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~~BOOKING TABLE~~

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

JAN 16 1963

Population: Canada's population at December 1, 1960 was estimated at 18,020,000. This was a rise of 370,000 or 2.1% over the 1959 December 1 figure of 17,650,000, and some 1,939,000 or 12.1% above the 1956 Census total.

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Labour: Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in October 1960 rose to \$1.78 from \$1.77 in September and average weekly wages to \$72.62 from \$72.37, while the average work week fell to 40.7 hours from 40.9. (Page 3)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot production for the week ending January 7 totalled 96,548 tons, an increase of 58.3% from the holiday-week total of 61,001. The total for the same week last year was 126,820 tons ... Production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles in 1960 rose 7.4% to 396,260 units from 369,019 in the preceding year; passenger cars increased 8.0% and commercial vehicles 4.8%.

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Merchandising: Department store sales in the week ended December 31, 1960 were 4.4% lower in value than in the corresponding year-earlier period ... Wholesale value of sales of farm implements and equipment (including repair parts) in 1960 rose 3.0% to \$258,729,000 from \$251,119,000 in 1959.

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Transportation: Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the year 1960 declined 5.7% to 3,635,413 from 3,854,893 in 1959. Receipts from connections decreased 2.2% to 1,381,616 from 1,412,073, while piggyback loadings increased 15.7% to 154,898 cars from 133,929. (Page 9)

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Prices: The general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) for December 1960 was 230.1, up 0.2% from both the preceding month and December 1959 ... The index number of farm prices of agricultural products for November stood at 237.9, down 0.3% from October.

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Agriculture & Food: Canadian farmers received an estimated \$2,030,400,000 from the sale of farm products in the first nine months of 1960, only slightly below the January-September all-time high of \$2,032,800,000 in 1959, and about 1% higher than the \$2,008,200,000 realized during the corresponding 1958 period.

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Population Estimated At  
18,020,000 At December 1

Canada's population at December 1 last year was estimated at 18,020,000, having passed the 18,000,000-mark in mid-November, according to DBS. This

was a rise of 370,000 or 2.1% over the 1959 December 1 figure of 17,650,000, and was some 1,939,000 or 12.1% above the 1956 Census level.

Alberta had the largest proportionate increase in population among the provinces in the 12 months ended December 1, 1960 of 3.3%, followed by Newfoundland with 2.6%, Ontario 2.2%, and Quebec and British Columbia each with 2.1%. The gain in Prince Edward Island was 1.9%, New Brunswick 1.8%, Manitoba 1.6%, Nova Scotia 1.1%, and Saskatchewan 0.7%. There was a rise of 7.7% in the Yukon and one of 4.8% in the Northwest Territories.

Estimated population of the provinces and territories at December 1, 1960, with comparable figures for December 1, 1959 in brackets, was as follows: Newfoundland, 465,000 (453,000); Prince Edward Island, 105,000 (103,000); Nova Scotia, 727,000 (719,000); New Brunswick, 606,000 (595,000); Quebec, 5,170,000 (5,062,000); Ontario, 6,160,000 (6,029,000); Manitoba, 906,000 (892,000); Saskatchewan, 913,000 (907,000); Alberta, 1,306,000 (1,264,000); British Columbia, 1,626,000 (1,592,000); Yukon, 14,000 (13,000); and Northwest Territories, 22,000 (21,000).

Increases in population among the provinces and territories since the 1956 Census were: Newfoundland, 50,000 (12.0%); Prince Edward Island, 6,000 (6.1%); Nova Scotia, 32,000 (4.6%); New Brunswick, 51,000 (9.2%); Quebec, 542,000 (11.7%); Ontario, 755,000 (14.0%); Manitoba, 56,000 (6.6%); Saskatchewan, 32,000 (3.6%); Alberta, 183,000 (16.3%); British Columbia, 227,000 (16.2%); Yukon, 2,000 (16.7%); and Northwest Territories, 3,000 (15.8%).

#### Estimated Population of Canada by Quarter, 1956-1960

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
1956.....	15,972	16,081	16,193	16,308
1957.....	16,420	16,589	16,745	16,860
1958.....	16,948	17,048	17,154	17,241
1959.....	17,340	17,442	17,550	17,650
1960.....	17,732	17,814	17,930	18,020

#### Estimated Population of Canada & Provinces at Specified Dates

Province	Census 1956	Dec. 1 1958	Dec. 1 1959	March 1 1960	June 1 1960	Sept. 1 1960	Dec. 1 1960
Canada.....	16,081	17,241	17,650	17,732	17,814	17,930	18,020
Nfld.....	415	442	453	457	459	462	465
P.E.I.....	99	101	103	103	103	104	105
N.S.....	695	714	719	721	723	726	727
N.B.....	555	582	595	597	600	603	606
Que.....	4,628	4,945	5,062	5,088	5,106	5,140	5,170
Ont.....	5,405	5,870	6,029	6,057	6,089	6,130	6,160
Man.....	850	876	892	895	899	902	906
Sask.....	881	896	907	906	910	913	913
Alta.....	1,123	1,222	1,264	1,273	1,283	1,296	1,306
B.C.....	1,399	1,559	1,592	1,601	1,606	1,618	1,626
Yukon.....	12	13	13	13	14	14	14
N.W.T.....	19	21	21	21	22	22	22



Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in October last year rose to \$1.78 from \$1.77 in September and average weekly wages to \$72.62 from \$72.37, while the average work week fell to 40.7 hours from 40.9. In October 1959, hourly earnings averaged \$1.74, weekly wages \$71.68 and the work week 41.3 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings in October were unchanged from the preceding month at \$1.94, while average weekly wages decreased to \$79.51 from \$79.63 and the work week to 40.9 hours from 41.1. Lay-offs of lower-paid employees in saw and planing mills offset the effect of reduced overtime in sheet metal products and motor vehicle plants.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings in October rose to \$1.64 from \$1.62 in September and weekly wages to \$66.53 from \$66.05, while the work week edged down to 40.5 hours from 40.6. Wage-rate increases in chemical plants and distilleries, overtime in pulp and paper mills, and seasonal lay-offs of lower-paid workers in canning and preserving contributed to the gains in earnings.

