



Vol. 29 -- No. 7

Friday, February 17, 1961

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

~~HISTORICAL STATISTICS~~
~~QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY~~
~~KINGSTON, ONTARIO~~

Labour: Employment in Canada declined seasonally between December and January while continuing higher than a year earlier. The month-to-month decrease was 199,000; the year-to-year increase was 47,000. Unemployment rose by 165,000 over the month. (Page 2)

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Population: Canada's population reached an estimated 18,041,000 at January 1 this year, representing a rise of 2.1% from a year earlier and a gain of 12.2% from the 1956 Census count of 16,081,000. (Page 3)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and receipts from connections decreased in January this year as compared to last, while piggyback loadings increased. (Page 4)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output in the week ended February 11 amounted to 110,519 tons, up 8.0% from the preceding week and down 15.5% from a year earlier ... Fewer washing machines but more automatic clothes dryers were shipped by producers in 1960 than in 1959. (Page 8)

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Border Travel: Vehicles entering Canada from the United States in November numbered 1,203,600, an increase of 10.7% over the corresponding 1959 month Entries in the January-November period rose 2.3% to 17,524,100. (Page 14)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in the week ended February 4 were 8.9% higher in value as compared to the like 1960 period ... Chain store sales in 1960 reached a new peak of \$3,441,775,000, up 4.9% from 1959's previous high of \$3,280,263,000. Sales were larger for 7 of the 11 specified trades (Page 15)

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Health: Tubercular patients in institutions at the end of 1959 numbered 10,200, and included 1,755 patients in psychiatric institutions who were being treated for tuberculosis ... Operating expenditure of public tuberculosis sanatoria dropped 2.6% in 1959 from 1958 to \$29,607,000. This was the first time since 1952 that expenditures were below the \$30,000,000 mark (Page 15)

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Food: More margarine, shortening and refined oils but less lard and tallow were produced in 1960 as compared to 1959. (Page 16)

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The Canadian Labour Force:
Employment And Unemployment

Employment declined seasonally between December and January, while continuing higher than a year earlier. The month-to-month decrease was 199,000; the year-to-year increase was 47,000. Unemployment rose by 165,000 over the month.

The labour force was 3.1% higher than a year earlier, a substantially greater increase than the 0.8% rise in employment. The number of women employed increased by 101,000 over the year, while the number of men employed showed a drop of 54,000. Unemployment in January was 146,000 higher than a year earlier.

	January 1961	December 1960	January 1960
	estimates in thousands		
The Labour Force....	6,396	6,430	6,203
Employed	5,703	5,902	5,656
Unemployed	693	528	547

Employment- Seasonal factors were responsible for the greater part of the December to January employment decline. Construction and trade shared about equally in the decrease, and together they accounted for about 60% of the net change in employment over the month. Most of the remainder was in forestry, agriculture and services. Employment declines in the trade and service industries stemmed in part from the release of temporary workers hired for the Christmas season. Forestry activities decreased a little more than is customary for this time of year. In other seasonal industries employment declined by about the usual amount. Men accounted for about 85% of the employment decline during the month.

Employment in January was 47,000 higher than a year earlier. Continuing strength of the service industry outweighed decreases in the goods-producing industries. The most significant declines were in construction and durable goods manufacturing.

Unemployment- Unemployment increased by 165,000 between December and January. About 87% of the unemployed were men, the same proportion as in the previous month. The 693,000 unemployed in January included 63,000 on temporary layoff. Of the remaining 630,000 who were seeking work, 71% had been unemployed for three months or less, 18% for four to six months, and 11% for seven months or more.

Unemployment in January was 10.8% of the labour force, compared to 8.8% a year earlier and 9.5% in January 1959. Of the total number of unemployed, almost one-third had been employed in construction, and about the same proportion in various service-producing industries. Workers who had been employed in manufacturing and forestry accounted for most of the remaining unemployed. (1)

Industrial Employment Industrial employment declined seasonally between October and November 1960, the index (1949=100) dropping 1.4% to 119.8 from 121.5 in the preceding month. Indexes decreased in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in all industry divisions except trade and finance. The rise in employment in trade was, as usual, due to the heightened activity in Christmas buying.

Average weekly wages declined in November to \$76.43 from \$76.60 in October, and the index of industrial payrolls decreased 1.6% to 214.6 from 218.2. Weekly wages in November 1959 averaged \$74.23, and the composite payroll index stood at 211.6.

Employment was slightly higher in November as compared to October for women, increases in trade more than counterbalancing decreases in a number of other industries. Therefore, the decline in employment for men in this period (1.9%) was greater than the decrease for both sexes. (2)

POPULATION

Population Estimated at 18,041,000 On January 1 Canada's population on January 1 this year reached an estimated 18,041,000, an increase of 363,000 or 2.1% from the January 1, 1959 total of 17,678,000, according to estimates released by DBS. This compares with a gain of 394,000 or 2.3% in the preceding 12-month period. The increase since the 1956 Census count was 1,960,000 or 12.2%.

Ontario had the largest numerical growth in population of 127,000 between January 1, 1960 and January 1 this year, followed by Quebec with an increase of 106,000, Alberta 41,000 and British Columbia 34,000. Except for the two Territories, Alberta had the largest proportionate increase in the 12-month period of 3.2%, Newfoundland 2.6%, and Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia each with gains of 2.1%. Gain in the Yukon was 7.7% and the Northwest Territories 4.8%.

These population estimates are based on a population accounting which starts with the 1956 Census, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths and an estimate of emigration. Family allowance statistics are used for purposes of estimating interprovincial migration.

The table following shows national and provincial estimates for June 1, 1956, July 1, 1959 and 1960, and January 1, 1959, 1960 and 1961.

