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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Employment decreased seasonally between October and November. In the same period unemployment increased by 61,000, which was equivalent to 60% of the employment decline of 102,000. The labour force was 3.4% higher than a year earlier, the largest increase since early in 1958. Employment increased at only half this rate, or by some 99,000. Unemployment was 112,000 higher than last year ... Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 330,200 at October 31, up 18% from a month earlier and up 32% from a year earlier. (Pages 2-3)

...

Securities: Canada imported \$7 million of capital from all transactions in portfolio securities during the third quarter of 1960. Transactions in Canadian securities resulted in a small capital export of \$3 million, while there was a capital inflow of \$10 million from the net disposition by Canadians of foreign securities. (Page 4)

...

Merchandising: Chain store sales in October were valued at \$302,646,000, a decrease of 3.5% from a year earlier. With gains in all previous months except May, sales in the January-October period rose 4.1% to \$2,719,853,000 ... Department store sales in October edged up 0.1% to \$134,635,000 from a year ago and were higher by 1.3% in the ten-month period at \$1,088,791,000. Sales were up 2.4% in the week ended December 3. (Pages 4-5)

...

Prices: Consumer price indexes rose in six of the ten regional cities between October and November 1960, with increases ranging from 0.1% in Edmonton-Calgary to 0.8% in St. John's ... Index of farm prices of agricultural products rose slightly in October to 238.3. (Pages 6-7)

...

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in October were valued at an estimated \$2,023,426,000, down 2.2% from September and down 5.5% from October last year. Shipments in the January-October period were valued at \$19,772,566,000, down 0.2% from a year earlier ... Production of steel ingots in the week ended December 10 amounted to 83,006 tons, up 1.3% from 81,951 in the preceding week and down 31.6% from 121,434 in the same week last year. (Pages 9-10)

...

Transportation: Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last nine days of November increased to 98,275 from 88,740 in the same period last year. Loadings for the month declined 8.1% to 298,882 cars, while cumulative loadings decreased 5.2% to 3,389,399 cars. (Page 15)

...

The Canadian Labour Force; Employment And Unemployment Employment decreased seasonally between October and November. In the same period unemployment increased by 61,000, which was equivalent to 60% of the employment decline of 102,000. As usual, many seasonal and occasional workers left the labour force during the month.

The labour force was 3.4% higher than a year earlier, the largest increase since early in 1958. Employment increased at only half this rate, or by some 99,000. Unemployment was 112,000 higher than last year.

	November 1960	October 1960	November 1959
	estimates in thousands		
The Labour Force.....	6,458	6,499	6,247
Employed	6,029	6,131	5,930
Unemployed	429	368	317

Employment- The decline in employment between October and November was about average for this time of year. Most of those released during the month were in seasonal industries -- a little less than half in agriculture and most of the remainder in construction and manufacturing.

The continued growth of the service industry was responsible for the increase in employment over the year. Construction and manufacturing, on the other hand, showed a decline in employment. Related to these changes was a gain of 7% in women's employment; the number of men working remained at about the same level as last year.

Changes in employment in general followed seasonal patterns in all regions. However, as a result of the fine weather that prevailed in October and November, construction and agricultural activity in many areas did not decline as rapidly as usual. Employment was higher than last year in the Atlantic, Ontario and Prairie regions. In the Quebec and Pacific regions there was little change over the year.

Unemployment- Unemployment increased by 61,000 between October and November, slightly less than the 66,000 increase in the comparable period last year. About 85% of the unemployed were men and 47% were married men. About 80,000 (19%) of the total unemployed were under 20 years of age.

Unemployment was 6.6% of the labour force in November, compared to 5.1% a year earlier and 6.2% in November 1958. The number on temporary layoff was 28,000, and 401,000 were without work and seeking work. About 71% of the latter had been unemployed for three months or less, 15% for four to six months and 13% for seven months or more. (1)

Claimants For Unemployment Insurance Benefit In October

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 330,200 at October 31, up 18% from 279,500 at September 30 and up 32% from 250,600 at October 31 last year. Compared to a year earlier there were 40% more male claimants and 16% more female claimants.

Initial and renewal claims received at local offices numbered 178,200 during October, compared to 140,328 in September and 151,191 in October 1959. The year-to-year increase was substantially greater for renewal claims (35%) than for initial claims (8%), with the result that initial claims comprised 58% of this year's October claims versus 64% in the same month last year.

Average number of weekly beneficiaries was 225,900 in October as compared to 222,700 in September and 159,800 in October a year ago. Payments amounted to \$20.7 million in October versus \$21.2 million in the preceding month and \$13.8 million in the same month last year. Average weekly payment was \$22.86 in October as against \$22.65 in September and \$20.51 in October 1959. (2)

Industrial Employment In September

Industrial employment was virtually the same in September as in August, the composite index number (1949=100) standing at 123.0 as compared with 123.1. Increases in forestry, trade and finance, insurance and real estate almost balanced declines in the other industry divisions. The composite index for September this year was 2.1% below that for September 1959, with year-over-year increases recorded only for forestry, service and finance, insurance and real estate. However, the September figure was 0.9% higher in 1960 than in 1958.

Average weekly wages and salaries, as usual, increased markedly from August to September. The composite figure of average weekly earnings rose from \$75.94 to \$76.57 between the two months, an increase of 63¢. Increases were recorded for all provinces and for every industry division except transportation, storage and communication and trade. This year's September average was \$2.27 higher than in September 1959.