Lay-offs in coal mines where rates are below the general average and wage-rate increases in gold mines resulted in higher earnings in mining. A shorter work week and lay-offs were reported in building and highway construction.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners  
Reported in Specified Industries,  
Oct. and Sept. 1960 and Oct. 1959

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	40.7	40.9	41.3	1.78	1.77	1.74	72.62	72.37	71.68
Durable Goods.....	40.9	41.1	41.7	1.94	1.94	1.89	79.51	79.63	78.76
Non-Durable Goods..	40.5	40.6	40.9	1.64	1.62	1.59	66.53	66.05	64.86
Mining.....	41.8	42.1	42.1	2.09	2.07	2.04	87.50	87.35	86.17
Electric and Motor									
Transportation.....	43.4	43.6	44.6	1.85	1.85	1.77	80.43	80.60	78.89
Construction.....	41.9	43.1	41.5	1.95	1.94	1.87	81.70	83.56	77.81
Service.....	38.9	39.0	39.5	1.06	1.05	1.01	41.22	40.91	39.86

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Oct. 176.6; Sept. 178.1.

Hiring & Separation Rates In Industry Employment, reflected by the excess of hirings over separations, expanded in 1959 for the composite of industries reporting semi-annually to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, according to the semi-annual report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This overall change held for men and for women and for each region. However, the rates were the same for mining, and separations exceeded hirings in transportation and other utilities. (1)

Weekly Steel Ingot Production Steel ingot production for the week ending January 7 this year totalled 96,548 tons, an increase of 58.3% from the holiday-week total of 61,001 tons. The total for the comparable week in 1960 was 126,820 tons. The index of production for the week ending January 7, 1961, based on the average weekly production during 1957-1959 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 100.

Commencing with the first week of 1961 DBS is discountinuing the publication of steel operating rates related to capacity. The decision to do so stems from suggestions both from within and outside the steel industry. It is believed that percentages of capacity operated have become unrealistic as a measure of activity in the steel industry due to changing production techniques, better steels and new products.

Recent technological developments that increase production from existing facilities, including the use of oxygen and improved quality of raw materials have introduced new, yet to be defined, relationships between production and physical capacity of iron and steelmaking facilities.

Weekly releases of steel production statistics will be continued. They will consist of the total tonnage of ingots produced in the previous week, the tonnage reported for the preceding week and the percentage gain or loss, also the comparable tonnage for the previous year but only for the previous week's production. The release will include an index of production for the previous week's production based on an average weekly production for 1957-1959 of 96,108 tons equalling 100.

Steel Ingots & Pig Iron With decreases from a year earlier in all months from June to December, output of steel ingots in 1960 decreased 2.2% to 5,686,416 tons from 5,817,012 in 1959, but was greater than in any other previous year. Production of pig iron, however, rose 2.3% in 1960 to 4,279,205 tons from 4,181,794 in the preceding year, increases in six months more than offsetting decreases in the other six. (2)

Production Of Motor Vehicles Production of passenger and commercial vehicles in 1960 rose 7.4% to 396,260 units from 369,019 in the preceding year, with output of passenger cars increasing 8.0% to 325,797 units from 301,801 in 1959 and commercial vehicles 4.8% to 70,463 units from 67,218. December output advanced to 34,020 units from 28,278 in the same 1959 month, comprising 28,929 passenger cars versus 23,599 and 5,091 commercials versus 4,679. (3)

Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in November last increased to 35,811 units from 21,685 in the corresponding 1959 month. With increases in all previous months except February, April, June, July and August, shipments in last year's January-November period advanced 5.6% to 360,203 units from 340,967 a year earlier. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose in the month to 4,798 units from 2,976 and in the 11-month period to 25,123 units from 23,726.

November shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars increased to 30,958 units from 17,550 in the same 1959 month, and commercial vehicles to 4,853 units from 4,135. January-November passenger car shipments climbed to 296,405 units from 277,763 in the like period of the preceding year, and commercial vehicles to 63,798 units from 63,204. (4)



Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products in November 1960 amounted to 23,933,827 barrels, an increase of 9.2% over the corresponding 1959 total of 21,718,766 barrels, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil rose 17.1% to 24,991,967 barrels from 21,336,078, comprising more domestic crude at 12,484,822 barrels versus 11,468,979, and more imported crude at 12,507,147 barrels against 9,867,079.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in November 1960 were: naphtha specialties, 177,641 barrels (101,684 in November 1959); aviation gasoline, 240,800 (230,626); motor gasoline, 8,016,558 (7,289,745); aviation turbo fuel, 438,104 (335,786); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 1,523,889 (1,841,288); diesel fuel oil, 2,177,033 (1,984,410); light fuel oil, 6,681,745 (6,910,740); and heavy fuel oil, 5,620,464 (4,790,236).

Shipments Of Foundation Garments Shipments of foundation garments in November and the January-November period last year, with comparable 1959 totals, appear in the following table which is a special monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>November</u>		<u>January-November</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
		Shipments	In Dozens	
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments .....	3,060	3,434	44,337	40,618
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic ..	15,012	13,648	165,557	132,799
Girdles, principally elastic .....	18,288	14,683	180,768	177,063
Bandeaux bras .....	76,720	73,588	786,303	787,287
Longline bras .....	13,679	11,778	145,632	142,169
Garter belts .....	10,835	7,221	86,524	74,547

Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of rigid insulating board declined 16.4% in November to 35,960,000 square feet from 43,003,000 in the corresponding month in 1959. With decreases in all months in 1960 except January and February, total shipments to the end of November dropped 10.4% to 366,809,000 square feet from 409,248,000 a year earlier. (5)

Tobacco Products Industries Value of factory shipments from the 24 establishments comprising Canada's tobacco products industries in 1959 increased 7.8% to an all-time high of \$212,360,000 (excluding excise duties and taxes) from 1958's previous peak of \$196,948,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of employees declined in the year to 8,356 from 8,476 in 1958, while salaries and wages rose to \$32,988,000 from \$32,144,000, cost of materials and supplies to \$111,617,000 from \$108,872,000 and value added by manufacture to \$100,985,000 from \$88,231,000.