	Census	Estimated Population				
	June 1 1956	Jan. 1 1959	July 1 1959	Jan. 1 1960	July 1 1960	Jan. 1 1961
In Thousands						
Canada.....	16,081	17,284	17,482	17,678	17,852	18,041
Newfoundland.....	415	443	449	454	460	466
Prince Edward Island.....	99	101	102	103	103	105
Nova Scotia.....	695	715	717	719	724	728
New Brunswick.....	555	584	591	596	601	606
Quebec.....	4,628	4,955	5,011	5,070	5,115	5,176
Ontario.....	5,405	5,887	5,968	6,040	6,104	6,167
Manitoba.....	850	878	886	894	900	908
Saskatchewan.....	881	896	903	906	910	912
Alberta.....	1,123	1,228	1,247	1,268	1,288	1,309
British Columbia.....	1,399	1,563	1,574	1,594	1,611	1,628
Yukon.....	12	13	13	13	14	14
Northwest Territories.....	19	21	21	21	22	22

Railway Carloadings In January Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of January declined 6.3% to 80,149 from 85,531 in the corresponding 1960 period. This decrease, coupled with declines in the first three weeks of the month, placed loadings in the month of January at 249,232 cars, a drop of 7.2% from last year's comparable total of 268,585 cars.

Receipts from connections declined 16.4% in the 10 days ended January 31 to 35,275 cars from 42,188 a year earlier, and 15.7% in the month of January to 104,024 cars from 123,336 a year ago. Piggyback loadings increased 17.9% in the 10 days to 3,530 cars from 2,993, and 10.9% in the month to 10,502 cars from 9,471. (3)

Canal Traffic In October Volume of freight transported through Canadian canals declined 5.6% in October to 7,281,138 tons from 7,711,970 in the corresponding month in 1959. Increases were recorded for the Sault Ste. Marie, Welland and four of the smaller canals, but these were more than offset by a decline in St. Lawrence traffic. Vessel passages through all canals dropped to 3,585 from 4,259, with registered net tonnage down to 6,364,417 tons from 6,442,160. Pleasure craft lockages increased to 1,980 from 1,757 and the number of passengers rose to 4,817 from 3,708.

Total freight transported through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in October increased to 10,006,234 tons from 4,254,678 a year earlier. Freight cleared through the Welland Ship canal increased 3% to 3,902,054 tons from 3,784,475, while freight transported through the St. Lawrence canals was down 17% to 2,964,161 tons from 3,582,269. (4)

Railway Revenues & Expenses Railway operating revenues in October 1960 declined 9.7% to \$95,407,000 from \$105,669,000 in the same 1959 month, and operating expenses 4.0% to \$94,323,000 from \$98,215,000. As a result, net operating income in the month was \$1,084,000 as compared to \$7,454,000 in the preceding year.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communication and highway transport (rail) services, in October fell 8.9% to \$105,116,000 from \$115,323,000 a year earlier, and operating expenses 3.9% to \$103,110,000 from \$107,246,000. Thus, net operating income dropped to \$2,006,000 from \$8,077,000. (5)

Railway Freight Traffic Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada or received from United States rail connections in September 1960 amounted to 15,553,000 tons, down 4.6% from the corresponding 1959 total of 16,295,000 tons. Month's loadings on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) decreased to 13,554,000 tons from 14,323,000 a year earlier and receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada to 777,000 tons from 928,000, while intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) increased to 1,222,000 tons from 1,044,000.

Loadings were smaller in September as compared to a year earlier for four of the six main categories. Month's totals were: products of mines, 6,989,000 tons (7,839,000 in September 1959); manufactures and miscellaneous, 3,088,000 (3,228,000); products of agriculture, 2,129,000 (2,016,000); products of forests, 1,177,000 (1,036,000); l.c.l. freight, 93,000 (116,000); and animals and products, 78,000 (89,000). (6)

Shipping In September Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in September 1960 eased down to 19,789,000 tons from 19,871,000 in September 1959, total for foreign service rising to 10,357,000 tons from 9,996,000 and for coastwise services falling to 9,432,000 tons from 9,875,000. Vessel arrivals and departures in both services rose to 34,181 from 29,652, and the registered net tonnage increased to 36,789,000 tons from 33,479,000.

Freight handled in the January-September period advanced 22.7% to 125,209,000 tons from 102,074,000 in the comparable 1959 period, volume handled in foreign service increasing 31.6% to 67,395,000 tons from 51,206,000 and in coastwise services 13.7% to 57,815,000 tons from 50,867,000.

Vessel arrivals and departures in both services in the nine months climbed 18.4% to 222,271 from 187,657 a year earlier, and the registered net tonnage rose 27.3% to 239,203,000 tons from 187,892,000.

Canadian ports handling the largest volume of freight in September were: Montreal, 2,013,000 tons (2,068,000 in September 1959); Seven Islands, 1,583,000 (2,734,000); Hamilton, 1,309,000 (1,069,000); Vancouver, 1,175,000 (828,000); and Port Arthur, 866,000 (1,063,000). (7)

Intercity Ton-Miles Estimates of intercity ton-miles performed in Canada by
By Type of Transport each mode of transport as well as a percentage distribution are contained in the following table. The figures are preliminary and are subject to revision in the future.

The motor transport traffic surveys conducted by DRS since 1957 provided sufficient data to enable an estimation to be made of a time series of intercity ton-miles performed by the trucking industry back to 1938. Special estimates have also been made for water and air ton-miles covering the same period. Comparable figures for rail and oil pipe line transport were readily available from existing Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications.

From an analysis of the data provided in the following two tables it can be seen that between 1938 and 1959 ton-miles performed by railways in Canada grew two and one-half times, while ton-miles performed by water transport rose by one-half. Road ton-miles, however, expanded more than nine times during this twenty-one year period, and air freight traffic grew at an even greater rate. Oil pipe line transport which had its beginnings in the last decade increased its ton-mile output by about one-half each year up to 1956.

In 1944 the railways performed 77% of the total ton-miles recorded by all forms of transport. Since that year, however, their share has declined to 51%. The proportion of ton-miles performed by water carriers has declined from 42% in 1938 to approximately 25% of the total in 1959. On the other hand, the ton-mile performance of oil pipe lines has risen from nil prior to 1950 to about 13% and ton-mile figures for highway trucks show a rise from about 3% in 1938 to almost 11% in 1959. Although the tonnage of freight carried by airlines in Canada has increased many times the proportion of the total intercity ton-miles continues to be negligible.

