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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

**Labour:** Employment decreased by 127,000 between November and December 1960 as the winter weather reduced outdoor activity. Although some workers withdrew from the labour force as activity slackened, the number unemployed increased by 99,000 to an estimated 528,000. The labour force was 3.2% higher than a year earlier, indicating a higher rate of growth than the long-term average. The employment increase over the 12-month period was 1.3%, which was less than the long-term average. Unemployment in December was 122,000 higher than a year earlier. (Page 2)

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**External Trade:** Canada's domestic exports in the first 11 months of 1960 were valued at \$4,834,692,000, an increase of 6.3% over the comparable 1959 total of \$4,548,600,000. The November value was \$462,023,000, 4.4% below the November 1959 total of \$483,391,000. (Pages 3-4)

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**Prices:** Consumer price indexes declined in five of the ten regional cities between November and December 1960, with decreases ranging from 0.1% to 0.3%. Indexes were higher in three of the other five regional cities, and unchanged in the remaining two. (Page 5)

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**Business:** After having fallen sharply from the first quarter to the second quarter of 1960, seasonally adjusted corporate profits were virtually unchanged in the third quarter. Seasonally adjusted, profits for the nine months of 1960 showed a 4% decline from the corresponding period of 1959 (Page 6)

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**Manufacturing:** Manufacturers' shipments in November 1960 were valued at an estimated \$2,022,432,000, virtually unchanged from the revised October total of \$2,023,228,000 and up 1.8% from the November 1959 figure of \$1,986,175,000. (Pages 7-9)

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**Transportation:** Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended January 7 was 48,259, a decline of 1.2% from last year's corresponding total of 48,839. (Page 12)

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**Merchandising:** Department store sales in November were valued at \$156,218,000, larger by 2.3% than a year earlier. January-November sales rose 1.4% ... Sales in the week ended January 7 were 12.4% lower than in 1960 (Page 13)

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The Canadian Labour Force: Employment decreased by 127,000 between November and December 1960 as the winter weather reduced outdoor activity. Although some workers withdrew from the labour force as activity slackened, the number unemployed increased by 99,000 to an estimated 528,000.

The labour force was 3.2% higher than a year earlier, indicating a higher rate of growth than the long-term average. The employment increase over the 12-month period was 1.3%, which was less than the long-term average. Unemployment in December was 122,000 higher than a year earlier.

	December 1960	November 1960	December 1959
	estimates in thousands		
The Labour Force.....	6,430	6,458	6,231
Employed.....	5,902	6,029	5,825
Unemployed.....	528	429	406

Employment: The employment decrease between November and December last year was greater than the average, partly because of a sharp decline in agriculture. Activity in agriculture continued longer as a result of fine weather, but dropped sharply in late November and early December. Farm employment fell to 610,000, slightly below the figure for December 1959. Construction and manufacturing also experienced greater-than-seasonal employment declines. These employment declines were partly offset by increases in the service industry and by heavy pre-Christmas hiring in trade. The December employment estimate was 77,000 higher than a year earlier, a smaller margin than that of earlier months. Most of the workers released during the month were men, while employment of women increased slightly.

In goods-producing industries average employment in the fourth quarter was 61,000, or 2.2% lower than a year earlier. The most significant declines were in construction, mining and durable goods manufacturing. There was also a small decline in transportation and other utilities. As a result of continued rapid expansion in the service-producing industries, however, total employment was up about 1.5% over the fourth quarter of 1959.

Employment declined in all regions from November to December. Year-end levels were higher than December 1959 in all regions except British Columbia, which remained virtually unchanged.

Unemployment: Unemployment increased by 99,000 between November and December, with men accounting for all of the increase. The 528,000 unemployed included 39,000 on temporary layoff. Of the remaining 489,000 who were seeking work, 74% had been unemployed for three months or less, 15% for four to six months, and 11% for seven months or more. Unemployment in December was 8.2% of the labour force, compared to 6.5% a year earlier and 7.6% in December 1958.

MORE



In the fourth quarter of 1960, 16% of all construction workers and about 20% of all labourers were unemployed. The proportion of transportation workers unemployed was also above the national average. Unemployment rates were close to the national average for the remaining occupation groups, except for the office and professional group which had a substantially lower rate.

Of the total unemployed in the fourth quarter about one-fifth had been labourers, and 17% had been in manufacturing and mechanical occupations. Construction and office and professional occupations each accounted for 14% of the total. (1)

Employment & Payrolls In October Industrial employment declined in October from the seasonal peak reached in the summer months. The composite index number for October was 121.4 (1949=100), down 1.4% from the figure for September and 2.4% from that recorded a year earlier.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, the October index numbers for forestry and trade were higher than the September figures, while month-to-month reductions were recorded for the remaining industry divisions, in spite of upward movements in some of their components. Employment declined more than seasonally in coal and iron mining, electrical apparatus and transportation equipment manufacturing, construction and railways.

Employment for both men and women was lower than at the end of September, but the loss among men was relatively much larger, the greatest reductions being recorded by industries normally employing high proportions of such workers, notably construction. On the other hand, most of the additional employees reported in trade in October were women.

