

Vol. 29 -- No. 1

Friday, January 6, 1961

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports from all countries in the third quarter of 1960 were valued at \$1,295,900,000, down 4.3% from a year earlier. Imports in the January-September period of 1960 amounted to \$4,101,500,000, a decline of 0.2% from the comparable 1959 figure of \$4,107,900,000. (Pages 2-4)

...

Prices: The consumer price index at the beginning of December 1960 was 129.6, unchanged from the preceding month, but up 1.3% from the December 1959 index of 127.9. The index averaged 128.0 in 1960, compared to 126.5 in 1959, an increase of 1.2%. (Page 4)

...

Merchandising: Sales by Canadian wholesalers in October last year were valued at an estimated \$689,751,000, a drop of 4.3% from a year earlier, while sales in the January-October period at \$7,010,957,000 were up by 1.1% from the preceding year ... Department store sales in the week ended December 17 were 6.4% higher in value than in the corresponding 1959 week ... Chain store sales in 1959 were valued at \$3,280,263,200, a rise of 6.7% from the preceding year. (Pages 6-7)

...

Business: Value of cheque cashings in October last year was larger by 4.3% than a year earlier at \$23,457,001,000, bringing debits in the January-October period to \$228,763,055,000, some 9.4% above the like 1959 total ... Some 1,974 business failures were recorded in the first nine months of 1960 and their defaulted liabilities totalled \$119,015,000. (Pages 7-8)

...

Mining: Value of Canada's mineral production reached an all-time high in 1960 of \$2,471,742,000 as compared to \$2,409,021,000 in 1959. Totals were larger than in the preceding year for metals as a group, non-metals as a group and mineral fuels, and smaller for structural materials. (Page 8)

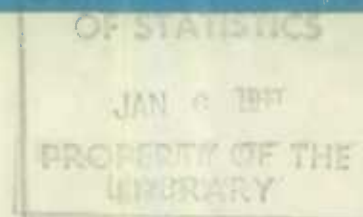
...

Transportation: Some 59,938 cars of railway revenue freight were loaded in Canada in the week ended December 21, bringing the total for the January 1-December 21 period to 3,567,766 -- a drop of 5.5% from 1959. (Page 9)

...

Manufacturing: Some 61,011 tons of steel ingots were produced by steel mills in the week ended December 31 last year, reflecting the effect of Christmas and New Year's holidays. (Page 10)

...



Imports In Third Quarter And Nine Months Of 1960

Commodity imports into Canada from all countries during the third quarter of 1960 amounted to \$1,295,900,000, according to final DBS figures. Imports for the third quarter continued the downward trend shown in the second quarter and were 4.3% below the total of \$1,354,400,000 for the July-September period of 1959.

During the first nine months of 1960, imports into Canada amounted to \$4,101,500,000, a fractional decrease of 0.2% from the total of \$4,107,800,000 for the corresponding period of 1959. When compared to the preceding year, an increase in imports in the first quarter of 1960 was more than offset by the declines in the second and third quarters. As the average level of import prices rose slightly in the second and third quarters, the physical volume of imports declined somewhat more than their value.

There was little change in the shares of the Canadian market retained by the principal suppliers. The United States was the source of 67.8% and the United Kingdom sent 10.8% of all commodity imports in the first nine months of 1960. The Commonwealth, other than the United Kingdom, provided 4.9%, a slight gain over 4.3% for January-September 1959 and imports from all other countries accounted for 16.5% as compared with 17.2% in the same nine months of last year. After the United States and the United Kingdom, the main supplying countries were Venezuela, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the West Indies Federation, followed by France, Belgium and Luxembourg and Italy.

In the third quarter most import commodities showed decreases compared with the same period of 1959. In particular, farm implements and machinery, automobiles and parts, electrical apparatus, rolling-mill products, unmanufactured wood and petroleum products lost ground. Crude petroleum, aircraft and paper were among the chief increases. Over the January-September 1960 period, however, imports of about half of the main commodities were higher than in the same months of the preceding year, due mainly to large arrivals in the first quarter. Automobiles, cotton products, aircraft, vegetables and paper increased considerably but farm implements and machinery, petroleum products and unmanufactured wood fell off appreciably.

Imports from the United States in the third quarter of 1960 were valued at \$842,462,000, a decline of 4.0% when compared with \$877,487,000 for the corresponding quarter of last year. Approximately the same rate of decrease was evident in the second quarter but larger arrivals in the first quarter brought cumulative imports for the current January-September period to \$2,780,485,000, or only 0.3% lower than the total of \$2,789,805,000 for the same nine months of 1959. The trend among leading commodities was uneven, for although many showed declines in the third quarter, there were also several gains so that for the nine months period declines were only slightly more numerous than advances. Imports of non-farm machinery, the principal commodity, rose slightly in the first nine months of 1960, while automobile parts, the second, declined at an almost similar rate. Farm implements and machinery dropped off substantially while electrical apparatus and fruits rose slightly. Automobiles, cotton products, rubber, wood and petroleum products declined considerably. Raw cotton and aircraft and parts advanced substantially, vegetables and plastics, considerably and books, slightly.

