



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 24 -- No. 50

Friday, December 14, 1956

\$2.00 a year

## H I G H L I G H T S   O F   T H I S   I S S U E

International Payments: Canada's current deficit from transactions in goods and services with other countries reached \$202,000,000 in the third quarter this year as compared to \$89,000,000 last year. For the nine months it amounted to \$984,000,000 against \$437,000,000, the deficit on merchandise trade climbing to \$564,000,000 from \$90,000,000 and on invisibles to \$420,000,000 from \$347,000,000 ... Net capital inflow for direct investment in non-resident controlled enterprises reached an estimated \$365,000,000 in nine months this year, and from transactions in Canadian portfolio securities was at a record \$554,000,000. (Pages 2 to 5)

General Business: Cheques cashed in clearing centres totalled nearly 26% more in October, 20% in the ten months, than last year. Increases occurred in all main economic areas, with the Prairies having the largest percentage gains. (Page 5)

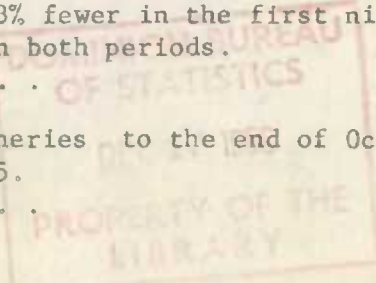
External Commodity Trade: Domestic exports were at all-time peaks in October and the first 10 months this year. Wheat led the main commodities in increase over last year; others with substantial gains were newsprint, iron ore, petroleum and products, copper and products, wood pulp, seeds. Sales were larger in both period to nearly all main markets. (Pages 6 & 7)

Merchandising: New motor vehicle sales were slightly higher in number and value in October this year than last, a rise in commercial vehicles just outweighing a decline in passenger cars. Total sales to the end of October this year were nearly 28,000 units larger. Financing of new cars has risen substantially ... Department store sales, which have shown general gains, were down a little in the last week of November. (Page 8)

Housing: New dwelling units completed to the end of October totalled 109,160, about 7,500 more than a year ago. Number of dwellings started, however, was nearly 6,000 less. (Page 10)

Transportation: Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines averaged 768,372 barrels per day in October, and to the end of October were close to 24% greater than for the 1955 period ... Urban transit companies had 7% fewer passengers in September and 3% fewer in the first nine months this year than last, but 6% more revenue in both periods. (Page 12)

Fisheries: Landings in Canada's sea fisheries to the end of October were 20% larger and worth 17% more than in 1955. (Page 14)



Deficit From Transactions In Goods And Services  
With Other Countries At New High For 3rd Quarter

Canada's current deficit from transactions in goods and services with other

countries in the third quarter of this year was at an unprecedentedly high level for this period of the year, DBS states in its quarterly estimates of the Canadian balance of international payments. It amounted to \$202,000,000, more than twice as high as in the same quarter of 1955 when it was \$89,000,000.

The enlarged deficit was the combined result of increases in import balances on commodity account and the deficit from all other current transactions. Although less in absolute terms than deficits in the preceding quarters this year, the underlying imbalance continued to be very great, and general influences giving rise to a widening deficit continued to be strong. In the third quarter, current receipts are normally larger in relation to current payments than in earlier periods of the year, and several times even in recent years small current surpluses have emerged in the third quarter.

In the first three quarters of the year the current deficit was \$984,000,000 compared with \$437,000,000 in the same period of 1955 and \$592,000,000 in the whole of 1955. At this level it amounted to more than one-fifth of current receipts, a ratio which has been exceeded only in a few periods of unusual development in the first half of this century. Accompanying the extraordinary level of economic activity during the first three quarters of 1956 have been unprecedented demands for investment goods, industrial materials, and consumption goods. These were translated into import demands for a wide variety of goods and services. At the same time, high levels of investment and consumption have been experienced by most of the industrial countries in Europe and America and this situation was reflected in a strong demand for Canadian exports.

