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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in August were valued at an estimated \$494,200,000, larger by 11.2% than a year earlier. This brought imports in the January-August period to \$3,731,300,000, an increase of 1.6% from last year's corresponding total of \$3,674,000,000. (Page 2)

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Labour: Canada's labour force declined in September to 6,543,000 from 6,704,000 in August, due largely to the withdrawal from the labour market of students. Employment was down to 6,235,000 from 6,381,000 and unemployment to 308,000 from 323,000. (Pages 2-3)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were 14.3% higher in value in August this year as compared to last, 0.4% lower in September, and 1.0% above last year in the week ended October 7 ... Chain store sales in August were up by 7.8% from a year ago. (Pages 4-5)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output declined in the week ended October 14 to 122,749 tons from 126,085 in the preceding week, reflecting shutdowns at some plants over the Thanksgiving Day holiday ... Producers shipped larger quantities of television sets, record players, washing machines and clothes dryers but fewer radios in August this year as compared to last. (Pages 5-6)

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Agriculture & Food: World wheat exports are expected to reach 1.5 billion bushels in the 1960-61 crop year to set an all-time high. This would be an increase of 13% from the preceding crop year ... More creamery butter, cheddar and process cheese, ice cream mix, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder was produced in September and the first nine months of this year as compared to last. (Pages 9-10)

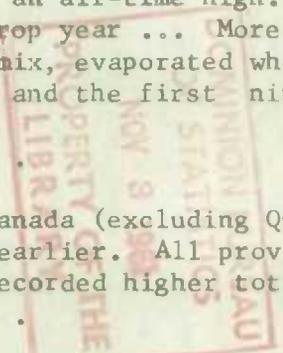
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Traffic Accidents: Traffic accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) claimed 267 lives in July as compared to a year earlier. All provinces except Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta recorded higher totals. (Page 12)

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Transportation: Carloadings of railway revenue freight declined in the January-September period to 2,602,220 cars from 2,777,652 in the same nine months of 1960. Receipts from connections were down in the period, while piggyback loadings were up ... Some 3.5% more freight was locked through Canadian canals in July this year versus July last year. (Page 14)

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*1. Imports In August, Eight Months Canada's commodity imports in August were valued at an estimated \$494,200,000, an increase of 11.2% over last year's corresponding total of \$444,500,000, DBS reports. Part of the increased value in August over a year ago reflects changes in the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

In earlier months this year, increases were posted in January and the May-July period. These advances were large enough to offset decreases in the February-April period, and total imports in the first eight months this year rose 1.6% to \$3,731,300,000 from \$3,674,000,000 in the same 1960 period.

Purchases from the United States rose 18.3% in August to \$323,500,000 from \$273,500,000 in the corresponding month last year, while imports from all other foreign countries were up slightly to \$91,800,000 from \$91,300,000. Imports from the United Kingdom rose 6.5% during the month to \$53,700,000 from \$50,400,000, while purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth fell to \$25,200,000 from \$29,200,000.

In the January-August period imports from the United States rose in value to \$2,521,000,000 from \$2,495,900,000 in the same 1960 period, the United Kingdom to \$418,900,000 from \$403,900,000, and other foreign countries to \$615,200,000 from \$597,100,000. Purchases from other Commonwealth countries were slightly lower at \$176,200,000 versus \$177,200,000.

LABOUR

2. The Canadian Labour Force Employment & Unemployment Employment decreased seasonally by 146,000 between August and September. The decline in employment accompanied an even greater withdrawal from the labour force. Unemployment decreased by 15,000 during the month.

	September 1961	August 1961	September 1960
	estimates in thousands		
The Labour Force	6,543	6,704	6,474
Employed	6,235	6,381	6,147
Unemployed	308	323	327

Employment. A seasonal decrease in agriculture and a more-than-seasonal decrease in trade accounted for most of the change during the month. The employment decline was largely a result of the withdrawal of students from the labour market. The number employed in the 14-19 age group decreased by 176,000 during the month. In the same period, the employment of women over 19 years of age rose by 48,000.

Between the second and third quarter of 1961 manufacturing employment increased by 79,000. This increase, considerably more than might be expected for seasonal reasons, mainly reflects an upturn in durable goods production. During the third quarter, employment in the service industry increased more slowly than it did earlier in the year.

Employment in the third quarter was, on average, close to 2% higher than a year earlier. The main increases were gains of 74,000 in service and 68,000 in manufacturing. There were smaller increases in trade and finance and employment was down slightly over the year in construction, agriculture and other primary industries.

Unemployment. The decrease of 15,000 unemployed between August and September was somewhat smaller than in recent years. However, the decrease of 46,000 between July and September was considerably greater than seasonal. Total unemployment in September was 4.7% of the labour force, compared to 5.1% a year earlier.

Of the 308,000 unemployed in September, 270,000 were looking for full-time work, 22,000 were looking for part-time work and 16,000 were on temporary layoff. An estimated 104,000 persons had been unemployed for less than one month; 63,000 had been jobless for seven months or more, a considerably greater number than a year earlier.

An estimated 250,000 men were unemployed in September. Of these, 133,000 or 53% were married. The unemployed were divided fairly evenly among the age groups 14-24 years, 25-44 years, and 45 years or over.

Unemployed women numbered 58,000 in September. Of these, more than one-half were less than 25 years old and more than one-third were under 20. An estimated 18,000 were married.

3. Employment & Payrolls Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) continued to move upward in July, rising to 122.4 from 121.3. At this level, it was up by 0.4% from last year's July index of 121.9, and showed the first year-to-year gain since March 1960. The seasonally adjusted index in July rose by 0.7% to 118.7, reaching its highest level in almost one year.

