The labour force continued to expand more rapidly than it has for the past two years. In October the labour force was 3.3% larger than a year earlier, whereas employment was up only 1.5%. The number unemployed increased more than seasonally during the month, and was 117,000 higher than a year earlier.

	October 1960	September 1960	October 1959
	estimates in thousands		
The Labour Force.....	6,499	6,474	6,290
Employed.....	6,131	6,147	6,039
Unemployed.....	368	327	251

Employment: Between September and October employment gains in some non-farm industries, notably services, manufacturing and trade, were almost as large as the seasonal decrease in agriculture. As a result the net decrease in employment during the month was smaller than in recent years. Women accounted for almost all of the increase in non-agricultural employment.

The increase in employment over last year resulted from contrasting trends in the goods-producing and service-producing industries. In the service industry, principally in community, personal and government services, employment was up 10% over the year, and there were smaller increases in trade and finance. Employment was considerably lower than last year in construction and manufacturing, and there were lesser declines in other goods-producing industries. The number of women employed showed a substantial growth over the year, increasing 7%, largely as a result of continued expansion in the service industry. Because of the slackness in goods-producing industries, however, the number of employed men was down slightly from a year earlier.

Farm employment dropped seasonally from September to October in all regions except British Columbia. Non-farm employment rose in all regions, although the only large increase was in Ontario where it increased by 25,000, to some extent as a result of rehiring in automobile and parts plants. Over the year, total employment was up in all regions except British Columbia, where there was little change.

Unemployment: Unemployment increased by 41,000 between September and October, somewhat more than usual for this time of year. The increase brought the number unemployed to 5.7% of the labour force, compared to 4.0% in October 1959, and 5.3% in October 1958.

Men accounted for 83% of the unemployed and for most of the increase over the year, a reflection in part of the employment decline in the goods-producing industries. The increase in the number of unemployed women was somewhat smaller, proportionally, partly because of growth of job opportunities in trade and services.

The largest percentage increases in unemployment over the year occurred in Ontario and British Columbia, partly as a result of decreased demand for manufacturing workers. The year-to-year increase in unemployment was smaller in the other regions. (1)

Industrial Employment In August Seasonal factors led to a small increase in industrial employment from July to August and the composite index (1949=100) rose 0.8% to 122.9. At this level the index was 1.0% below last year's August figure of 124.2. The seasonally adjusted index did not change appreciably.

Employment conditions in some goods-producing industries strengthened during the Summer months, with improvement particularly evident in certain non-durable goods manufacturing industries, in building and general engineering construction and in forestry. Except in the latter industry, the improvement followed weakening in the early months of 1960. The employment situation in durable goods manufacturing and in some mining industries weakened through the first eight months of 1960.

In most service-producing industries, employment tended to move in line with seasonal influences from January to August, but the increase in transportation, storage and communication was less than seasonal.

The composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries for August was \$75.93, down 35¢ from July but up \$2.51 from August last year. Industrial payrolls advanced by 0.5% between July and August with the composite index reaching 218.6. In August last year the index was 213.3. (2)

Earnings And Hours Of Work In Manufacturing Wages and salaries of men and women employed in manufacturing establishments co-operating in the annual survey by DBS of earnings and hours of work showed increases in 1959 over the preceding year.

Wage-earners in manufacturing received higher average hourly and weekly earnings and averaged a somewhat longer work week in the last week of October 1959 than in the corresponding 1958 survey week. Their average hourly earnings rose by 8¢ for men to \$1.88 an hour and by 3¢ for women to \$1.11 an hour, raising the general average for both sexes from \$1.65 to \$1.72 an hour in the year.

These advances and slight increases in working time raised average weekly wages by \$4.17 (5.6%) to \$79.20 a week for men, by \$1.46 (3.5%) to \$43.36 a week for women, and by \$3.50 (5.2%) to \$71.35 a week for all reported wage-earners. Pay adjustments contributed largely to the gains, although changes in industrial distribution of the reported workers, in amounts of overtime and other factors affected the direction and magnitude of variations from 1958 levels.

Average weekly salaries increased over the year by a proportionately smaller extent than wages. Men's salaries advanced by 4.1% from \$108.34 to \$112.77 a week, women's salaries by 3.1% from \$54.07 to \$55.73 a week, constituting gains for salaried personnel as a whole of 3.6% from \$93.74 in 1958 to \$97.09 in the 1959 survey week. Hours of salaried personnel showed little or no change in the year. (3)

F I S H E R I E S

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish in October (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) declined to 14,361,000 pounds from 15,167,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the October issue of "Fish Freezings and Stocks". Stocks (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) amounted to 67,857,000 pounds at October 31 as compared to 67,162,000 at the end of October 1959.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes rose in all ten regional cities between September and October 1960, with increases ranging from a fractional 0.1% in Saskatoon-Regina to 1.1% both in Montreal and Toronto.