MORE

Imports from the United Kingdom in the third quarter of 1960 fell to \$131,660,000, a decrease of 14.4% when compared with \$153,833,000 for July-September 1959. Arrivals for the nine-month period, aided by a substantial gain in the first quarter, totalled \$442,169,000, an increase of 1.9% over \$434,089,000 for January-September 1959. Among leading commodities, electrical apparatus, rolling-mill products, pipes and tubes and farm implements declined appreciably in the third quarter, while wool products, precious metals and aircraft gained substantially. In the nine-month period, however, there were more gains than losses and the two leading commodities, automobiles and wool products, were both over a third higher than in the same part of 1959. While precious metals increased by two thirds, engines and boilers, pipes and tubes and rolling-mill products went up a fifth, electrical apparatus declined 23.1%. Although uneven, the trend is downward.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries advanced 12.3% to \$74,700,000 for the third quarter of 1960 as compared to \$66,500,000 for July-September of 1959. The nine-month total was \$200,300,000, an increase of 13.3% over \$176,800,000 during January-September of 1959. The West Indies Federation shipped more than a fifth of this traffic, Australia, Malaya and Singapore and India over 10% apiece, while petroleum from Kuwait, (previously included with Saudi Arabia), accounted for about 8 1/2%. There was a considerable increase in imports of bauxite from Jamaica, of sugar from Fiji and Trinidad and of rubber from Ceylon and Malaya. Sugar shipments from Mauritius, Australia, Jamaica and British Guiana were down. Cocoa from Nigeria and Ghana, coffee from British East Africa and tea from Ceylon all showed gains. Wool shipments from Australia and New Zealand were up.

Imports from Western Europe fell off during the third quarter but for January-September 1960 maintained a slight gain over last year. Shipments in the third quarter from the German Federal Republic, Belgium and Luxembourg and France were all considerably less, only Italy and the Netherlands showing sizeable increases. Over the first nine months of 1960, rolling-mill products from Belgium and Germany, trucks from Germany, cars from France, electrical apparatus from Germany and Switzerland all declined considerably while machinery from Germany, Italy, Sweden and France and electrical apparatus from the Netherlands advanced.

Imports from South America rose 6.1% in the third quarter of 1960 to \$71,600,000 but over nine months at \$194,200,000 were 1.7% less than in 1959. Over three-quarters of these totals were made up of petroleum and products from Venezuela. Arrivals from Central America in the first nine months of 1960 declined by a third, there being less bananas from Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama, less coffee from Colombia and Costa Rica and less cotton from Mexico and El Salvador.

Imports from non-Commonwealth countries in Asia advanced 11.5% in January-September 1960 over the same period last year. This was mainly due to a 9.9% increase in arrivals from Japan which totalled \$83,645,000; rolling-mill products and electrical apparatus increased but machinery declined. Shipments from the non-Commonwealth countries of the Middle East declined nearly a fifth for the nine months. Petroleum shipments from Iran, however, advanced substantially.

(1 & 2)

MORE

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	<u>September</u>		<u>July - September</u>		<u>January-September</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Millions of Dollars					
<u>Total Imports</u>	427.5	448.6	1,295.9	1,354.4	4,101.5	4,107.8
<u>By Main Countries</u>						
United States.....	284.6	285.7	842.5	877.5	2,780.5	2,789.8
United Kingdom.....	38.3	45.8	131.7	153.8	442.2	434.1
Venezuela.....	18.3	18.4	53.9	50.4	148.0	152.1
Germany, Federal Republic...	10.2	11.1	28.6	33.5	92.2	89.7
Japan.....	9.4	10.3	30.9	28.1	83.6	76.1
West Indies Federation.....	5.1	3.3	16.1	14.0	41.7	40.4
France.....	4.2	5.6	13.7	17.4	37.0	43.0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	3.4	4.1	10.8	12.5	30.2	31.1
Italy.....	3.1	3.4	11.1	9.9	29.2	26.1
<u>By Main Commodities</u>						
Machinery (non-farm) & parts	44.5	45.8	139.8	146.1	448.1	441.5
Automobile parts.....	19.6	20.1	47.3	52.1	223.5	224.8
Petroleum, crude.....	26.4	23.8	80.5	68.4	211.2	208.8
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	22.5	22.0	63.5	76.6	195.9	200.5
Farm implements & machinery.	13.5	19.3	45.9	67.7	186.4	224.0
Autos, freight & passenger..	9.6	16.4	40.6	50.7	178.5	169.6
Fruits.....	13.6	15.1	45.0	46.4	116.6	116.9
Rolling-mill products.....	7.8	7.3	27.4	32.9	106.1	106.5
Engines & boilers.....	9.5	10.5	29.4	29.3	103.1	101.9
Cotton products.....	7.9	8.9	26.7	26.9	93.9	85.2

P R I C E S

Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index remained unchanged at 129.6 between November and December 1960. A year ago, the index stood at 127.9. Over the year 1960, the index averaged 128.0, 1.2% above the 1959 average level of 126.5.

In the current period, little or no change occurred in the five group indexes. The food index declined 0.2%, the household operation and "other" commodities and services indexes were unchanged, while the shelter and clothing indexes were up a fractional 0.1%.

The food index decreased from 125.5 to 125.3 as egg prices declined 6¢ per dozen to 62¢, and lower prices were reported for most cuts of beef and veal, lettuce, grapefruit, and a number of domestically grown vegetables. Price increases occurred for a number of items including oranges, apples, fresh tomatoes, pork and chicken.

