**Highlights of This Issue**

**Balance Of Payments:** Canada's current account deficit from transactions in goods and services with other countries in 1958 amounted to $1,085 million, down from $1,424 million in 1957. The decrease was due to a drop in the deficit on merchandise account to $170 million from $579 million the previous year, the deficit in other transactions rising to $915 million from $845 million. (Pages 2-4)

**Merchandising:** Department store sales in the week ended October 31 were 9.1% greater than in last year's corresponding period. Chain store sales in September were estimated at $264,274,000, an increase of 8.6% over a year earlier. (Pages 4-5)

**Mining:** Iron ore shipments from Canada's mines in the January-September period this year advanced sharply to 17,365,965 tons from 11,613,789 a year ago, while shipments of asbestos in the same period rose 15% to 98,363 tons from 88,992. Canadian consumption of coal in 1958 amounted to 25,209,000 tons, one-fifth below the preceding year. (Pages 5-6)

**Labour:** Canada's industrial composite employment index for August was 124.2, up 0.9% from the July figure of 123.1. Last year's August index was 121.8. Weekly wages and salaries for August averaged $73.46, compared to $73.76 for July and $70.67 for August last year. (Page 6)

**Food & Agriculture:** Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the August 1-October 21 period amounted to 59,010,000 bushels, some 6.6% greater than in the same period last year. Canners' stocks of most canned fruits and canned vegetables were smaller at September 30 this year than last. (Page 7)

**Manufacturing:** Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 7 amounted to 119,648 tons, up 4.6% from the preceding week's total of 114,396 tons and up steeply from the year-earlier figure of 65,731 tons. Almost one-third more new motor vehicles rolled off the assembly lines of Canadian auto plants in October than in the corresponding month last year, increases being posted for both passenger and commercial vehicles. Producers sold more radios but fewer television sets in September than in the corresponding month last year. (Pages 10-12)
Canada's current account deficit from transactions in goods and services with other countries in 1958 amounted to $1,085 million, down from $1,424 million in 1957, according to the Bureau's report "The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1958 and International Investment Position" released this week. The decrease in the overall deficit was due to a drop in the deficit on merchandise account to $170 million from $575 million the previous year, the deficit on other transactions rising to $915 million from $845 million.

The report provides detailed statistics over a period of years on Canada's commercial and financial transactions with other countries. Leading features of the Canadian balance of payments are presented along with the effects of heavy inflows of capital to Canada during the past decade upon Canada's international indebtedness position. Outstanding among these features are the size of deficits on current international account and the sources of these.

Rising Deficit From Non-Merchandise Transactions—The growth in the deficit from transactions other than merchandise trade has been under way for a number of years and originates from a variety of groups of transactions between Canada and other countries. About one-half of the recent deficit can be traced to transactions directly arising from Canada's growing indebtedness to other countries. Interest and dividends paid to non-resident investors at $586 million in 1958 were at about the same level as in 1957 and much higher than in any earlier year. After allowing for receipts by Canadians from investments abroad, net payments of interest and dividends amounted to $420 million, which were also higher than in any year before 1957.

In addition, there were net miscellaneous income remittances of $16 million and payments by foreign-controlled subsidiaries to home offices for head office expenses and other business services well in excess of $100 million. Other parts of the deficit arise from the travel of Canadians abroad, payments for freight and shipping, personal remittances, migrants' transfers, other business services, official contributions, and other expenditures by the Canadian Government abroad.

The rise in payments to other countries for services has been widely distributed internationally. In the decade between 1949 and 1958 net payments for non-merchandise transactions have risen from $116 million to $915 million. A little less than one-half of this rise has occurred in transactions with the United States, these rising from net payments of $223 million in 1949 to $606 million in 1958. With overseas countries there has been a rise in net payments of $416 million in this period from a surplus of $107 million to a deficit of $309 million. Contributing to the rising deficit with overseas countries have been higher payments on most accounts, including travel, transportation, interest and dividends, military expenditures, personal remittances, official contributions, and business services. Growing contacts between Canada and the United Kingdom and Western Europe, particularly in the spheres of personal and business relationships and defence, have all contributed to this rising level of Canadian payments.

MORE
The deficit of $309 million from non-merchandise transactions with overseas countries was large enough to offset most of the export surplus of $358 million from overseas merchandise trade in 1958. The resulting current surplus of only $49 million with overseas countries contrasts with the large surplus which used to be typical of transactions with this group of countries.