The composite payroll index for October was 218.2, down 1.2% from the figure for September, but up 0.4% from that for October 1959. The general average of weekly wages and salaries rose slightly from September, reaching \$76.65 at the end of October. This was the highest figure in the record. The increase over October 1959 amounted to about \$2. (2)

## EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports In January-November 1960 Canada's domestic exports in the first 11 months of 1960 were valued at \$4,834,692,000, an increase of 6.3% over the comparable 1959 total of \$4,548,600,000, according to the monthly summary report containing details of the 11-month exports released this week by DBS. Value of November domestic exports was 4.4% below a year earlier at \$462,023,000 versus \$483,391,000. Re-exports of foreign produce increased 10.4% in the January-November period to \$119,139,000 from \$107,917,000, and 11.8% in November to \$13,691,000 from \$12,250,000.

Among the major commodities, higher values were noted in the January-November period of 1960 as compared to a year earlier for newsprint paper, lumber and timber, wood pulp, aluminum and products, nickel, and copper and products. Totals were smaller for wheat, uranium ores and concentrates, iron ore, and fish and fishery products.

MORE

Among the principal countries, totals were higher in the 11-month period as compared to the like 1959 period for the United Kingdom, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, France, Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Italy. Exports were lower in value to the United States. (3)

The following two tables contain, respectively, domestic exports by major countries and principal commodities in November and the January-November period of 1960, ranked according to size in the 11 months of 1960, with comparable figures for 1959:

Country	November		January - November	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousands			
United States .....	\$247,351	\$291,221	\$2,722,505	\$2,808,055
United Kingdom .....	83,422	78,244	841,445	708,542
Japan .....	12,489	13,063	158,691	123,608
Germany, Federal Republic...	16,628	12,300	149,505	115,206
Australia .....	8,419	6,514	90,523	49,462
France .....	8,281	5,622	65,925	36,777
Norway .....	4,330	4,092	63,151	55,021
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	6,060	5,640	62,409	48,581
Netherlands .....	6,633	5,999	58,251	49,041
Italy .....	12,740	4,255	55,668	27,543
<u>Commodity</u>				
Newsprint paper .....	\$70,768	\$66,632	\$693,980	\$653,739
Wheat .....	39,506	33,881	367,712	398,906
Lumber & timber .....	25,726	27,476	324,193	300,554
Wood pulp .....	30,373	29,355	302,963	285,822
Uranium ores & concentrates.	24,230	30,352	245,964	285,749
Aluminum & products .....	16,696	17,957	242,177	205,506
Nickel .....	22,585	22,875	238,291	200,034
Copper & products .....	16,380	20,100	204,990	146,321
Iron ore .....	4,769	18,322	151,721	152,276
Fish & fishery products.....	11,183	13,144	124,392	132,833

## PULPWOOD

Pulpwood Production & Consumption Production of pulpwood in November 1960 increased to 2,063,276 rough cords from 1,887,935 in the same 1959 month, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Pulpwood Production, Consumption and Inventories". Output in the January-November period rose to 15,054,454 rough cords from 13,050,874 a year earlier.

Consumption of pulpwood was up in the month to 1,268,710 rough cords from 1,195,469, and in the 11 months to 13,009,603 rough cords from 12,606,574. End-of-November inventories were larger than a year earlier at 16,103,298 rough cords versus 14,585,200.



Consumer Price Indexes  
For 10 Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes declined in five of the ten regional cities between November and December 1960, with decreases ranging from 0.1% to 0.3%. Indexes were higher in three of the other five regional cities, and unchanged in the remaining two.

Food indexes declined in seven of the ten regional cities, and were higher in the remaining three cities. Shelter indexes showed mixed results as four indexes were higher, two lower and four unchanged. Clothing indexes were higher in five regional cities, unchanged in four, and down fractionally in the remaining city. Household operation indexes were higher in six of the cities, unchanged in two, and down in the other two. "Other" commodities and services indexes were unchanged in seven of the ten cities, up fractionally in two, and down slightly in the remaining city.

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

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - December 1960				
	November 1960	December 1960	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's(2)...	115.9	116.3	109.8	115.3	110.7	111.7	133.0
Halifax.....	128.4	128.4	119.5	135.3	122.0	129.8	140.4
Saint John.....	130.0	130.3	124.9	140.0	120.7	124.3	143.2
Montreal.....	129.7	129.7	129.7	146.0	108.3	118.8	138.9
Ottawa.....	130.2	130.1	125.3	148.9	116.9	122.0	138.3
Toronto.....	131.9	131.8	125.6	152.9	115.1	124.0	140.3
Winnipeg.....	127.7	127.8	124.5	135.7	118.8	120.2	137.3
Saskatoon-Regina	125.5	125.4	122.2	125.0	124.0	126.2	129.5
Edmonton-Calgary	125.7	125.3	119.5	125.5	121.4	127.6	133.7
Vancouver.....	130.8	130.7	126.1	137.8	117.7	135.5	137.2

(1) Total indexes for November and December and December group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base June 1951 = 100.