The shelter index advanced from 144.5 to 144.6. The rent component was unchanged for the third successive month, but price increases occurred for several items of home-ownership.

MORE

A fractional rise in the clothing index from 112.5 to 112.6, reflected a scatter of minor price increases in men's clothing including shirts, hats and overalls, combined with somewhat higher prices for children's wear. Prices for women's clothing were slightly lower as fur coat prices eased. Footwear prices were unchanged, with higher prices for men's work boots balancing lower prices for women's overshoes. Prices of piece goods showed no change.

The household operation index was unchanged at 123.5 for the third successive month, with price decreases for fuel oil offsetting minor price increases for some items of furniture, floor coverings, household supplies, utensils and equipment, and services. The "other" commodities and services index was unchanged at 138.3, and reflected changes limited to higher prices for toilet soap and lower prices for gasoline and bicycles. (3)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
December 1960....	129.6	125.3	144.6	112.6	123.5	138.3
November 1960....	129.6	125.5	144.5	112.5	123.5	138.3
December 1959....	127.9	122.4	142.7	111.4	123.7	136.9

Wholesale Prices The price index of 30 industrial materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) declined 0.3% from 236.9 to 236.1 in the four-week period November 25 to December 23. With minor interruptions, the decline has been continuous since May, and the present index is 3.0% below the May figure of 243.2.

Commodities registering declines in the four-week period were unbleached sulphite pulp, steel scrap, raw wool, domestic zinc, crude oil, and steel sheets. Price increases were recorded for 12 commodities including steers, hogs, bituminous coal, sisal, iron ore, bleached sulphite pulp, and raw rubber. Weakness in the Canadian dollar compared to the United States dollar was reflected in higher prices for commodities entering foreign trade.

The index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets in the November 25-December 23 period advanced 1.0% from 218.9 to 221.1. The animal products index rose 1.2% from 276.0 to 279.4, reflecting higher prices for livestock on both eastern and western markets, and for poultry in the East and fluid milk in the West. Eggs declined sharply, while raw wool also fell. The field products index moved up 0.7% from 161.8 to 162.9. Showing higher were potatoes, flax and rye in the West, and corn, potatoes, peas and wheat in the East. Both regional indexes were higher, the eastern series rising 1.3% from 240.0 to 243.1, and the western series 0.7% from 197.9 to 199.2. (3)

Security Price Indexes The investors' index of 93 common stock prices (1935-39=100) rose 4.5% from 252.8 to 264.2 in the four-week period November 24 to December 22. Among the major groups, 72 industrials advanced 4.5%, 7 banks climbed 4.8%, and 14 utilities rose 4.4%.

Eleven sub-group gains were led by machinery and equipment (8.1%), power and traction (7.3%), industrial mines (5.7%), and food and allied products (5.6%). Textiles and clothing moved against the trend with a decrease of 1.3%. MORE

The index for 27 mining stocks declined 1.4% in this period from 110.3 to 108.8, reflecting a decrease of 3.8% for 21 golds and an increase of 1.1% for 6 base metals. Three of the supplementary indexes on the base 1956=100, showed gains as follows: investment and loan, 5.5%; pipelines, 5.0%; and primary oils and gas, 1.2%. The index for uranium decreased by 3.4%. (3)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>December 29</u>	<u>December 22</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>December 1</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	267.6	264.2	253.3
Industrials	275.9	272.4	260.6
Utilities	196.4	195.6	189.7
Banks	349.4	341.8	327.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	110.4	108.8	109.2
Golds	79.2	78.0	79.4
Base Metals	181.7	179.2	177.5

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

Wholesale Sales In October Wholesalers proper had sales estimated at \$689,751,000 in October as compared to \$721,015,000 in the same month last year, a decrease of 4.3%. Increases were common to all previous months except April, July and September, and sales in the January-October period rose 1.1% to \$7,010,957,000 from \$6,932,019,000 in the comparable 1959 period.

October sales were lower for 11 of the 17 specified trade groups as compared to a year earlier. Decreases ranged from 0.3% for meat and dairy products to 12.1% for coal and coke and increases from 0.1% for newsprint, paper and paper products to 5.7% for commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies.

January-October sales were larger than a year earlier for nine of the specified trade groups. Gains ranged from 0.7% for automotive parts and accessories to 7.2% for groceries and food specialties and declines from 0.1% for hardware to 13.6% for farm machinery. (4)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended December 17 were 6.4% higher in value than in the corresponding 1959 period, according to a special DBS statement. Increases were common to all provinces, and were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 12.4%; Quebec, 9.0%; Ontario, 8.2%; Manitoba, 6.1%; Saskatchewan, 4.2%; Alberta, 0.1%; and British Columbia, 2.3%.