**Capital Inflows And Rising Indebtedness.** Capital inflows in long-term forms for investment in Canada continued to be large enough in 1958 to finance the current deficit, although these were some 10% less than in the previous year. The effects of these inflows and of earnings on non-resident investments retained in Canada were to raise the amount of long-term non-resident investments in Canada by 9% to a new record of $19.1 billion. This total is more than twice the value of this group of investments in 1951. Since 1954 there has been a rise of $6.6 billion, which amounts to over one-half of the value of non-resident investments in Canada in that year.

The principal source of the capital inflows has been the United States and investments owned in that country made up most of the rise and some 77% of the total which has been accumulated. At the same time investments from the United Kingdom and other countries have also shown a sharp rise and are now greater in total than ever before.

With the United States investments the rise in the four years has also been about one-half of the total in 1954. The latest total of $14,600 million in 1958 includes $9,200 million of direct investments. Investments by the United Kingdom total $3,100 million and other overseas countries have $1,400 million invested in Canada. While foreign long-term investments in Canada rose 9% in 1958, the value of Canadian long-term investment abroad remained unchanged.

The report points out that, although the net movement into Canada in 1958 of foreign direct investment capital totalling $450 million was 12% lower than in the previous year, this reduction was less than the reduction in business gross fixed capital formation, excluding housing. Net inflows from the United States fell 15% to $331 million. From the United Kingdom they rose by 37% to total $89 million, although it is noted that part was not related to capital formation in 1958. Inflows from other countries, mainly Western Europe, fell by 49% to $30 million. Industrially, most of the overall decline was in inflows to manufacturing; in contrast, the movement was maintained into extractive industries as a group, covering petroleum, natural gas, and mining.

Many other forms of capital also served to finance Canada's current account deficit in 1958, sales of Canadian securities being particularly important. To some extent the movements taken as a whole were a reflection of Canadian economic activity. The net movement of direct investment capital into Canada fell by $64 million, and the net movement for the acquisition of other securities of Canadian companies fell by $286 million. But despite this striking contraction, inflows into these Canadian business investments in 1958 amounted to over $750 million, and the growth of non-resident investment in Canadian corporations was

MORE
much larger because of the substantial amounts of earnings ploughed back. Substantially increased activity on government account was associated with the decline in the rate of business investment. This was reflected in an increase of 90% in net sales to non-residents of securities of Canadian governments which totalled $319 million in 1958.

United States investors supplied a larger amount of capital in long-term forms to Canada in 1958 than in 1957, and their share of the annual movement rose from 73% to 82%.

Ratios Of Foreign Ownership And Control - A supplement to the report brings up to the end of 1957 ratios of foreign ownership and control of selected Canadian industries. New ratios available for the first time show the effects of the intense industrial expansion in 1956-57. In the two years non-resident investment in Canadian manufacturing industries rose from 47% to half of the total and the proportion controlled by non-residents from 52% to 56%. Non-resident ownership of the petroleum and natural gas industry rose slightly to 64%, but control fell from 79% to 76% reflecting the expansion of Canadian-controlled elements in the natural gas industry. Non-resident ownership of mining rose over the two years to 56%, and non-resident control rose from 57% to 61%.

When railways, other utilities, merchandising and construction are added to these industries, non-resident ownership in the group as a whole has risen in the two years by 3 points to 35%. Between 1948 and 1955 the ratio had remained unchanged at 32%, although there was increasing ownership of manufacturing, petroleum and mining, offset by decreasing ownership of the other categories. The ratio of non-resident control of these industries as a group also rose 3 points to 33%. Although foreign ownership of these Canadian industries is now relatively somewhat smaller than thirty years ago, the proportion of them controlled by non-residents has almost doubled.

From 1956 to 1958 Canadian sources of financing were sufficiently large to finance nearly two-thirds of net capital formation. Some of these savings were used for other purposes such as debt repayment and investment abroad, and non-residents directly financed about 44% of net capital formation in Canada.

Canada's overall balance of international indebtedness increased $1,600,000,000 in the year to total $13,500,000,000 at the end of 1958. The growth in this net indebtedness since 1954 was almost as great as the entire net indebtedness accumulated from the beginning of Canadian economic history to that time. (1)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales - Department store sales in the week ended October 31 were 9.1% greater than in last year's corresponding period, according to a special DBS statement. Gains were common to all regions except Saskatchewan where sales declined 4.2%. Increases were: Manitoba, 21.6%; Ontario, 14.0%; Atlantic Provinces, 9.8%; Quebec, 6.7%; British Columbia, 4.8%; and Alberta, 0.1%.
Chain Store Sales in September

Chain store sales in Canada were estimated at $264,274,000 in September, an increase of 8.6% from last year's like total of $243,336,000. This moved the January-September total to $2,274,941,000 from $2,143,570,000, a gain of 6.1%. Stocks, at cost, at September 1 this year amounted to $375,276,000, up 3.4% from the year-earlier figure of $362,890,000.