Security Price Indexes

	January 12	January 5 1935-39 = 100	December 15
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	275.2	271.5	259.6
Industrials.....	284.3	280.3	267.3
Utilities.....	200.8	198.1	192.2
Banks.....	357.2	353.3	338.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	118.9	111.6	106.8
Gold.....	89.2	79.3	76.3
Base metals.....	187.0	185.7	176.5

Corporation Profits After having fallen sharply from the first quarter to the second quarter of 1960, seasonally adjusted corporate profits were virtually unchanged in the third quarter. Within the total, however, there were a number of divergent movements. Profits rose sharply in the finance, insurance, and real estate group but mining declined by 5%, associated with a drop in production. Manufacturing showed a small decline reflecting offsetting movements within the sub-groups; iron and steel fell sharply but there were some gains in the other components, the largest being in foods and beverages. Seasonally adjusted, profits for the nine months of 1960 showed a 4% decline from the corresponding period of 1959. The following table contains the seasonally adjusted estimates of corporation profits before taxes, by industry for the three quarters of 1959 and 1960. (4)

	1 9 5 9			1 9 6 0		
	1Q	2Q	3Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
	Millions of dollars					
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells ..	77	87	72	94	100	95
Manufacturing:						
Foods and Beverages .....	63	61	60	56	57	61
Rubber Products .....	7	7	6	4	4	3
Textile Products .....	17	20	18	16	14	11
Wood Products .....	16	16	15	19	13	14
Paper Products .....	55	61	57	63	63	62
Printing, Publishing and						
Allied Industries .....	16	17	17	16	15	17
Iron and Steel Products .....	108	114	130	115	92	83
Non-Ferrous Metal Products .....	5	5	6	6	6	7
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	17	17	21	22	17	14
Non-Metallic Mineral Products ...	16	16	18	10	11	12
Products of Petroleum and Coal ..	21	16	22	27	23	21
Chemical Products .....	32	32	33	34	31	32
Other Manufacturing Industries (1)	19	19	19	19	15	16
Totals .....	392	401	422	407	361	353
Transportation, Storage and						
Communication .....	79	68	65	87	65	64
Public Utility Operation .....	21	19	20	24	23	19
Wholesale Trade .....	67	68	70	64	50	49
Retail Trade .....	61	59	55	48	49	47
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	77	73	74	79	83	95
Service .....	17	19	18	18	16	17
Other Non-Manufacturing(2) .....	33	40	38	33	31	33
Total all Industries .....	824	834	834	854	778	772

(1) Includes Tobacco, Leather and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

(2) Includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction.

Note: Corporation profits as shown in this table are greater than those published in "National Accounts" by dividends paid abroad. There are also minor differences because recent revisions to the quarterly profits data have, for technical reasons, not yet been incorporated into the tabular framework of the National Accounts. For 1959 these amount to +\$24 million.



Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders Manufacturers' shipments in November 1960 were valued at an estimated \$2,022,432,000, virtually unchanged from the revised October total of \$2,023,228,000 and up 1.8% from the November 1959 figure of \$1,986,175,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Value of shipments in the January-November period were little changed from a year earlier at \$21,794,800,000 versus \$21,793,300,000. This small decline between October and November, the first such since 1955, is in contrast to the usual substantial decreases that occur in this period.

Total inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of November were valued at \$4,149,126,000, up 0.4% from the revised October total of \$4,131,455,000 and up 3.8% from the November 1959 figure of \$3,996,669,000. Compared to October, raw materials were up 0.4%, goods in process minus the value of progress payments were up 1.5%, and finished products were down 0.2%. Value of goods held under long-term contracts (progress payments) was down 2.3%.

The November ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 2.05, compared to 2.04 in October and 2.01 in the same 1959 month, while the ratio of finished products to shipments was 0.67, unchanged from the preceding month and up from 0.63 a year earlier.

Value of unfilled orders in November was \$1,898,031,000, a decrease of 1.6% from \$1,929,702,000 in October and a decline of 9.3% from \$2,093,472,000 in the corresponding 1959 month. Moderate increases from the preceding month in the perishable and semi-durable consumers' groups were countered by a decline in the durable consumer industries. Large declines were shown in construction goods industries and in industries producing largely for export. New orders received in November at \$1,990,761,000, were up 1.4% from \$1,963,914,000 in the preceding month and up 0.8% from \$1,974,806,000 a year earlier.

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

	November 1960 (Preliminary)	October 1960 (Revised)	September 1960	November 1959
In thousands of dollars				
Shipments.....	2,022,432	2,023,228	2,068,597	1,986,175
Inventory owned ...	4,149,126	4,131,455	4,137,106	3,996,669
Inventory held ....	4,417,337	4,405,951	4,412,373	4,342,113
Raw materials ....	1,950,807	1,943,086	1,940,423	1,939,412
Goods in process .	1,116,361	1,110,063	1,122,745	1,158,840
Finished products .	1,350,169	1,352,802	1,349,205	1,243,861
New orders .....	1,990,761	1,963,914	2,047,073	1,974,806
Unfilled orders ...	1,898,031	1,929,702	1,989,016	2,093,472

MORE

Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces... Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments, by province of origin, show decreases in October 1960 as compared to October 1959 in nine of the ten provinces. Declines ranged from 0.2% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to 11.1% in Newfoundland, with declines of 0.9% in Saskatchewan, 3.4% in Quebec, 5.7% in Alberta, 5.8% in Manitoba, 6.8% in British Columbia, and 7.2% in Ontario. Shipment values increased by 9.1% in New Brunswick.