Most industrial divisions shared in the increase in the month, with forestry, construction, and transportation, storage and communication accounting for the greater part. In a majority of industrial divisions in which employment rose, the gains were larger than seasonal. Employment in trade and manufacturing declined as usual, but less than seasonally.

Average weekly wages and salaries declined from June to July by 25¢ to \$78.30, but were higher by \$2.02 than a year earlier. The payroll index at 225.0 was up from 223.6 in June and from 217.8 in July last year.

Employment increased by 1% or more between June and July in all regions except Ontario where layoffs resulting from an earlier than usual model changeover in motor vehicles resulted in a decline in the general average. On a year-to-year basis, employment rose in the Atlantic region, Quebec and Ontario, and declined in the Prairie region and British Columbia.

4. Employment & Payrolls In 1960 Canada's industrial employment index (1949=100) averaged 118.7 in 1960, or 0.8% lower than in the preceding year. The composite payroll index advanced 2.5% to 210.9 from 205.7. Average weekly wages and salaries rose 3.2% to \$75.83 from \$73.47, continuing the uninterrupted movement in the post-war period. The proportion of women employed rose slightly, because employment declines were largely concentrated in industries in which women form a small proportion of the work force and there were moderate gains in industries employing high proportions of women.

The reduction in industrial employment occurred mainly in the goods-producing industries. Forestry, in which the annual average rose by 6.5%, was the only industry division in this category to show a gain over 1959. The annual average indexes for mining, construction and manufacturing all declined more than the composite.

In the service-producing industries, trade, finance, insurance and real estate and the service groups surveyed showed gains that in each case amounted to 1% or more. On the other hand, employment fell in transportation, storage and communication and in public utilities. However, the percentage decline in public utilities was very small.

The seasonally adjusted composite employment index tended to decrease throughout the year. The index moved erratically during the spring months, owing to unusual weather conditions. During the summer and fall, the index was fairly steady at about 2% below that of December 1959. A further drop occurred at the end of the year and the seasonally adjusted December 1960 index of 117.2 was 2.7% below the figure of 120.5 recorded a year earlier.

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

5. Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in August were valued at an estimated \$287,660,000, an increase of 7.8% from last year's like total of \$266,951,000. With increases in all previous months of the year except January, April and July, sales in the January-August period rose 3.5% to \$2,206,526,000 from \$2,132,630,000 in the like span of 1960. August 1 stocks, at cost, were valued at \$411,085,000, a rise of 2.1% from the year-earlier total of \$402,688,000.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains -- largest of the 11 groups for which separate data are available -- increased 8.2% in September to \$128,538,000 from \$118,742,000 in September last year. As in the all-trade total, lower sales in January, April and July were more than counterbalanced by higher totals in the remaining months of the year, and sales in the January-August period advanced 3.3% to \$1,060,337,000 from \$1,026,737,000 a year ago.

In the remaining 10 groups of chains, all except lumber and building material chains posted increased sales in September this year over last. Month's sales were (percentage increases in brackets): variety, \$24,908,000 (13.5%); men's clothing, \$1,968,000 (18.1%); family clothing, \$5,077,000 (15.2%); women's clothing, \$6,061,000 (5.9%); shoe, \$5,869,000 (10.7%); hardware, \$4,544,000 (3.0%); furniture, radio and appliance, \$9,774,000 (10.9%); drug, \$4,168,000 (0.4%); and jewellery, \$3,691,000 (13.6%). Sales by lumber and building material chains were down by 6.4% at \$9,802,000.

6 & 7. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended October 7 were up 1.0% in value as compared to the similar week last year. Increases of 3.3% in Quebec, 3.6% both in Manitoba and Alberta, 0.9% in Saskatchewan, and 1.5% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 3.5% in the Atlantic Provinces and 0.9% in Ontario.

Sales in September were down 0.4% in value as compared to the same month last year. Gains were common to all provinces except the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario. Increases were: Quebec, 1.0%; Manitoba, 8.2%; Saskatchewan, 2.5%; Alberta, 11.9%; and British Columbia, 6.8%. Decreases: Atlantic Provinces, 2.0%; and Ontario, 12.6%.

8. Department Stores Sales In August With a large increase of 38.1% in Ontario, department store sales in Canada in August rose 14.3% to \$123,277,000 from \$107,876,000 in the corresponding month last year. Gains were also posted in all earlier months this year except April, and sales in the January-August period increased 4.7% to \$868,992,000 from \$829,788,000 in the like 1960 period. End-of-July stocks at cost were valued at \$345,568,000, down 1.7% from \$351,666,000 a year ago.

Besides the large advance in Ontario in August there were increases of 4.5% in the Atlantic Provinces, 10.4% in Quebec, 0.6% in Manitoba and 0.5% in British Columbia. Sales decreased 1.8% in Saskatchewan and 2.0% in Alberta. In the eight months the gains were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.0%; Quebec, 7.1%; Ontario, 8.5%; Manitoba, 2.7%; and Alberta, 3.1%. The decreases: Saskatchewan, 1.2%; British Columbia, 0.4%.

Sales were higher in value in August in all except one of the 29 specified departments, largest of which were: furs, 74.3%; women's and misses' coats and suits, 42.7%; radio and music, 25.7%; major appliances, 22.9%; men's clothing, 22.2%; home furnishings, 20.2%; linens and domestics, 16.8%; and furniture, 16.8%. Other gains ranged downward from 15.9% for boys' clothing and furnishings to 1.3% for food and kindred products.