Industrial payrolls rose by 0.7% from August to September, with the composite payroll index reaching a record level of 220.6 in the latter month. The September 1960 index exceeded the figure for September 1959 by 1.1%. (3)

Provincial Government Employment

Regular employees in eight provincial governments at September 30 this year numbered 128,242, while casual employees totalled 45,211, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the third-quarter issue of "Provincial Government Employment". Data for Quebec and British Columbia are not available. Of the regular employees, 72,859 were in departmental services, 12,674 were in provincial institutions of higher education and 42,709 were in provincial government enterprises.

Earnings of regular employees in the July 1-September 30 period amounted to \$134,147,012, while earnings of casual employees aggregated \$28,032,771. Regular employees in departmental services in the three-month period earned \$69,208,804 those in provincial institutions of higher education \$13,730,919 and those in provincial government enterprises \$51,207,289.

International Sales And
Purchases Of Securities

Canada imported \$7 million of capital from all transactions in portfolio securities during the third quarter of 1960. The figure included sales to non-residents of \$28 million of new issues of Canadian stocks and bonds and of \$9 million of outstanding Canadian stocks, but against these amounts Canadians repurchased \$18 million of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures and retired \$22 million of foreign-held Canadian securities. All these transactions in Canadian securities resulted therefore in a small capital export of \$3 million, while there was a capital inflow of \$10 million from the net disposition by Canadians of foreign securities.

The net inflow in the three month period was lower than for some quarters past. The amounts in the first and second quarters were \$208 million and \$93 million, respectively. The reduction in the third quarter may be associated in part with lower demands in the Canadian capital market which tend to be a seasonal characteristic of the quarter.

New quarterly estimates of the Canadian balance of international payments to be published within the next two weeks show inflows of capital for direct investment in foreign-controlled concerns of \$165 million in the third quarter. This is larger than in the second quarter and over twice the figure for the corresponding quarter of last year. While inflows for portfolio investment have been at a reduced rate in 1960, direct investment inflows of \$510 million in the nine months already total more than for the whole of 1959.

Trade in outstanding Canadian issues in the month of September led to a repurchase balance or capital export of \$17 million. This reflected mainly the repurchase of bonds and debentures. Trade in outstanding foreign securities led to a sales balance or capital import of \$2 million mainly reflecting net resales of United States government and other bonds and debentures. (4)

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

Chain Store Sales In
October & Ten Months

Chain store sales in October were valued at \$302,646,000, a decrease of 3.5% from last year's corresponding total of \$313,728,000. With gains in all previous months except May, sales in the January-October period rose 4.1% to \$2,719,853,000 from last year's like total of \$2,611,567,000. October 1 stocks, at cost, were valued at \$387,392,000, larger by 2.6% than the year earlier figure of \$377,521,000.

October sales of grocery and combination stores declined 4.4% to \$135,553,000 from \$141,814,000 a year earlier. As in the all-trade total, sales in this group were larger than in 1959 in all previous months except May, and January-October sales increased 5.9% to \$1,287,834,000 from \$1,216,536,000.

Sales of six of the remaining 10 specified trades were smaller in October this year than last: variety stores, 1.4%; men's clothing, 12.1%; shoe stores, 3.5%; furniture, radio and appliance stores, 8.4%; drug stores, 5.2%; and jewellery stores, 8.9%. Family clothing store sales were up 17.5% in value, women's clothing 1.9%, hardware stores 3.2%, and lumber and building material dealers 4.2%. (5)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in October edged up 0.1% to \$134,635,000 from \$134,472,000 in the same month last year, and with increases in all previous months except January, May, July and September, sales in the January-October period rose 1.3% to \$1,088,791,000 from \$1,075,260,000. Selling value of stocks at September 30 was \$352,448,000, a rise of 3.6% from the like 1959 total of \$340,113,000.

Sales in the week ended December 3 were 2.4% higher in value than in the comparable period last year, according to a special DBS statement. Sales were up 2.7% in the Atlantic Provinces, 5.6% in Alberta and 14.0% in British Columbia, down 3.0% in Quebec, 0.6% in Ontario and 1.1% in Saskatchewan, and unchanged in Manitoba.

October sales were higher in value than a year earlier in all provinces except Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while January-October sales were up from last year in all except Saskatchewan and Alberta. October increases were (January-October gains in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, 3.6% (2.8%); Ontario, 0.1% (2.0%); and Manitoba, 5.1% (0.5%). Sales in Alberta were up 0.9% in the month and down 0.8% in the 10 months, while sales in Quebec and British Columbia were down 1.2% and 2.9% in the month and up 3.6% and 0.6% in the cumulative period, respectively. Sales in Saskatchewan declined 0.5% in October and 5.2% in the January-October period.

Among the 29 specified departments, sales in October were higher in value than a year earlier for 16 and lower for 13. Month's increases ranged from 0.2% for jewellery to 11.0% for photographic equipment and supplies. Decreases lay between 0.1% for stationery, books and magazines and 7.7% for furs. (6)

M E T E R R E G I S T R A T I O N S

Registrations Of Electric And Gas Meters In 1959 Gas meters in service in Canada at the end of 1959 numbered 1,199,743, an increase of 8.0% over 1958's year-end total of 1,110,960, according to the Bureau's annual report for 1959 on electric and gas meter registrations. The year's overall rise was due to a gain of 8.7% to 1,162,678 from 1,069,892 a year earlier in the number of meters in natural gas service that more than off-set a decrease of 8.8% to 32,799 from 35,967 in the number in manufactured gas service.