MORE

Intercity Ton-Miles Performed In Canada By Type Of Carrier, 1938-1959

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rail</u>	<u>Road</u> ^{1/}	<u>Water</u> ^{2/}	<u>Air</u> ^{3/}	<u>Oil Pipe Line</u> ^{4/}	<u>Total</u>
Millions of ton miles						
1938	26,835	1,515	20,688	1	-	49,039
1939	31,465	1,670	19,625	1	-	52,761
1940	37,898	1,847	19,188	1	-	58,934
1941	49,982	2,237	19,688	2	-	71,909
1942	56,154	2,424	17,532	2	-	76,112
1943	63,915	2,458	18,032	3	-	84,408
1944	65,928	2,668	17,313	3	-	85,912
1945	63,349	2,995	18,750	3	-	85,097
1946	55,310	3,501	15,657	3	-	74,471
1947	60,143	4,310	18,063	4	-	82,520
1948	59,080	5,193	19,782	7	-	84,062
1949	56,338	5,920	20,469	8	-	82,735
1950	55,538	7,597	23,032	10	1,496	87,673
1951	64,300	8,238	24,625	11	3,551	100,725
1952	68,430	8,903	26,313	17	4,793	108,456
1953	65,267	9,778	28,001	21	6,992	110,059
1954	57,547	10,012	25,250	20	9,270	102,099
1955	66,176	10,248	29,282	31	12,928	118,665
1956	78,820	10,614	33,594	39	18,141	141,208
1957	71,047	10,679	31,251	38	19,190	132,205
1958	66,357	14,078	29,457	35	16,951	126,878
1959	67,957	13,908	33,720	38	17,444	133,067
Percentage Distribution						
1938	54.7	3.1	42.2	*	-	100.0
1939	59.6	3.2	37.2	*	-	100.0
1940	64.3	3.1	32.6	*	-	100.0
1941	69.5	3.1	27.4	*	-	100.0
1942	73.8	3.2	23.0	*	-	100.0
1943	75.7	2.9	21.4	*	-	100.0
1944	76.7	3.1	20.2	*	-	100.0
1945	74.5	3.5	22.0	*	-	100.0
1946	74.3	4.7	21.0	*	-	100.0
1947	72.9	5.2	21.9	*	-	100.0
1948	70.3	6.2	23.5	*	-	100.0
1949	68.1	7.2	24.7	*	-	100.0
1950	63.3	8.7	26.3	*	1.7	100.0
1951	63.8	8.2	24.5	*	3.5	100.0
1952	63.1	8.2	24.3	*	4.4	100.0
1953	59.3	8.9	25.4	*	6.4	100.0
1954	56.4	9.8	24.7	*	9.1	100.0
1955	55.8	8.6	24.7	*	10.9	100.0
1956	55.8	7.5	23.8	*	12.9	100.0
1957	53.8	8.1	23.6	*	14.5	100.0
1958	52.3	11.1	23.2	*	13.4	100.0
1959	51.1	10.5	25.3	*	13.1	100.0

1. Prior to 1957 estimated by using the trend of Canadian registrations, U.S. Bureau of Public Roads average load and average miles travelled with 1957 Motor Transport Traffic Statistics as the base. 2. Estimated by using cargo data in "Shipping Statistics" together with assumed average distances for major water lanes. The ton-mile figures were then adjusted according to the fluctuations of canal traffic in previous years. 3. Includes an estimate for bulk transportation ton-miles. 4. Includes trunk and gathering lines. *Less than one-tenth of 1%.

Consumer Price Indexes
For 10 Regional Cities

Toronto.

Consumer price indexes declined in all ten regional cities between December 1960 and January 1961 with decreases ranging from 0.1% in St. John's to 0.5% in

Food indexes declined in all but one of the ten regional cities, with decreases ranging from 0.2% in Montreal to 1.3% in Toronto. The St. John's food index increased a fractional 0.1%. Shelter indexes were unchanged in six of the ten cities, up in three cities and down in the remaining city.

Clothing indexes declined in eight of the ten regional cities and were unchanged in the other two cities. Household operation indexes were down in seven regional cities, unchanged in two and up fractionally in the remaining city. Other commodities and services indexes declined in six cities and were unchanged in the remaining four cities.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of January 1961(1) (Base 1949 = 100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - January 1961				
	December 1960	January 1961	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's (2) ..	116.3	116.2	109.9	115.3	110.3	111.7	132.9
Halifax.....	128.4	127.9	118.7	135.3	121.2	129.1	140.4
Saint John.....	130.3	130.0	124.5	140.4	120.7	124.0	142.9
Montreal.....	129.7	129.4	129.5	146.0	107.2	118.7	138.9
Ottawa.....	130.1	129.7	124.8	149.2	115.0	121.9	138.3
Toronto.....	131.8	131.2	124.0	152.9	114.2	124.0	140.3
Winnipeg.....	127.8	127.3	123.7	135.7	117.3	120.1	137.2
Saskatoon-Regina	125.4	125.1	121.6	124.9	124.0	125.9	129.4
Edmonton-Calgary	125.3	125.1	119.2	125.6	121.1	127.4	133.5
Vancouver.....	130.7	130.3	125.2	137.8	116.0	135.8	137.1

(1) Total indexes for December and January and January 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

	<u>February 9</u>	<u>February 2</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>January 12</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	283.3	283.3	275.4
Industrials.....	292.9	293.2	284.5
Utilities.....	205.3	205.9	200.8
Banks.....	367.7	363.6	357.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	109.8	113.1	118.9
Gold.....	75.4	78.6	89.2
Base metals.....	188.4	192.1	187.0

F O R E I G N T R A D E

Volume III Of The Foreign
Trade Of Canada Released

Volume III of the foreign trade of Canada for the calendar year 1958 was released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It contains in its

440 pages detailed statistics on imports by articles and countries of origin for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958. (8)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended February 11 amounted to 110,519 tons, up 8.0% from 102,292 tons in the preceding week and down 15.5% from 130,750 tons in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. The index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 115 in the current week as compared to 106 in the preceding week and 136 in the like 1960 week.