Operating Results Of Independent Restaurants Gross profit of independent restaurants eased down to 40.23% of net sales in 1959 from 40.77% in 1956, while total operating expenses rose to 32.37% of net sales from 32.14% in 1956, DBS reports. Occupancy expense in 1959, at 11.18% of net sales, was somewhat higher than in 1956 (10.99%) and more than offset a slight decline in the ratio of salaries paid to 16.89% of net sales from 16.98%. Higher total operating expenses, coupled with a lower ratio of gross profit in 1959 resulted in a reduction of net operating profit before deduction of proprietors' salaries and income tax from 8.63% of net sales in 1956 to 7.86% in 1959. (5)*

Chain Stores In 1959 The 507 chain store firms operating in Canada during 1959 transacted business to the extent of \$3,280,263,200 through 10,047 outlets, DBS reports. Compared with 1958, there was a net decrease of 2 firms, an increase of 443 stores and a gain of 6.7% in sales.

All chain store firms, with the exception of lumber and building material dealers and household appliance, radio and music stores showed gains in sales over the preceding year; the largest gains were registered by hardware stores (13.6%), family clothing stores (12.0%) and shoe stores (9.7%).

Retail chains increased their sales in all provinces during 1959. The largest gains were registered in Newfoundland (49.7%), Alberta (11.8%), and British Columbia (10.4%). The only decrease in sales took place in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (14.7%).

BUSINESS

Cheque Cashings In October Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres increased 4.3% in October to \$23,457,001,000 from \$22,496,011,000 in the same month of 1959. This brought debits in the January - October period to \$228,763,055,000 versus \$209,125,342,000 in the corresponding period of 1959, an advance of 9.4%.

Debits were higher in October and the January-October period this year as compared to last in all economic regions except Ontario where they were down in the month and up in the 10 months. October totals were (percentage increases in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, \$561,796,000 (5.3%); Quebec, \$6,972,705,000 (12.2%); Prairie Provinces, \$3,758,752,000 (8.4%); and British Columbia, \$1,477,092,000 (1.3%). Debits in Ontario were 1.2% smaller at \$10,686,656,000.

January-October totals were (percentage gains in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, \$5,665,760,000 (9.7%); Quebec, \$67,504,286,000 (14.9%); Ontario, \$107,290,466,000 (7.3%); Prairie Provinces, \$33,428,124,000 (8.2%); and British Columbia, \$14,874,419,000 (3.9%).

Among the four principal clearing centres, debits were up in October and the January-October period as compared to the corresponding periods of 1959 in all except Toronto, where value of cashings was down in the month and up in the cumulative period. Percentage increases in October (January-October gains in brackets) were: Montreal, 11.9% (15.1%); Winnipeg, 14.0% (12.3%); and Vancouver, 2.9% (4.6%). Debits in Toronto were down in the month by 1.7% and up in the 10-month period by 8.8%. (6)

Commercial Failures In Third Quarter And Nine-Month Period Business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the third quarter of 1960 numbered 612, an increase of 15% over the 1959 like total of 532. Their estimated defaulted liabilities were 6% larger at \$21,900,000 as compared to \$20,573,000 a year earlier. In the first nine months of 1960 the number of liabilities rose to 1,974 from 1,563 a year earlier and their estimated defaulted liabilities to \$119,015,000 from \$51,160,000.

Largest number of failures occurred in the trade sector, the nine-month total increasing to 788 from 646 in the like 1959 period. Failures in construction rose to 448 from 296, manufacturing to 335 from 273, service to 232 from 212, transportation, storage and communication to 75 from 51, and in agriculture to 49 from 42.

Failures by provinces in the January-September period were: Atlantic Provinces, 39 (28 a year earlier); Quebec, 1,131 (931); Ontario, 634 (485); Manitoba, 22 (19); Saskatchewan, 24 (15); Alberta, 32 (36); and British Columbia, 92 (49). (7)

M I N I N G

Mineral Production In 1960 Canada's mineral production reached a record value of \$2,471,742,000 in 1960, an increase of 2.6% over the preceding year's \$2,409,021,000, according to the annual estimates by DBS. Among major minerals there were increased values for nickel, copper, zinc, asbestos, gold, coal, crude petroleum, natural gas, platinum, and sand and gravel, and decreased values for iron ore, lead, uranium, cement, lime and stone.

Metals as a group were valued at \$1,399,489,000, an increase of 2.1% over the preceding year's \$1,370,649,000. Nickel topped the metals with a value of \$312,738,000 versus \$257,009,000 in 1959, followed by copper at \$264,337,000 versus \$233,103,000, uranium \$262,935,000 versus \$331,143,000, iron ore \$171,671,000 versus \$192,666,000, gold \$156,172,000 versus \$150,508,000, zinc \$108,210,000 versus \$96,943,000, lead \$35,929,000 versus \$39,617,000, silver \$28,727,000 versus \$28,023,000, and platinum \$18,135,000 versus \$11,015,000.

Non-metallics as a group increased 9.3% in value to \$194,860,000 in 1960 from \$178,217,000 in the preceding year. Asbestos led the group at \$118,701,000 versus \$107,433,000 in 1959, salt next at \$18,644,000 versus \$18,035,000, gypsum \$9,308,000 versus \$8,394,000, peat moss \$5,851,000 versus \$6,227,000, and elemental sulphur \$4,679,000 versus \$2,621,000.

Production of mineral fuels rose in value to \$562,435,000 in 1960 from \$535,578,000 in the preceding year. Crude petroleum was valued at \$432,496,000 versus \$422,093,000 in 1959, natural gas \$48,027,000 versus \$39,609,000, and coal \$76,060,000 versus \$73,876,000.