MANUFACTURING

*9. Steel Ingot Output Reflecting the effect of shutdowns at some steel plants over the Thanksgiving Day holiday, production of steel ingots in the week ended October 14 declined 2.6% to 122,749 tons from 126,085 in the preceding week. Output in the corresponding 1960 week was 96,752 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 128 in the current week versus 132 a week earlier and 101 a year ago.

10. Sales Of Radios, TV's And Record Players Producers sold fewer radio receiving sets but more television sets and record players in Canada in August than in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports. Radio sales in August numbered 44,244 units versus 50,135 a year earlier, television sets 31,031 units versus 27,224, and record players 14,211 versus 13,892. January-August sales: radios, 346,327 units (403,306 a year ago); television sets, 191,477 (183,393); and record players, 72,523 (88,031).

*11. Shipments Of Foundation Garments Data on factory shipments of foundation garments in August and the January-August period this year, together with comparable 1960 data, appear in the following table which is a special monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>August</u>		<u>January - August</u>	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Shipments in Dozens			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments....	2,577	4,578	23,152	35,545
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic	12,604	14,274	106,186	118,571
Girdles, principally elastic.....	18,039	14,248	136,674	123,290
Bandeaux bras.....	84,932	82,867	583,015	540,416
Longline bras.....	15,300	12,836	113,752	104,054
Garter belts.....	8,767	6,865	72,221	56,018

12. Crude Oil Consumption Consumption of crude oil in August increased 7.7% to 26,258,669 barrels from 24,385,919 in the same month last year. With increases in each of the months in the January-May period, consumption in the January-August period rose 4.1% to 191,970,441 barrels from 184,464,850 a year ago. Domestic crude oil consumed rose in August to 13,841,143 barrels from 12,544,700 a year earlier and in the January-August period to 105,804,663 barrels from 103,115,792 a year ago, while imported crude oil consumed increased in the month to 12,417,526 barrels from 11,841,219 and in the eight months to 86,165,778 barrels from 81,349,058.

13. Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment In August Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in August included the following items: condensing units, \$291,500 (\$216,200 in August 1960); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$460,600 (\$244,700); window-sill type room air conditioners, \$194,800 (\$92,700); self-contained packaged air conditioners, \$358,000 (\$224,300); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers, and ice cream cabinets, \$200,600 (\$199,400); and low and normal temperature self-service display cases, \$559,700 (\$223,400).

14. Specified Chemicals In August Production of chemicals in August included the following: hydrochloric acid, 2,461,867 pounds (3,954,970 in August 1960); sulphuric acid, 129,437 tons (113,410); ammonium sulphate, 27,338 tons (30,020); chlorine, 27,955 tons (25,334); mixed fertilizers, 48,009 tons (35,952); formaldehyde, 5,974,859 pounds (5,356,858); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 34,932 tons (29,803). Factory shipments of polystyrene in the month amounted to 4,907,535 pounds versus 5,255,373.

15. Asphalt Roofing Shipments in August of asphalt shingles increased to 408,448 roof squares from 317,724 in the same month last year and mineral surfaced rolls to 106,609 roof squares from 95,710. Month's shipments of smooth surfaced rolls decreased to 87,303 roof squares from 90,434 and roll-type sidings to 18,035 roof squares from 19,827.

16. Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by principal producers rose 1.8% in August to \$13,337,569 from \$13,100,737 in the corresponding month last year. Decreased sales in the March-June period narrowly overbalanced increases in the other months, and total sales in the eight months ending August eased down to \$103,141,000 from \$104,110,517.

17. Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers Canadian manufacturers shipped more domestic washing machines and automatic clothes dryers both in August and the first eight months of this year than last. Shipments of washing machines in August amounted to 35,293 units as compared with 31,633, bringing the eight-month total to 194,181 units as compared with 188,301. Shipments of clothes dryers in August totalled 16,647 units versus 13,105 a year ago, placing the January-August total at 57,091 units versus 50,572.

18. Sales Of Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in August were valued at \$2,678,674, an increase of 3.5% over last year's like total of \$2,587,713. This brought January-August sales to \$16,751,797, up 3.3% from \$16,221,767 a year earlier. Automobile batteries accounted for a large part of total sales (\$2,075,086 in August versus \$2,060,022 a year ago, and \$12,511,912 in the eight months versus \$12,296,092).

19. Concrete Products Industry Shipments from Canada's concrete products industry in 1959 were factory valued at an all-time high of \$207,906,000, an increase of 11.6% from 1958's preceding peak of \$186,235,000, according to the annual DBS report. Number of establishments decreased to 682 from 684 in 1958, while employees increased to 12,566 from 11,819, salaries and wages to \$50,100,000 from \$44,807,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$99,828,000 from \$91,364,000. Value added by manufacture rose to \$102,591,000 from \$91,419,000.

Major products were valued as follows in 1959: ready-mixed concrete, \$99,927,000 (\$91,362,000 in 1958); concrete blocks, \$39,828,000 (\$38,314,000); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, \$28,014,000 (\$25,245,000); artificial stone, \$7,965,000 (\$5,514,000); concrete bricks, \$6,175,000 (\$6,944,000); and concrete laundry tubs, \$736,000 (\$830,000).

20. Petroleum Products Industry Canada's petroleum products industry had shipments valued at \$1,156,912,000 in 1959, down 15.5% from \$1,368,649,000 in 1958 and down 16.0% from the all-time high of \$1,376,559,000 set in 1957, according to the annual DBS report. The apparent decline was due primarily to a change in the basis of valuation used by the refining companies in calculating the value of products made.

Number of establishments decreased in 1959 to 69 from 71 in 1958 and employees to 14,142 from 14,490. Salaries and wages increased to \$81,555,000 from \$76,644,000 and cost of materials to \$863,896,000 from \$829,921,000.