Shipments Of Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings In 1960 Shipments of cast iron pipes and fittings in December 1960 dropped to 44,147 tons from 51,843 in the corresponding 1959 month. With declines in all previous months except January and March, shipments in the year 1960 fell 14.3% to 582,814 tons from 679,839 in 1959. Shipments of welded and seamless steel pipe in December amounted to 70,638 tons, bringing the 1960 total to 496,032 tons; comparable 1959 data are not available. (9)

Steel Wire Shipments Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire in 1960 decreased to 107,121 tons from 123,221 in 1959, welded or woven steel wire mesh (for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing) to 40,214 tons from 45,750, steel wire rope to 23,285 tons from 24,259 and iron and steel wire nails to 63,694 tons from 74,125. December shipments were smaller than a year earlier for all these commodities except wire mesh, and totals were as follows: steel wire, 7,818 tons (12,106 in December 1959); wire mesh, 1,898 (1,300); wire rope, 1,523 (1,853); and wire nails, 2,614 (3,034). (10)

Shipments Of Washing Machines And Clothes Dryers In 1960 Shipments of domestic washing machines in December 1960 declined to 15,720 units from 21,141 in the corresponding 1959 month, and, with decreases in all previous months except August, shipments in the year 1960 dropped 10.4% to 285,340 units from 318,536 in 1959. Year's shipments of automatic machines were larger than in 1959 while those of conventional machines and gasoline-powered types were smaller. End-of-year stocks were up from a year earlier at 39,811 units against 36,285.

December shipments of automatic clothes dryers fell to 12,173 units from 16,160 a year earlier, but increases in February, July, August and September more than offset decreases in the other months, and shipments in the full year edged up 0.3% to 107,905 units from 107,580. End-of-year stocks were larger than a year earlier at 16,357 units versus 10,741. (11)

Refined Petroleum Products Production of refined petroleum products in December 1960 rose 2.1% to 24,169,935 barrels from 23,662,534 in the corresponding 1959 month, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the December issue of "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil in the month dropped 6.0% to 22,184,566 barrels from 23,601,478 a year earlier, comprising less domestic crude at 12,342,620 barrels versus 13,695,923 and less imported crude at 9,841,946 barrels versus 9,905,555.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in December 1960 were: naphtha specialties, 113,569 barrels (111,600 in December 1960); aviation gasoline, 264,088 (290,988); motor gasoline, 7,832,525 (7,641,040); aviation turbo fuel, 409,895 (340,977); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 2,353,766 (2,287,556); diesel fuel oil, 2,013,613 (2,025,489); light fuel oil, 9,909,807 (9,502,931); and heavy fuel oil, 5,223,570 (5,620,592).

Crude Oil Consumption In 1960 Consumption of crude oil by Canadian refineries in 1960 rose 4.8% to 277,026,912 barrels from 264,359,680 in 1959, comprising domestic crude at 150,816,211 barrels versus 151,226,558 and imported crude at 126,210,701 barrels versus 113,133,122. December consumption fell to 23,805,795 barrels versus 23,024,519 in the same 1959 month, made up of 12,897,108 barrels of domestic versus 13,525,557 and 10,908,687 barrels of imported versus 9,498,962.

All regions except Ontario and Alberta reported larger consumption in 1960 as compared to the preceding year. Year's totals were: Maritimes and Quebec, 122,301,830 barrels (109,098,291 in 1959); Ontario, 75,747,596 (76,083,721); Manitoba, 11,263,919 (11,002,426); Saskatchewan, 18,154,988 (18,143,167); Alberta, 25,006,796 (26,113,024); British Columbia and Yukon, 24,101,213 (23,497,638); and Northwest Territories, 450,570 (421,413). (12)

Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Factory shipments of most soaps were smaller in 1960 than in 1959, while shipments of most synthetic detergents were larger, DBS reports. Year's factory shipments were: laundry and household bar soaps, 13,016,600 pounds (13,561,000 in 1959); soap chips and flakes, 14,340,800 (15,410,100); toilet soaps (except liquid), 39,660,300 (39,583,600); soap powders, 26,665,800 (32,101,700); solid synthetic detergents, 165,955,200 (154,606,700); liquid synthetic detergents, 54,064,000 (43,482,800); and paste synthetic detergents, 1,838,200 (1,897,300).

December factory shipments were: laundry and household bar soaps, 860,000 pounds (1,217,700 in December 1959); soap chips and flakes, 1,005,400 (1,111,800); toilet soaps (except liquid), 2,211,800 (2,248,500); soap powders, 1,647,600 (2,163,600); solid detergents, 10,322,100 (9,595,900); liquid detergents, 3,864,400 (2,580,100); and paste detergents, 89,000 (125,100). (13)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Shipments in 1960 of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment included the following items: condensing units, \$3,038,000 (\$3,054,000 in 1959); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$3,501,000 (\$3,080,000); room air conditioners (window-sill type), \$3,151,000 (\$2,266,000); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$3,010,000 (\$2,492,000); air conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion), \$1,404,000 (\$1,185,000); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$2,017,000 (\$1,722,000); low temperature self-service display cases, \$1,843,000 (\$1,776,000); normal temperature self-service display cases, \$2,153,000 (\$2,273,000); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$1,359,000 (\$1,217,000). (14)

Shipments Of Asphalt Roofing Smaller quantities of asphalt shingles and roll roofings were shipped by producers in 1960 than in the preceding year. Year's shipments of asphalt shingles amounted to 2,521,205 roof squares (3,052,327 in 1959), smooth and mineral surfaced roll roofing 1,409,966 squares (1,620,944), roll-type sidings 132,283 squares (159,911), and tar and asphalt felts 61,905 tons (62,468). (15)

Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts by producers that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production were valued in December at \$2,718,331 as compared to \$2,224,518 in December 1959. This brought sales in 1960 to \$26,719,183 versus \$29,334,926 in 1959. (16)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms which normally account for all except a small part of the total Canadian output were valued at \$8,202,967 in December as compared with \$7,465,665 in the corresponding month in 1959. In the year 1960 sales were valued at \$143,131,111 as compared with \$139,915,102 in the preceding year. (17)