Changes in the food indexes, largely seasonal in nature, followed similar patterns to those shown in the total indexes, with city food indexes up in all ten regional cities. Increases ranged from 0.3% in Saskatoon-Regina to 3.1% both in Ottawa and Toronto.

Other group indexes showed more varied results. Shelter indexes were unchanged in three cities, down in three cities and up in the remaining four cities. Clothing indexes were up in seven of the ten regional cities, lower in one and unchanged in two. Household operation indexes were higher in four cities, lower in three and unchanged in the remaining three. "Other" commodities and services group indexes were unchanged in seven of the ten regional cities and higher in the other three.

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

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - October 1960				
	October 1960	September 1960	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's (2)...	115.0	114.8	109.1	115.0	110.1	111.9	129.0
Halifax.....	128.1	127.1	119.8	135.1	121.2	129.3	139.9
Saint John.....	130.0	129.2	124.7	140.4	119.7	124.2	142.8
Montreal.....	129.1	127.7	129.3	146.0	106.0	118.9	138.5
Ottawa.....	130.2	129.0	126.8	148.7	115.6	122.1	137.4
Toronto.....	132.1	130.7	126.6	153.1	114.2	124.1	140.0
Winnipeg.....	127.1	126.2	123.7	135.0	115.9	120.3	137.2
Saskatoon-Regina	125.7	125.6	124.5	124.9	124.0	125.5	129.1
Edmonton-Calgary	125.6	125.1	121.3	125.5	120.9	126.8	133.0
Vancouver.....	130.5	129.2	126.7	137.9	116.5	135.2	136.4

(1) Total indexes for September and October and October 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

	November 10	November 3 1935-39 = 100	October 13
<u>Inventors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	253.0	245.7	243.0
Industrials.....	259.7	251.8	248.1
Utilities.....	189.5	186.8	188.1
Banks.....	333.7	321.9	319.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	111.4	112.1	103.3
Golds.....	82.3	84.4	75.2
Base metals.....	178.1	175.5	167.7

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Number of fatalities in motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in September rose to 340 from 323 in the same month last year, bringing the total for the January-September period to 2,247 as compared to 2,246 in the like 1959 period, according to a special DBS statement.

Death toll in the January-September period was higher than a year earlier in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta and lower in the remaining provinces and territories. Nine-month totals were: Newfoundland, 29 (25 in the first nine months of 1959); Prince Edward Island, 9 (19); Nova Scotia, 115 (87); New Brunswick, 126 (77); Quebec, 573 (629); Ontario, 801 (802); Manitoba, 86 (104); Saskatchewan, 97 (121); Alberta, 194 (148); British Columbia, 214 (226); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 3 (8).

Number of fatalities in September was up from a year earlier in New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, unchanged in Nova Scotia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories and down in the other provinces. Totals were: Newfoundland, 2 (4 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 1 (2); Nova Scotia, 16 (16); New Brunswick, 17 (8); Quebec, 88 (97); Ontario, 129 (107); Manitoba, 14 (15); Saskatchewan, 27 (24); Alberta, 18 (21); British Columbia, 27 (28); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (1).

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 Sept. 1959	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage(1)
		fatal	Damage Only (1)					
								\$ ('000)
Nfld.....	2	57	195	254	384	2	77	128
P.E.I.....	1	23	60	84	97	1	28	42
N.S.....	14	216	571	801	760	16	293	319
N.B.....	15	177	372	564	498	17	274	273
Que.....	78	1,370	4,028	5,476	4,836	88	1,973	..
Ont.....	106	2,081	4,513	6,700	6,719	129	3,041	3,185
Man.....	12	358	736	1,106	1,122	14	509	461
Sask.....	20	416	860	1,296	1,259	27	703	607
Alta.....	18	431	1,439	1,888	2,350	18	663	836
B.C.....	25	549	1,296	1,870	2,331	27	903	918
Yukon & N.W.T.	1	15	27	43	33	1	20	28
September 1960	292	5,693	14,097	20,082		340	8,484	6,797(2)
September 1959	287	5,707	14,395		20,389	323	8,441	7,186(2)
Cumul. Totals								
Jan.-Sept. 1960	1,914	43,574	128,749	174,237		2,247	64,128	56,226(2)
Cumul. Totals								
Jan.-Sept. 1959	1,935	41,104	126,481		169,520	2,246	60,901	53,767(2)

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

Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories And Orders Manufacturers' shipments in September were estimated at \$2,022,095,000, an increase of 1.6% from the revised August total of \$1,990,802,000 and a decrease of 2.7% from last year's September figure of \$2,079,169,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the September report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments in the January-September period rose 0.2% to \$17,702,638,000 from \$17,664,968,000 in the comparable 1959 period. The increase in shipments from August to September was due mainly to gains in motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts; the largest decline occurred in the foods and beverages industries.