Value of shipments of petroleum products by petroleum refineries in 1959 fell 15.9% to \$1,121,398,000 from \$1,333,477,000 in the preceding year. Establishments in lubricating oils and greases shipped products to the value of \$18,150,000 in 1959, up 2.8% from \$17,662,000 in 1958, while shipments from absorption plants totalled \$17,363,000, down 0.8% from \$17,510,000.

During 1959, 115,599,492 barrels of imported crude oil and 152,143,029 barrels of crude oil and absorption gasoline from Canadian wells, or a total of 267,742,521 barrels was put through Canadian refineries. This amounted to about 84.5% of rated capacity.

Shipments of major products for sale in 1959 included: naphtha specialties, 707,208 barrels (924,424 in 1958); aviation gasoline, 677,959 (675,867); motor gasoline, 95,499,076 (89,310,044); aviation turbo fuel, 4,277,429 (4,302,097); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 13,904,661 (11,513,997); diesel fuel, 27,482,962 (23,264,089); light fuel oil, 48,318,017 (41,619,213); and heavy fuel oil, 36,786,243 (34,374,486).

21. Miscellaneous Products Of Petroleum And Coal Industry Factory shipments from the 30 establishments comprising the miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal industry in 1959 were valued at \$14,685,000, a decrease of close to 2% from the preceding year's \$14,972,000. Number of employees fell to 462 from 482, while salaries and wages rose to \$2,001,000 from \$1,975,000. Cost at plant of materials used declined to \$7,832,000 from \$8,265,000.

Shipments of main products: asphalt road emulsions, \$3,595,500 (\$4,472,500 in 1958); asphalt paving mixtures, \$2,392,900 (\$2,395,300); asphalt and bituminous coatings, \$2,073,500 (\$2,281,100); and coal briquettes, \$1,748,300 (\$2,004,300).

22. Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry Factory shipments from 55 plants comprising the miscellaneous mineral products industry in 1959 were valued at \$28,985,000, an increase of 23.2% over the preceding year's 54-plant total of \$23,525,000. The industry employed 1,142 persons (1,106 in 1958), paid \$4,611,000 in salaries and wages (\$4,242,000), and \$13,876,000 for materials and supplies (\$11,290,000).

Shipment values for main products: foundry facings and partings, \$831,100 (\$644,000 in 1958); refractories \$12,239,900 (\$8,381,900); expanded vermiculite, \$2,215,700 (\$1,698,100); and other products, including enamel frit, chalk and wax crayons, \$13,254,100 (\$12,367,300).

23. Consumption Of Scrap Iron & Steel Consumption of scrap iron and steel in Canadian industry reached a record 3,843,000 tons in 1959, more than one-third above the preceding year's 2,945,000 tons. Imports of scrap iron and steel rose to 662,000 tons from 290,000 in 1958, while exports eased down to 383,000 tons from 387,000.

Usage in steel furnaces climbed to 2,952,000 tons from 2,112,000 a year earlier, in iron foundries to 661,000 tons from 605,000, in rolling mills to 80,000 tons from 64,900, in ferro-alloy furnaces to 28,000 tons from 18,200, and in artificial abrasives furnaces to 13,000 tons from 11,000. Iron blast furnaces used less at 102,000 tons versus 126,200.

H E A L T H

*24. Disability Among The Gainfully Employed Approximately 50% of gainfully employed persons were found to be without any disability period during 1950-51, according to a report of the Canadian Sickness Survey 1950-51 (a joint undertaking of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Department of National Health and Welfare and the provincial health departments). A disability period was defined as a series of consecutive days throughout which time a person was reported as continually away from his usual activity or occupation. The term gainfully employed included all those persons who pursued an occupation to earn money or assisted in the operation of a farm or business.

The highlights of the report are as follows:

*The Average number of disability days per gainfully employed person was nine for men and eight for women during the survey year.

*In general short-term disability (i.e., up to 30 days) was higher for women, and long-term disability was higher for men.

*More single women (58.5%) reported disability than single men (44.3%).

*The average numbers of disability days per gainfully employed person in various industries were as follows: agriculture, forestry and fishing, 8.4; manufacturing, 7.3; service, 8.4; all other industries, 9.5.

25. Wheat Supplies & Exports Supplies of wheat remaining on or about September 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,618.9 million bushels, 13% below the 2,994.0 million available a year ago. September 1 supplies in millions of bushels were as follows (comparable 1960 totals in brackets): United States, 1,916.7 (1,974.7); Canada, 595.0 (850.0); Argentina, 31.1 (77.2); and Australia, 76.1 (92.1). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

It is expected that total world wheat exports, including products in wheat equivalent, will have established an all-time record of some 1.5 billion bushels in the 1960-61 crop year. Exports of this volume would represent an increase of 13% over the 1959-60 total of 1.3 billion bushels. These estimates of total world wheat trade include large volumes exported under various government-assisted programmes, with a substantial portion of wheat shipments from the United States moving under such arrangements. While Canada stands second to the United States in terms of total wheat and flour exports, she is by far the largest seller in the world commercial market. In 1960-61, some 92% or about 325.5 million bushels of Canada's wheat exports were sold on normal commercial terms.

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four major wheat exporting countries during August 1961 were at the unprecedented level of 115.9 million bushels, some 30% more than the 89.3 million exported during August 1960. Wheat and flour exports, including those under government programmes, from the United States, Canada and Australia were at higher levels in August this year as compared to last, while those from Argentina were sharply reduced.