Output of Chemicals

Production of most chemicals was larger during 1960 than in 1959. Output of some of the major chemicals in 1960 was: hydrochloric acid, 47,540,951 pounds (42,567,405 in 1959); sulphuric acid, 1,652,892 tons (1,609,574); chlorine, 320,087 tons (286,885); mixed fertilizers, 817,245 tons (793,601); formaldehyde, 58,282,160 pounds (56,112,290); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 376,125 tons (339,530). (18)

Output Of Concrete Products

Production of concrete products in 1960 included the following commodities: concrete bricks, 95,302,943; blocks (except chimney), 133,784,734; concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 767,396 tons; and ready-mixed concrete, 7,312,228 cubic yards. Comparable data for 1959 are not available. (19)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments

Shipments of foundation garments in December and the January-December 1960 periods, with comparable 1959 data, appear in the following table which is a special monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>December</u>		<u>January- December</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
		Shipments	in Dozens	
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments.....	2,257	3,793	46,594	44,411
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic..	11,845	12,310	177,402	145,109
Girdles, principally elastic.....	11,131	12,308	191,899	189,371
Bandeaux bras.....	44,964	52,422	831,267	839,709
Longline bras.....	10,377	10,409	156,009	152,578
Garter belts.....	7,474	4,710	93,988	79,257

Receipts & Stocks Of Raw Hides And Skins

Receipts in December 1960 of cattle hides increased to 204,489 from 145,658 in December 1959, calf and kip skins to 76,997 from 63,763 and sheep and lamb skins to 6,321 dozen from 5,475, DBS reports. Receipts in the full year 1960 of cattle hides decreased to 1,903,305 from 2,074,874 during 1959, calf and kip skins to 825,745 from 944,327 and sheep and lamb skins to 82,610 dozen from 88,924.

Stocks of cattle hides, calf and kip skins, sheep and lamb skins and horse-hides held by packers, dealers and tanners were larger at the end of 1960 as compared to a year earlier, while holdings of goat skins and "other" hides and skins were smaller. Year-end stocks were: cattle hides, 438,724 (406,172 at December 31, 1959); calf and kip skins, 275,201 (255,681); sheep and lamb skins, 92,771 dozen (87,036 dozen); goat skins, 23,088 (63,768); horsehides, 3,734 (3,224); and all "other" hides and skins, 11,187 (11,742). (20)

Fish Freezings & Stocks

Freezings of fish in January this year (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) amounted to 6,685,000 pounds, a decline of 1.3% from last year's corresponding total of 6,775,000 pounds, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the January issue of "Fish Freezings and Stocks". Stocks at January 31 totalled 42,350,000 pounds, some 13.4% lower than the year-earlier figure of 48,876,000 pounds.

Sales Of Canadian Clay Products Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in November 1960 were up slightly in value to \$3,793,000 from \$3,415,000 in the same 1959 month, but sales in the January-November period fell 8.9% to \$36,741,000 from \$40,336,000 in the like 11 months of 1959. Month's sales of building brick were also up slightly to \$2,390,000 from \$2,310,000 a year earlier, but the 11-month total dropped to \$23,311,000 from \$26,768,000. (21)

Pulp & Paper Industry Value of factory shipments from Canada's pulp and paper industry in 1959 increased 7.5% to \$1,499,586,000 from \$1,394,679,000 in 1958, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the annual report "Pulp and Paper Industry". Number of establishments declined to 127 from 128 in 1958, while number of employees rose to 65,028 from 64,084, salaries and wages to \$322,311,000 from \$307,416,000, cost of fuel and electricity to \$108,859,000 from \$105,797,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$628,269,000 from \$597,805,000. Value added by manufacture was up to \$761,035,000 from \$702,951,000.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products Factory value of products shipped by establishments comprising the non-metallic mineral products groups of industries rose 5.8% to a record \$636,996,000 in 1958 from the preceding year's \$602,165,000. Number of establishments increased to 1,248 from 1,231 in 1957, employees to 40,858 from 40,120, salaries and wages \$161,812,000 from \$150,313,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$218,684,000 from \$209,982,000.

Shipment values for the industries in the group in 1958 were as follows (in millions): cement, \$99.9 (\$97.1 in 1957); concrete products, \$186.2 (\$162.9); glass and glass products, \$93.9 (\$90.8); gypsum, \$35.7 (\$29.6); lime, \$20.3 (\$17.5); products from domestic clays, \$41.7 (\$35.9); products of imported clays, \$23.7 (\$19.9); salt, \$17.0 (\$15.8); sand-lime brick, \$0.9 (\$0.9); stone products, \$29.4 (\$26.8); abrasive products, \$37.2 (\$51.0); asbestos products, \$27.7 (\$30.0); and miscellaneous, \$23.5 (\$23.7). (22)

Iron & Steel Products Industries Factory selling value of products made by Canada's iron and steel products industries in 1958 declined 7.1% to \$2,705,683,000 from \$2,012,148,000 in 1957, while net value of production dropped 7.6% to \$1,364,093,000 from \$1,476,346,000. Number of establishments increased to 3,254 from 3,073 in 1957, while number of employees decreased to 179,440 from 198,555, salaries and wages to \$757,173,000 from \$807,093,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$1,270,710,000 from \$1,386,921,000.

Provincial factory selling values in order of size in 1958 were (in thousands): Ontario, \$1,802,729 (\$1,933,768 in 1957); Quebec, \$546,688 (\$593,096); British Columbia, \$112,762 (\$145,188); Nova Scotia, \$77,670 (\$81,544); Manitoba, \$68,371 (\$66,553); Alberta, \$63,943 (\$68,254); Saskatchewan, \$16,766 (\$8,624); New Brunswick, \$14,029 (\$12,667); Newfoundland, \$2,511 (\$2,303); and Prince Edward Island, \$215 (\$152).