Financing the Deficit. - Against a background of exceptionally high long-term capital inflows the exchange value of the Canadian dollar has shown increasing strength in September, reaching its highest level since February 1955. The rapid pace of development in Canada reflected in record levels of capital formation has led to heavy financing demands in the Canadian capital markets. As a general rule investment originating with non-resident entrepreneurs has been accompanied by external financing. Much investment originating internally also leads to external financing. And to the investment decisions of Canadian entrepreneurs there must be added the other capital demands arising from both non-resident and Canadian industrial investment and from the generally high level of economic activity on which these are an influence. The total investment demands of Canadians have consequently exerted heavy pressures on Canadian markets and have led Canadian governments and corporations to have recourse on a significant scale to external capital markets. For some period past the net physical demands of the Canadian economy on the rest of the world appear to have played a relatively more important role in shaping Canada's balance of international payments than the problems of financing investment. This condition manifested itself in a tendency for current account deficits to exceed imports of long-term capital.

MORE



With the growing stringency of credit, the internal problem of financing capital expenditure in Canada has now assumed increased importance that is reflected in the balance of payments, particularly in the sale abroad of new Canadian issues. This change has coincided with the normal seasonal tendency for strength in the current account in the third quarter. Thus, while long-term capital inflows were of practically the same magnitude in the third quarter as in the second, in the later period they greatly exceeded the reduced current account deficit.

Commodity Deficit. - Both exports and imports declined from the peaks attained in the second quarter of 1956, but the fall in exports was only some \$14,000,000 as compared to \$194,000,000 in imports. As a result the merchandise trade deficit fell from \$279,000,000 in the second quarter to \$99,000,000 in the third. The cumulative totals for the first nine months of the year showed significant increases in both exports, \$373,000,000 or almost 12%, and imports \$847,000,000 or over 25%. The merchandise trade deficit for the first nine months of 1956 was \$564,000,000, compared with \$90,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1955 and \$208,000,000 for the whole year 1955. This increase in the trade deficit for the nine-month period of \$474,000,000 accounts for a substantial portion of the total increase in the deficit on current account of \$547,000,000.

Imports for the first nine months of 1956 have been heavily concentrated in materials and equipment for the capital investment program, industrial materials, and for certain consumers' goods such as automobiles and textiles. In exports, the greatest increase over the previous year has been the sharp revival in sales of wheat which made up more than one-third of the rise. Exports of other commodities rose by more than 8%.

Deficit on Invisibles. - During this year's third quarter the deficit on non-merchandise account declined from the second quarter level under the influence of normal seasonal factors, which are particularly pronounced in the travel account. But the deficit, at \$103,000,000, was almost double the deficit in the same quarter last year.

Contributing significantly to the size of the deficit in this quarter was the level of net payments abroad on income account. While receipts were lower than in the second quarter of this year and the third quarter of 1955, payments approximated the second quarter 1956 level, and substantially exceeded the third quarter of last year. Although the dividend policies of Canadian companies, including particularly the wholly-owned subsidiaries, tend to be influenced by a wide variety of factors, a large part of the increased transfers appears to reflect the fruition of some of the recent major non-resident investments as well as generally higher levels of profits in 1956 to date.

Reinforcing the impetus towards a relatively larger deficit this quarter were higher net payments for freight and shipping services and for miscellaneous items. A third quarter surplus in the travel account has been largely responsible for the seasonal decline in the non-merchandise deficit; however, this year, as a result of a smaller volume of tourists entering Canada, and of a larger number of Canadians visiting abroad, the surplus was notably smaller.

The cumulative deficit on invisibles for the first nine months of this year was \$420,000,000, some \$73,000,000 or 20% larger than for the same period of 1955. All of the non-merchandise items with the exception of gold available for export, and migrants' and inheritance transfers showed larger deficits this year to date than for the first nine months of last year.