Canadian wheat and flour exports, based on preliminary data, amounted to some 38.6 million bushels in August, up 43% from 26.9 million in August 1960; this is one of the largest totals on record for the opening month of the crop year. Shipments from the United States rose to 55.5 million bushels from 41.7 million, and Australia to 20.6 million bushels from 8.6 million, while exports from Argentina declined to 1.2 million bushels from 12.1 million.

26. Farm Wages At Mid-August Average annual wages of male farm help at August 15 this year with board provided rose 3.3% to \$1,405 from \$1,360 a year earlier, the eastern average rising to \$1,365 from \$1,310 and the western average to \$1,455 from \$1,420. Without board, annual average wages increased 3.3% to \$1,900 from \$1,840, average in the East climbing to \$1,865 from \$1,770 and in the West to \$1,945 from \$1,925.

Average monthly wages with board provided at mid-August rose to \$131 from \$129 a year earlier, and without board to \$171 from \$169. Wages per day with board averaged \$6.40 versus \$6.20 and without board \$7.90 versus \$7.80. Hourly wages with board averaged 90¢ against 87¢, and without board \$1.04 against \$1.01.

*27. Process Cheese Production & Stocks Production of process cheese from cheddar and other hard or cream cheese base amounted to an estimated 5,435,219 pounds in September, up 12.3% from the revised August total of 4,838,903 pounds and up 9.1% from last year's September total of 4,980,436 pounds, DBS reports. Of this year's September output, some 5,285,158 pounds were of a cheddar base and the remainder of other hard or cream cheese base.

MORE

Output of process cheese in the January-September period advanced 4.3% to 42,096,160 pounds from 40,361,919 in the corresponding 1960 period. Of this year's total, some 40,530,995 pounds were made from a cheddar base and the remainder from other hard or cream cheese base.

Stocks of process cheese held by manufacturers at September 30 this year aggregated 2,366,721 pounds, compared to 2,580,177 at August 31 and 2,115,655 at September 30, 1960. Some 2,253,026 pounds of this year's end-of-September stocks were of a cheddar base and the remainder of other hard or cream cheese base.

28. Dairy Factory Production Larger quantities of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, ice cream mix, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder were produced in September and the January-September period this year as compared to last.

Production in September of these items was as follows: creamery butter, 36,966,000 pounds (32,113,000 in September 1960); cheddar cheese, 12,105,000 pounds (11,748,000); ice cream mix, 1,981,000 gallons (1,828,000); evaporated whole milk, 28,964,000 pounds (28,230,000); and skim milk powder, 21,109,000 pounds (14,878,000).

January-September totals were: creamery butter, 279,336,000 pounds (260,720,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 91,037,000 pounds (88,334,000); ice cream mix, 17,152,000 gallons (16,943,000); evaporated whole milk, 266,890,000 pounds (256,539,000); and skim milk powder, 168,128,000 pounds (136,158,000).

29. Margarine Production & Stocks Production of margarine and spreads in September decreased 2.2% to 17,556,000 pounds from 17,951,000 in the corresponding month last year, but, with increases in all previous months of the year, output in the January-September period rose 11.4% to 135,085,000 pounds from 121,217,000 a year ago. Stocks of margarine and spreads held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 5,319,000 pounds at October 1 this year, compared to 5,784,000 at September 1 and 4,383,000 at October 1 last year.

30. Oils & Fats In August Production of margarine (including spreads) and tallow (edible and inedible) was larger in August this year as compared to last, while output of shortening (package and bulk), refined oils (coconut, and salad and cooking), and lard was smaller. August totals were: margarine, 14,364,000 pounds (11,949,000 a year earlier); shortening, 12,816,000 pounds (14,164,000); refined oils, 5,819,000 pounds (5,852,000); lard, 8,271,000 pounds (8,438,000); and tallow, 18,529,000 pounds (15,042,000).

31. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder and poultry meat were larger at October 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. October 1 totals were: creamery butter, 158,590,000 pounds (138,970,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 70,694,000 pounds (64,550,000); evaporated whole milk, 81,070,000 pounds (64,057,000); skim milk powder, 50,979,000 pounds (28,884,000); poultry meat, 28,927,000 pounds (25,041,000); and cold storage eggs, 7,000 cases (22,000).

*32. Creamery Butter Stocks In 9 Cities Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities on October 12 amounted to 96,-021,000 pounds, larger by 17.6% than last year's corresponding holdings of 81,-619,000 pounds. Stocks were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 12,942 pounds (7,445 a year ago); Montreal, 45,053 (38,216); Toronto, 9,417 (7,028); Winnipeg, 14,162 (15,489); Regina, 3,112 (3,100); Saskatoon, 3,699 (3,158); Edmonton, 5,287 (4,419); Calgary, 1,029 (1,398); Vancouver, 1,320 (1,366).

33. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) amounted to 52,879,000 pounds at October 1 this year, compared to 47,239,000 pounds at September 1 and 42,964,000 pounds at October 1 last year. First-of-October holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) totalled 72,791,000 pounds as compared to 59,319,000 pounds a month earlier and 59,020,000 pounds a year ago.

34. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat totalled 60,758,000 pounds at October 1 as compared to 58,176,000 pounds at September 1 and 60,854,000 pounds at October 1 last year. October 1 stocks of cold storage frozen meat aggregated 31,555,000 pounds versus 29,547,000 at September 1 and 29,183,000 at October 1, 1960, fresh meat 20,729,000 pounds versus 20,448,000 and 22,082,000, and cured meat 8,474,000 pounds versus 8,181,000 and 9,589,000.