Total inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of September were valued at \$4,139,650,000, down slightly (0.2%) from \$4,148,012,000 at the end of August but up 3.7% from \$3,990,714,000 at the end of September 1959. Changes in components from August to September were: raw materials, down 1.0%; goods in process (including progress payments), down 0.3%; and finished products, up 0.04%. Goods in process inventory, excluding progress payments (the estimated value of inventory held under long-term contract) increased 1.3%. Value of progress payments declined 5.0%.

The small changes in inventory and shipments left the shipments-inventory ratios little changed. The ratio of inventory owned to shipments in September fell to 2.05 from 2.08 in August and finished products to shipments eased down to 0.67 from 0.68.

New orders in September increased 4.1% to \$2,008,828,000 from \$1,929,437,000 in August, but were 1.3% below last year's September total of \$2,034,888,000. Value of unfilled orders decreased 0.7% to \$1,997,273,000 from \$2,010,540,000 in the preceding month and 4.6% from \$2,092,756,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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

	September 1960 (Preliminary)	August 1960 (Revised)	July 1960	September 1959
	Thousands of Dollars			
Shipments	2,022,095	1,990,802	1,893,488	2,079,169
Inventory owned	4,139,650	4,148,012	4,147,719	3,990,714
Inventory held	4,418,547	4,441,446	4,442,832	4,383,158
Raw materials	1,948,533	1,968,338	1,956,348	1,941,262
Goods in process	1,121,532	1,125,103	1,108,805	1,200,552
Finished products	1,348,482	1,348,005	1,377,679	1,241,344
New orders	2,008,828	1,929,437	1,888,350	2,034,888
Unfilled orders	1,997,273	2,010,540	2,071,905	2,092,756

Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces. Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments, by province of origin, show increases in August as compared to August 1959 in nine of the ten provinces. Increases ranged from 0.4% in Saskatchewan to 23.4% in British Columbia, with increases of 0.5% in Alberta, 1.6% in Ontario, 5.0% in Quebec, 5.6% in New Brunswick, 8.6% in Manitoba and 14.3% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Shipments declined by 8.5% in Newfoundland.

The increase in the value of shipments in British Columbia was due to increases in the foods and beverages, wood products, paper products and non-ferrous metal products industries; in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to increases in the foods and beverages, transportation equipment and petroleum products industries; in Manitoba to increases in the wood products and iron and steel products industries; and in Quebec to increases in the foods and beverages, textile products, paper products, non-ferrous metal products and chemical products industries. The decreased shipments values in Newfoundland were largely due to decreases in the foods and beverages and paper products industries.

Shipments for January-August 1960, as compared to the same period of 1959 showed a gain of 0.6% with six of the ten provinces sharing in the increase. Over this same period Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta indicated declines in shipment values.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces (Revised)

	August		Change	January - August		Change
	1960	1959	%	1960	1959	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland	10,212	11,163	-8.5	81,557	74,267	9.8
Prince Edward Island)	42,614	37,269	14.3	320,992	310,871	3.3
Nova Scotia						
New Brunswick	31,966	30,276	5.6	230,045	210,964	9.0
Quebec	620,430	590,909	5.0	4,573,310	4,494,984	1.7
Ontario	927,351	912,437	1.6	7,787,541	7,832,020	-0.6
Manitoba	72,555	66,796	8.6	489,609	503,260	-2.7
Saskatchewan	33,550	33,407	0.4	223,897	237,879	-5.9
Alberta	83,549	83,120	0.5	611,927	619,011	-1.1
British Columbia(1)	168,575	136,623	23.4	1,361,665	1,302,543	4.5
CANADA	1,990,802	1,902,000	4.7	15,680,543	15,585,799	0.6

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 12 amounted to 112,214 tons, down 4.9% from 117,940 tons in the previous week and down 5.3% from 118,521 tons in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated in the week ended November 12 at 86.8% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960), compared to 91.3% in the preceding week and 97.6% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the comparable 1959 week.

Shipments Of Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers declined in September to 73,090,000 square feet from 80,001,000 a year earlier and in the January-September period to 558,452,000 square feet from 650,482,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the September issue of "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods. End-of-September stocks were sharply larger than a year ago at 89,480,000 square feet versus 40,588,000.

Shipments of plywoods increased in the month to 152,283,000 square feet from 83,077,000 and in the nine-month period to 1,222,409,000 square feet from 1,050,772,000. End-of-September stocks were substantially above a year ago at 106,069,000 square feet versus 52,111,000.