Value of factory shipments in 1959, including excise duties and taxes, increased 11.1% to \$580,456,000 from \$522,529,000 in the preceding year. Year's shipments of cigarettes advanced to a record 34,273,048,000 (valued at \$493,911,000) from the preceding year's previous high of 32,777,573,000 (\$439,367,000). Shipments of smoking tobacco rose to 22,134,000 pounds (\$58,733,000) from 21,609,000 (\$55,771,000), while chewing tobacco fell to 1,038,000 pounds (\$2,541,000) from 1,110,000 (\$2,744,000) and cigars to 313,472,000 (\$23,014,000) from 319,595,000 (\$22,518,000). (6)

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.

Boat Building & Repairs. A total of 225 establishments were engaged primarily in the boat building and repair industry in 1959 (215 in 1958), and their factory shipments were valued at \$14,590,000 as compared to \$12,292,000 in 1958, an increase of 18.7%. Number of employees increased to 1,774 from 1,733, salaries and wages to \$5,555,000 from \$5,274,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$5,924,000 from \$5,192,000.

Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment. Factory shipments from the miscellaneous transportation equipment industry in 1959 were valued at \$10,097,000, a rise of close to 39% from the 1958 total of \$7,285,000. Number of employees rose to 690 from 605 in 1958, salary and wage payments to \$2,525,000 from \$2,091,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$4,894,000 from \$3,377,000.

Cooperage. Forty-eight establishments in Canada's cooperage industry in 1959 had factory shipments valued at \$5,731,000 as compared to \$6,101,000 in 1958, a decrease of 6.1%. Number of employees increased to 547 from 536 in the preceding year and salaries and wages to \$1,613,000 from \$1,553,000, while cost of materials and supplies declined to \$3,531,000 from \$3,995,000.

Oiled & Waterproofed Clothing. The 6 plants manufacturing oiled and waterproofed clothing in 1959 shipped products to the value of \$2,751,000, compared to 1958's 7-plant total of \$3,351,000, a drop of almost 18%. Number of employees was down to 260 from 283 in 1958, salaries and wages to \$750,000 from \$807,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$1,392,000 from \$1,668,000.

Leather Belting. Shipments from the leather belting industry in 1959 were factory valued at \$1,045,000, a decrease of 8.3% from the 1958 total of \$1,139,000. Number of establishments declined to 12 from 13 in the preceding year, employees to 120 from 141, salaries and wages to \$423,000 from \$494,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$427,000 from \$533,000.

Beekeeper's & Poultrymen's Supplies. Seven establishments classified to Canada's beekeeper's and poultrymen's supplies industry in 1959 had factory shipments valued at \$368,500, compared to \$329,300 in 1958, an advance of 11.9%. These establishments employed more persons (63 versus 53 in 1958), dispensed more in salaries and wages (\$134,500 versus \$111,100) and spent more for materials and supplies (\$195,200 versus \$176,800).

Stone Industry. Gross value of production of Canada's stone industry in 1959 increased 9.7% to \$60,959,000 from \$55,583,000 in 1958. Number of establishments rose to 613 from 583 in the preceding year, while number of employees fell to 3,873 from 4,067, salaries and wages to \$13,937,000 from \$14,014,000 and cost of process materials and supplies to \$5,129,000 from \$5,165,000.

Nickel-Copper. Sixty-two establishments engaged in the mining, smelting and refining of nickel-copper ores in 1959 (58 in 1958) had production valued at \$618,362,000, an increase of 42% from \$435,444,000 in the preceding year. These plants employed 21,913 persons (17,784 in the preceding year), paid out \$110,374,000 in salaries and wages (\$88,929,000) and spent \$30,968,000 for materials and process supplies (\$22,007,000).



List Of New Manufacturing Establishments In Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released this week its semi-annual report containing the names, addresses and principal products manufactured by 1,127 new manufacturing plants which have come into operation recently or report they expect to be in operation in the near future. To enable the examination of new entrants in a particular area or field, the firm names have been arranged by industry and by province within each industrial group. (7)

Manufacturing Industries Of The Atlantic Provinces

Selling value of factory shipments of the manufacturing industries of the Atlantic Provinces in 1958 declined 1.6% to \$867,818,000 from \$881,761,000 in 1957, increases being recorded by Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and decreases by Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Number of establishments decreased to 3,183 from 3,446 in the preceding year, employees to 60,990 from 64,651, salaries and wages to \$179,706,000 from \$187,183,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$459,184,000 from \$485,339,000. Value added by manufacture rose to \$372,977,000 from \$362,354,000.

Value of factory shipments in 1958 in Nova Scotia declined 3.6% to \$411,929,000 from 1957's all-time high of \$427,299,000, and the total for Newfoundland eased down 0.6% to \$116,979,000 from \$117,714,000. Shipments in New Brunswick edged up 0.1% to \$312,022,000 from \$311,795,000 in the preceding year but were 0.4% below 1956's peak total of \$313,281,000. Value of shipments in Prince Edward Island rose 7.8% to a new record of \$26,888,000 from \$24,953,000 in 1957 -- the previous peak. (8)

## SAWMILLS

Production & Shipments Of Sawn Lumber In the Maritimes

Production of sawn lumber in the Maritime Provinces in November increased to 21,690 M feet board measure from 15,049 M in the corresponding month of 1959, while the January-November output decreased to 530,572 M feet from 550,144M. November shipments were down slightly to 17,783 M feet board measure from 17,867 M, while 11-month shipments fell to 238,869 M feet from 279,231 M. Stocks on hand at the end of November were smaller at 50,661 M feet board measure versus 52,586 M a month earlier. The table following shows production and shipments for the three provinces in November and the January-November period in 1959 and 1960:-

	Production				Shipments			
	November		January-November		November		January-November	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
	(M Feet Board Measure)							
P.E.I..	331	537	7,341	8,794	170	318	3,213	2,808
N.S....	9,169	7,670	239,510	226,474	9,316	10,058	111,208	115,328
N.B....	12,190	6,842	283,721	314,876	8,297	7,491	124,448	161,095
Total..	21,690	15,049	530,572	550,144	17,783	17,867	238,869	279,231

Lumber Production In British Columbia

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in 1960 is estimated at 5,200,000 M feet board measure, according to preliminary DBS figures. This is an increase of 5.1% from the 1959 total of 4,948,585 M feet board measure.