The decrease in the value of shipments in Newfoundland was due to declines in the foods and beverages, wood and paper products industries; in Ontario to declines in the iron and steel, petroleum, wood, transportation equipment and electrical products industries; in British Columbia to decreases in the wood, paper, non-ferrous metals and petroleum products industries; and in Quebec to declines in the foods and beverages and iron and steel products industries. The increase in New Brunswick was due to advances in the foods and beverages and the transportation equipment products industries.

Shipments for January-October 1960 as compared to the same period of the preceding year showed a decline of 0.2%, with Ontario and the Prairie Provinces showing declines ranging from 1.4% to 4.8%. Over this same period the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and B.C. had gains ranging from 0.8% to 7.5%.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces (Revised)

	<u>October</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>January - October</u>		<u>Change</u>
	1960	1959	%	1960	1959	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland.....	10,240	11,517	-11.1	103,210	97,537	5.9
Prince Edward Island)	38,024	38,098	- 0.2	400,544	387,827	3.3
Nova Scotia.....)	31,741	29,104	9.1	289,967	269,703	7.5
New Brunswick.....	613,038	634,881	- 3.4	5,816,428	5,768,700	0.8
Quebec.....	987,105	1,064,178	- 7.2	9,773,977	9,909,351	- 1.4
Ontario.....	66,192	70,238	- 5.8	623,454	642,530	- 3.0
Manitoba.....	29,056	29,312	- 0.9	283,988	298,369	- 4.8
Saskatchewan.....	77,824	82,509	- 5.7	773,719	786,000	- 1.6
Alberta.....	170,008	182,320	- 6.8	1,707,081	1,647,108	3.6
British Columbia (1).	2,023,228	2,142,157	- 5.6	19,772,368	19,807,125	- 0.2
Canada.....						

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Crude Oil Consumption Consumption of crude oil by Canadian refineries in November 1960 totalled 23,623,715 barrels, up 11.3% from the comparable 1959 figure of 21,225,478 barrels. This brought consumption in the January-November period to 253,221,117 barrels, an increase of 4.9% from the year-earlier total of 241,335,161.

November consumption of domestic crude oil increased to 12,656,072 barrels from 11,766,653 a year earlier, and imported crude to 10,967,643 barrels from 9,458,825. Eleven-month consumption of domestic crude oil rose to 137,919,103 barrels from 137,701,001 a year earlier, and imported crude oil to 115,302,014 barrels from 103,634,160. (5)



Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 14 this year amounted to 110,720 tons, up 14.6% from 96,548 tons in the preceding week and down 13.1% from 127,377 tons in the corresponding 1960 week, according to a special DBS statement. Based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, the index of production in the current week was 115.

Sales Of Radio & TV Sets Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets in November 1960 were slightly below a year earlier at 77,227 units versus 77,292, bringing sales in the January-November period to 620,158 units versus 686,816 in the comparable 1959 period, a decline of 9.7%. Compared to a year earlier, month's sales were smaller for home and portable sets and larger for automobile and combination sets, while 11-month sales were smaller for all types.

Sales of television receiving sets declined in November 1960 to 35,853 units from 43,434 a year earlier, and in the January-November period to 310,342 units from 372,686 in the like 1959 period. Month's sales of record players were up to 32,356 units from 27,411, while 11-month sales were down to 162,636 units from 166,328. (6)

Shipments Of Large Electrical Appliances In November 1960 More individual electric home and farm freezers and fewer washing machines were shipped in November and the January-November period of 1960 as compared to the like 1959 periods. Shipments of mechanical refrigerators and automatic clothes dryers were smaller in the month and larger in the 11 months.

November shipments were: refrigerators, 12,267 units (14,117 a year earlier); freezers, 4,598 (3,554); washing machines, 23,248 (26,720); and clothes dryers, 14,491 (15,835). January-November: refrigerators, 233,322 units (228,245 a year earlier); freezers, 73,142 (43,572); washing machines, 269,620 (297,395); and clothes dryers, 95,732 (91,420). (7 & 8)

Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that account for 95% of total Canadian output declined in November last to \$2,498,300 from \$3,080,700 in November 1959, and in the January-November period to \$24,000,900 from \$27,110,400 a year earlier. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were smaller both in the month and cumulative period as compared to a year earlier. (9)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in November 1960 included the following items: condensing units, \$226,200 (\$228,500 in November 1959); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$262,000 (\$395,200); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$195,600 (\$118,200); room air conditioners (window-sill type), \$62,600 (\$22,900); air conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion), \$68,300 (\$124,500); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers, and ice cream cabinets, \$69,100 (\$37,100); low and normal temperature self-service display cases, \$433,700 (\$382,500); normal and low temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$67,100 (\$52,000); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$122,600 (\$224,900). (10)

Production Of Chemicals Production of chemicals in November 1960 included the following: hydrochloric acid, 4,008,100 pounds (3,837,200 in November 1959); sulphuric acid, 135,300 tons (132,300); ammonium sulphate, 12,500 tons (26,100); chlorine, 30,000 tons (26,600); mixed fertilizers, 77,000 tons (77,600); formaldehyde, 3,865,500 pounds (5,478,300); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 35,100 tons (31,200). (11)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes And Lacquers In November Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased in November 1960 to \$9,259,900 from \$8,859,200 in the same 1959 month. This brought sales in the January-November period to \$134,928,100 versus \$132,449,400 a year earlier, a rise of 1.9%. Both trade and industrial sales were larger in the month and cumulative period as compared to a year earlier. (12)

Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts in November 1960 increased to 25,847,090 square feet from 25,151,478 a year earlier, while shipments of granulated wool decreased to 862,248 cubic feet from 1,083,108 and bulk or loose wool to 104,867 cubic feet from 110,502. January-November shipments of batts dropped to 222,322,471 cubic feet from 256,151,698 in the comparable 1959 period, granulated wool to 6,530,227 cubic feet from 8,936,009, and bulk or loose wool to 711,254 cubic feet from 809,327. (13)

Production Of Coke Production of coke in October 1960 declined to 318,681 tons from 360,709 in the like 1959 month and landed imports to 12,841 tons from 43,464, while exports rose to 11,167 tons from 8,673. January-October output dropped to 3,303,171 tons from 3,365,490 a year earlier, while landed imports rose to 257,819 tons from 252,086 and exports to 107,384 tons from 107,326. Amount made available for consumption was down in the month to 320,355 tons from 395,500, and in the 10 months to 3,453,606 tons from 3,510,250. (14)

Production Of Concrete Products Production of concrete products in November and the January-November period of 1960 was as follows (year-earlier data are not available): concrete brick, 8,814,000 in the month (88,980,000 in the 11 months); concrete blocks (except chimney blocks), 13,238,000 (125,972,000); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 66,000 tons (703,000); and ready-mixed concrete, 738,000 cubic yards (6,930,000). (15)

Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers were smaller in November and the January-November period of 1960 as compared to the preceding year, while those of plywoods were larger in both periods, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods". End-of-November stocks were larger than a year earlier for both items.

Shipments of veneers declined in November to 44,799,000 square feet from 55,222,000 a year earlier, and in the January-November period to 652,915,000 square feet from 775,340,000 in the comparable 1959 period, while end-of-November stocks were up sharply to 95,595,000 square feet versus 43,131,000. Month's shipments of plywoods increased to 154,512,000 square feet from 145,049,000, and 11-month shipments climbed to 1,508,623,000 square feet from 1,339,627,000, while end-of-November stocks were up to 87,116,000 square feet from 64,242,000.



Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments in October 1960 of primary or concentrated feeds declined to 37,159 tons from 39,435 in the corresponding 1959 month, secondary or complete feeds to 210,840 tons from 223,287 and all "other" animal feeds to 49,794 tons from 53,476. January-October shipments of primary feeds decreased to 354,546 tons from 379,847 a year earlier, secondary feeds to 2,068,833 tons from 2,156,022 and all "other" animal feeds to 451,578 tons from 468,963. (16)

Sales Of Canadian Clay Products Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in October 1960 declined to \$3,922,000 from \$4,100,000 in the corresponding month of 1959. With decreases in all previous months, sales in the January-October period fell 10.8% to \$32,945,000 from \$36,921,000 in the preceding year. Sales of building brick were down in the month to \$2,530,000 from \$2,739,000, and in the 10-month period to \$20,912,000 from \$24,459,000. (17)

Sales Of Toilet Preparations Sales of toilet preparations in Canada during 1959 were valued at \$145,323,955, according to a special survey recently completed by DBS. On the basis of sales value the most important product sold was hair preparations valued at \$24,757,736, followed by dentifrices at \$21,318,216. Other large sellers were shampoos at \$10,630,407, colognes and toilet waters at \$9,179,249, and lipsticks at \$8,431,898.

Nearly all major Canadian manufacturers and distributors of toilet preparations participated in the DBS survey. In all, 68 firms furnished reports and it is estimated that this group accounted for at least 95% of all toilet preparation sales in Canada. Firms reporting to this survey were asked to report their sales on the basis of "suggested retail selling price" so that the total reported approximates, in effect, the retail sales value of all toilet preparations sold in Canada.

Gypsum Industry Canadian producers shipped a record total of 5,879,000 tons of crude gypsum valued at \$8,394,000 in 1959, compared to 3,964,000 tons valued at \$5,189,000 in the preceding year, according to the annual industry report by DBS. Nova Scotia mines and quarries increased their shipments to 5,036,000 tons from 3,150,000 in 1958, while shipments from other provinces were about the same as in the preceding year. (18)

Flour Milling Industry Factory shipments by the flour milling industry in 1959 rose 2.1% to \$222,898,000 from \$218,321,000 in the preceding year. There were 71 establishments in both years. Employees numbered 4,234 (4,412 in 1958), and salaries and wages totalled \$16,819,000 (\$15,949,000). Materials and supplies cost \$169,770,000 (\$173,438,000).

Shipments of enriched and non-enriched flour in 1959 rose in value to \$171,427,000 from \$169,642,000 in the preceding year; bran, shorts and middlings to \$27,882,000 from \$26,833,000; and rolled oats to \$7,881,000 from \$7,359,000. Shipments of prepared cake mixes were lower in value at \$4,822,000 versus \$5,181,000.