Sales Of Radios, TVs & Record
Players In September, 9 Months

Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television receiving sets and record players were smaller in September and the January-September period this year as compared to last.

Sales of radio receiving sets fell in September to 69,099 units from 77,918 in the corresponding month last year and in the January-September period to 472,405 units from 523,073 a year ago. Month's sales were smaller than a year earlier for home and portable sets and larger for auto and combination sets, while nine-month sales were below year-earlier levels for all models.

September sales of television receiving sets dropped to 46,255 units from 48,832 a year earlier, and January-September sales declined to 229,648 units from 272,703 a year ago. Month's sales of record players decreased to 18,516 units from 20,600 and nine-month sales to 106,547 units from 116,401. (4)

Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers

Shipments of both domestic mechanical refrigerators and individual electric home and farm freezers were smaller in September and larger in the January-September period this year as compared to last. Month's shipments of refrigerators fell to 20,621 units from 24,368 a year earlier and home and farm freezers to 5,532 units from 5,967. Nine-month shipments of refrigerators increased to 207,466 units from 197,892 a year ago and freezers to 64,020 units from 35,651. (5)

Shipments Of Washing Machines And
Clothes Dryers In September, 9 Months

Factory shipments of washing machines were lower in September and the first nine months of this year than last, while shipments of automatic clothes dryers were higher in both periods. Month's shipments of washing machines amounted to 32,319 units versus 33,479 a year ago, bringing the year's cumulative total to 220,620 units versus 241,850. Shipments of clothes dryers amounted to 16,916 units in September versus 13,935, and 67,488 units in the January-September period versus 61,261. (6)

Domestic Electrical Appliances

Shipments of small domestic electrical appliances in this year's January-September period included the following: steam flat irons, 234,180 (217,095 in the first nine months of 1959); kettles, 195,217 (210,039); fry pans, 156,852 (164,333); floor polishers, 131,272 (153,020); automatic toasters, 117,250 (115,069); heating pads, 105,183 (100,452); complete fans (including motors with ratings of one-tenth horsepower or less), 96,013 (73,232); and cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 94,657 (89,622). (7)

Shipments Of Furnaces

Shipments of warm air furnaces (gravity or forced air) fell in September to \$4,207,200 from \$5,065,900 a year earlier and in the January-September period to \$18,890,300 from \$23,357,800 a year ago. Month's shipments of oil-fired furnaces declined to \$2,685,700 from \$3,183,700 and gas-fired furnaces to \$1,425,600 from \$1,749,700. Nine-month shipments of oil-fired furnaces dropped to \$11,473,000 from \$14,088,000 and gas-fired furnaces to \$7,092,300 from \$8,866,900. (8)

Portland Cement

Shipments and consumption of Portland cement by Canadian cement manufacturers in September declined to 709,506 tons from 746,530 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-September total to 4,427,920 tons versus 4,869,557 a year ago. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of September amounted to 517,150 tons as compared to 544,036 tons at the same date in 1959. (9)

Concrete Products Production of concrete products in September by firms that normally account for 90% of total Canadian production included the following items: concrete bricks, 10,031,116 (69,456,991 in January-September); concrete blocks (except chimney), 13,459,031 (99,818,086); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 64,657 tons (572,144); and ready-mixed concrete, 873,166 cubic yards (5,332,387). Comparable data for 1959 are not available. (10)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in this year's January-September period included the following: window-sill type room air conditioners, \$2,871,995 (\$2,164,269 a year ago); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$2,783,272 (\$2,035,219); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$2,624,225 (\$2,145,590); condensing units, \$2,388,425 (\$2,337,848); and self-service display cases (normal and low temperature), \$2,809,935 (\$3,028,923). (11)

Receipts Of Raw Hides & Skins Tanners' receipts of cattle hides in September declined to 148,858 from 164,825 in the same month last year, calf and kip skins to 41,794 from 61,431 and sheep and lamb skins to 6,637 dozen from 12,964 dozen. January-September receipts of cattle hides decreased to 1,286,231 from 1,599,232 a year ago, calf and kip skins to 598,467 from 752,333 and sheep and lamb skins to 52,842 dozen from 64,513 dozen. (12)

Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers' shipments in September of asphalt shingles, smooth surfaced rolls, roll-type sidings and tar and asphalt felts were larger in September than in the corresponding month last year, while shipments of mineral surfaced roll roofing were smaller. The totals: asphalt shingles, 349,448 roof squares (325,855 a year ago); smooth surfaced rolls, 115,296 (103,973); mineral surfaced rolls, 97,149 (98,056); roll-type sidings, 20,981 (20,564). Shipments of tar and asphalt felts totalled 7,277 tons (7,175); and tar and asphalt sheathings, 1,734 tons (1,762). (13)