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending December 24 last were 47.8% higher in value as compared to the corresponding 1959 period, according to a special DBS statement. This sharp rise reflects the greater number of shopping days in the 1960 period -- 6 as compared to 4 in 1959. All regions reported increases, as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 78.0%; Quebec, 38.6%; Ontario, 49.8%; Manitoba, 52.3%; Saskatchewan, 39.0%; Alberta, 48.1%; and British Columbia, 39.5%.

Sales in the week ended December 31, 1960 were 4.4% lower in value than in the corresponding year-earlier period. Decreases of 11.9% in Ontario, 26.2% in Manitoba, 8.9% in Saskatchewan, 9.0% in Alberta and 10.1% in British Columbia more than offset increases of 3.1% in the Atlantic Provinces and 26.9% in Quebec.

Sales Of Natural Gas Sales of natural gas in October 1960 amounted to 22,575,644,000 cubic feet, compared to 22,279,922,000 in the corresponding 1959 month, an increase of 1.3%. This brought sales in the January-October period to 256,840,737,000 cubic feet, nearly 17.0% above the year-earlier level of 219,649,854,000 cubic feet. Revenue from these sales increased 7.0% in the month to \$12,604,000 from \$11,755,000 and almost 24% in the 10-month period to \$152,766,000 from \$123,362,000. Number of customers using natural gas in October was up 7.9% to 1,169,955 from 1,084,527 in October 1959.

Sales in Alberta in October amounted to 10,179,106,000 cubic feet or 45.1% of the national total, accounting for 37.7% of the domestic sales, 46.5% of the industrial sales, and 51.6% of the commercial sales. Ontario took the major share of the revenue from the month's sales at \$5,882,000 or 46.7% of the all-Canada total, made up of 45.4% of the revenue from domestic sales, 51.0% from industrial sales, and 41.0% from commercial sales. (9)

Farm Implement & Equipment Sales Wholesale value of sales of farm implements and equipment (including repair parts) in the year 1960 rose 3.0% to \$258,729,000 from \$251,119,000 in 1959. Machinery sales were valued at \$220,469,000 versus \$212,231,000 and repair parts at \$38,260,000 versus \$38,887,000.

Total sales were higher in value in 1960 than in 1959 in all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia. Totals were: Atlantic Provinces, \$9,704,000 (\$7,692,000 in the preceding year); Quebec, \$32,534,000 (\$31,688,000); Ontario, \$60,128,000 (\$58,612,000); Manitoba, \$31,846,000 (\$28,572,000); Saskatchewan, \$65,784,000 (\$61,397,000); Alberta, \$52,030,000 (\$52,427,000); and British Columbia, \$6,704,000 (\$6,732,000).

Dealer sales to users of wheel-type tractors for farm use numbered 24,624 in 1960 (25,437 in 1959); crawler tractors, 759 (536); pull-type combines, 2,602 (2,669); self-propelled combines, 4,872 (4,900); automatic hay balers, 12,206 (12,496); swathers and windrowers, 4,458 (5,483); and heavy duty deep tillage type cultivators, 8,388 (8,235). (10)

Operating Results Of Chain Variety Stores Gross profit of chain variety stores in 1959 rose to 38.66% of net sales from 38.56% in 1957, operating expenses to 29.93% from 29.55%, while net operating profit fell to 8.73% from 9.01%. Items of operating expense included salaries and wages at 18.10% of net sales (18.16% in 1957), occupancy at 5.09% (5.34%), and supplies at 1.32% (1.28%). (11\*)



Operating Results Of Chain Drug Stores Chain drug stores reported gross profit of 33.92% of net sales in 1959, slightly below the 1957 figure of 34.36%, DBS reports. Operating expenses, at 31.56% of net sales, were up slightly from 31.36% in 1957, and net operating profit declined to 2.36% of net sales from 3.00%. Items of operating expense, with 1957 figures in brackets were: salaries, 18.51% of net sales (18.76%); occupancy, 5.34% (5.03%); advertising, 1.24% (1.09%); and all other expenses, 6.4% (6.48). (12\*)

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

Carloadings Of Railway Revenue Freight In The Full Year 1960 Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the full year 1960 declined 5.7% to 3,635,413 from 3,854,893 in 1959, DBS reports. Receipts from connections in 1960 decreased 2.2% to 1,381,616 cars from 1,412,073 in the preceding year, while piggyback loadings increased 15.7% to 154,898 cars from 133,929.

Carloadings in the last 10 days of the year dropped to 67,583 cars from 79,287 a year earlier, and the total for the month of December fell to 245,805 cars from 281,151 in the corresponding 1959 month. Receipts from connections fell in the 10 days to 29,767 cars from 33,248, and in the month to 100,880 cars from 119,509. Piggyback loadings decreased in the 10-day period to 2,887 cars from 3,064, but edged up in the month to 11,884 cars from 11,874

Principal commodities loaded on fewer cars in the year 1960 included: grains, other than wheat, 97,728 cars (111,813 in 1959); coal, 180,698 (193,508); iron ore, 251,556 (296,111); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 154,409 (184,748); crude gypsum, 55,914 (66,804); lumber, timber and plywood, 200,642 (222,229); automobiles, trucks and parts, 62,652 (73,505); and l.c.l. merchandise, 430,363 (521,434).