Grocery and combination store chains, largest of the trades, had sales valued at $118,991,000 in September, a rise of 11.0% from the September 1958 total of $107,212,000. January-September sales thus were 6.4% above a year ago at $1,609,591,000 versus $1,004,955,000.

All the remaining trades recorded increased sales in September this year compared to last. Sales were (percentage increases in brackets): shoe stores, $6,229,000 (18.0%); women's clothing stores, $6,208,000 (12.2%); family clothing stores, $4,227,000 (11.0%); variety stores, $22,144,000 (8.9%); men's clothing stores, $2,076,000 (8.2%); lumber and building material dealers, $11,484,000 (5.9%); hardware stores, $3,897,000 (5.4%); drug stores, $3,827,000 (5.0%); jewellery stores, $3,696,000 (4.6%); and furniture, radio and appliance stores, $11,223,000 (2.6%). (2)

MINING

Iron Ore Shipments

Iron ore shipments from Canada's mines in January-September this year advanced sharply to 17,365,965 tons from 11,613,789 a year ago. Ore shipped for export in the nine-month period increased to 14,558,179 tons from 10,220,388 and to Canadian consumers to 2,807,786 tons from 1,393,401. End-of-September stocks were below year-earlier levels at 2,419,282 tons versus 3,534,444.

Nine-month shipments of iron ore from mines in Quebec rose to 8,273,425 tons from 4,495,586 a year ago, from Ontario to 4,200,539 tons from 2,516,140, and from the other provinces (Newfoundland and British Columbia) to 4,892,001 tons from 4,602,063.

September shipments of iron ore rose in total to 4,136,949 tons from 2,337,390 a year earlier, shipments for export increasing to 3,395,168 tons from 2,112,330 and to Canadian consumers to 741,781 tons from 225,060. Area shipments were larger than a year earlier and were: Quebec, 2,324,947 tons (1,057,363 a year earlier); Ontario, 910,006 tons (471,223); and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 901,996 tons (808,804). (3)

Asbestos Shipments

Shipments of asbestos from Canada's mines in September this year rose to 98,363 tons from 88,992 a year earlier, placing the January-September total 15.3% ahead of last year at 757,287 tons versus 657,086. Mines in Quebec shipped 92,853 tons in the month versus 84,391 and 713,068 tons in the nine months against 618,804. Exports in September were up to 95,726 tons from 80,848 a year earlier, making the nine-month total 19.5% greater than last year at 729,761 tons versus 610,670. (4)
Coal Consumption One-Fifth Smaller In Canada In 1958

Canadian consumption of coal in 1958 amounted to 25,209,000 tons, down 20% from 1957's total of 31,516,000 tons, according to the Bureau's annual report on coal mining. This was the lowest total since 1939 when consumption amounted to 24,468,000 tons, and compares to the record high consumption of 47,383,000 tons reached in 1948.

Consumption of domestic coal dropped 11.4% in 1958 to 11,055,000 tons from 12,479,000 in the preceding year and was sharply below 1950's peak figure of 18,225,000 tons. Consumption of imported coal fell nearly 26% to 14,154,000 tons from 19,041,000, total from the United States declining to 14,090,000 tons from 18,911,000 and from Great Britain to 65,000 tons from 135,000.

Domestic production of all grades of coal declined 11.4% in 1958 to 11,687,000 tons valued at $79,963,000 from 13,189,000 tons worth $90,221,000 in 1957. Imported coal "entered for consumption" decreased 25.6% to 14,491,000 tons valued at $88,016,000 from 19,476,000 tons worth $117,644,000, and exports of Canadian coal a smaller 14.6% to 339,000 tons from 396,000 tons.

Number of coal mines in operation in 1958 decreased to 158 from 170 in 1957, employees to 13,162 from 14,569 and salaries and wages to $42,250,000 from $47,222,000. (5)

Labour

Canada's industrial composite employment index for August was 124.2 (1949=100), up 0.9% from the July figure of 123.1. Last year's August index was 121.8. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the increase between July and August was 0.5%, leaving the index below the June level as industrial disputes affecting the lumber industry in British Columbia continued unsettled through August.