Continuing the upward trend, the number of meters in use measuring the consumption of electricity rose 4.4% in 1959 to 5,157,495 from 4,941,667 in the preceding year. Number of meters classed as in urban use increased 4.4% to 3,856,096 from 3,693,650 and those in rural service 4.3% to 1,301,399 from 1,248,017.

Meters used in measuring the consumption of electricity at urban domestic rates in 1959 rose to 3,307,817 from 3,160,809 in 1958, those in urban commercial use to 443,697 from 432,625 and those classed as urban power to 104,582 from 100,636. Among those in rural service, the number classed as domestic increased to 780,502 from 735,804, as farm to 411,911 from 407,160, as commercial to 97,155 from 93,745 and as power to 11,751 from 11,308. (7)

Consumer Price Indexes
For 10 Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes rose in six of the ten regional cities between October and November 1960, with increases ranging from 0.1% in Edmonton-Calgary to 0.8% in St.

John's. Indexes were unchanged in Saint John and Ottawa and declined 0.2% both in Toronto and Saskatoon-Regina.

Food indexes declined in seven of the ten regional cities and increased in the other three. Shelter indexes increased in five cities, were unchanged in four and declined fractionally in one. Clothing indexes moved up in eight cities and were unchanged in two. Household operation indexes showed mixed results as five city indexes decreased, four increased and one was unchanged. "Other" commodities and services indexes were higher in all regional cities.

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

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - November 1960				
	November 1960	October 1960	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation & Services	Other Commodities
St. John's(2) ...	115.9	115.0	108.9	115.1	110.7	111.7	133.0
Halifax	128.4	128.1	119.9	135.1	122.0	129.3	140.4
Saint John	130.0	130.0	124.4	140.6	119.7	124.1	143.0
Montreal	129.7	129.1	130.0	146.0	108.1	119.0	138.8
Ottawa	130.2	130.2	125.9	148.8	117.0	121.7	138.3
Toronto	131.9	132.1	125.8	153.1	115.0	123.8	140.3
Winnipeg	127.7	127.1	124.2	135.5	118.8	120.2	137.3
Saskatoon-Regina.	125.5	125.7	123.0	125.0	124.0	125.8	129.5
Edmonton-Calgary.	125.7	125.6	120.4	125.5	121.3	127.5	133.7
Vancouver	130.8	130.5	126.3	137.8	117.5	135.8	137.5

(1) Total indexes for October and November and November 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

	December 8	December 1 1935-39=100	November 10
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	256.4	253.3	253.0
Industrials	263.8	260.6	259.7
Utilities	191.0	189.7	189.5
Banks	333.4	327.6	333.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	107.3	109.2	111.4
Golds	77.4	79.4	82.3
Base metals	175.9	177.5	178.1

Index Of Farm Prices Of
Agricultural Products

index was 236.4.

Index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) in October was estimated at 238.3, compared to the revised September figure of 238.1. Last year's October

October prices were lower than in September for livestock and higher for dairy products, potatoes, and poultry and eggs. Compared to October last year, current prices were lower for livestock and potatoes and higher for grains, and poultry and eggs. The higher prices for grains in October this year as compared to last can be attributed to the higher average quality crop harvested in the Prairie Provinces.

Provincial indexes of farm prices of agricultural products in October were: Prince Edward Island, 220.1 (217.2 in September); Nova Scotia, 223.6 (222.5); New Brunswick, 232.8 (220.0); Quebec, 275.6 (271.4); Ontario, 266.3 (265.7); Manitoba, 223.0 (223.4); Saskatchewan, 200.9 (200.8); Alberta, 218.2 (222.2); and British Columbia, 256.8 (259.3). (8)

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

Revenue & Expenditure Of
Provincial Governments

Preliminary total of net general revenue of provincial governments of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1960 amounted to \$2,444 million, up approximately 7% from the estimates for that year published earlier and up about 12% from the preceding fiscal year's actual total. Revenue from all taxes in 1959-60 rose to \$1,164 million from \$1,010 million in 1958-59, the greatest gains occurring in corporation income tax, gasoline tax and general sales tax. Other significant increases were in receipts under the federal-provincial tax-sharing arrangements (up 16% to \$460 million) and from privileges, licences and permits (up 11% to \$519 million).

Preliminary total of net general expenditure in 1959-60 at \$2,586 million was almost the same as originally estimated and approximately 16% over the actual total for 1958-59. All functions of expenditure showed increases over the previous year, the greatest being under health and social welfare (up 26% to \$656 million), education (up 16% to \$602 million) and transportation and communications (up 12% to \$693 million). The major development this year was the introduction of provincially-operated hospital insurance plans, and all provinces except Quebec had their schemes in operation by October 1, 1959 -- Quebec proposes to have its plan in operation by January 1, 1961. Commencing July 1, 1958, the Government of Canada shares approximately 50% of approved costs of the schemes under the federal Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

The estimates data for the year ending March 31, 1961 of \$2,550 million net general revenue and \$2,756 million net general expenditure show further increases over the preceding fiscal year's preliminary figures. However, these were comparatively small gains of approximately 4% in revenues and 7% in expenditures.

The preliminary statistics were formerly published in a separate report, catalogue number 68-206. However, because the material becomes available for both the estimates and preliminary analyses at approximately the same time, the data are now published in a single report. (9)

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents In October

Motor Vehicle Traffic Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and
Accidents In October highways claimed 373 lives in October this year as com-
pared to 374 in the same month last year, according to a
special DBS statement. Number of deaths was down from a year earlier in New
Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, unchanged in Prince
Edward Island, and up in the remaining regions.