Among the principal commodities loaded on more cars in the year were: logs, posts, poles and piling, 69,159 cars (54,398 a year earlier); pulpwood, 125,010 (109,513); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 355,003 (339,580). (13)

Shipping In August Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in August 1960 increased 7.3% to 20,450,000 tons from 19,060,000 in the same month of 1959, bringing the total for the January-August period to 105,420,000 tons versus 97,574,000 a year earlier, an advance of 8.0%. Loadings and unloadings in foreign service rose in August to 11,164,000 tons from 10,170,000 a year earlier and in the January-August period to 57,037,000 tons from 52,050,000, while the amount handled in coastwise services advanced in the month to 9,286,000 tons from 8,890,000 and in the eight-month period to 48,383,000 tons from 45,524,000. (14)

Pipe Line Deliveries Of Natural Gas In October Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines in October amounted to 24,288,592,000 cubic feet, up sharply from the October 1959 total of 18,891,123,000. This brought deliveries in last year's January-October period to 222,394,146,000 cubic feet, compared to 172,827,317,000 in the comparable 1959 period, an increase of close to 30%. Daily average sendout rose in the month to 783,503,000 cubic feet from 609,391,000 a year earlier, and in the 10-month period to 729,161,000 cubic feet from 568,511,000. (15)

Wholesale Price Index Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) in November 1960 was 229.7, down 0.3% from the October index of 230.3 and down 0.2% from the 1959 November figure of 230.2. Four of the eight major group indexes were lower in November as compared to the preceding month, while three were higher. The chemical products group index was unchanged at 187.8.

The vegetable products group index recorded the largest decrease in the October-November period of 0.9%, declining from 201.5 to 199.6; this was due mainly to lower prices for western grains, livestock and poultry feeds, raw rubber and vegetable oils. The wood products group index fell 0.4% from 301.8 to 300.7, as lower prices were reported for woodpulp, fir and pine lumber. The non-ferrous metals group index decreased 0.3% from 175.5 to 174.9, mainly attributable to lower prices for electrolytic copper. The iron products group index eased off from 255.6 to 255.2.

The textile products group index rose 0.3% from October to November from 229.2 to 229.8, mainly as a result of higher prices for imported raw wool, miscellaneous fibres and raw cotton. The non-metallic minerals group index also increased 0.3% from 184.3 to 184.9, due mainly to higher prices for coal. The animal products group index edged up from 251.0 to 251.1 (16)

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	December*	November	December
	1960	1960	1959
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
General Wholesale Index .....	230.1	229.7	229.7
Vegetable products .....	198.7	199.6	200.3
Animal products .....	255.8	251.1	247.4
Textile products .....	229.6	229.8	228.1
Wood products .....	300.2	300.7	303.4
Iron products .....	254.6	255.2	255.8
Non-ferrous metals .....	174.9	174.9	175.8
Non-metallic minerals .....	185.1	184.9	185.7
Chemical products .....	188.0	187.8	188.0
Ray and manufactured products -			
Combined iron products and non-			
ferrous metals (excluding gold) ...	247.3	247.6	249.6

\*These indexes are preliminary.

Index Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) stood at 237.9 in November 1960, compared to 238.5 in October and 233.8 in November 1959. Compared to October, prices were higher in November for potatoes, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and lower for livestock and grains. As compared to the same 1959 month, prices were lower for potatoes, and higher for grains, dairy products, livestock, poultry and eggs. The fairly substantial increase in grain prices in November last year as compared to a year earlier can be attributed to the higher average quality crop harvested in the Prairie Provinces.

Provincial index numbers in November were: Prince Edward Island, 217.6 (220.3 in October 1960); Nova Scotia, 222.0 (223.1); New Brunswick, 238.0 (233.1); Quebec, 271.1 (276.1); Ontario, 266.5 (266.3); Manitoba, 223.3 (223.4); Saskatchewan, 199.4 (201.0); Alberta, 219.7 (218.3); and British Columbia, 258.6 (259.7). (17)



Security Price Indexes

	<u>January 5</u>	<u>December 29</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>December 8</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	271.5	267.6	256.4
Industrials.....	280.3	275.9	263.8
Utilities.....	198.1	196.4	191.0
Banks.....	353.3	349.4	333.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	111.6	110.4	107.3
Golds.....	79.3	79.2	77.4
Base metals.....	185.7	181.7	175.9

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

Farm Cash Income In Canadian farmers received an estimated \$2,030,400,000 from  
Nine Months Of 1960 the sale of farm products in the first nine months of 1960,  
only slightly below the January-September all-time high of  
\$2,032,800,000 in 1959, and about 1% higher than the \$2,008,200,000 realized  
during the corresponding period of 1958.

In addition, farmers in the Prairie Provinces received about \$51,000,000 under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment Plan and the Federal-Provincial Emergency Unthreshed Grain Assistance Policy in the first nine months of 1960. This is in contrast to a year earlier when farmers received approximately \$21,000,000, most of which was received under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

When these payments were added to cash income from the sale of farm products, total cash returns to farmers from their farming operations amounted to \$2,081,500,000 in the nine months of 1960. This estimate, the highest on record for this period of the year, is slightly above the previous high of \$2,054,200,000 established in 1959.

On a commodity basis, the more important gains in farm cash income during the first nine months of 1960, relative to 1959, were recorded for wheat, potatoes, fruits, cattle, dairy products and poultry meat; the more important income reductions occurred in the case of barley and hogs.

Provincially, gains of between 1% and 2% were estimated for Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia in the nine-month period. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick cash income was up about 10% and 18%, respectively. For Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, it was down from 1% to 3%.