The composite figure for average weekly wages and salaries for August this year was $73.46, compared to $73.76 for July and $70.67 for August last year. The composite payroll index was 213.3, an increase of 0.4% from July and 6.1% from a year ago.

August employment indexes for the provinces were as follows: Newfoundland, 143.4 (138.1 in August 1958); Prince Edward Island, 148.6 (126.3); Nova Scotia, 102.5 (98.3); New Brunswick, 106.7 (103.1); Quebec, 123.8 (121.1); Ontario, 124.7 (121.3); Manitoba, 118.8 (113.2); Saskatchewan, 141.7 (137.2); Alberta (including the Northwest Territories), 166.6 (161.9); and British Columbia (including the Yukon), 112.2 (120.5).

Average weekly wages and salaries by provinces: Newfoundland, $63.43 ($61.57 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, $53.71 ($50.14); Nova Scotia, $59.87 ($58.18); New Brunswick, $60.73 ($57.88); Quebec, $70.41 ($67.70); Ontario, $76.64 ($73.62); Manitoba, $71.46 ($67.96); Saskatchewan, $70.84 ($69.55); Alberta (including Northwest Territories), $75.26 ($73.58); and British Columbia (including Yukon), $79.63 ($75.65). (6)
Civil Aviation In May

Number of revenue passengers flown by Canadian air carriers in May this year increased 19.2% to 394,100 from 330,600 in the same month of 1958, and total revenue cargo carried advanced 15.0% to 17,311,600 pounds from 15,052,900. Operating revenues in May rose 15.3% to $17,801,400 from $15,438,200 a year earlier and operating expenses 16.2% to $17,871,200 from $15,375,200, resulting in an operating deficit of $69,800 compared to an operating income of $63,000 last year.

Passengers carried in unit toll service in the month increased to 354,000 from 297,500 a year earlier and in chartered service to 40,100 from 33,100. Revenue cargo comprised 12,586,400 pounds of freight (11,109,900 a year earlier), 1,581,800 pounds of express (1,046,300), 564,200 pounds of excess baggage (452,800), and 2,579,200 pounds of airmail (2,444,000). (7)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Overseas Export Clearances And Visible Supplies Of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending October 21 totalled 4,223,000 bushels, placing clearances in the August 1 - October 21 period at 59,010,000 bushels, some 6.6% greater than last year's corresponding total of 55,359,000 bushels. Visible supplies in all North American positions stood at 377,275,000 bushels at October 21, down 0.9% from the week-earlier total of 380,553,000 bushels but up 0.7% from the year-earlier figure of 374,672,000 bushels. (8)

Wheat Flour Output

Production of wheat flour in September amounted to 3,303,000 cwt., virtually unchanged from the August total of 3,307,000 cwt. but up 3% from last year's September figure of 3,206,000 cwt. The 10-year (1949-1958) September average is placed at 3,545,000 cwt. August-September wheat flour output rose to 6,610,000 cwt. from 6,263,000 cwt. a year earlier. Wheat flour exports in September rose to 1,542,000 cwt. from 1,389,000 cwt. in August, placing the August-September total sharply above a year ago at 2,931,000 cwt. versus 2,033,000 cwt. (9)

Canned Fruit & Vegetable Stocks

Canners' stocks of most canned fruits and canned vegetables were smaller at September 30 this year than last, according to a special DBS statement. End-of-September canned fruit stocks were: apples, solid pack, 81,000 cases (78,000 a year ago); apple juice, 124,000 (180,000); apple sauce, 192,000 (125,000); apricots, 203,000 (149,000); cherries, 246,000 (321,000); peaches, 1,457,000 (1,715,000); Bartlett pears, 91,000 (256,000); Kieffer pears, 38,000 (64,000); plums, 173,000 (243,000); raspberries, 108,000 (118,000); and strawberries, 82,000 (79,000).

September 30 holdings of canned vegetables: asparagus, 145,000 cases (169,000 a year ago); green beans, 904,000 (1,129,000); wax beans, 1,095,000 (1,165,000); beets, 359,000 (398,000); whole-kernel corn, 1,391,000 (1,379,000); cream-style corn, 2,348,000 (1,893,000); peas, 3,473,000 (4,450,000); tomatoes, 1,327,000 (1,162,000); and tomato juice, 5,049,000 (4,644,000).
Boys and girls borrowed an average of 21 books per borrower from Canada's larger public libraries in 1957, according to the Survey of Libraries 1957-1958 just released by DBS. Wherever public library services were made available, children approximately 5-14 years of age, representing 20% of the total population, flocked to public libraries to form 41% of all borrowers and to borrow 46% of all books circulated.