Stocks of lard at October 1 amounted to 4,497,000 pounds versus 4,727,000 a month earlier and 4,936,000 a year ago, while October 1 holdings of tallow totalled 5,116,000 pounds against 4,654,000 and 2,361,000.

F I S H E R I E S

*35. Fisheries In The Maritimes Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces decreased 12.6% in September to 71,838,000 pounds from 82,236,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to monthly summary fish statistics for the region released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value fell 11.6% to \$3,395,000 from \$3,839,000 a year earlier.

Landings of groundfish in September increased 5.1% to 39,896,000 pounds from 37,961,000 a year earlier, while catch of pelagic and estuarial fish declined 29.4% to 27,671,000 pounds from 39,178,000 and molluscs and crustaceans 16.2% to 4,271,000 pounds from 5,097,000. Landed value of groundfish in the month rose 6.2% to \$1,385,000 from \$1,304,000, while that of pelagic and estuarial fish fell 35.7% to \$710,000 from \$1,104,000 and molluscs and crustaceans 9.2% to \$1,300,000 from \$1,431,000.

September landings were larger than a year earlier for cod, hake, cusk, redfish, catfish, small flatfish, and scallops. Totals were smaller than a year ago for haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, swordfish, lobsters, clams and oysters.

*36. Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) in September amounted to 21,804,000 pounds, a decrease of 3.4% from last year's corresponding total of 22,583,000 pounds, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the September issue of "Fish Freezings and Stocks". September 30 stocks totalled 64,798,000 pounds, a decline of 11.6% from the like year-earlier figure of 73,263,000 pounds.

***37. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents During July** There were 267 persons killed in Canada (excluding Quebec) in July in motor vehicle traffic accidents, an increase of 4.4% from last year's July total of 255, according to a DBS special statement. More fatalities were recorded in July as compared to a year earlier in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta; no fatalities were reported in the Yukon and Northwest Territories in either year.

Fatalities by province in July were: Newfoundland, 6 (3 in July 1960); Prince Edward Island, 1 (nil); Nova Scotia, 16 (18); New Brunswick, 16 (14); Quebec, not available (105); Ontario, 127 (135); Manitoba, 15 (21); Saskatchewan, 17 (2); Alberta, 30 (35); and British Columbia, 39 (27).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths on this basis with those contained in the DBS annual report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Weekly Bulletin of April 7, 1961.

Province	Number of Accidents				No. of Victims		Total Property Damage (1)	
	Fatal	Non-	Property Damage Only (1)	Total	Total July 1960	Persons Killed July 1961		Persons Injured July 1961
		fatal injury						
								\$ ('000)
Nfld.	4	130	300	434	253	6	176	209
P.E.I.	1	25	63	89	97	1	40	37
N.S.	14	207	625	846	804	16	306	396
N.B.	15	211	382	608	597	16	316	321
Que.	6,124
Ont.	94	2,464	4,657	7,215	7,081	127	3,794	3,501
Man.	13	351	745	1,109	1,039	15	538	487
Sask.	12	288	676	976	915	17	446	452
Alta.	13	1,007	1,660	2,680	1,591	30	1,366	1,004
B.C.	31	644	1,336	2,011	1,844	39	1,009	1,064
Yukon & N.W.T.	-	10	29	39	39	-	17	35
July 1961(2) ...	197	5,337	10,473	16,007		267	8,008	7,506
July 1960	286	5,900	14,198		20,384	360	9,258	6,808(2)

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

38. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada in this year's second quarter numbered 54,589, comprising 649 fatal accidents, 16,101 non-fatal injury accidents and 37,839 property damage only accidents. There were 767 persons killed in the three-month period and 23,414 injured. Property damage from all accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) was valued at approximately \$18.5 million.

P R I C E S

***39. Building Materials Price Indexes** Price indexes of building materials moved down slightly between August and September, DBS reports. The non-residential index (1949=100) fell to 130.7 from 131.0, and the residential index (1935-39=100) to 291.7 from 293.5. Converted to the 1949 base, the residential series declined to 127.9 from 128.7.

*40. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes rose in eight of the ten regional cities and declined in two. Increases ranged from 0.1% in Halifax to 1.1% in both Ottawa and Toronto. Indexes for the latter two cities reflected the introduction of the 3% sales tax in Ontario. The St. John's and Saint John indexes declined 1.0% and 0.3%, respectively.

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

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of September 1961(1)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - September 1961				
	August 1961	September 1961	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's(2) ..	117.9	116.7	112.0	113.7	110.4	111.4	132.8
Halifax	128.7	128.8	119.8	136.9	122.6	130.8	140.2
Saint John	131.2	130.8	125.1	141.2	120.9	124.6	144.2
Montreal	128.8	129.5	128.7	146.7	107.9	118.6	139.8
Ottawa	129.8	131.2	125.0	149.5	117.0	123.4	142.0
Toronto	130.9	132.3	124.1	152.4	117.3	126.3	141.4
Winnipeg	127.3	127.9	125.7	136.3	116.6	120.2	137.1
Saskatoon-Regina	126.0	126.4	125.0	124.4	123.5	126.3	130.9
Edmonton-Calgary	125.0	125.5	120.7	125.2	120.3	127.8	133.4
Vancouver	128.5	129.0	123.2	137.0	114.9	133.0	137.4

(1) Total indexes for August and September and September 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.

*41. Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>October 12</u>	<u>October 5</u>	<u>September 14</u>
Total common stocks	320.7	319.4	327.8
Industrials	333.8	332.7	343.7
Utilities	227.7	226.8	224.7
Banks	404.2	399.9	407.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)			
Total mining stocks	131.2	129.4	132.7
Golds	81.9	80.9	84.2
Base metals	244.0	240.5	243.9
<u>Supplementary Indexes*</u> (1956 = 100)			
Pipelines	141.9	146.0	140.3
Investment and Loan	195.5	193.4	194.8
Uraniums	75.8	73.9	73.8
Primary Oils and Gas	59.0	59.1	59.4

*Introduced May 1960.