October death toll by areas was as follows: Newfoundland, 8 (3 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 2 (2); Nova Scotia, 19 (10); New Brunswick, 5 (7); Quebec, 98 (108); Ontario, 130 (147); Manitoba 13 (18); Saskatchewan, 29 (14); Alberta, 38 (29); British Columbia, 28 (36); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 3 (nil).

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 this year.

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)					
								\$ ('000)
Nfld	7	129	438	574	361	8	222	257
P.E.I.	2	28	62	92	93	2	55	46
N.S.	14	177	609	800	785	19	251	395
N.B.	5	163	393	561	547	5	253	297
Que.	88	1,407	4,304	5,799	5,650	98	2,091	..
Ont.	113	2,435	5,442	7,990	7,937	130	3,538	3,773
Man.	11	363	896	1,270	1,156	13	530	527
Sask.	25	428	1,278	1,731	1,106	29	726	782
Alta.	26	391	1,487	1,904	2,373	38	624	875
B.C.	24	768	1,755	2,547	2,439	28	1,152	1,215
Yukon & N.W.T..	3	10	27	40	43	3	15	44
October 1960 ..	318	6,299	16,691	23,308		373	9,457	8,211(2)
October 1959 ..	321	5,664	16,505		22,490	374	8,468	8,372(2)

(1) reportable manimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec; .. not avail-
able; - nil.

M I N I N G

Shipments Of Salt

Shipments Of Salt Producers' shipments of dry common salt in October declined to 192,636 tons from 200,836 in the same month of 1959 and salt content of brines used and shipped fell to 129,785 tons from 156,819. Thus, total shipments of salt and salt content of brine in the month dropped to 322,421 tons from 357,655.

January-October producers' shipments of dry common salt increased to 1,376,-999 tons from 1,318,861 a year ago, while salt content of brines used and shipped decreased to 1,304,284 tons from 1,320,865. Total shipments of salt and salt content of brine in the 10-month period rose to 2,681,283 tons from 2,639,726. (10)

Manufacturers' Inventories,
Shipments & Orders In October

Manufacturers' shipments in October were valued at an estimated \$2,023,426,000, down 2.2% from the revised September value of \$2,068,597,000 and down 5.5% from \$2,142,157,000 in October last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the October issue of "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments in the January-October period were valued at \$19,772,566,000, down 0.2% from the corresponding 1959 total of \$19,807,125,000.

Declines were recorded in all the groups of both the "standard industrial classification" and the "economic use classification" except for the transportation group in the former classification and transportation equipment industries, and motor vehicles and related industries in the latter classification. The last-named group scored a 32% increase over September.

Total inventories held by manufacturers at the end of October were valued at \$4,412,180,000, virtually unchanged from the revised September total of \$4,412,373,000. Raw materials were up 0.3% from September, while goods in process were down 0.6% and finished products practically unchanged. The value of inventories held under long-term contracts (progress payments) were up 2.1% at \$280,952,000 from \$275,267,000 in September.

The ratio, total inventory owned to shipments, moved up from 2.00 in September to 2.04 in October. The year-ago ratio was 1.86. The ratio, finished products to shipments, changed from 0.58 in October 1959 to 0.65 in September 1960 and to 0.67 in October. The current changes in the ratios reflect the change in shipments rather than the change in inventories.

The value of unfilled orders in October at \$1,966,082,000 declined 1.2% from \$1,989,016,000 in September and 6.6% from \$2,104,841,000 in October 1959. Changes for September were mixed. The largest increase of 3.8% was in perishable consumers' goods, and the largest decrease of 3.0% in semi-durable consumers' goods. New orders received in October were valued at \$2,000,492,000, down 2.3% from \$2,047,073,000 in September and down 7.1% from \$2,154,242,000 in October last year.

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

	October 1960 (Preliminary)	September 1960 (Revised)	August 1960	October 1959
	In thousands of dollars			
Shipments	2,023,426	2,068,597	1,990,802	2,142,157
Inventory owned ...	4,131,228	4,137,106	4,148,012	3,986,202
Inventory held	4,412,180	4,412,373	4,441,446	4,385,199
Raw materials ...	1,946,109	1,940,423	1,968,338	1,933,541
Goods in process	1,116,467	1,122,745	1,125,103	1,211,779
Finished products	1,349,604	1,349,205	1,348,005	1,239,879
New orders	2,000,492	2,047,073	1,929,437	2,154,242
Unfilled orders ...	1,966,082	1,989,016	2,010,540	2,104,841

MORE

Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces- Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments, by province of origin, show decreases in September as compared to September 1959 in seven of the ten provinces. Declines ranged from 4.9% in New Brunswick to 0.5% in Saskatchewan with declines of 2.9% in Newfoundland, 2.0% in Manitoba, 1.4% in both Ontario and Quebec, and 0.6% in Alberta. Increased shipments were indicated in British Columbia (8.1%) and Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia (6.9%).

The decline in the value of shipments in New Brunswick was due to declines in the wood and paper products industries; in Newfoundland to declines in the wood, paper and iron and steel products industries; in Manitoba to decreases in the foods and beverages and transportation equipment industries and in Ontario to decreases in the wood, iron and steel, rubber, non-ferrous metals and petroleum products industries. The increase in shipments in British Columbia was due to advance in the foods and beverages, wood, paper and non-ferrous metal products industries, and in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to increases in the foods and beverages, iron and steel and transportation equipment products industries.