Shipments Of Iron Castings Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings in September declined to 52,628 tons from 60,370 in the corresponding month last year, bringing shipments in the January-September period to 445,556 tons, a decrease of 11.8% from 505,409 tons in the like 1959 period. Month's shipments of steel welded and seamless pipe and steel pipe fittings amounted to 36,184 tons, putting the nine-month total at 317,427 tons; comparable data for 1959 are not available. (14)

Shipments Of Steel Wire Shipments in September of uncoated, plain, round steel wire declined to 8,017 tons from 11,400 in the same month last year, welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) to 3,240 tons from 4,775, steel wire rope to 2,086 tons from 2,272 and iron and steel wire nails to 5,402 tons from 6,942. Nine-months totals were: steel wire, 82,293 tons (86,289 a year ago); wire mesh, 31,785 tons (37,526); wire rope, 18,214 tons (18,208); and wire nails, 50,379 tons (58,471). (15)

Products Made From Canadian Clays Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays decreased in August to \$4,172,900 from \$4,467,400 in the same month last year and in January-August to \$24,866,700 from \$28,589,000. Month's sales of building brick declined to \$2,649,800 from \$2,920,200 and eight-month sales to \$15,661,500 from \$18,878,900. (16)

Shipments By Manufacturers Of Luggage Value of shipments by luggage manufacturers in 1959 was \$10,337,450, compared with \$10,184,484 in 1958, DBS reports. Shipments by provinces: Quebec and the Maritimes, \$3,083,360 (\$2,969,655 in 1958); Ontario, \$6,299,034 (\$6,052,415); and the Western Provinces, \$955,056 (\$1,162,414).

Shipments Of Blankets Factory shipments of blankets, slumber throws and auto rugs from all industries in 1959 were valued at \$9,479,-698 as compared to \$9,556,129 in 1958, according to preliminary figures. Shipments in 1959 of all wool blankets were valued at \$2,390,901 (1,233,625 pounds, 174,147 pairs), all synthetic and blends containing synthetic yarns \$3,801,619 (3,097,127 pounds, 622,040 pairs), and all "other" blankets (including all types of crib blankets and all other household blankets except those of pure cotton) \$3,088,494 (2,082,199 pounds, 1,167,910 pairs). Shipments of slumber throws numbered 8,231 (valued at \$70,055) and auto rugs totalled 28,332 (\$128,629).

Lime Industry In 1959 Shipments and usage of lime by Canadian producers increased in 1959 to an all-time high of 1,685,725 tons valued at \$21,304,021 from 1958's previous peak of 1,596,422 tons valued at \$19,465,823, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments was unchanged in 1959 from the preceding year at 40, while number of employees rose to 1,245 from 1,169, salaries and wages to \$4,779,000 from \$4,-349,000 and cost of materials and supplies and containers to \$1,455,000 from \$1,368,000.

Shipments of quicklime during 1959 totalled 1,359,666 tons of which 1,295,-999 tons were sent to chemical or industrial plants and 63,667 tons were used in the building trades. Hydrated lime shipments amounted to 326,059 tons; shipments to industrial plants totalled 194,011 tons and those to non-industrial users 132,048 tons. Limestone burned in the year was estimated at 3,062,152 tons. (17)

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries Factory shipments from the miscellaneous group of manufacturing industries in 1958 rose in value to \$393,573,000 from the preceding year's \$355,013,000. Number of plants increased to 1,599 from 1,579, employees to 36,002 from 34,942, salaries and wages to \$119,981,000 from \$109,881,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$170,066,000 from \$148,660,000.

Shipments in 1958 from some of the major industries classified to this group were valued as follows: instruments and related products, \$91,616,000 (\$79,077,-000 in 1957); plastic products, \$73,857,000 (\$59,840,000); signs and displays, \$34,008,000 (\$30,204,000); toys and games, \$22,843,000 (\$19,812,000); clocks, watches and watch cases, \$15,784,000 (\$17,087,000); fountain pens and pencils, \$12,654,000 (\$13,218,000); electric lamps and lamp shades, \$12,461,000 (\$11,-702,000); and typewriter supplies, \$6,043,000 (\$6,135,000). (18)

Furniture Industry In 1958 Factory shipments from Canada's furniture industry in 1958 were valued at \$308,816,000, up slightly from the preceding year's \$307,341,000, according to the annual industry report released by DBS. Number of establishments fell to 1,820 from 1,962 in 1957, employees to 31,505 from 32,681, salaries and wages to \$97,807,000 from \$97,887,-000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$149,036,000 from \$151,310,000.