Gross values for industries in order of size in 1958 were (in thousands): primary iron and steel, \$590,318 (\$704,566 in 1957); sheet metal products, \$333,265 (\$309,499); "other" machinery, \$311,095 (\$363,000); iron castings, \$253,445 (\$276,048); bridge and structural steel work, \$210,883 (\$231,450); hardware, tools and cutlery, \$158,197 (\$159,654); wire and wire goods, \$148,798 (\$151,238); household, office and store machinery, \$135,977 (\$142,744); agricultural implements, \$133,145 (\$122,529); heating and cooking apparatus, \$129,265 (\$119,332); miscellaneous iron and steel, \$121,265 (\$132,448); boilers and plate work, \$108,889 (\$121,959); machine shops, \$59,786 (\$62,691); and machine tools, \$11,355 (\$14,989). (23)

Industry And Production Notes

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

Slaughtering & Meat Packing- Factory shipments from the 180 plants comprising Canada's slaughtering and meat packing industry in 1959 (178 in 1958) were valued at \$1,135,901,000, a rise 8.1% from the preceding year's total of \$1,050,461,000. Number of employees increased to 26,866 from 25,712, salaries and wages to \$115,970,000, from \$102,677,000, and cost of process materials and supplies to \$900,505,000 from \$852,842,000.

Value of shipments of fresh and frozen meats and poultry rose in 1959 to \$653,511,000 from \$620,952,000 in 1958, canned, cured and smoked meats, and sausage and sausage casings to \$345,622,000 from \$293,884,000 and hides and skins to \$21,274,000 from \$14,864,000. Shipments of lard, margarine and shortening fell in value to \$65,405,000 from \$70,890,000.

Butter & Cheese- Value of factory shipments from butter and cheese factories in 1959 edged up 1.9% to \$532,637,000 from \$522,793,000 in 1958. Number of plants dropped to 1,166 from 1,222, while number of employees rose to 20,935 from 20,879, salaries and wages to \$72,038,000 from \$69,034,000 and cost of process materials and supplies to \$397,398,000 from \$390,475,000.

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations- Factory shipments from the fruit and vegetable preparations industry in 1959 were valued at \$286,535,000, an increase of 3.6% from the 1958 total of \$276,698,000. Three hundred and seventy-eight establishments in 1959 (396 in 1958) employed 16,093 persons (16,167), and paid them \$44,730,000 in salaries and wages (\$43,445,000). These plants spent \$168,319,000 for materials and supplies (\$174,886,000).

Shipments of canned fruit in 1959 advanced to 147,846,000 pounds (valued at \$23,968,000) from 140,785,000 (\$22,216,000) in the preceding year, canned vegetables to 490,685,000 pounds (\$62,227,000) from 477,509,000 (\$60,178,000), jams, jellies and marmalades to 104,375,000 pounds (\$21,130,000) from 104,085,000 (\$21,716,000), and frozen fruit and vegetables (not for reprocessing) to 53,870,000 pounds (\$10,450,000) from 50,250,000 (\$9,163,000).

Electrical Apparatus & Supplies- Shipments from the 496 establishments classified to the electrical apparatus and supplies industry in 1959 were factory valued at \$1,047,462,000, compared to \$1,015,417,000 in 1958 for 492 plants, a gain of 3.2%. Number of employees decreased to 73,883 from 74,944 in the preceding year, while salary and wage payments rose to \$316,857,000 from \$316,358,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$501,800,000 from \$473,903,000.

Sporting Goods- Value of factory shipments from the sporting goods industry in 1959 climbed 31.1% to \$26,805,000 from \$20,453,000 in 1958. One less establishment in 1959 as compared to 1958 (94 versus 95) employed more persons (2,452 versus 2,152), laid out more in salaries and wages (\$7,705,000 versus \$6,315,000), and spent more for process materials and supplies (\$9,777,000 versus \$8,019,000).

Shipments Of Salt Canadian salt producers shipped 170,476 tons of dry common salt in December 1960 as compared to 156,909 in the like 1959 month, and salt content of brines used and shipped amounted to 119,877 tons versus 132,827. Thus, total shipments of salt and salt content of brine in the month edged up to 290,353 tons from 289,736 a year earlier.

Shipments of dry common salt in the year 1960 increased 5.3% to 1,771,269 tons from 1,681,841 in 1959, while shipments and usage of salt content of brines decreased 3.0% to 1,543,629 tons from 1,590,909. Total shipments of salt and salt content of brine in the year rose 1.3% to 3,314,898 tons from 3,272,750 in the preceding year. (24)

Asbestos Shipments In 1960 Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in December declined to 62,143 tons from 72,048 in the corresponding month in 1959. Increases were posted for all earlier months except April and July and total shipments for the year 1960 rose to 1,119,240 tons from 1,050,703 in 1959. (25)

Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude petroleum in September 1960 declined 4.9% to 15,653,887 barrels from 16,461,754 in the corresponding 1959 month. However, with increases in all previous months except August, output in the January-September period rose 5.5% to 145,876,311 barrels from 138,217,500 in the like 1959 period. Output was larger in September as compared to a year earlier in all producing areas except Manitoba and Alberta, and in the nine months in all regions except New Brunswick and Manitoba.

September production of natural gas increased 21.2% to 36,255,786,000 cubic feet from 29,907,261,000 in the same month of 1959. This gain, coupled with advances in all previous months, brought output in the January-September period to 364,972,599,000 cubic feet, a rise of 24.8% from the year-earlier total of 292,528,491,000 cubic feet. September totals were larger than a year earlier for New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, and smaller for Ontario, Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories, while nine-month totals were larger for all except New Brunswick and Northwest Territories. (26)

Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting And Refining Industry In 1959 Gross value of products of Canada's nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining industry in 1959 climbed to \$618,362,000 from \$435,444,000 in 1958, and compares to the all-time high of \$640,667,000 set in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments increased to 62 from 54 in 1958, employees to 21,913 from 17,784, salaries and wages to \$110,374,000 from \$88,929,000, and cost of process materials and supplies to \$287,222,000 from \$184,065,000.