Shipments for January-September 1960 as compared to the same period of the previous year showed a gain of 0.5%, 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)

	September		Change	January - September		Change
	1960	1959	%	1960	1959	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland	11,413	11,753	-2.9	92,970	86,020	8.1
Prince Edward Island)	41,528	38,858	6.9	362,520	349,729	3.7
Nova Scotia						
New Brunswick	28,181	29,635	-4.9	258,226	240,599	7.3
Quebec	630,080	638,835	-1.4	5,203,390	5,133,819	1.3
Ontario	999,331	1,013,153	-1.4	8,786,872	8,845,173	-0.7
Manitoba	67,653	69,032	-2.0	557,262	572,292	-2.6
Saskatchewan	31,035	31,178	-0.5	254,932	269,057	-5.2
Alberta	83,968	84,480	-0.6	695,895	703,491	-1.1
British Columbia (1).	175,408	162,245	8.1	1,537,073	1,464,788	4.9
CANADA	2,068,597	2,079,169	-0.5	17,749,140	17,664,968	0.5

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended December 10 amounted to 83,006 tons, up 1.3% from 81,951 tons in the preceding week and down 31.6% from 121,434 tons in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week ended December 10 operated at 64.2% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 63.4% in the previous week and 100.0% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the comparable 1959 week.

Shipments Of Iron Castings,
Cast Iron Pipes And Fittings

Shipments in October of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings fell 30% to 47,109 tons from 67,599 in the same month last year, bringing shipments in the January-October period to 492,665 tons from 573,008 a year ago, a decrease of 14%. Month's shipments of welded and seamless steel pipe and steel pipe fittings was 44,740 tons, putting the 10-month total at 362,167 tons; comparable 1959 data are not available. (11)

Shipments Of Steel Wire

Shipments were smaller than a year earlier both in October and the January-October period for uncoated, plain, round steel wire, steel welded or woven wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing), steel wire rope and iron and steel wire nails. October totals were: steel wire, 8,038 tons (12,107 a year earlier); wire mesh, 3,650 (3,944); steel wire rope, 1,830 (2,322); and wire nails, 5,357 (5,880). January-October totals: steel wire, 90,331 tons (98,396 a year ago); wire mesh, 35,435 (41,470); steel wire rope, 20,044 (20,530); and wire nails, 55,736 (64,351). (12)

Shipments Of Washing Machines And
Clothes Dryers In October, 10 Months

Factory shipments of washing machines were lower in October and the January-October period this year than last, while shipments of automatic clothes dryers were down in the month and up in the cumulative period. October shipments of washing machines totalled 25,752 units versus 28,825 in the same month last year, bringing the January-October total to 246,372 units versus 270,675 a year ago. Month's shipments of automatic clothes dryers were down to 13,753 units from 14,324, while 10-month shipments were up to 81,241 units from 75,585. (13)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning
And Refrigeration Equipment

Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in October this year included the following items: condensing units, \$245,700 (\$287,500 in October 1959); compressors and compressor units, \$56,000 (\$162,400); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$224,200 (\$298,200); room air conditioners (window-sill type), \$75,000 (\$33,500); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$107,600 (\$110,800); air conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion), \$98,900 (\$173,400); milk coolers, \$59,600 (\$46,700); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$112,700 (\$46,300); self-service display cases (low and normal temperature), \$457,500 (\$351,000); and pre-fabricated walk-in coolers, \$95,300 (\$136,500). (14)

Concrete Products Output

Production of concrete products in October and the January-October period this year included the following: concrete brick, 10,708,799 in the month (80,165,790 in the 10 months); concrete blocks (except chimney blocks), 12,915,824 (112,733,910); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 64,712 tons (636,856); and ready-mixed concrete, 858,883 cubic yards (6,191,270). (15)

Specified Chemicals

Production of chemicals in October included the following: hydrochloric acid, 4,300,347 pounds (3,813,359 in October last year); sulphuric acid, 129,242 tons (138,938); ammonium sulphate, 24,965 tons (28,390); chlorine, 29,217 tons (25,899); mixed fertilizers, 75,040 tons (69,996); formaldehyde, 4,946,178 pounds (4,636,526); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 34,381 tons (30,705). (16)

Portland Cement Canada's cement manufacturers in October shipped or used 638,671 tons of Portland cement, compared to 678,135 in the corresponding 1959 month. This brought the January-October total to 5,066,591 tons, a decrease of 8.7% from last year's like total of 5,547,692 tons. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of October amounted to 537,211 tons, a rise of 9.3% from the year-earlier figure of 491,608 tons. (17)

Receipts & Stocks Of Raw Hides And Skins Tanners' receipts of cattle hides in October increased to 199,034 from 177,442 in the corresponding month last year and calf and kip skins to 87,367 from 51,728, while receipts of sheep and lamb skins decreased to 8,974 dozen from 14,591 dozen. January-October receipts of cattle hides dropped to 1,485,265 from 1,776,674 a year ago, calf and kip skins to 689,434 from 804,061 and sheep and lamb skins to 61,816 dozen from 79,104 dozen.