In addition to the usual circulation, advisory and reference work of the boys and girls departments, librarians conducted story hours, dramatic presentations, puppet shows and clubs and appeared on radio and television programmes. Nearly 2,000,000 books were loaned directly to schools by the reporting public libraries, and visits by librarians to classes and by classes to public libraries brought more than 500,000 children in touch with public library service.

Total circulation of books by public libraries in 1957 amounted to an estimated 41,939,109, or an average of 17.55 books per borrower, an increase over the preceding year's figure of 16.6 books per borrower. In addition to books, pamphlets and periodicals, libraries reported circulation of 96,898 films, 4,435 filmstrips and 150,109 sound recordings. Audio-visual equipment, such as moving picture and filmstrip projectors and record players, was loaned 18,454 times. Libraries organized and displayed 578 art, craft and other special exhibits, and sponsored 2,372 lectures, concerts, discussion groups and the like.

In 1957 public library service in some form was available to 77.3% of Canada's population with 94.7% of the population of centres over 10,000 served, as compared with 63.9% of the population in centres under 10,000 and rural areas. All types of public libraries showed increases over 1956 of 9% in bookstock and 17.2% in circulation of books.

The survey includes data collected from 131 public libraries in 124 centres of 10,000 population and over, 29 regional and co-operative public libraries and eight travelling and open-shelf libraries serving the public for the calendar year 1957. Some information is included on public libraries in smaller centres and estimates for all public libraries are given. The survey also contains some information on 329 special libraries for the fiscal year ending in 1957.

Thirty-two libraries in universities and colleges with full-time enrolments of over 500 were surveyed for the academic year 1957-58 and estimates are given for all university and college libraries. Rapid expansion of library resources to meet rising enrolments is evident, and the libraries reported a median expenditure of $43 per full-time student enrolled, representing 4.58% of the total expenditure of the institutions.

The number of professional graduates of Canadian library schools averaged about 82 per year during the past five years (1955-59). Full-time staffs of public libraries increased about 5% in 1957 over the preceding year, while full-time professional staffs increased only 0.2%. These figures contrast sharply with the increase of 9% in bookstock and 17.0% in circulation. Staffs of university and college libraries reporting increased 11.4% in 1958 over 1957, while professional staffs increased 9.5%.

MORE
Median salaries of staff in professional positions in public libraries in centres of 10,000 population and over increased $425 to $555 in the various positions between 1956 and 1957. In the regional libraries increases in median salaries ranged from $150 to $352. Median salaries of staff in professional positions in university and college libraries increased from $401 to $500 in the various positions for which comparable figures were available from 1957 to 1958. (10)

Following are summary statistics for the libraries reported in the survey:

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<th>Libraries</th>
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Weekly Steel Ingot Output

Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 7 amounted to 119,648 tons, up 4.6% from the preceding week's total of 114,396 tons and up steeply from the year-earlier figure of 65,731 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 98.5% of rated capacity in the week versus 94.2% in the earlier week and 57.8% in the same week of 1958.

Steel Ingots & Pig Iron

Production of both steel ingots and pig iron was larger in October and January-October this year than last. October output of steel ingots advanced to 517,411 tons from 253,024 tons a year earlier and 372,737 tons in the same month of 1957. This brought January-October production to 4,709,277 tons, an increase of 35.4% from the year-earlier total of 3,477,460 tons and 11.3% from the like 1957 figure of 4,229,967 tons.

October production of pig iron climbed to 361,269 tons from 229,459 tons a year earlier and 293,425 tons two years earlier. January-October output reached 3,458,096 tons, a gain of 38.2% from last year's corresponding total of 2,502,669 tons and 7.9% from the comparable 1957 figure of 3,204,326 tons.

Revised Figures For September Show

Production of pig iron climbed to 362,421 tons from 186,326 a year earlier, steel ingots to 491,638 tons from 241,855, and steel castings to 11,508 tons from 6,045. January-September output of pig iron advanced to 3,096,827 tons from 2,273,210 a year ago and steel ingots to 4,218,649 tons from 3,194,436, but that of steel castings fell to 73,102 tons from 75,434.