Ore hoisted in 1959 increased to 18,964,000 tons from 12,862,000 in the preceding year, ore smelted directly to 1,687,000 tons from 1,376,000, ore milled to 17,080,000 tons from 11,541,000 and concentrates produced to 4,116,000 tons from 2,644,000. Output of nickel in the year rose to 186,550 tons valued at \$257,009,000 from 139,559 tons valued at \$194,142,000 in 1958, while production of copper advanced to 395,269 tons valued at \$233,103,000 from 345,114 tons valued at \$174,431,000. (27)

Sand & Gravel Industry In 1959 Commercial production of sand and gravel rose to a record 185,124,000 tons in 1959, larger by 15.5% than the preceding year's 160,211,000, while the value advanced 8.7% to \$104,651,000 from \$96,282,000, according to the annual industry report by DBS. Production of washed or screened grades amounted to 31,472,000 tons as compared with 31,113,000 in 1958 and bank or pit-run grades amounted to 153,652,000 tons as compared with 129,098,000.

Production in 1959 by provinces: Newfoundland, 4,826,000 tons (4,063,000 in 1958); Prince Edward Island, 5,245,000 (not available for 1958); Nova Scotia, 8,032,000 (2,334,000); New Brunswick, 5,093,000 (4,016,000); Quebec, 42,450,000 (40,508,000); Ontario, 73,982,000 (67,469,000); Manitoba, 9,262,000 (9,998,000); Saskatchewan, 5,898,000 (5,380,000); Alberta, 13,272,000 (13,227,000); and British Columbia, 17,065,000 (13,217,000). (28)

Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry Gross value of products shipped by firms engaged in mining, exploring and developing silver-lead-zinc ores in 1959 increased 3.8% to \$101,873,000 from \$98,152,000 in 1958, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments declined to 52 from 67 in 1958, employees to 4,241 from 4,485, salaries and wages to \$19,844,000 from \$20,764,000, and cost of process supplies to \$6,244,000 from \$9,093,000.

Ores mined in 1959 decreased to 5,709,000 tons from 5,890,000 in the preceding year and ores milled to 5,689,000 tons from 5,867,000. Concentrates produced in 1959: lead, 277,500 tons (254,700 in 1958); zinc, 547,200 (582,800); copper, copper-lead, 29,700 (33,700); silver, 1,300 (1,900); and precipitates and other, 400 (800). (29)

B O R D E R T R A V E L

Vehicular Border Crossings Number of vehicles entering Canada from the United States in November 1960 increased 10.7% to 1,203,600 from 1,087,600 in the corresponding 1959 month. This brought crossings in the January-November period to 17,524,100 versus 17,132,700 a year earlier, a rise of 2.3%.

November entries comprised more foreign vehicles at 555,200 versus 511,700 in November 1959 and also more Canadian vehicles at 648,400 versus 575,900. January-November entries were made up of 8,861,200 vehicles of foreign registry as compared to 8,829,300 in the preceding year and 8,662,900 vehicles of Canadian registry against 8,303,400.

Number of persons entering Canada from the United States in October by long distance common carrier edged up 0.5% to 201,800 from 200,800 in the same 1959 month. January-October entries by these means also rose 0.5% to 2,631,800 from 2,617,800 a year earlier.

Foreign travellers entering Canada by long distance common carrier in October increased 6.9% to 97,200 from 90,900 a year earlier, while returning Canadians decreased 4.9% to 104,600 from 109,900. Ten-month entries of foreign travellers by these means of transportation rose 1.1% to 1,440,800 from 1,424,500 a year earlier, while number of returning Canadians eased off 0.2% to 1,191,400 from 1,193,300. (30)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended February 4 were 8.9% higher in value than in the corresponding period last year, according to a special DBS statement. All regions posted increases as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 19.0%; Quebec, 9.5%; Ontario, 6.3%; Manitoba, 3.0%; Saskatchewan, 9.3%; Alberta, 5.6%; and British Columbia, 13.6%.

Chain Store Sales In 1960 Chain store sales in 1960 advanced 4.9% to an all-time high of \$3,441,775,000 from 1959's previous peak of \$3,280,263,000. Sales were higher than a year earlier in all months except May and October, the December total rising 10.7% to \$434,786,000 from \$392,933,000 in the same 1959 month. December 1 stocks (at cost) were up 3.2% from a year earlier at \$455,689,000 versus \$441,415,000.

Sales were larger in 1960 than in 1959 for 7 of the 11 specified trades. Sales of trades showing increases were: grocery and combination, \$1,582,656,000 (\$1,481,136,000 in 1959); variety, \$297,662,000 (\$282,591,000); family clothing, \$58,821,000 (\$50,373,000); women's clothing, \$86,820,000 (\$81,357,000); shoes, \$75,650,000 (\$70,150,000); hardware, \$49,089,000 (\$48,893,000); and drug, \$53,409,000 (\$53,383,000).

Trades with smaller totals in 1960 were: men's clothing, \$29,067,000 (\$30,148,000 in the preceding year); lumber and building material, \$95,484,000 (\$103,158,000); furniture, appliance and radio, \$118,952,000 (\$126,175,000); and jewellery, \$48,048,000 (\$48,736,000). (31)

H E A L T H

Patients In Tuberculosis Institutions At End Of 1959 Almost 10,200 persons were tubercular patients in institutions at the end of 1959, including 1,755 patients in psychiatric institutions who were being treated for tuberculosis. Of the 8,444 tuberculous patients, just over 61% were males with a median age of 46 years, whereas the median age for females was 32 years. The median age for both males and females was slightly higher in 1959 than in 1958.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed for almost 83% of all tuberculars at the end of 1959. The proportion was slightly smaller than in 1958, while tuberculosis of other forms (mainly bones and joints) was proportionately more in 1959 than in the preceding year.