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners were larger at October 31 this year than last for all except goat skins. End-of-October stocks were: cattle hides, 424,259 (408,202 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 319,604 (262,393); goat skins, 9,032 (62,302); horsehides, 4,837 (2,399); sheep and lamb skins, 98,355, dozen (70,449 dozen); and all other hides and skins, 1,827 (1,749). (18)

Shipments Of Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth-surfaced roll roofing, mineral-surfaced roll roofing, roll-type sidings and tar and asphalt felts were smaller in October this year as compared to last. Totals were: asphalt shingles, 232,508 roof squares (305,192 a year earlier); smooth-surfaced rolls, 72,948 roof squares (97,774); mineral-surfaced rolls, 54,165 roof squares (70,947); roll-type sidings, 12,981 roof squares (17,946); and tar and asphalt felts, 5,769 tons (7,909). (19)

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

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>October</u>		<u>January - October</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Shipments in Dozens			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments	2,757	3,979	41,277	37,184
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic .	16,159	16,868	150,545	119,151
Girdles, principally elastic	21,825	12,993	162,480	162,380
Bandeaux bras	77,245	71,129	709,583	713,699
Longline bras	13,377	12,076	131,953	130,391
Garter belts	9,627	7,400	75,689	67,326

Refined Petroleum Production of refined petroleum products in October fell 3.0% to 21,809,254 barrels from 22,478,353 in the corresponding month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the October issue of "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil in the month declined 10.1% to 20,146,107 barrels from 22,407,896, comprising 9,247,627 barrels of domestic crude versus 12,637,718 and 10,898,480 barrels of imported crude against 9,770,178.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in October were: naphtha specialties, 181,201 barrels (158,523 in October last year); aviation gasoline, 222,143 (278,975); motor gasoline, 8,808,319 (8,368,032); aviation turbo fuel, 543,838 (355,215); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 1,375,041 (1,388,246); diesel fuel oil, 2,254,355 (2,257,959); light fuel oil, 4,628,103 (4,479,326); and heavy fuel oil, 4,169,010 (5,378,590).

Petroleum Products Industry Value of shipments by Canada's petroleum products industry in 1958 eased down 0.6% to \$1,368,649,000 from 1957's all-time high of \$1,376,559,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 71 from 64 in 1957, employees to 14,490 from 14,308, salaries and wages to \$76,644,000 from \$73,887,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$829,921,000 from \$827,471,000. Value added by manufacture decreased to \$487,676,000 from \$497,029,000.

Value of shipments of petroleum products by petroleum refineries in 1958 declined 1.1% to \$1,333,477,000 from the record \$1,348,437,000 in 1957. Establishments engaged in blending oils and greases shipped products to the value of \$17,662,000 versus \$16,777,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 5.3%, and value of shipments from absorption plants reached \$17,510,000 versus \$11,344,000, a rise of over 54%.

During the year 106,458,959 barrels of imported crude oil and 133,547,168 barrels of crude oil and absorption gasoline from Canadian wells, or a total of 240,006,126 barrels was put through Canadian refineries. This amounted to about 82.5% of rated capacity. Of the total crude input about 0.6% was imported from the United States and 43.4% from other countries, while about 56% came from Canadian wells.

Shipments of major products made for sale in 1958 included: motor gasoline, 89,310,044 barrels (86,267,784 in 1957); light fuel oil, 41,619,213 barrels (38,555,741); heavy fuel oil, 34,374,486 barrels (40,099,557); diesel fuel, 23,264,089 barrels (25,933,159); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 11,513,997 barrels (10,464,676); and asphalt, 9,161,825 barrels (8,195,860). (20)

Manufacturing Industries Of Quebec Factory shipments from all manufacturing establishments in Quebec in 1958 were valued at an all-time high of \$6,754,798,000, an increase of 1.1% from 1957's previous peak of \$6,679,595,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the manufacturing industries in Quebec. Number of establishments decreased to 11,828 from 12,250 in 1957, employees to 429,358 from 449,383 and salaries and wages to \$1,476,606,000 from \$1,477,828,000. Value added by manufacture increased to \$2,970,775,000 from \$2,947,898,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$3,597,785,000 from \$3,570,909,000.

The manufacture of pulp and paper occupies the premier position and accounts for about 40% of the Canadian total for this industry. Other large industries in which Quebec predominates are: tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 87.1% of the all-Canada total; women's factory clothing, 69.8%; cotton yarn and cloth, 68.2%; leather footwear, 56.3%; men's factory clothing, 54.3%; and synthetic textiles, 50.7%.

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Other leading industries such as miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, shipbuilding and repairs, railway rolling stock, aircraft and parts, acids, alkalies and salts, brass and copper products, petroleum products and furniture accounted for over a third of the national totals. (21)

Manufacturing Industries In
The Prairie Provinces In 1958

Value of factory shipments from all manufacturing industries in the Prairie Provinces reached a record \$1,873,601,000 in 1958, an increase of 6.8% over 1957's previous peak of \$1,755,126,000, according to the annual review of the manufacturing industries in the Prairie Provinces. Total for Alberta in 1958 was \$848,252,000 (\$784,481,000 in 1957); Manitoba, \$694,051,000 (\$664,530,000); and Saskatchewan, \$331,298,000 (\$306,115,000).

Number of establishments in the Prairie Provinces in 1958 rose to 4,366 from 4,327, while number of employees declined to 92,525 from 94,985. Salaries and wages increased to \$326,222,000 from \$318,152,000 in the preceding year, cost of materials and supplies to \$1,091,599,000 from \$1,030,040,000 and value added by manufacture to \$747,201,000 from \$694,799,000.