Shipment values by provinces in 1959 were as follows: Ontario, \$89,694,000 (\$87,347,000 in 1958); Quebec, \$38,872,000 (\$38,954,000); Alberta, \$33,224,000 (\$31,161,000); Saskatchewan and British Columbia, \$41,208,000 (\$41,255,000); and Manitoba, \$19,901,000 (\$19,604,000). (19)

Biscuit Industry In 1959 Value of factory shipments from Canada's biscuit industry in 1959 increased 2.6% to a record \$82,683,000 from the previous high of \$80,612,000 in 1958, according to the annual industry report by DBS. The industry had fewer employees (5,897 versus 5,914 in 1958), paid more in salaries and wages (\$16,917,000 versus \$15,986,000), and paid more for materials and supplies (\$39,164,000 versus \$38,011,000). Shipments of plain and fancy biscuits were valued at \$63,390,000 versus \$62,824,000 in the preceding year. (20)

Motor Vehicles Industry Shipments from Canada's motor vehicle manufacturing plants rose 9.6% in value in 1959 to \$928,950,000 from the preceding year's \$847,342,000, according to the annual industry report by DBS. Top value for the industry was posted in 1956 at \$988,143,000. Number of establishments increased to 16 from 15 in 1958, employees to 28,461 from 26,396, salaries and wages to \$146,956,000 from \$129,719,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$591,069,000 from \$571,501,000.

Total shipments of motor vehicles in 1959 rose to 368,000 units valued at \$784,319,000 from 360,000 units valued at \$719,696,000 in the preceding year. Shipments of passenger cars increased to 301,000 units valued at \$613,350,000 from 298,000 worth \$583,922,000, and trucks and buses to 67,400 units valued at \$170,969,000 from 61,400 worth \$135,774,000. Automobile parts and miscellaneous products were valued at \$144,631,000 versus \$127,646,000.

Estimated number of motor vehicles withdrawn from use in 1959 amounted to a record 250,800 units as compared with 228,000 in the preceding year, including 200,300 passenger cars (195,100 in 1958) and 50,500 commercial vehicles (32,900). (12)

## TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings In First Week Of This Year Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended January 7 this year was 48,259, a decline of 1.2% from last year's corresponding total of 48,839 cars. Receipts from connections dropped in the week to 20,531 cars from 24,219, while piggy backloadings advanced to 2,030 cars from 1,880.

Principal commodities loaded on fewer cars in the seven days ended January 7 included: livestock, 543 cars (994 a year ago); logs, posts, poles and piling, 507 (1,097); automobiles, trucks and parts, 744 (1,187); and l.c.l. merchandise, 5,257 (6,394). Commodities loaded on more cars included: wheat, 3,724 cars (2,240); "other" mine products, 1,563 (1,148); and pulpwood, 3,242 (2,808). (22)

Passenger Bus Traffic Number of revenue passengers carried by 162 intercity and rural passenger bus operators in 1959 decreased 4.9% to 65,500,000 from 68,900,000 carried by 154 reporting in 1958, according to the annual report on passenger bus traffic by DBS. Of the 1959 total, 53,800,000 or 82.1% (51,600,000 or 74.9% in 1958) were carried in regular passenger intercity and rural service, 6,900,000 or 10.6% (12,600,000 or 18.3%) in city services, and 4,800,000 or 7.3% (4,700,000 or 6.8%) in chartered services including school bus operations.

MORE



Operating revenues rose to \$49,100,000 from \$46,800,000 in the preceding year, and operating expenses to \$45,000,000 from \$43,000,000. Net operating revenues were \$4,186,000, larger by 10.7% than the preceding year's \$3,782,000.

Revenue vehicle miles rose to 95,400,000 from 93,600,000 in 1958. The number of buses operated at December 31 increased to 2,367 from 2,300, resulting in an average miles per vehicle of 40,303 in 1959 as against 40,698. (23)

Canal Traffic In September Freight cleared through Canadian canals in September 1960 amounted to 6,903,000 tons, a rise of 2.5% from the corresponding 1959 total of 6,735,000, heavier traffic being reported by the Welland Ship, Sault Ste. Marie and five of the smaller canals. Vessel passages decreased to 3,810 from 4,190, but the registered net tonnage increased to 5,997,000 from 5,890,000. Pleasure craft lockages declined to 12,193 from 12,722, and the number of passengers to 25,876 from 28,271.

Freight transported through the combined Sault Ste. Marie system in September more than trebled as compared to a year earlier, rising to 11,373,000 tons from 3,201,000; traffic through the Canadian canal advanced to 247,000 tons from 144,000. Clearances through the Welland Ship canal climbed to 3,780,000 tons from 3,263,000, while traffic through the St. Lawrence system decreased to 2,715,000 tons from 3,168,000. (24)

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales In November, 11 Months Department store sales in November were valued at \$156,218,000, larger by 2.3% than the preceding year's corresponding total of \$152,764,000. With increases in all previous months in 1960 except January, May, July and September, sales in the January-November period rose 1.4% to \$1,245,009,000 from \$1,228,024,000 in the like 1959 period. Selling value of stocks at the end of October was \$387,269,000, a rise of 5.0% from \$368,725,000 a year earlier.

January-November sales were higher in value than a year earlier in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta where the respective decreases were 3.8% and 0.1%. Sales in the Atlantic Provinces were up 3.3%, Quebec 3.8%, Ontario 1.9%, Manitoba 0.3%, and British Columbia 0.2%. In November sales increases were posted for all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia. (25)

Sales were 12.4% lower in value in the week ended January 7 this year as compared to last, according to a special DBS statement. Declines were common to all provinces, and were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 29.8%; Quebec, 15.2%; Ontario, 9.2%; Manitoba, 6.7%; Saskatchewan, 12.9%; Alberta, 7.0%; and British Columbia, 13.8%.

Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in November 1960 amounted to \$279,110,000, a rise of 4.1% from the corresponding 1959 total of \$268,142,000. With higher values in all previous months except May and October, sales in the January-November period advanced 4.1% to \$2,998,963,000 from \$2,879,709,000 in the like 11 months of 1959. November 1 stocks, at cost, were up 2.2% from a year earlier at \$421,202,000 versus \$412,159,000.

MORE

Sales of grocery and combination store chains rose 5.4% in November to \$124,016,000 from \$117,690,000 in the same 1959 month. As in the all-trade total, sales of these chains were larger than a year earlier in all previous months except May and October, and the 11-month total increased 5.8% to \$1,411,850,000 from \$1,334,226,000.

Among the remaining ten specified chains, sales were larger in November than a year earlier for six and smaller for four. Increases were: family clothing, 17.6%; lumber and building material, 6.4%; women's clothing, 6.1%; hardware, 5.4%; variety, 4.2%; and drug, 2.0%. Decreases were: men's clothing, 10.5%; shoe, 7.1%; furniture, radio and appliance, 6.7%; and jewellery, 2.1%. (26)

Operating Results Of Independent Drug Stores Gross profit and operating expenses of independent unincorporated and incorporated drug stores both were higher in 1959 than in 1956. Gross profit of unincorporated drug stores averaged 31.58% of net sales versus 30.26% in 1956, operating expenses 18.88% of net sales versus 18.14%, and net operating profit before proprietors' salaries, income tax and net non-trading income 12.70% of net sales versus 12.12%. For incorporated stores gross profit averaged 32.98% of net sales versus 32.76%, operating expenses 29.86% versus 28.30%, and net operating profit before income tax and net non-trading income 3.12% versus 4.46%. (27)

Vending Machine Operators There were 479 firms and individuals operating 40,237 automatic merchandise vending machines in other than their own premises in 1959, DBS reports. Sales through these machines were valued at \$33,741,939, an increase of 28.1% over revised 1958 sales of \$26,331,368.

Sales through automatic vending machines increased in every region of Canada, the largest gains being registered in the Atlantic Provinces (50.3%) and in the Prairie Provinces (47.2%).

Purchases of all commodities by consumers increased substantially. The "other" category, which is basically non-food or tobacco items, increased 125.5%. Bulk or carton packaged milk increased 72.4% and pastry 48.8%.

Cigarettes continued to be the major item sold through vending machines with 59.1% of total sales as compared to 57.1% in 1958. Soft drinks (paper cups), and coffee, tea and hot chocolate were in second and third position with 13.8% and 12.2% of total sales, respectively.

## F I S H E R I E S

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish in December 1960 (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) declined to 6,591,000 pounds from 7,161,000 in the same 1959 month, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the December issue of "Fish Freezings and Stocks". Stocks at December 31 amounted to 52,811,000 pounds, little changed from the year-earlier total of 52,426,000 pounds.



Creamery Butter & Cheddar Cheese Output During 1960

Production of creamery butter and skim milk powder was smaller in 1960 than in the preceding year, while output of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix and evaporated whole milk was larger. December totals were below a year earlier for all commodities except ice cream mix and evaporated whole milk.

Production during 1960 was as follows: creamery butter, 318,605,000 pounds (325,300,000 in 1959); cheddar cheese, 109,555,000 pounds (107,175,000); ice cream mix, 20,333,000 gallons (20,008,000); evaporated whole milk, 318,357,000 pounds (307,606,000); and skim milk powder, 164,284,000 pounds (176,229,000).

December totals were: creamery butter, 15,510,000 pounds (15,790,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 4,453,000 pounds (5,698,000); ice cream mix, 1,127,000 gallons (1,116,000); evaporated whole milk, 17,730,000 pounds (14,514,000); and skim milk powder, 9,470,000 pounds (9,673,000). (28)

Production & Stocks of Margarine

Production of margarine, including spreads, increased 9.1% in 1960 to 166,321,000 pounds from 152,473,000 in the preceding year. Output was larger than in 1959 in all months except April, July and October. The December total rose to 14,423,000 pounds from 13,140,000 a year earlier. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of 1961 were smaller than a year earlier at 4,283,000 pounds as against 4,796,000. (29)

Production & Stocks of Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in 1960 totalled 53,580,129 pounds, an increase of 6.1% over the preceding year's 50,485,122 pounds. The December output amounted to 4,813,099 pounds, an increase of 2.5% over the revised November total of 4,697,882 pounds and an increase of 2% over the 4,719,108 pounds produced in December 1959. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of 1960 amounted to 2,441,667 pounds as compared with the revised total of 2,378,630 at the end of November and 1,944,588 at the end of December 1959.

Output Of Oils & Fats

Production of margarine (including spreads), shortening (package and bulk) and refined oils (coconut, salad and cooking) was larger in November and the January-November period of 1960 as compared to 1959. Output of lard and tallow (edible and inedible) was smaller in both periods.