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products in the January-September period in 1960 by provinces was estimated as follows (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$22,125 (\$20,178 in 1959); Nova Scotia, \$31,129 (\$30,803); New Brunswick, \$35,702 (\$30,119); Quebec, \$307,432 (\$309,872); Ontario, \$648,929 (\$637,694); Manitoba, \$158,377 (\$160,728); Saskatchewan, \$401,163 (\$408,254); Alberta, \$342,572 (\$353,488); and British Columbia, \$82,973 (\$81,668). Figures for Newfoundland are not available. (18)

Wheat Flour Output & Exports      Production of wheat flour in November 1960 amounted to 3,835,000 cwt., up about 2% from 3,754,000 cwt. in October and also up by 2% from 3,756,000 cwt. in November 1959. This brought output in the August-November period of the current Canadian crop year to 14,661,000 cwt., compared to 14,194,000 cwt. in the preceding crop year, an increase of 3%. Month's wheat flour exports increased sharply to 1,931,000 cwt. from 1,345,000 cwt. in the corresponding 1959 month, putting the four-month total at 5,399,000 cwt. as compared to 5,549,000 cwt. a year earlier. (19)

9-City Stocks Of Dairy And Poultry Products at January 1      Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at January 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. January 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 71,546,000 pounds (57,888,000 at January 1, 1960); cheddar cheese, 28,073,000 pounds (25,974,000); and cold storage eggs, 3,000 cases (8,000). (20)

Sales Of Fertilizers      Sales of mixed fertilizers and fertilizer materials for direct application to the soil, including exports, amounted to 1,904,419 tons in the 12 months ended June 30, 1960, compared to 1,791,364 tons in the comparable year-earlier period, a rise of 6.3%. Sales of fertilizer materials rose to 1,162,346 tons from 1,061,453 and mixed fertilizers to 742,073 tons from 729,911.

Production of fertilizer materials, including such items as ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and cyanamide, increased to 1,414,217 tons from 1,311,619 a year earlier, while output of mixed fertilizers decreased to 770,435 tons from 780,501. Imports of fertilizers rose to 1,070,000 tons from 950,999 and exports of materials to 918,626 tons from 842,792. Production and imports exclude anhydrous ammonia. (21)

Shipments Of Fruit And Ornamental Nursery Stock      Some 6,145,000 domestic and imported fruit trees, shrubs and plants valued at \$511,000 were shipped by Canadian nurseries in 1959. At the same time, some 23,608,000 ornamental trees, shrubs and plants were shipped to the value of \$3,734,000.

Shipments of fruit trees, shrubs and plants comprised 447,000 apple species, 338,000 tender tree fruit species, 4,966,000 small fruit species and 393,000 "other" species. Total shipments of ornamentals were made up of 1,464,000 rose bushes, 4,235,000 "other" ornamental shrubs, 605,000 deciduous trees, 1,795,000 evergreen trees, 54,700 ornamental climbers, 14,431,000 bulbs and tubers and 1,022,000 herbaceous perennials. (22)

Dairy Factory Industry In 1958      Canada's dairy factory industry, comprising butter and cheese factories, condenseries and milk pasteurizing plants, shipped products to a record value of \$773,120,000 in 1958, an increase of 10.7% over the preceding year's \$698,517,000. There were 1,893 plants reporting, a decrease of 104 from 1957. Cost of milk, cream and all other materials was \$566,300,000, an increase of 10.8% from \$511,291,000 in the preceding year. Number of employees increased by 691 to 31,162, and value added by manufacture rose by 4.1% to \$186,191,000.

MORE



Shipments from milk pasteurizing plants in 1958 were valued at \$145,100,000, up 4.2% from \$139,229,000 in the preceding year, while the cost of materials and supplies used rose 7.6% to \$93,614,000 from \$87,940,000.

Shipments of creamery butter in 1958 amounted to 338,256,000 pounds, an increase of 13.1% from 298,969,000 in 1957, while the value rose 19% to \$214,067,000 from \$179,231,000. Cheddar cheese shipments totalled 91,438,000 pounds valued at \$31,496,000, a decrease both in volume and value of 7.5% and 6.3%, respectively. Shipments of concentrated whole milk products, together with concentrated skim milk and buttermilk, casein, lactose and whey powder, increased 17.0% in volume to 609,237,000 pounds and 16.8% in value to \$84,406,000. Shipments of ice cream rose 2.1% in volume to 25,092,000 gallons and 5.5% in value to \$42,552,000. (23)

## E D U C A T I O N

Apprenticeship Training In Canada      The training of apprentices in skilled trades continues to show substantial growth in Canada, DBS reports. Total registrations of indentured apprentices with the provincial Departments of Labour as of September 30, 1960 reached 19,543. This represents an increase of 5.1% over the previous year, and an accumulated increase of 39.5% over 1955 and 114.1% over 1950.

These figures represent indentured apprenticeship in eight provinces as Prince Edward Island has practically no such training and in Quebec the training is done largely on a pre-employment basis. In addition to the apprentices registered with the Departments of Labour there are many other apprentices who are being trained by firms which conduct such training on their own for their employees. Indentured apprenticeship training in the eight provinces other than Prince Edward Island and Quebec, consists of a combination of practical training on the job and formal training in provincial or other trade schools. The formal part of this training may be taken on a full- or part-time basis, or in a few cases through correspondence courses.

Over the period of the last ten years, the number of apprentices who successfully completed their training rose from 1,799 in 1950-51 to 4,004 in 1959-60. In the latter year 7,678 apprentices registered with the Departments of Labour for the first time, while 2,722 apprentices discontinued their training during the same year.

Ontario leads with 36.8% of all registered apprentices in 1960, followed by Alberta with 23.7%, and British Columbia with 10.2%. Outside of Newfoundland, where no training programme existed in 1950, the highest increase of registrations over the period of the last ten years was found in New Brunswick (183%), followed by Saskatchewan (159%), whereas the lowest was in Nova Scotia (88%) and Ontario (84%).

Motor vehicle mechanics and repair men presently form by far the largest group of apprentices (5,955), followed by construction electricians (2,927), plumbers and pipefitters (2,399) and carpenters (1,514).