The four leading industries in the Prairie Provinces as a group in 1958 in order of size of value of factory shipments were: slaughtering and meat packing, petroleum products, butter and cheese, and flour mills. Value of factory shipments from the slaughtering and meat packing industry increased 14.6% to \$341,192,000 from \$297,702,000 in 1957, butter and cheese 13.3% to \$114,418,000 from \$100,977,000 and flour mills 6.8% to \$91,791,000 from \$85,975,000. Shipments from the petroleum products industry eased down 0.9% to \$289,547,000 from \$292,043,000. (22)

Industry And Production Notes

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

Primary Iron & Steel. Value of factory shipments from the primary iron and steel industry in 1959 increased close to 33% to \$782,494,000 from \$590,318,000 in 1958. Forty-nine establishments in 1959 (50 in 1958) employed 34,942 persons (30,261), paid out \$183,000,000 in salaries and wages (\$148,023,000) and spent \$354,160,000 for materials and supplies (\$250,700,000).

Rubber Products. Factory shipments from the 89 establishments engaged primarily in the production of rubber products in 1959 (unchanged from 1958) were valued at \$347,680,000, an increase of 12.7% from the 1958 total of \$308,383,000. Number of employees increased to 21,093 from 19,943 in 1958, salaries and wages to \$86,859,000 from \$76,445,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$160,397,000 from \$128,573,000.

Confectionery. Value of factory shipments from Canada's confectionery industry in 1959 decreased 3.0% to \$136,555,000 from \$140,707,000 in the preceding year. Some 212 establishments (210 in 1958) employed 9,488 persons (9,770) with salaries and wages of \$27,176,000 (\$26,362,000). These plants laid out \$70,743,000 for materials and supplies (\$73,712,000).

MORE

Value of shipments for major commodities in 1959 was as follows: chewing gum, \$12,395,000 (\$12,227,000 in 1958); chocolate bars, \$35,462,000 (\$37,562,000); chocolate in bulk, and boxes and packaged chocolates, \$22,355,000 (\$23,231,000); and sugar confectionery, including caramel toffee and marshmallows, \$26,339,000 (\$26,434,000).

Primary Plastics Shipments from the primary plastics industry in 1959 were valued at \$103,539,000, an increase of 5.9% over 1958's total of \$97,802,000. Number of establishments was unchanged from the preceding year at 34, while number of employees rose to 3,469 from 3,435, salaries and wages to \$17,080,000 from \$16,255,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$57,803,000 from \$52,092,000.

Toilet Preparations Value of factory shipments from the toilet preparations industry reached \$54,537,000 in 1959, up 5.2% from the 1958 total of \$51,856,000. Number of establishments decreased to 82 from 83 in 1958, while number of employees increased to 2,605 from 2,393, salary and wage payments to \$8,250,000 from \$7,361,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$19,949,000 from \$18,628,000.

Polishes & Dressings Factory shipments from the 42 establishments comprising the polishes and dressings industry in 1959 (43 in 1958) were virtually unchanged in value at \$24,724,000 versus \$24,508,000 in 1958. Number of employees was practically the same in both years at 832 versus 833 in 1958, while salaries and wages were up to \$3,466,000 from \$3,302,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$10,923,000 from \$10,705,000.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Loadings Of Railway Revenue Freight Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last nine days of November increased to 98,275 from 88,740 in the corresponding 1958 period, bringing loadings in the month of November to 298,882 cars, a decrease of 8.1% from last year's comparable total of 325,144. Loadings in the January 1-November 30 period declined 5.2% to 3,389,399 cars from 3,573,742 in the like 1958 period.

Receipts from connections fell in the nine days ended November 30 to 34,141 cars from 34,887 a year earlier, in November to 111,488 cars from 117,084 and in the January 1-November 30 period to 1,280,324 cars from 1,292,564. Piggy-back loadings were up in the nine days to 3,878 cars from 3,714, down in the month to 12,265 cars from 12,407 and up in the cumulative period to 143,014 cars from 122,055. (23)

Cargoes Loaded And Unloaded At Canadian Customs Ports Vessels departing from Canadian ports for foreign countries reported cargoes weighing 50,455,303 tons in 1959, an increase of 25% over the preceding year's 40,298,882 tons, according to parts I and II of the annual shipping report released by DBS. Increases were recorded in all coastal areas. At Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence River ports loadings rose 26% to 31,242,709 tons from 24,764,280 in 1958; at Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence ports loadings were up 54% to 8,662,554 tons from 5,611,276; while Pacific ports registered an increase of 6% to 10,550,040 tons from 9,923,326.

MORE

Cargoes unloaded from foreign countries totalled 34,554,388 tons as against 31,133,694 in 1958, an increase of 11%. Again, all areas recorded increases. Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence River ports showed little change, up 2% to 17,160,633 tons from 16,798,869. Unloadings at Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence ports, however, were up 21% to 15,174,363 tons from 12,543,393 and at Pacific ports almost 24% to 2,219,392 tons from 1,791,432.

The bulk of Canada's waterborne commerce is with the United States and the United Kingdom. These two countries accounted for approximately 70% of all cargo loaded and unloaded. Cargoes loaded at Canadian ports destined to the United States were 47.6% above the previous year, totalling 27,843,492 tons as compared with 18,870,514 in 1958. This represented 55% of the total cargo loaded at Canadian ports in international trade. Shipments originated in the United States and unloaded at Canadian ports were up by 3% to 20,160,545 tons from 19,518,835 in 1958.