Production in November 1960 was as follows (in thousands): margarine, 14,801 pounds (13,688 a year earlier); shortening, 17,704 (16,232); refined oils, 6,262, (5,768); lard, 9,984 (14,354); and tallow, 16,144 (16,528). January-November totals (in thousands): margarine, 151,898 pounds (139,333 a year earlier); shortening, 150,862 (149,021); refined oils, 64,930 (55,220); lard, 110,015 (141,792); and tallow, 174,623 (175,160). (30)

Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder, poultry and eggs were larger at January 1 this year than last. January 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 113,934,000 pounds (105,725,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 55,265,000 pounds (52,532,000); evaporated whole milk, 45,453,000 pounds (44,598,000); skim milk powder, 23,992,000 pounds (21,942,000); poultry, 27,453,000 pounds (26,185,000); and eggs, 209,000 cases (201,000). (31)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at January 12 this year amounted to 69,-862,000 pounds, some 25.4% larger than last year's comparable total of 55,711,-000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. January 12 holdings by city were: Quebec, 5,871,000 pounds (6,134,000 a year ago); Montreal, 35,008,000 (23,439,000); Toronto, 6,448,000 (4,344,000); Winnipeg, 11,836,000 (14,846,000); Regina, 2,911,000 (1,582,000); Saskatoon, 2,938,000 (1,897,000); Edmonton, 2,-834,000 (1,888,000); Calgary, 783,000 (720,000); and Vancouver, 1,233,000 (861,-000).

Fruit & Vegetable Stocks Stocks of apples and fruit (frozen and in preservatives) held in cold or common storage at January 1 this year were smaller than a year earlier, while holdings of pears were larger. January 1 holdings of potatoes, onions, celery and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger than a year earlier, while stocks of carrots and cabbage were smaller.

January 1 holdings were as follows: apples, 4,827,000 bushels (5,237,000 a year ago); pears, 82,000 bushels (49,000); fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 38,949,000 pounds (44,024,000); potatoes, 12,928,000 cwt. (11,494,000); onions, 1,408,000 bushels (903,000); carrots, 483,000 bushels (564,000); cabbage, 104,-000 bushels (113,000); celery, 28,000 crates (22,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 57,217,000 pounds (51,816,000). (32)

Stocks of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at January 1 this year amounted to 61,645,000 pounds, compared to 68,573,000 at December 1, 1960 and 94,940,000 at the first of January last year. January 1 holdings of frozen meat totalled 38,401,000 pounds versus 37,934,000 a month earlier and 67,009,000 a year ago, fresh meat 16,782,000 pounds versus 20,678,000 and 20,621,000, and cured meat 6,462,000 pounds versus 9,961,000 and 7,310,000.

Stocks of lard at the beginning of the year aggregated 5,929,000 pounds as compared to 4,706,000 at the beginning of December and 7,663,000 at January 1 last year, while January 1 holdings of tallow amounted to 3,484,000 pounds versus 3,409,000 a month earlier and 3,161,000 a year ago. (33)

Hogs on Farms at December 1 With decreases in both eastern and western Canada, the total number of hogs on farms on December 1, 1960 declined 14% to an estimated 5,526,000 from the year earlier total of 6,-417,000. The decrease in the East was 9% to 3,141,000 from 3,437,000, and in the West 20% to 2,385,000 from 2,980,000.

At June 1, 1960 numbers on farms were 20% lower than in the corresponding period in 1959, with decreases of 16% in the East and 25% in the West. While still well below year earlier totals these relationships indicate that a moderate recovery in hog production has taken place.

The fall pig crop -- pigs saved from litters born during the six-month period ending November 30 -- amounted to 4,150,000 and was 10% smaller than the fall pig crop in 1959. The spring pig crop in 1960 was 21% below that of 1959. According to intentions reported by farmers in December 1960, 636,400 sows are expected to farrow the 1961 spring pig crop. If realized, this would be an increase of 16% from the 548,000 farrowed in the December to May period last year. (34)



Production of Sawn Lumber Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in November 1960 increased 8.1% to 389,411,000 feet from 360,364,000 in the corresponding 1959 month, bringing output in the January-November period to 4,813,050,000 feet versus 4,280,459,000 a year earlier, a rise of 12.4%, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia."

Production in the remaining provinces in November (excluding ties) rose 4.6% to 87,992,000 feet from 84,132,000, but declined 3.6% in the January-November period to 2,408,313,000 feet from 2,497,113,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies".

The table following contains production data for these provinces in November and the January-November period of 1960, with comparable 1959 figures:

	<u>November</u>		<u>January - November</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousands			
Prince Edward Island..	331	537	7,341	8,794
Nova Scotia .....	9,169	7,670	239,510	226,474
New Brunswick .....	12,190	6,842	283,721	314,876
Quebec .....	31,883	39,582	976,988	1,018,357
Ontario .....	26,303	22,572	586,709	621,646
Manitoba .....	890	610	49,653	46,961
Saskatchewan .....	990	961	56,500	59,034
Alberta .....	6,236	5,358	207,891	200,971
Total .....	87,992	84,132	2,408,313	2,497,113

## MINING

Asbestos Shipments Canadian mines shipped 147,729 tons of asbestos in November 1960, compared to 124,839 in the like 1959 month, bringing the January-November total to 1,057,097 tons versus 978,655 a year earlier. Shipments from mines in Quebec were up in the month to 142,124 tons from 120,420, and in the cumulative period to 997,191 tons from 924,605. (35)

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