Shipments of wooden furniture were valued at \$112,161,000 in 1958, compared with \$115,816,000 in 1957. Wooden furniture accounted for 36.3% of the total and consisted mostly of household furniture valued at \$76,602,000, office furniture (\$8,362,000), and furniture of fixtures for churches, schools or other public buildings (\$10,599,000). Upholstered furniture shipments rose to \$68,533,000 from \$65,331,000, and metal furniture to \$54,108,000 from \$53,457,000. Mattresses, valued at \$24,438,000, and springs at \$10,955,000, were other important products.

Practically all furniture products were consumed in Canada. Exports of furniture of wood and metal, mattresses and pillows amounted to \$729,000 in 1958. Imports of similar products were valued at \$17,647,000. (19)

MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle Registrations In 1959 Registrations of motor vehicles in Canada in 1959 increased 6.2% to a new high of 5,017,686 from 4,723,825 in 1958, the previous peak, according to the Bureau's annual report. Registrations of passenger cars advanced 6.7% to 3,812,422 from 3,572,963 in the preceding year and commercial vehicles 5.2% to 1,171,097 from 1,112,638. Registrations of motorcycles, including motor bicycles, rose to 34,167 from 33,873.

Average population per motor vehicle in 1959 fell to 3.5 from 3.6 in 1958 and the average per passenger car to 4.6 from 4.8. Passenger cars per family rose on average to 0.94 from 0.90.

Total registrations in 1959 were (1958 totals in brackets): Newfoundland, 51,145 (51,575); Prince Edward Island, 27,502 (25,504); Nova Scotia, 189,435 (164,954); New Brunswick, 129,629 (121,715); Quebec, 1,040,366 (968,058); Ontario, 1,973,737 (1,868,922); Manitoba, 269,974 (256,064); Saskatchewan, 326,690 (314,423); Alberta, 456,458 (430,081); British Columbia, 545,491 (515,244); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 7,259 (7,285).

Net sales of gasoline (gross sales less gasoline exempt from tax or on which tax was refunded) for internal combustion purposes increased in 1959 to 2,865,034,000 gallons from 2,731,958,000 in the preceding year. Net sales of diesel oil for internal combustion purposes advanced to 120,130,000 gallons from 95,480,000. (20)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended November 5 were up 0.8% from sales in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Increases of 2.8% in Saskatchewan, 4.1% in Alberta and 6.1% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 4.0% in the Atlantic Provinces, 1.5% in Quebec, 0.3% in Ontario and 1.2% in Manitoba.

Preliminary figures place sales in October 0.4% above a year earlier, with all provinces except Saskatchewan and British Columbia reporting gains. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 4.3%; Quebec, 0.2%; Ontario, 0.1%; Manitoba, 5.1%; and Alberta, 0.9%. Decreases were 0.5% in Saskatchewan and 2.9% in British Columbia.

Chain Store Sales In September & 9 Months Chain store sales in September were estimated at \$295,-968,000, an increase of 10.4% from the corresponding 1959 total of \$267,996,000. With gains in all previous months except May, the January-September total rose 5.2% to \$2,417,207,000 from \$2,297,-839,000 a year ago. September 1 stocks, at cost, were valued at \$403,081,000 as compared to \$372,856,000 a year earlier, a rise of 8.1%.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains increased 13.4% in September to \$134,886,000 from \$118,966,000 in the corresponding month last year. As in the all-trade total, sales in this group were larger than a year ago in all months except May, and the January-September total advanced 7.2% from a year ago to \$1,152,281,000 versus \$1,074,722,000.

Sales of eight of the remaining 10 specified trades were larger in September this year as compared to last, with lumber and building material dealers and furniture, radio and appliance stores registering decreases of 13.6% and 16.5%, respectively. Increases in the month were: family clothing stores, 19.9%; women's clothing stores, 9.7%; shoe stores, 9.6%; jewellery stores, 9.2%; men's clothing stores, 9.1%; variety stores, 7.4%; hardware stores, 2.5%; and drug stores, 1.2%. (21)

MINING

Shipments Of Iron Ore Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines were smaller in September than in the corresponding month last year. Increases were posted for all other months except April and June, and January-September shipments were slightly larger than in the like 1959 period.

September shipments were 2,710,598 tons as compared with 4,139,555 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total to 17,442,136 tons as against 17,366,257. Stocks at the end of September were larger than a year ago at 3,095,404 tons versus 2,419,282. (22)

Shipments Of Salt Canadian producers shipped 153,627 tons of dry common salt in September this year as compared to 146,036 in the corresponding month last year. This brought shipments in the January-September period to 1,184,363 tons versus 1,118,025 a year ago, an increase of 5.9%. Salt content of brines used and shipped declined in the month to 126,659 tons from 130,074 and rose in the nine-month period to 1,174,499 tons from 1,164,046. Total shipments thus advanced in September to 280,286 tons from 276,110 and in the January-September period to 2,358,862 tons from 2,282,071. (23)

Crude Petroleum Production Production of crude petroleum in June increased to 15,837,389 barrels from 14,935,902 in the corresponding month last year and, with gains from a year earlier in all previous months, output in the January-June period climbed 9.0% to 98,826,552 barrels from 90,647,046 a year ago.