Shipping between Canada and the United Kingdom also increased. Cargoes loaded at Canadian ports for the United Kingdom rose 3% to 9,853,083 tons from 9,563,364 in 1958, while unloadings increased 18% to 1,337,958 tons from 1,132,139. (24 & 25)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at December 8 this year amounted to 75,732,000 pounds, an increase of 24.5% over last year's corresponding total of 60,810,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. December 8 holdings by city were: Quebec, 6,661,000 pounds (6,970,000 a year ago); Montreal, 37,370,000 (25,016,000); Toronto, 7,022,000 (5,072,000); Winnipeg, 12,833,000 (15,764,000); Regina, 2,928,000 (1,747,000); Saskatoon, 3,122,000 (1,907,000); Edmonton, 3,474,000 (2,261,000); Calgary, 1,062,000 (904,000); and Vancouver, 1,260,000 (1,169,000).

Oils & Fats Production of shortening and refined oils was larger in October and the January-October period this year than last, while output of lard and tallow was smaller in both periods. Margarine (including spreads) output was down in the month and up in the 10 months.

Production of oils and fats in October was: margarine (including spreads), 15,880,000 pounds (16,084,000 a year earlier); shortening, 16,542,000 (16,430,000); refined oils, 6,376,000 (5,993,000); lard, 8,403,000 (13,430,000); and tallow, 15,187,000 (16,753,000). (26)

Wheat Flour Output & Exports Production of wheat flour in October amounted to 3,754,000 cwt., down 2% from 3,818,000 cwt. in October last year. Output in the first three months of the current Canadian crop year (August-October) increased 4% to 10,826,000 cwt. from 10,437,000 cwt. in the corresponding 1959 period. Wheat flour exports in October declined to 1,064,000 cwt. from 1,611,000 cwt. in the same month last year, bringing the August-October total to 3,468,000 cwt., a decrease of 17.5% from the year-earlier figure of 4,204,000 cwt. (27)

Commercial Fruit Production In 1960

This year's apple crop amounted to an estimated 13,111,000 bushels, 15.5% smaller than last year's 15,517,000 bushels. Production was smaller in all apple producing provinces except British Columbia where there was a substantial increase of 12.0% to 4,675,000 bushels from 4,174,000 in the preceding year.

Estimates of the production of other commercial fruit crops in 1960 were as follows: pears, 1,489,000 bushels (1,276,000 in 1959); plums and prunes, 446,000 bushels (620,000); peaches, 2,400,000 bushels (2,645,000); apricots, 307,000 bushels (181,000); sweet cherries, 197,000 bushels (246,000); sour cherries, 218,000 bushels (241,000); strawberries, 27,856,000 quarts (21,405,000); raspberries, 11,122,000 quarts (11,215,000); loganberries, 1,047,000 pounds (1,217,000); and grapes, 113,312,000 pounds (84,378,000). (28)

PENSION PLANS

Trusteed Pension Plans In 1959

Market value of assets of trusteed pension funds amounted to \$3,084 million at the end of 1959, an increase of 10.5% from \$2,791 million at the end of 1958, according to the Bureau's annual report on financial statistics of trusteed pension plans. Number of plans in operation in 1959 was 986, covering 994,000 non-retired employees. These plans had total income of \$516 million and total expenditures of \$144 million.

Holdings of provincial bonds in 1959 accounted for 30% of total assets, federal bonds 18%, other Canadian bonds 16%, municipal debentures 10%, stocks 10%, and mortgages 9%. Other assets, including real estate and lease-backs, currency and bank deposits, interest, and investment in pooled funds, accounted for the remaining 7%. (29)

EDUCATION

Adult Education

About one adult in 25 in Canada took part in an adult education class or course during the nine months up to June 1960, according to a recent survey of participants by DBS. The survey was based on the labour force sample of one per cent of the population 14 years of age and over, and excluded those attending school full-time, members of the armed services, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, and inmates of institutions.

More men than women took adult education courses, nearly 60% of those reporting being male as compared with about 50% in the total sample. The median age for all reporting courses was 31 years as compared with 37 years for the total sample. About two-thirds of those taking courses were married, about the same proportion as in the total sample.

The educational level of participants was decidedly higher than that of the total sample, with more than 45% reporting complete secondary schooling or university education as compared with about 21% for all those 14 years of age and over. About one person in 11 reported two or more courses taken during the period. A typical participant in an adult education course was male, married, about 31 years of age, and had at least completed secondary schooling.

MORE

Publicly-supported night schools, academic and vocational, sponsored more than 26% of the courses reported, and other courses operated under government departments and agencies accounted for about 11%. Universities and colleges were responsible for nearly 15% of all the courses. Private schools, academic and vocational, provided more than 18%, and private organizations, associations and agencies, including employers, churches, women's groups, professional associations, and many others, operated the remaining 29%. The sponsorship of all courses reported was almost equally divided between public (including universities) and private agencies.

Vocational courses represented about 42% of those taken and were almost equally divided between business and trade or technical subjects. Courses in subjects leading to a university degree or high school diploma accounted for about 14%. The remainder of the courses were in general and cultural subjects, such as languages, current affairs, art, drama, music, etc., and were not taken for credit toward a degree or diploma. Of all courses reported, about 15% were correspondence courses, and 85% were attended.

This survey was conducted jointly by the Special Surveys Division and the Education Division of the DBS. The returns are subject to sampling variability and probably underestimate the total participation in adult education, due to incomplete recall by respondents and other factors. The results are useful as an indication of the variety of subjects which are identified as adult education, and help to determine some of the many agencies and organizations which sponsor such activities.

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