42. Carloadings Of Railway Revenue Freight During Last Nine Days Of September Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last nine days of September numbered 96,900, compared to 105,769 in the like period last year, a decline of 8.4%. This brought loadings in the month of September to 318,852 cars, a decrease of 3.6% from the year-earlier total of 330,813. Loadings in the January 1-September 30 period fell 6.3% to 2,602,220 cars from 2,777,652 a year ago.

Receipts from connections were down in the nine days ended September 30 to 29,554 cars from 35,006 a year earlier, in the month of September to 94,642 cars from 104,521, and in the January 1-September 30 period to 911,058 cars from 1,053,722. Piggyback loadings were up in the nine days to 4,742 cars from 4,497, in the month to 15,531 cars from 13,778, and in the cumulative period to 126,182 cars from 117,814.

43. Railway Operating Statistics Railway operating revenues in June declined 3.7% to \$97,405,000 from \$101,107,000 in the corresponding 1960 month, while operating expenses rose 4.8% to \$101,110,000 from \$96,453,000. As a result, there was a net operating deficit in the month of \$3,705,000 as compared to an income of \$4,654,000 a year earlier.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, decreased 1.9% in June to \$108,585,000 from \$110,656,000 a year earlier, while operating expenses increased 6.5% to \$111,941,000 from \$105,139,000. Thus, there was a net operating loss in the month of \$3,356,000 as against an income of \$5,517,000 in the like 1960 month.

44. Canal Traffic In July Freight cleared through Canadian canals rose 3.5% in July to 7,896,418 tons from 7,631,827 in the corresponding month last year. Heavier traffic was reported by the St. Lawrence, Welland and seven of the smaller canals. Vessel passages declined to 4,158 from 4,489 but the registered net tonnage increased 11.2% to 7,006,517 tons from 6,301,765. Pleasure craft lockages numbered 56,675 as against 49,026 and the number of passengers rose to 54,011 from 52,892.

Freight transported through the Canada-U.S. locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals was down almost 12% in July to 12,706,252 tons from 14,423,649 in July 1960. Freight moved through the Welland Ship canal was up 7.1%, increasing to 4,355,283 tons from 4,066,435, while shipments through the St. Lawrence canals increased 1.9% to 3,206,504 tons from 3,145,432.

45. Oil Pipe Line Transport Oil pipe lines in Canada in July received 26,214,752 barrels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products, down 1.3% from the year-earlier total of 26,513,409 barrels. This year's July receipts comprised 18,981,428 barrels of domestic crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases, 3,883,772 barrels of imported crude oil and petroleum products, and 3,349,552 barrels of petroleum products.

Pipe line deliveries of petroleum and its products increased 0.6% in July to 25,832,107 barrels from 25,675,694 in the corresponding 1960 month. Deliveries were made up of 16,367,163 barrels of crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases, 6,092,423 barrels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products for export and 3,372,521 barrels of petroleum products.

46. Shipments Of Asbestos Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines reached a monthly peak total of 119,392 tons in August, an increase of 15.6% over last year's corresponding tonnage of 103,286. This brought January-August shipments to 729,013 tons, larger by 3.6% than last year's like total of 703,437 tons. Shipments from Quebec mines were up in August to 113,365 tons from 98,500, and in the cumulative period to 681,594 tons from 658,549.

47. Gold Production Production of gold in August declined 6.0% to 358,137 fine ounces from 380,933 in the corresponding month last year. Decreases in February, June and July more than offset increases in the other months, and output in the January-August period fell 2.3% to 2,974,457 fine ounces from 3,044,228 in the like span of 1960.

Gold production in August was: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,813 fine ounces (1,486 in August 1960); Quebec, 80,213 (87,708); Ontario, 202,456 (206,822); Prairie Provinces, 10,352 (13,059); British Columbia, 12,976 (20,759); Yukon, 13,546 (15,225); and the Northwest Territories, 36,781 (35,874).

48. Shipments Of Iron Ore Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines eased down 3.6% in August to 3,377,349 tons from 3,671,885 in the corresponding month last year. With decreases in all earlier months of the year total shipments in the January-August period dropped 20.3% to 11,839,487 tons from 14,844,211 in the like 1960 period.

Ore shipped for export fell in August to 3,052,261 tons from 3,329,411 in the corresponding month last year, and in the January-August period to 10,015,692 tons from 13,140,175. Shipments to Canadian consumers declined in August to 325,088 tons from 342,474, but increased in the eight-month period to 1,823,795 tons from 1,704,036. End-of-August stocks were larger at 3,414,991 tons versus 2,716,100.

August shipments by provinces: Newfoundland, 1,205,407 tons (1,148,174 a year ago); Quebec, 969,198 (1,478,492); Ontario, 1,044,005 (945,984); and Alberta and British Columbia, 158,739 (99,235).

*49. Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude petroleum in June increased 12.3% to 17,892,521 barrels from 15,837,389 in the corresponding month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the June issue of "Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production". With increases in all previous months of the year except January and March, output in the January-June period rose 5.3% to 104,052,600 barrels from 98,826,552 in the first half of 1960.

Production of natural gas continued to increase in June, rising 25.1% to 43,999,721 Mcf. from 35,176,959 Mcf. in the same month last year. This brought output in the first half of this year to 326,577,502 Mcf. from 260,625,680 Mcf. in the like span of 1960, an advance of 25.3%.