Production in the first six months of this year was larger than last year in Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories and smaller in the other producing regions. Half-year totals were: New Brunswick, 7,238 barrels (7,508 a year ago); Ontario, 492,314 (505,431); Manitoba, 2,332,138 (2,531,418); Saskatchewan, 25,732,773 (22,915,057); Alberta, 69,659,851 (64,128,440); British Columbia, 404,369 (405,704); and Northwest Territories, 197,869 (153,488). (24)

Natural Gas Output Production of natural gas in June increased to 35,176,959,-000 cubic feet from 27,033,535,000 in the same month last year, bringing output in the January-June period to 260,625,680,000 cubic feet, larger by 25.3% than the comparable 1959 figure of 208,077,823,000 cubic feet.

January-June production of natural gas was larger than a year earlier in all regions except New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories. Half-year totals were: New Brunswick, 52,346,000 cubic feet (70,677,000 a year ago); Ontario, 9,557,824,000 (9,485,773,000); Saskatchewan, 16,488,566,000 (16,302,798,000); Alberta, 191,699,589,000 (147,277,447,000); British Columbia, 42,804,072,000 (34,912,817,000); and the Northwest Territories, 23,283,000 (28,311,000). (24)

Output Of Leading Minerals Production of copper, gold, iron ore, lead, nickel and silver was larger in July this year as compared to last, while output of asbestos, cement, clay products, coal, gypsum, lime, salt, uranium and zinc was smaller. Production of natural gas and crude petroleum in June (latest data available) rose to 35,176,959,000 cubic feet from 27,782,195,000 a year earlier and 15,837,389 barrels from 14,935,902, respectively.

Totals for minerals reporting larger output in July were: copper, 38,452 tons (35,720 a year ago); gold, 394,487 troy ounces (379,010); iron ore, 3,689,827 tons (2,595,378); lead, 18,039 tons (15,574); nickel, 17,821 tons (16,219); and silver, 2,919,664 troy ounces (2,867,957).

July totals for minerals with smaller totals: asbestos, 92,529 tons (94,898 in July last year); cement, 697,071 tons (829,108); clay products, \$157,286 (\$282,150); coal, 718,974 tons (719,652); gypsum, 587,321 tons (617,683); lime, 122,747 tons (138,334); salt, 246,461 tons (264,581); uranium, 2,112,141 pounds (2,942,186); and zinc, 31,711 tons (34,620). (25)

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

Wheat Supplies & Exports Supplies of wheat remaining on or about October 1 in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,890.2 million bushels, larger by 10% than the comparable 1959 figure of 2,621.4 million bushels. October 1 supplies, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 1,939.3 (1,708.7 a year ago); Canada, 820.2 (763.9); Argentina, 45.4 (67.1); and Australia, 85.3 (81.7).

Exports of wheat and wheat flour, in terms of wheat, from the four countries in the August-September period of the current Canadian crop year totalled 181.1 million bushels, up 23% from 147.5 million bushels in the corresponding 1959 period. Exports from each of the four countries were at higher levels as compared to last year. August-September exports, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 85.8 (68.9 a year ago); Canada, 56.6 (50.1); Argentina, 19.5 (10.7); and Australia, 19.2 (17.8). (26)

Wheat Flour Output & Exports Production of wheat flour in September rose 10% to 3,654,000 cwt. from 3,311,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing output in the August-September period to 7,072,000 cwt., a rise of 7% from the year-earlier total of 6,619,000 cwt. Exports of wheat flour in September declined to 1,188,000 cwt. from 1,215,000 cwt. a year earlier and the August-September total fell to 2,403,000 cwt. from 2,593,000 cwt. a year ago. (27)

Production Of Creamery Butter And Cheddar Cheese In October, 10 Months

Production of creamery butter and skim milk powder was smaller in October and the January-October period this year than last, while output of ice cream mix was larger in both periods. Output of cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk was down in the month and up in the 10 months.

October production was as follows: creamery butter, 25,185,000 pounds (28,806,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 10,278,000 pounds (11,899,000); ice cream mix, 1,241,000 gallons (1,198,000); evaporated whole milk, 24,735,000 pounds (27,832,000); and skim milk powder, 12,160,000 pounds (14,903,000).