Structural materials as a group declined in value to \$314,958,000 from \$324,578,000 in the preceding year. Production of sand and gravel amounted in value to \$110,087,000 versus \$104,651,000 in 1959, cement \$91,112,000 versus \$95,148,000, stone \$56,679,000 versus \$60,959,000, clay products \$40,042,000 versus \$42,515,000, and lime \$17,038,000 versus \$21,304,000.

Value of minerals produced in Ontario in 1960 rose to \$984,025,000 from \$970,762,000 in the preceding year, accounting for 39.8% of the national total versus 40.3%. Quebec's output was valued at \$440,051,000, or 17.8% of the all-Canada total, slightly below the preceding year's \$440,897,000 when the province accounted for 18.3% of the total. Alberta's value rose to \$391,711,000 from \$376,216,000, and Saskatchewan's to \$213,388,000 from \$210,042,000.

MORE

British Columbia was next in order with a value of \$182,835,000 (\$159,395,000 in 1959), followed by Newfoundland at \$79,859,000 (\$72,157,000), Nova Scotia \$65,059,000 (\$62,880,000), Manitoba \$56,788,000 (\$55,512,000), Northwest Territories \$23,633,000 (\$25,874,000), New Brunswick \$19,038,000 (\$18,133,000), and Prince Edward Island \$3,175,000 (\$4,559,000). (8)

Production Of Leading Minerals Production of asbestos, cement, coal, copper, gold, iron ore, lead, nickel and silver was larger in August than in the corresponding month of 1959, while output of clay products, gypsum, lime, salt, uranium and zinc was smaller.

Minerals with larger production totals in August were: asbestos, 103,286 tons (91,929 in 1959); cement, 750,473 tons (725,836); coal, 592,121 tons (482,537); copper, 37,996 tons (34,693); gold, 380,933 troy ounces (349,470); iron ore, 3,561,206 tons (3,240,846); lead, 16,800 tons (14,567); nickel, 19,142 tons (16,804); silver, 2,650,110 troy ounces (2,519,033); crude petroleum, 16,149,537 barrels in July (15,233,140); and natural gas, 33,856,823,000 cubic feet in July (26,184,271,000).

Lower production totals in August were shown for the following: clay products, \$4,183,299 (\$4,467,390); gypsum, 570,034 tons (630,100); lime, 126,782 tons (129,847); salt, 264,054 tons (266,872); uranium, 1,910,146 pounds (2,716,267); and zinc, 33,126 tons (33,685). (9)

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

Railway Carloadings In Third Week Of December Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended December 21 last year numbered 59,938, compared to 64,507 in the corresponding 1959 period. This brought loadings in the January 1-December 21 period to 3,567,766 cars as compared to 3,775,606 in the like period of 1959, a decline of 5.5%.

Receipts from connections fell in the seven days ended December 21 to 23,031 cars from 28,759 a year earlier, and in the January 1-December 21 period to 1,351,991 cars from 1,378,825 in the preceding year. Piggyback loadings rose in the week to 2,865 cars from 2,855, and in the cumulative period to 152,013 cars from 130,865. (10)

Railway Revenue Freight Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections amounted to 14,652,000 tons in July, down 9.5% from the July 1959 total of 16,188,000 tons. This brought the total in the January-July period to 89,476,000 tons, compared to 90,112,000 in the like 1959 period, a decline of 0.7%.

July loadings on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) aggregated 12,806,000 tons versus 14,137,000 a year earlier, receipts from U.S. rail connections destined to points in Canada totalled 740,000 tons versus 863,000, and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) amounted to 1,106,000 tons versus 1,189,000. (11)

Operations Of Canadian Air Carriers During January Number of revenue passengers carried by Canadian air lines in January 1960 increased 9.4% to 329,709 from 301,354 in the same 1959 month, while revenue freight carried decreased 9.4% to 14,378,313 pounds from 15,865,703. Operating revenues rose 7.6% to \$15,599,168 from \$14,491,670, and operating expenses advanced 10.7% to \$18,018,614 from \$16,270,251. Thus, the month's operating loss was up to \$2,419,446 from \$1,778,581 and the deficit after provision for income tax was also up to \$2,773,078 from \$2,112,930.

Foreign air carriers licensed to operate in Canada carried 51,572 passengers in January into and out of the country versus 35,070 in the corresponding 1959 month. In addition, they carried 1,146,413 pounds of freight as compared to 888,562 a year earlier. (12)

Civil Aviation In 1959 Operating income of Canadian air carriers decreased to \$935,565 in 1959 from \$1,435,711 in the preceding year. Despite the fact that total operating revenues reached an all-time high, rising 9.3% to \$220,423,558 from \$201,713,936, they failed to keep pace with total operating expenses which increased 9.6% to \$219,487,993 from \$200,278,225 in the previous year.

After provision for taxes and other charges there was a deficit of \$2,484,-178 as compared with a deficit of \$1,806,744 in 1958. Scheduled airlines reported a net operating deficit after taxes of \$3,470,511, compared with \$2,306,820 in 1958; non-scheduled airlines recorded a net income after taxes of \$986,333, nearly double that of \$500,076 earned in the previous year.