Automotive trades attracted 34.3% of registered apprentices, construction trades 28.6%, electrical and electronic trades 17.1%, mechanical and metal working trades 13.2%, and service trades 3.8%. The remaining 3.0% is made up of miscellaneous trades.

Academic Libraries Centralized libraries in larger Canadian schools and universities served nearly 750,000 students in 1958-59, according to the Survey of Libraries, Part II: Academic Libraries, 1958-59, just released.

The survey includes information on 32 university and college libraries serving enrolments of 500 and over, totalling 83,459 full-time students at university level; and 1,058 centralized school libraries serving 666,680 pupils in publicly-controlled elementary, intermediate and secondary schools.

The 32 university libraries reported a total stock of 6,040,556, or 75 volumes per full-time student. Current operating expenditures of the libraries amounted to \$4,022,494, or \$48.20 per full-time student.

Centralized school libraries serving centres of 10,000 population and over, surveyed for the first time, reported total stock of 2,898,780, or 4.5 volumes per pupil served. About one school in three provided centralized school library service, representing just over 40% of the enrolment in the schools surveyed.

Also included in this publication are the results of a first survey of graduates of the four degree-granting library schools in Canada, at the universities of McGill, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. In 1960 the schools graduated 107 students with Bachelor of Library Science degrees, an increase of 33.7% over 1959.

After graduation, 41.6% of the graduates reporting took positions in public libraries, 38.6% went to university and college libraries, 5.5% to school libraries, and 13.9% to special libraries. The median beginning salary of all 1960 graduates who reported was \$4,400. (24)

Larger Academic Libraries in Canada, 1958-59

Province	University and College Libraries			Centralized School Libraries		
	Number	Enrolment	Volumes	Number	Enrolment	Volumes
Nfld.	1	1,080	49,512	4	2,373	3,852
P.E.I.	-	-	-	3	1,528	3,069
N.S.	3	3,541	324,758	31	17,175	21,771
N.B.	2	2,611	183,188	27	16,300	52,416
Que.	7	28,228	1,744,423	328	183,292	526,579
Ont.	13	24,504	2,555,496	338	246,142	1,227,784
Man.	2	4,350	315,107	58	38,649	192,145
Sask.	1	3,807	175,100	26	10,322	69,760
Alta.	1	5,070	216,117	99	44,818	283,660
B.C.	2	10,268	476,855	144	106,481	517,744
Total	32	83,459	6,040,556	1,058	666,680	2,898,780

The Survey of Libraries, Part II: Academic Libraries, 1958-59, is bilingual, contains 56 pages of text and tables, and costs 75¢ per copy. In ordering, please quote catalogue number 81-206.



Shipments & Stocks Of Iron Ore Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in November last year were sharply smaller than in the corresponding 1959 month at 930,458 tons versus 2,696,274. This brought total shipments in the January-November period to 20,795,093 tons as compared to the like 1959 figure of 23,816,813 tons. End-of-November stocks were larger than a year earlier at 2,923,600 tons versus 2,044,209. (25)

Miscellaneous Non-Metal Mining Industry In 1959 Gross value of products shipped by Canada's miscellaneous non-metal mining industry in 1959 rose 16% to \$13,854,000 from the preceding year's \$11,942,000, according to the annual industry report by DBS. Top yearly figure was \$15,815,000 in 1956. Number of establishments in 1959 was 38 (40 in 1958). These firms employed 1,409 persons (1,223), paid \$5,712,000 in salaries and wages (\$4,806,000), and \$1,561,000 for process supplies and containers (\$1,088,000).

Mineral or primary mineral products recovered (or deposits developed) by this industry during 1959 included barite, brucite, diatomite, fluorspar, graphite, grindstones, magnesitic dolomite, lithia, mineral waters, potash, phosphate rock, silica brick, sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate. (26)

## FOOD EXPENDITURES

Urban Family Food Expenditure A detailed report on the results of a survey of urban family food expenditure conducted by DBS in five Canadian cities in 1957 was released this week. A preliminary release of summary information by city appeared in an issue of the DBS Weekly Bulletin early in 1959.

The complete report, which is entitled "Urban Family Food Expenditure 1957" contains expenditure detail for about 150 items by city and by month and summary data for 15 food categories classified by family type and income level. In addition to the information for the five cities surveyed throughout 1957 (Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver), results are also published for a separate survey conducted in St. John's, Newfoundland for September 1957 to August 1958.

The average weekly expenditure of \$22.70 per family for 1957 represented a wide range in weekly amounts expended on food (including meals away from home), from less than \$5 per week to \$125 per week. About four-fifths of the records, however, totalled between \$10 and \$30 per family per week. A cross-classification of average weekly food expenditure by family type and income revealed a range from a low of \$16.86 for two adult families in the lowest income class (\$2,500-\$2,999) to \$32.72 for families of three adults with one child and four adults in the \$6,000-\$7,000 income level. As might be expected differences in food expenditure arising from family composition were of more importance than differences arising from family income level.

On the average, 28% of each weekly food dollar went for meat and fish, 15% for fruit and vegetables, 12% for dairy products, 12% for bakery and cereal products, 5% for fats and oils, 3% for eggs, 1% for frozen foods, 12% for other groceries for home use and 12% for food purchased and eaten away from home. (27\*)

Incomes, Liquid Assets & Indebtedness  
Of Non-Farm Families In Canada In 1958

Non-farm family units and unattached individuals had an average money income of \$4,544 in 1958, and liquid assets holdings (bonds and deposits) of \$1,677, while for all family units consumer debt averaged \$363, according to a sample survey of 6,400 non-farm families conducted by DBS in May and June 1959. The complete results of the survey are published in a report entitled "Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1958." This is the second survey of this kind by DBS, the first having been conducted in 1956.