Production Of Motor Vehicles In October And Ten Months

Almost one-third more new motor vehicles rolled off the assembly lines of Canadian auto plants in October than in the corresponding month last year, increases being posted for both passenger and commercial vehicles. October's combined production rose to 27,079 units from 20,540 a year earlier, boosting the January-October total to 323,279 units from 282,382.

Production of new passenger cars in October increased to 22,563 units from 16,729 in the same month last year, raising the January-October total to 264,127 units from 235,187. Output of commercial vehicles rose in October to 4,516 units from 3,811 a year ago and in the ten-month period to 59,152 units from 47,195.

Shipments Of Concrete Products

Factory shipments of concrete blocks (except chimney), concrete chimney blocks, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, and ready-mixed concrete were larger both in September and January-September this year than last. Nine-month shipments were: concrete brick, 93,173,595 (105,414,761 a year ago); blocks (except chimney), 101,307,354 (96,624,981); chimney blocks, 537,841 (515,878); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 642,268 tons (475,064); and ready-mixed concrete, 5, 296,501 cubic yards (4,905,810).
More Radio Receiving Sets, But Fewer TV Sets Shipped in 9 Months

Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets in September, advanced to 77,918 units from 66,796 a year earlier, lifting the January-September total 17.2% to 523,073 units from 446,417 a year ago. Month's sales of home sets rose to 42,581 units from 39,336, portable and auto to 27,343 units from 21,442, and combinations to 7,994 units from 6,018. Nine-month shipments of home sets increased to 234,252 units from 209,342, portable and auto to 247,609 units from 206,552, and combinations to 41,212 units from 30,523.

September sales of television receiving sets by Canadian producers fell to 48,832 units from 52,906 a year earlier, leaving the January-September total slightly (0.4%) below a year ago at 272,703 units versus 273,765. Month's sales of record players dropped to 20,600 units from 25,215, placing the nine-month total 5.3% under last year at 116,401 units against 122,906. (15)

Shipments Of Warm Air Furnaces

Shipments of gravity or forced warm air furnaces designed exclusively for oil burning (including floor and wall furnaces) increased 22% in January-September this year to 69,977 units valued at $14,088,000 from 57,321 units worth $11,602,000 a year ago, and those designed exclusively for gas burning (including floor and wall furnaces) 6.1% to 58,548 units valued at $8,867,000 from 55,159 units worth $8,784,000. Deliveries of furnaces designed for coal or wood burning declined 8.9% in the period to 3,095 units valued at $403,000 from 3,399 units worth $462,000.

January-September shipments of electric cooking stoves or ranges increased 15.6% in value to $30,922,000 from the year-earlier total of $26,755,000. Nine-month deliveries were greater than a year ago for gas cooking stoves and ranges (both combinations and not combinations), gas heating stoves and space heaters, and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters. (16)

Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment

Shipments of air-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units in January-September this year declined to $1,211,600 from $1,426,100 a year earlier, water-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units to $1,126,300 from $1,139,500, and air conditioning units (not self-contained) to $2,035,200 from $2,483,800. Nine-month shipments of window-sill type room-air conditioners increased to $2,164,300 from $1,220,000, self-contained packaged air conditioners to $2,145,600 from $1,539,200, beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets to $1,595,000 from $1,490,200 and normal and low temperature display cases to $3,316,700 from $2,792,500. (17)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Up In September

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased 5.0% in September to $11,806,000 from $11,247,000 a year earlier, placing the January-September total 6.7% ahead of last year at $113,540,000 versus $106,390,000. Both trade sales and industrial sales were larger in the month and nine-month periods as compared to last year. (18)
Shipments Of Certain Wire Products
Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire in January-September this year increased to 36,289 tons from 73,863 a year ago, welded or woven wire for farm fencing to 12,818 tons from 12,017, bright or uncoated, welded or woven steel wire mesh for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing to 34,740 tons from 23,105, and steel wire rope to 18,208 tons from 16,420. Nine-month shipments of iron and steel wire nails declined to 58,471 tons from 64,672. (19)

Electric Storage Batteries
Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased 6.3% in September to $3,037,800 from $2,858,500 a year earlier, lifting the January-September total 4.6% above a year ago to $20,693,100 from $19,779,700. Sales in the month of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines (the major product) rose to $2,345,400 from $2,403,200 a year earlier and in the nine months advanced to $16,263,300 from $15,547,500. (20)

Rubber Consumption In September
Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber in September rose 12.8% in total to 24,033,000 pounds from 21,302,000 a year earlier. Month's consumption of natural rubber increased to 9,561,000 pounds from 8,783,000, synthetic to 11,105,000 pounds from 9,453,000, and reclaimed to 3,367,000 pounds from 3,066,000.