50. Salt Shipments Shipments of dry, common salt by Canadian producers rose in August to 143,469 tons from 136,338 a year earlier, but fell in the January-August period to 907,818 tons from 1,030,736 a year ago. Salt content of brines used and shipped dropped in the month to 120,111 tons from 127,716, and in the eight months to 990,017 tons from 1,047,840. Thus, total shipments of salt and salt content of brine eased down 0.2% in August to 263,580 tons from 264,054, and fell 8.7% in the January-August period to 1,897,835 tons from 2,078,576.

51. Electric Power Statistics Net generation of electric energy by plants that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year declined 4.4% in August to 8,829,218 megawatt hours from 9,236,252 mwh a year earlier. Month's imports of electric energy advanced sharply to 64,154 mwh from 10,080 mwh a year earlier, and exports dropped substantially to 281,444 mwh from 628,008 mwh. As a result, amount of energy made available in July declined 1.1% to 8,612,928 mwh from 8,708,324 mwh; amount used in electric boilers was down to 401,076 mwh from 535,956 mwh.

Generation of electric energy in the January-August period decreased 1.8% to 74,342,055 mwh from 75,701,720 mwh in the like eight months of 1960. Imports climbed to 629,042 mwh from 187,137 mwh, and exports fell to 2,727,566 mwh from 3,970,960 mwh. Energy made available in the eight months totalled 72,243,891 mwh, up slightly (0.5%) from the year-earlier total of 71,917,897 mwh; some 3,996,095 mwh were used in electric boilers versus 5,089,499 mwh.

SAWMILLING

*52. Lumber Output In British Columbia Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in August decreased 7.2% to 493,323,000 feet board measure from 531,402,000 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the August issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia". Output in the January-August period declined 0.3% to 3,764,570,000 feet board measure from 3,774,216,000 a year ago. Coast mills accounted for 242,656,000 feet board measure in August this year as compared to 245,761,000 a year earlier, and interior mills for 250,667,000 feet board measure versus 285,641,000.

PULPWOOD

53. Pulpwood Production, Consumption And Inventories During August Production of pulpwood in August declined to 1,621,760 rough cords from 1,721,574 a year earlier, and output in the January-August period fell to 8,180,555 rough cords from 9,064,802 a year ago. Month's consumption rose to 1,249,794 rough cords from 1,204,568, and the eight-month total increased to 9,525,139 rough cords from 9,347,903. August 31 stocks amounted to 14,188,395 rough cords, compared to 13,980,829 at the same date in 1960.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

Friday, October 20, 1961

(Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week).

- *1. Imports, August 1961
- 2. The Labour Force, September 1961, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 3. Employment & Payrolls, July 1961, (72-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- 4. Review of Employment & Payrolls, 1960, (72-201), \$1.00
- 5. Chain Store Sales & Stocks, August 1961, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 6. Department Store Sales, Week Ended October 7, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00

MORE

7. Department Store Sales, September 1961, (63-004), 10¢/\$1.00
8. Department Store Sales & Stocks, August 1961, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *9. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended October 14, 1961
10. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, August 1961, (43-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *11. Shipments of Foundation Garments, August 1961
12. Crude Oil Requirements, August 1961, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, August 1961, (43-006),
14. Specified Chemicals, August 1961, (46-002), 10¢/\$1.00 10¢/\$1.00
15. Asphalt Roofing, August 1961, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, August 1961, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, August 1961, (43-002),
10¢/\$1.00
18. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1961, (43-005),
19. Concrete Products Industry, 1959, (44-205), 25¢ 10¢/\$1.00
20. The Petroleum Products Industry, 1959, (45-205), 50¢
21. Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum & Coal Industry, 1959, (45-207), 25¢
22. Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry, 1959, (44-210), 25¢
23. Scrap Iron & Steel, 1959, (41-212), 25¢
- *24. Disability Among the Gainfully Employed (Canadian Sickness Survey),
1950-51, (82-521), 50¢
25. The Wheat Review, September 1961, (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
26. Farm Wages In Canada, August 1961, (21-002), 25¢/75¢
- *27. Process Cheese Production & Stocks, September 1961
28. Dairy Factory Production, September 1961, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
29. Margarine (Including Spreads), September 1961, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
30. Oils & Fats, August 1961, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
31. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, October 1, 1961, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
- *32. Stocks of Creamery Butter in 9 Cities of Canada, October 12, 1961
33. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, October 1961, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
34. Stocks of Meat & Lard, October 1, 1961, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
- *35. Fisheries In The Maritimes, September 1961
- *36. Fish Freezings & Stocks, September 1961
- *37. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, July 1961
38. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, April-June 1961, (53-001), 50¢/\$2.00
- *39. Building Materials Price Indexes, September 1961
- *40. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, September 1961
- *41. Security Price Indexes, October 12, 1961
42. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, September 30, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
43. Railway Operating Statistics, June 1961, (52-003), 20¢/\$2.00
44. Summary of Canal Statistics, July 1961, (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00
45. Oil Pipe Line Transport, July 1961, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
46. Asbestos, August 1961, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
47. Gold Production, August 1961, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
48. Iron Ore, August 1961, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *49. Petroleum & Natural Gas, June 1961
50. Salt, August 1961, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
51. Electric Power Statistics, August 1961, (57-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *52. Lumber Output In British Columbia, August 1961
53. Pulpwood Production, Consumption & Inventories, August 1961, (25-001),
10¢/\$1.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, September 27, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,
August 1961, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 13

*Not contained in Current List of Publications 1960 or Subscription Order Form