Revenue passengers carried by Canadian air carriers totalled 4,681,264 in 1959, an increase of 16.4% over the 4,022,937 transported in 1958. Revenue goods transported by air totalled 202,988,362 pounds, an increase of 5.8% over the preceding year's 191,767,036. For the 12th consecutive year a new high was established for the volume of mail flown, which at 32,894,799 pounds was 4.8% above the 1958 total of 31,387,841. (13)

MANUFACTURING

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Reflecting the effects of the Christmas and New Year's holidays, production of steel ingots declined to 61,011 tons during the week ending December 31 from 75,314 in the preceding week. Production in the same week a year earlier was 122,658 tons. Steel mills operated at 47.2% of rated capacity in the week ended December 31 (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960), versus 58.3% in the preceding week and 101.0% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the comparable period a year earlier.

Shipments Of Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard in November last year rose to 40,545,122 square feet from 36,-786,786 in the comparable 1959 month and sheathing to 1,245,888 square feet from 1,158,694, while lath fell to 22,521,972 square feet from 24,510,790, and plasters were virtually unchanged at 20,763 tons versus 20,738. January-November shipments were smaller than a year earlier for all items, and were as follows: wallboard, 344,164,080 square feet (377,391,881 a year earlier); lath, 242,488,248 square feet (348,576,207); sheathing, 8,693,562 square feet (11,-260,740); and plasters, 232,568 tons (285,314). (14)

Output Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in November last increased to 13,354,848 gallons from 11,076,648 in the same 1959 month. Gains in the first three months of the year and May more than offset decreases in the other months to put output in the January-November period 2.9% ahead of a year earlier at 151,274,423 gallons versus 146,964,626. (15)

Shipments Of Hard Board Shipments of hard board in November 1960 increased 3.1% to 23,024,675 square feet from 22,328,448 in the corresponding 1959 month. With decreases in all previous months except July, August and September, shipments in the January-November period fell 1.1% to 239,946,114 square feet from 242,696,157 a year earlier. Domestic shipments were larger and export shipments smaller than a year earlier both in the month and cumulative period. (16)

Production Of Sugar Production of refined beet and cane sugar in November increased to 267,332,000 pounds from 222,848,000 in the corresponding 1959 month and total sales to 142,648,000 pounds from 127,715,000. Output in the January-November period advanced to 1,624,029,000 pounds from 1,539,329,000 a year ago and total sales to 1,581,851,000 pounds from 1,551,650,000. Company-held stocks at the end of November were larger than in 1959 at 393,722,000 pounds versus 355,121,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in November increased to 185,058,000 pounds from 124,071,000 a year earlier and meltings and sales to 157,333,000 pounds from 120,504,000. Eleven-month receipts decreased to 1,360,483,000 pounds from 1,411,065,000 a year earlier, while meltings and sales increased to 1,407,190,000 pounds from 1,344,335,000. End-of-November company-held stocks were smaller than in 1959 at 273,359,000 pounds versus 332,106,000. (17)

Prepared Breakfast Foods Industry Factories engaged chiefly in the manufacture of prepared breakfast foods had shipments valued at a record \$32,527,000 in 1959, an increase of 5% over the preceding year's \$30,968,000, according to the DBS annual industry report. Seventeen establishments (18 in 1958) employed 1,402 persons (1,374), paid \$4,985,000 in salaries and wages (\$4,752,000), and \$13,352,000 for materials and supplies (\$12,399,000). The industry shipped 92,731,000 pounds of ready-to-serve breakfast foods in 1959 (89,546,000 in 1958), 9,997,000 pounds of unprepared breakfast cereals (9,709,000), and 15,229,000 pounds of prepared flour, cake and pastry mixtures (13,969,000). (18)

Smelting & Refining Industry Gross value of products shipped by the smelting and refining industry in 1959 rose to \$1,307,997,000 from the preceding year's \$1,135,771,000, according to the annual DBS industry report. Net value added by the industry in the processing of crude and semi-crude materials during 1959 totalled \$429,889,000, up from \$378,451,000.

Number of establishments declined to 24 from 25, while the number of employees increased to 27,746 from 26,959, and salaries and wages to \$137,227,000 from \$131,081,000. Cost of fuel and electricity fell to \$62,320,000 from \$63,522,000, and cost of process supplies and containers to \$62,428,000 from \$66,061,000. (19)

Sales Of Pest Control Products Sales of pest control products in the 12 months ending September 1960 as reported by Canadian registrants were valued at \$27,032,451, an increase of 6.3% over the \$25,322,972 reported for the same period a year earlier. A breakdown of these totals by groups follows: agricultural dusts and sprays, \$9,871,727 (\$9,630,141 a year earlier); livestock treatment, \$1,888,894 (\$1,747,858); herbicides, \$8,396,160 (\$7,608,144); household and industrial insecticides, \$5,785,146 (\$5,404,943); rodenticides, \$510,599 (\$446,886); and unspecified, \$580,000 (\$485,000). (20)

BORDER CROSSINGS

Vehicular Border Crossings Number of vehicles entering Canada from the United States in September increased 2.1% to 1,812,500 units from 1,775,000 in the same month of 1959, bringing crossings in the January-September period to 14,793,400 units from 14,675,500 in 1959, a rise of 0.8%.