More rubber was consumed in the manufacture of tires and tubes in September at 17,165,000 pounds versus 14,894,000 a year earlier, in wire and cable at 677,000 pounds versus 563,000, in footwear at 1,875,000 pounds versus 1,708,000, and in "other" products at 4,316,000 pounds versus 4,137,000. (21)

Production Of Certain Chemicals
Production of hydrochloric acid in January-September this year increased to 31,159,300 pounds from 26,914,845 a year earlier, sulphuric acid to 1,197,902 tons from 1,134,891, chlorine to 208,771 tons from 196,886, mixed fertilizers to 567,658 tons from 509,698, and caustic soda to 21,6,997 tons from 227,066. Nine-month output of ammonium sulphate fell to 244,465 tons from 255,027.

September production of hydrochloric acid rose to 3,455,247 pounds from 2,231,768 a year earlier, chlorine to 23,564 tons from 23,258, and caustic soda to 27,743 tons from 27,169. Month's output of sulphuric acid declined to 124,417 tons from 128,538, ammonium sulphate to 25,531 tons from 27,727, and mixed fertilizers to 52,055 tons from 53,095. (22)

Portland Cement
Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement shipped or used 740,036 tons in September this year compared to last year's 737,622 tons. January-September shipments rose 2.5% to 4,869,557 tons from 4,733,002 a year ago. Stocks at plant and warehouse at the end of September were larger than a year ago at 544,036 tons versus 418,866. (23)
Coke Production In August

Production of coke in August this year increased to 347,290 tons from 259,610 a year earlier and landed imports to 16,818 tons from 5,795, while exports decreased to 7,184 tons from 8,965. Coke available for consumption in the month thus rose to 356,924 tons from 256,440.

January-August coke output rose almost 13% to 2,674,421 tons from 2,375,351 a year ago, landed imports nearly 26% to 186,615 tons from 148,350, and exports close to 22% to 93,665 tons from 76,954. Amount available for consumption in the eight months was over 13% greater than a year ago at 2,767,371 tons versus 2,446,747. (24)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments

Manufacturers' shipments of foundation garments for September and January-September this year and last are shown in the following table which is a special statement released monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Garment</th>
<th>September 1958</th>
<th>September 1959</th>
<th>January-September 1958</th>
<th>January-September 1959</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corselettes, or all-in-one-garments</td>
<td>4,037</td>
<td>3,754</td>
<td>31,411*</td>
<td>33,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic</td>
<td>12,850</td>
<td>14,327</td>
<td>98,307</td>
<td>102,283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Girdles, principally elastic</td>
<td>15,023</td>
<td>17,269</td>
<td>129,918</td>
<td>149,387</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bandeaux bras</td>
<td>77,938</td>
<td>91,199</td>
<td>588,863</td>
<td>642,570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Longline bras</td>
<td>12,184</td>
<td>14,736</td>
<td>110,564</td>
<td>118,315</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garter belts</td>
<td>6,105</td>
<td>6,442</td>
<td>62,864</td>
<td>59,926</td>
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<td>*Revised.</td>
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Receipts & Stocks Of Hides & Skins

Receipts of cattle hides by tanners in September fell to 164,825 from 222,010 a year earlier and calf and kip skins to 61,431 from 78,472, while sheep and lamb skins rose to 12,964 dozen from 7,725. January-September receipts of cattle hides dropped to 1,599,232 from 1,600,209 a year ago and calf and kip skins to 752,333 from 767,181, but sheep and lamb skins increased to 64,513 dozen from 44,414.

September 30 stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners were smaller than a year ago for cattle hides, calf and kip skins and horsehides, but larger for sheep and lamb skins and goat skins. Totals: cattle hides, 411,810 (459,061 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 295,848 (315,-326); sheep and lamb skins, 83,027 dozen (41,053); goat skins, 66,895 (11,951); horsehides, 2,923 (4,848); and all "other" hides and skins, 2,176 (2,702). (25)