Half of the tuberculars in 1959 had been in hospital 5.8 months or less, while a quarter of them had been in 2.7 months or less and another quarter 12.3 months or more. In 1958 half the patients had been in hospital 6.6 months. (32)

Operating Expenditure of TB Sanatoria Operating expenditure of public tuberculosis sanatoria in Canada dropped to \$29,607,000 in 1959, 2.6% less than in 1958. This was the first time since 1952 that expenditures were under thirty million dollars. The proportion of total operating expenditures attributed to salaries and wages amounted to 59.4%, a slightly higher share than in 1958. On the other hand, the proportion of food costs declined to 13.5% from 14.5% in 1958.

Per diem cost rose to an all-time high of \$9.86, an increase of 7% from 1958. Variations among the provinces ranged from \$6.76 in Quebec to \$17.09 in Alberta. Quebec and Manitoba had slight decreases in per diem costs while all other provinces showed increases. (33)

Pulpwood Production & Consumption In 1960

Production of pulpwood in 1960 increased 12.4% to 16,362,864 rough cords from 14,555,542 in 1959 and consumption 3.0% to 14,138,277 rough cords from 13,730,820, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the December issue of "Pulpwood Production, Consumption and Inventories". End-of-December stocks rose 9.4% to 16,324,848 rough cords from 14,918,961 at the end of 1959. December output was down to 1,308,410 rough cords from 1,504,668 in the same 1959 month, while consumption was up to 1,128,674 rough cords from 1,124,246.

S A W M I L L I N G

Sawn Lumber Output In 1960

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in 1960 climbed 10.9% to 5,197,311,000 feet from 4,685,180,000 in 1959, while output in the remaining provinces fell 3.6% to 2,521,398,000 feet from 2,616,237,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the December issue of the two sawmill reports. December output in British Columbia was down 5.1% to 384,261,000 feet from 404,721,000 in the same 1959 month, and month's production in the other provinces fell 5.1% to 113,085,000 feet from 119,124,000.

Production in the remaining provinces in the year 1960 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 7,761,000 feet (9,355,000 in 1959); Nova Scotia, 245,567,000 (231,771,000); New Brunswick, 302,359,000 (328,688,000); Quebec, 1,008,647,000 (1,054,501,000); Ontario, 605,474,000 (644,254,000); Manitoba, 51,173,000 (49,211,000); Saskatchewan, 60,665,000 (63,700,000); and Alberta, 239,752,000 (234,757,000).

December output in the other provinces was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 420,000 feet (561,000 in December 1959); Nova Scotia, 6,057,000 (5,297,000); New Brunswick, 18,638,000 (13,812,000); Quebec, 31,659,000 (36,144,000); Ontario, 18,765,000 (22,608,000); Manitoba, 1,520,000 (2,250,000); Saskatchewan, 4,165,000 (4,666,000); and Alberta, 31,861,000 (33,786,000).

F O O D

Oils & Fats In 1960

Larger quantities of margarine (including spreads), shortening (package and bulk) and refined oils (coconut, and salad and cooking) but smaller amounts of lard and tallow (edible and inedible) were produced in 1960 as compared to 1959. Year's totals were: margarine (including spreads), 166,641,000 pounds (152,473,000 in 1959); shortening (package and bulk), 164,423,000 (160,876,000); refined oils (coconut, and salad and cooking), 69,674,000 (59,528,000); lard, 118,257,000 (157,189,000); and tallow (edible and inedible), 189,285,000 (190,497,000). (34)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at February 9 amounted to 64,657,000 pounds, compared to 50,361,000 a year ago, an increase of 28.4%, according to a special DBS statement. February 9 holdings by city were: Quebec, 4,902,000 pounds (5,415,000 a year ago); Montreal, 32,284,000 (21,139,000); Toronto, 6,169,000 (3,808,000); Winnipeg, 11,141,000 (13,727,000); Regina, 2,887,000 (1,624,000); Saskatoon, 2,930,000 (1,841,000); Edmonton, 2,624,000 (1,528,000); Calgary, 654,000 (536,000); and Vancouver, 1,075,000 (743,000).

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

- 1 - 71-001: The Labour Force, January 1961, 20¢/\$2.00
- 2 - 72-002: Employment & Payrolls, November, 30¢/\$3.00
- 3 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, January 31, 10¢/\$3.00
- 4 - 54-001: Summary of Canal Statistics, October, 10¢/\$1.00
- 5 - 52-003: Railway Operating Statistics, October, 20¢/\$2.00
- 6 - 52-002: Railway Freight Traffic, September, 20¢/\$2.00
- 7 - 54-002: Shipping Statistics, September, 20¢/\$2.00
- 8 - 65-203: Trade of Canada - Imports, Vol. III, 1958, \$3.00
- 9 - 41-004: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 43-002: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 45-003: Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 46-003: Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, December, 10¢/\$1.00
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- 17 - 46-001: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 18 - 46-002: Specified Chemicals, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 19 - 44-002: Concrete Products, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 33-001: Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 21 - 44-005: Products Made From Canadian Clays, November, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 44-201: Non-Metallic Mineral Products, General Review 1958, 50¢
- 23 - 41-201: Iron & Steel Products, General Review 1958, 50¢
- 24 - 26-009: Salt, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 25 - 26-001: Asbestos, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 26-006: Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, September, 10¢/\$1.00
- 27 - 26-211: Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting & Refining Industry, 1959, 50¢
- 28 - 26-215: Sand & Gravel Industry, 1959, 50¢
- 29 - 26-216: Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry, 1959, 50¢
- 30 - 66-001: Travel Between Canada & The United States, November, 20¢/\$2.00
- 31 - 63-001: Chain Store Sales & Stocks, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 32 - 83-209: Tuberculosis Statistics - Supplement, Patients In Institutions, 1959, 50¢
- 33 - 83-207: Tuberculosis Statistics - Financial Supplement, 1959, 25¢
- 34 - 32-006: Oils & Fats, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- - 11-003: Canadian Statistical Review, January, 50¢/\$5.00
- - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, January 25, 10¢/\$3.00
- - 24-002: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, December, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 3
- - 26-007: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, October, 10¢/\$1.00
- - 65-007: Imports (Detailed), October & 10 Months Ended October, 75¢/\$7.50
- - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, November, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 10

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