September entries comprised more vehicles of foreign registry at 956,300 units versus 953,000 and more vehicles of Canadian registry at 856,200 versus 822,000. January-September entries were made up of fewer foreign vehicles at 7,592,700 against 7,669,700 and more returning Canadian vehicles at 7,200,700 against 7,005,800.

Number of persons entering Canada from the United States in August by long distance common carrier was virtually unchanged from a year earlier at 477,700 versus 477,800, while entries in the January-August period by these means edged up 0.2% to 2,134,200 from 2,130,100.

Foreign travellers entering Canada in the month by these means of transportation numbered 302,000 versus 300,200 and returning Canadians 175,800 versus 177,600, while eight-month entries were made up of 1,168,800 foreign travellers versus 1,167,600 and 965,400 returning Canadians versus 962,600. (21)

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Number of persons killed in motor vehicle traffic accidents on streets and highways in the third quarter of 1960 rose to 1,069 from 1,050 in the corresponding 1959 period, while the January-September total was virtually unchanged at 2,242 versus 2,245 a year earlier. Persons injured in the third quarter increased to 26,789 from 26,334, raising the nine-month total to 64,093 from 60,855. The fatalities and injuries resulted from 60,408 accidents in the third quarter versus 60,285 a year earlier, and 174,186 in the nine months versus 169,473. (22)

WAREHOUSING

Warehousing In 1959 Total operating revenue of the 204 warehousing establishments in 1959 was \$48,089,000, compared to \$40,476,000 in 1958, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Operating expenses increased to \$43,263,000 from \$36,625,000, leaving a net operating revenue of \$4,826,000 versus \$3,851,000 in the preceding year.

MORE

Storage space for household goods aggregated 21,073,167 cubic feet in 1959, for dry storage totalled 55,922,554 cubic feet, and for refrigerated storage amounted to 32,550,680 cubic feet. An average of 69.7% of the household storage space was used in 1959, 79.4% for dry storage and 75.5% of the refrigerated space.

There were 18 warehousing establishments in the Atlantic Provinces in 1959, 30 in Quebec, 73 in Ontario, 16 in Manitoba, 12 in Saskatchewan, 21 in Alberta and 34 in British Columbia. These firms employed 7,289 persons, and paid them \$23,068,418 in salaries and wages, and had trucking equipment made up of 1,570 trucks, 353 tractors, 438 semi-trailers and 39 trailers. (23)

LABOUR

Benefit Periods Established & Terminated Under The Unemployment Insurance Act

Persons establishing benefit periods under the regular benefit provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act in

1959 numbered an estimated 985,100, compared to 1,091,500 in 1958, a drop of 9.7%, DBS reports. In addition, during the December 1, 1958 - May 16, 1959 period, some 444,300 persons established seasonal benefit versus 470,500 in the December 1, 1957 - June 28, 1958 period, a decline of 5.6%.

Insured claimants with a regular benefit period ending in 1959 drew \$298.90 on average, down 4.8% from a year earlier, due to a shorter average duration of benefit. Seasonal benefit claimants received \$221.43 on average, a decrease of 5.1% from the preceding period, also due to a shorter average duration of benefit. (24)

AGRICULTURE

Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye And Flaxseed In August-October 1960

Total exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the first quarter of the 1960-61 crop year amounted to 13,600,000

bushels, below both the 1959-60 August-October total of 17,100,000 and the ten-year (1949-58) average exports for the period of 28,600,000 bushels.

Current crop year exports of the four grains to the end of October, with figures for the corresponding period of 1959 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 900,000 (1,300,000, 8,100,000); barley, 7,900,000 (11,300,000, 17,700,000); rye, 700,000 (1,800,000, 1,500,000); and flaxseed, 4,100,000 (2,700,000, 1,300,000). (25)

FISHERIES

Landings Of Sea Fish In November And 11 Months

Catch of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen decreased in November 1960 to 118,187,000 pounds from 173,220,000 in the same month of 1959, and in the

January-November period to 1,544,852,000 pounds from 1,792,855,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Landed value fell in the month to \$3,594,000 from \$4,291,000, and in the 11-month period to \$83,307,000 from \$88,675,000.

MORE

Landings on the Atlantic coast increased in November last to 55,782,000 pounds from 44,034,000 a year earlier, and in the January-November period to 1,293,047,000 pounds from 1,278,177,000 in the same period of 1959. Landed value was up in the month to \$2,404,000 from \$1,774,000, and in the 11 months to \$56,812,000 from \$54,236,000.

Catch on the British Columbia coast decreased in November last year to 62,405,000 pounds from 129,186,000, and in the January-November period to 251,805,000 pounds from 514,678,000. Landed value was down in the month to \$1,190,000 from \$2,517,000, and in the cumulative period to \$26,495,000 from \$34,439,000.

C A N A D A Y E A R B O O K

1960 Edition Released Release of the 1960 edition of the CANADA YEAR BOOK is announced today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This newest edition is the 54th in the present series which continues a long record of earlier publications that supplied official statistical and other information on Canada's development during the 19th and 20th Centuries.

Extensive revisions have been made in the textual and statistical material of the various chapters, particularly with regard to the machinery of government, the native peoples of Canada, public health and welfare, scientific, medical and industrial research, power generation and utilization, mineral production, manufacturing, transportation and communications, the domestic marketing of commodities, foreign trade, national income and expenditure, and Canada's investment position. In addition, new features have been introduced covering such subjects as the national parole system, space research, and controls over the pricing and marketing of farm products other than grain.