Shipments Of Pressure-Sensitive Tape

Shipments of pressure-sensitive tape in 1958 were valued at $11,205,724, comprising $9,499,795 Canadian and $1,705,929 imported, according to a special statement by DBS which makes these figures available for the first time. Breakdown of the year's total shipments: industrial cloth tape, $1,647,848; paper tape, $2,720,347; plastic cellulose tape, $3,410,137; and other shipments, including surgical and medical cloth tape and other plastic tape, $3,427,392.
(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 - 67-201: Canadian Balance of International Payments & International Investment Position, 1958, 75¢
2 - 63-001: Chain Store Sales & Stocks, September, 10¢/$1.00
3 - 26-005: Iron Ore, September, 10¢/$1.00
4 - 26-001: Asbestos, September, 10¢/$1.00
5 - 26-206: Coal Mining Industry, 1958, $1.00
6 - 72-002: Employment & Payrolls, August, 30¢/$3.00
7 - 51-001: Civil Aviation, May, 20¢/$2.00
8 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 21, 10¢/$3.00
9 - 32-003: Grain Milling Statistics, September, 10¢/$1.00
10 - 81-205: Survey of Libraries, 1957-1958, 75¢
11 - 41-002: Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, October, 10¢/$1.00
12 - 41-003: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, September, 10¢/$1.00
13 - 42-001: Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, October, 10¢/$1.00
14 - 44-002: Concrete Products, September, 10¢/$1.00
15 - 43-004: Radio & Television Receiving Sets, September, 10¢/$1.00
16 - 41-005: Stoves & Furnaces, September, 10¢/$1.00
17 - 43-006: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, September, 10¢/$1.00
18 - 46-001: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, September, 10¢/$1.00
19 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, September, 10¢/$1.00
20 - 43-005: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September, 10¢/$1.00
21 - 33-003: Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, September, 20¢/$2.00
22 - 46-002: Specified Chemicals, September, 10¢/$1.00
23 - 44-001: Cement, September, 10¢/$1.00
24 - 45-002: Coal & Coke Statistics, August, 20¢/$2.00
25 - 33-001: Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, September, 10¢/$1.00
26 - 24-002: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September, 30¢/$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of November 6
27 - 65-004: Exports, September & 9 Months Ended September, 75¢/$7.50
28 - 72-005: Estimates of Labour Income, August, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of November 6

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City __________________________  Province __________________________
Electricity  Almost 97% of Canadian households were served with electricity in 1959 compared to slightly more than 96% in 1958.

Radios, TV's, Television receivers & Telephones were in use in close to 75% of households in 1959 versus 70% in 1958. Some 96% had radios in both years and nearly 81% had telephones versus 79% in 1958.

Cocking  Electricity was used for cooking purposes in almost 53% of Canadian households in 1959, up from 50% in 1958. More used gas - (21.9% versus 21.5%), while fewer used wood and coal (19.5% versus 22.2%), and kerosene or oil (5.0% versus 5.2%).

Library Book Borrowings  Boys and girls borrowed an average of 21 books per borrower from Canada’s larger public libraries in 1957. Children approximately 5-14 years of age, representing 20% of the total population, formed 41% of all borrowers and accounted for 46% of all books circulated.

Book Circulation  Total circulation of books by public libraries in 1957 amounted to an estimated 41,939,109, or an average of 17.55 books per borrower, an increase over the preceding year's figure of 16.6 books per borrower.

Book Matches  Close to 650,500,000 packages of book matches were shipped by producers in 1958, largest number on record. The increase over 1957 was 10%.

Steel Drums  Factory shipments of steel barrels and drums in 1958 included 1,060,000 one-time shippers and 50,466 repeat shippers.

Rock Drill Bits  Tungsten carbide rock drill bits were shipped by producers to the value of $7,380,000 in 1958, some 13% below the preceding year's record $8,466,000.

Oil Burners  Factory shipments of residential power-type oil burners in 1958 declined to 87,136 units from 93,794 in the preceding year. Peak figure was 125,639 in 1955.

Iron Miners  Canada's iron mining industry employed 5,366 mine workers in 1958, of whom 3,520 were surface workers and 1,846 were underground workers. In addition, 803 persons were employed in mills or plants.

Urban Transit  Motor buses carried 56.6% of the 1,079,712,000 passengers transported by urban transit systems in 1958 versus 53.0% in 1957. Electric cars accounted for 20.2% (22.8% in 1957), trolley coaches, 19.9% (20.9%), and subway cars, 3.3% in both years.

Imports Of Text Books for schools and colleges in 1958 were valued at $7,512,000, the United States accounting for all except $576,000. The United Kingdom and France accounted for most of the latter total. In the first six months of the year the imports were worth $4,665,000.