Incomes— The average money income for all non-farm families and un-attached individuals in 1958 was \$4,544, some 6% higher than the 1957 average income of \$4,269. In 1954 and 1951 the equivalent averages were \$3,654 and \$3,185. The median income (the income that divides the distribution in half) was \$3,783 in 1958, compared to \$3,624 in 1957.

Families and individuals whose major source of income was wages and salaries received an average income of \$4,851, those with income largely from self-employment averaged \$6,059; both averages are some 5% to 6% higher than in 1957. However, a much larger increase (approximately 20%) occurred in the average income of family units whose income came mainly from transfer payments, pensions or investments. The average income of this group rose to \$2,335 in 1958 from the 1957 average of \$1,950; this was mainly attributable to an increase in government old age pension payments which were \$660 per person in 1958 compared to \$535 in 1957. The average income of lodging families was only \$2,757, compared with \$5,285 for those who owned their homes. Families renting self-contained accommodation had an average income of \$4,420.

Assets— On the whole, the patterns of asset holdings show little change from the earlier survey. Approximately 84% of all families and unattached individuals reported owning some of the selected assets, while some 70% held liquid assets. Selected assets consist of deposits, bonds, mortgage investments, loans to other persons and the estimated market value of owner-occupied homes: liquid assets are bond holdings and deposits. Average selected asset holding was \$8,564, while the average holding of liquid assets for all families and un-attached individuals was \$1,677. Lowest liquid assets were reported by families and individuals with incomes below \$1,000, where the average holding was \$830. The highest average holding of liquid assets (\$8,059), occurred in the income group \$10,000 and over.

Certain assets were far more frequently reported than others. For example, approximately 56% of all families and unattached individuals owned a home, 69% reported some deposits with chartered banks or trust companies, 24% held some bonds, 9% reported publicly traded stocks, and only 5% reported any mortgage investments. As might be expected the frequency of ownership of each of these assets rose with income level.

MORE



The survey also secured some information on the degree to which families save through insurance policies. Although equities in policies were not valued, the amount of life insurance premiums paid during the twelve months preceding the survey was obtained. Approximated 60% of all families and unattached individuals reported making such premium payments. The percentage of family units reporting these payments rose from 20% in the income group under \$1,000 to 88% for family units with incomes over \$10,000.

Indebtedness. As in the previous survey a smaller proportion of families and individuals reported having debts than reported having assets. Approximately one-half of family units had no consumer debt (instalment debt, debts to small loan companies and to chartered banks without collateral); for all family units consumer debt averaged \$363, while the average for debtors only was \$723. When secured bank loans, loans from life insurance companies and other persons, and mortgage debt are added (defined as total debt), the percentage reporting no debt drops to 37% of all family units; 17% owed under \$250, while approximately 5% reported debts of \$10,000 or over. Total debt averaged over all family units was \$1,923, while for debtors only the average was \$3,034.

The estimated average market value of owner-occupied houses was approximately \$11,700, while the average mortgage debt per home was \$2,400. The difference between the market value and the mortgage represents the average owner's equity -- an average of \$9,300. Over one-half of home owners reported no mortgage debt on their homes so that the average mortgage debt for those with indebtedness was \$5,800. The older the family the higher the proportion of families with no mortgage debt ranging from only 34% for families with heads 39 and under to 91% for families with heads 65 and over. (28)

(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 - 72-006: Hiring & Separation Rates In Certain Industries, February 1960,  
75¢/\$1.50
- 2 - 41-002: Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 3 - 42-001: Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, December,  
10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 42-002: Motor Vehicle Shipments, November, 10¢/\$1.00
- 5 - 36-002: Rigid Insulating Board, November, 10¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 32-225: Tobacco & Tobacco Products Industries, 1959, 50¢
- 7 - 31-002: New Manufacturing Establishments In Canada, December 1960,  
\$1.00/\$2.00
- 8 - 31-204: Manufacturing Industries of Canada - Section B, Atlantic Provinces,  
1958, 50¢
- 9 - 45-005: Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, October, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 63-009: Farm Implement & Equipment Sales, 4th Quarter 1960, 25¢/\$1.00
- \*11 - 63-405: Operating Results of Chain Variety Stores, 1959, 25¢
- \*12 - 63-402: Operating Results of Chain Drug Stores, 1959, 25¢
- 13 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, December 31, 1960, 10¢/\$3.00
- 14 - 54-002: Shipping Statistics, August, 20¢/\$2.00
- 15 - 55-002: Gas Pipe Line Transport, October, 20¢/\$2.00
- 16 - 62-002: Prices & Price Indexes, November, 30¢/\$3.00
- 17 - 62-003: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, November,  
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- 18 - 21-001: Farm Cash Income, July to September 1960, 25¢/\$1.00
- 19 - 32-003: Grain Milling Statistics, November, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 32-008: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products - 9 Cities Advance, January 1,  
10¢/\$1.00
- 21 - 46-207: Fertilizer Trade, July 1, 1959 - June 30, 1960, 50¢
- 22 - 22-203: Shipments of Fruit & Ornamental Nursery Stock, 1959, 50¢
- 23 - 32-209: Dairy Products Industries, 1958, 75¢
- 24 - 81-206: Survey of Libraries - Pt. II, Academic Libraries, 1958-59, 75¢
- 25 - 26-005: Iron Ore, November, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 26-220: Miscellaneous Non-Metal Mining Industry, 1959, 75¢
- \*\*27 - 62-516: Urban Family Food Expenditure, 1957, 75¢
- 28 - 13-514: Incomes, Liquid Assets & Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families In  
Canada, 1958, 75¢
- - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, December 23, 10¢/\$3.00
- - 31-001: Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries,  
October, 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of December 16, 1960
- - 35-001: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, October, 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized  
in issue of December 23, 1960
- - 63-201: Advertising Agencies, 1959, 25¢ -- Summarized in issue of November  
10, 1960
- - 65-004: Exports (Detailed), November & 11 Months Ended November, 75¢/\$7.50
- - 65-007: Imports (Detailed), September & 9 Months Ended September, 75¢/\$7.50

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