Like its predecessors, the CANADA YEAR BOOK 1960 contains a number of special feature articles -- The Geological Survey of Canada; Climatic Tables; Hospital Services and Hospital Insurance in Canada; The Revolution in Canadian Agriculture; Canada's Commercial Fishery Resources and Their Conservation; The St. Lawrence Seaway in Operation; The Board of Grain Commissioners and The Canadian Wheat Board and Its Role in Grain Marketing.

The price of the CANADA YEAR BOOK 1960 is still \$5.00 a copy for the regular cloth-bound edition. Restrictions on the sales of the paper-bound edition have now been removed and copies are available for general purchase at \$3.00 each. Copies of both editions are obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; or from private booksellers. Orders sent to the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics should be accompanied by remittance in the form of cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General of Canada. (26 & 27)

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

- 1 - 65-001: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, September, 10¢/\$1.00
- 2 - 65-005: Imports For Consumption, September, 20¢/\$2.00
- 3 - 62-001: Price Movements, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 63-008: Wholesale Trade, October, 10¢/\$1.00
- *5 - 63-414: Operating Results & Financial Structure of Independent Restaurants,
1959, 50¢
- 6 - 61-001: Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, October, 20¢/\$2.00
- 7 - 61-002: Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy And
Winding Up Acts, 3rd Quarter 1960, 25¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 26-202: Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, 1960, 25¢
- 9 - 26-007: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, December 21, 10¢/\$3.00
- 11 - 52-002: Railway Freight Traffic, July, 20¢/\$2.00
- 12 - 51-001: Civil Aviation, January 1960, 20¢/\$2.00
- 13 - 51-202: Civil Aviation, 1959, 50¢
- 14 - 44-003: Gypsum Products, November, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 32-001: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, November, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 36-001: Hard Board, November, 10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 32-013: The Sugar Situation, November, 10¢/\$1.00
- 18 - 32-204: Prepared Breakfast Foods Industry, 1959, 25¢
- 19 - 41-214: Smelting & Refining Industry, 1959, 50¢
- 20 - 46-212: Sales of Pest Control Products by Canadian Registrants,
12 Months Ended September 30, 1960, 25¢
- 21 - 66-001: Travel Between Canada & The United States, September, 20¢/\$2.00
- 22 - 53-001: Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, July-September, 1960, 50¢/\$2.00
- 23 - 63-212: Warehousing, 1959, 50¢
- 24 - 73-201: Annual Report on Benefit Periods Established & Terminated Under the
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1959, \$1.00
- 25 - 22-001: Coarse Grains Quarterly, November 1960, 50¢/\$2.00
- 26 - 11-202: Canada Year Book, 1960 (Clothbound), \$5.00
- 27 - 11-205: Canada Year Book, 1960 (Paperbound), \$3.00
- - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, December 14, 10¢/\$3.00

*Not contained in Subscription Order Form

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

4502-503-120

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Catalogue
No.

3

1900	1900	1900
1901	1901	1901
1902	1902	1902
1903	1903	1903
1904	1904	1904
1905	1905	1905
1906	1906	1906
1907	1907	1907
1908	1908	1908
1909	1909	1909
1910	1910	1910
1911	1911	1911
1912	1912	1912
1913	1913	1913
1914	1914	1914
1915	1915	1915
1916	1916	1916
1917	1917	1917
1918	1918	1918
1919	1919	1919
1920	1920	1920
1921	1921	1921
1922	1922	1922
1923	1923	1923
1924	1924	1924
1925	1925	1925
1926	1926	1926
1927	1927	1927
1928	1928	1928
1929	1929	1929
1930	1930	1930
1931	1931	1931
1932	1932	1932
1933	1933	1933
1934	1934	1934
1935	1935	1935
1936	1936	1936
1937	1937	1937
1938	1938	1938
1939	1939	1939
1940	1940	1940
1941	1941	1941
1942	1942	1942
1943	1943	1943
1944	1944	1944
1945	1945	1945
1946	1946	1946
1947	1947	1947
1948	1948	1948
1949	1949	1949
1950	1950	1950
1951	1951	1951
1952	1952	1952
1953	1953	1953
1954	1954	1954
1955	1955	1955
1956	1956	1956
1957	1957	1957
1958	1958	1958
1959	1959	1959
1960	1960	1960
1961	1961	1961
1962	1962	1962
1963	1963	1963
1964	1964	1964
1965	1965	1965
1966	1966	1966
1967	1967	1967
1968	1968	1968
1969	1969	1969
1970	1970	1970
1971	1971	1971
1972	1972	1972
1973	1973	1973
1974	1974	1974
1975	1975	1975
1976	1976	1976
1977	1977	1977
1978	1978	1978
1979	1979	1979
1980	1980	1980
1981	1981	1981
1982	1982	1982
1983	1983	1983
1984	1984	1984
1985	1985	1985
1986	1986	1986
1987	1987	1987
1988	1988	1988
1989	1989	1989
1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991
1992	1992	1992
1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996
1997	1997	1997
1998	1998	1998
1999	1999	1999
2000	2000	2000

OR

Date _____ Signature _____

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

City _____ Province _____