January-October production: creamery butter, 285,008,000 pounds (291,130,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 98,106,000 pounds (93,961,000); ice cream mix, 18,103,000 gallons (17,894,000); evaporated whole milk, 282,825,000 pounds (278,703,000); and skim milk powder, 145,050,000 pounds (157,125,000). (28)

Margarine Production

Production of margarine (including spreads) declined in October to 15,880,000 pounds from 16,084,000 in the same month last year, but, with increases in all preceding months except April, output in the January-October period rose 9.1% to 137,097,000 pounds from 125,645,000 a year ago. November 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 4,635,000 pounds as compared to 4,612,000 pounds at October 1 and 4,927,000 pounds at November 1 last year. (29)

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and poultry meat were larger at November 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder and cold storage eggs were smaller. November 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 134,251,000 pounds (132,179,000 at November 1, 1959); cheddar cheese, 61,108,000 pounds (56,121,000); evaporated whole milk, 61,687,000 pounds (65,716,000); skim milk powder, 26,838,000 pounds (34,885,000); cold storage eggs, 7,000 cases (45,000); and poultry meat, 36,018,000 pounds (35,271,000). (30)

Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in October amounted to an estimated 5,331,963 pounds, up 10.2% from the revised September total of 4,838,824 pounds and up 17.6% from the October 1959 figure of 4,535,790 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Production in the January-October period increased 8.2% to 44,066,388 pounds from 41,118,073 in the corresponding 1959 period. Manufacturers' stocks at October 31 amounted to 2,193,203 pounds, compared to 2,065,297 a month earlier and 1,884,448 a year ago.

Output Of Oils & Fats

Production of margarine (including spreads) and refined oils was larger than a year earlier both in September and the January-September period, while that of lard was smaller. Output of both shortening and tallow was down in the month and up in the nine months.

September totals were: margarine (including spreads), 17,951,000 pounds (16,295,000 a year earlier); shortening, 13,931,000 (14,007,000); refined oils, 5,525,000 (5,077,000); lard, 7,906,000 (11,953,000); and tallow, 15,480,000 (16,246,000).

January-September totals were: margarine (including spreads), 121,217,000 pounds (109,561,000); shortening, 116,616,000 (116,359,000); refined oils, 52,292,000 (43,459,000); lard, 91,628,000 (114,008,000); and tallow, 143,292,000 (141,879,000). (31)

Carloadings Of Railway Revenue Freight In October, 10 Months

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last ten days of October numbered 89,486, compared to 119,929 in the corresponding 1959 period, bringing loadings in October to 312,848 cars versus 367,075 a year earlier. Loadings in the January 1 - October 31 period dropped 4.9% to 3,090,500 cars from 3,248,598 a year ago.

Number of cars received from connections decreased in the ten days ended October 31 to 36,198 cars from 41,569, in October to 115,114 cars from 123,765 and in the January 1 - October 31 period to 1,168,836 cars from 1,175,480. Piggyback loadings fell in the ten days to 3,852 cars from 4,423 and in the month to 12,935 cars from 13,036, but rose in the 10 months to 130,749 cars from 109,648.

Principal commodities moved in fewer cars in the January 1 - October 31 period included: grains, other than wheat, 80,699 cars (93,844 a year ago); iron ore, 240,545 (265,753); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 136,004 (160,331); crude gypsum, 46,218 (58,114); lumber, timber and plywood, 172,751 (192,018); and l.c.l. merchandise, 369,008 (444,039). Principal commodities moved in more cars: logs, posts, poles and piling, 60,639 (43,097); pulpwood, 102,943 (91,636); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 301,235 (282,290). (32)

Gas Pipe Line Transport

Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines in August increased sharply to 19,272,910,000 cubic feet from 14,456,035,000 in August last year. This brought net deliveries in the January-August period to 180,014,559,000 cubic feet, a rise of 28.8% from the corresponding 1959 total of 139,720,063,000 cubic feet. Daily average send-out was 621,707,000 cubic feet in August versus 466,324,000 a year earlier and 749,480,000 cubic feet in the January-August period against 584,503,000 a year ago.

Net deliveries to distribution systems in the January-August period advanced substantially to 112,050,925,000 cubic feet from 83,628,066,000 in the like 1959 period and exports to the United States increased to 67,913,823,000 cubic feet from 56,027,885,000. (33)

C R E D I T

Consumer Credit In September

Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of September amounted to \$1,245,500,000, down from \$1,250,000,000 a month earlier and up from \$1,148,000,000 at the same time last year. Outstandings on consumer goods at the end of September were \$849,200,000 versus \$854,400,000 a month earlier and \$817,100,000 a year ago, and balances on commercial goods were \$396,300,000 versus \$395,600,000 at the end of August and \$330,900,000 a year ago.

Cash loans and instalment credit held at the end of September by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act amounted to \$537,500,000, compared to \$536,500,000 a month earlier and \$456,500,000 a year ago. Accounts receivable held by department stores at the end of September were valued at \$304,700,000 versus \$293,700,000 at the end of the preceding month and \$254,400,000 a year ago. (34)

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