Capital Movements. - Capital movements in such long-term forms as direct investment, portfolio security transactions, and official loan repayments, led to a capital inflow of \$352,000,000 in the third quarter. This was roughly of the same magnitude as in the second quarter but greater by nearly 75% than the net current account deficit. Between the beginning of 1955 and mid-1956 capital inflows in the long-term forms fell short of the deficit on current account. During this period of a year and a half the remaining gap was financed by a marked reduction of Canadian holdings of funds abroad by industry and by a considerable increase in net commercial liabilities. However, during the quarter under review Canadian holdings of funds abroad increased greatly. As in the earlier quarters of 1956, overseas countries were again the source of about one-third of the total long-term capital inflow.

The net inflow of foreign capital for direct investment in non-resident controlled enterprises continued at a high level during the third quarter but fell well short of the record rate of \$150,000,000 established in the second quarter. The preliminary estimate of \$115,000,000 for the third quarter brought the nine-month total to \$365,000,000 compared with \$299,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1955 and with \$410,000,000 for the year as a whole. Inflows to the petroleum industry have shown considerable stability and have been of the order of \$55,000,000 to \$65,000,000 in each of the three quarters of 1956. Manufacturing industries received about \$35,000,000 in the third quarter, and the balance of the movement was spread over a variety of concerns. The net inflow for mining was very small and more than half of the decline of \$35,000,000 in the net direct investment inflow from the second to the third quarter reflected reduced inflows to that industry. During the third quarter more of the net movement of direct investment came from the United States than in the first half of the year. For the first three quarters of 1956 the United States accounted for about two-thirds of the total.

Transactions in Canadian portfolio securities during the third quarter of 1956 led to a net capital inflow of \$245,000,000, bringing the nine-month total to a record \$554,000,000. The quarterly inflows in both the second and third quarters were exceeded only in the third quarter of 1950. The movement included \$69,000,000 from the net sale of Canadian stocks and bonds and \$200,000,000 from the sale to non-residents of new issues, less \$24,000,000 of Canadian securities owned by non-residents which were retired.

Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian stocks reached a new level of \$77,000,000 in the third quarter, rising by \$15,000,000 over the previous record established in the second quarter. While the balance of \$25,000,000 with the United States was some \$10,000,000 below the second quarter total, the balance with the United Kingdom more than doubled, reaching \$34,000,000, while transactions with other overseas countries also led to a sharply increased inflow of \$18,000,000.



Proceeds of new issues of Canadian securities sold to non-residents reached a higher figure during the third quarter of 1956 than any recorded since the publication of quarterly estimates was begun in 1950. The total of \$200,000,000 reflected principally borrowings by provincial governments, municipalities and corporations. Retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities during the third quarter involved a capital outflow of \$24,000,000, reflecting mainly Government of Canada issues. Most of this outflow was to the United States.

Among the capital movements of a more short-term character during the quarter were outflows of \$10,000,000 representing the reduction of Canadian dollar holdings by foreigners. Three successive quarters of decline have reduced these holdings to \$400,000,000. There was also a small outflow of \$5,000,000 representing net additions to Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange. The other capital movements led on balance to an outflow of \$135,000,000 during the quarter. By and large this amount reflected increased holdings of United States dollars by the non-official sector, including the proceeds of new issues of Canadian securities sold abroad which were awaiting transfer. The outward movement during the third quarter is in contrast to that which occurred during the first half of the year when there were net inflows of \$289,000,000. This amount included an apparent substantial increase in net short-term commercial payables abroad. (1)

## BUSINESS

Cheque Payments Larger      Cheques cashed in clearing centres throughout Canada  
In October & 10 Months      rose nearly 26% in October and over 20% in the first 10  
months of this year as compared with a year earlier.  
Increases were recorded in all five economic areas both in the month and cumulative period. The national total in October was \$18,059,099,000 versus \$14,360,849,000 and in the 10-month period \$162,398,546,000 versus \$135,197,914,000.

Payments in the Prairie region advanced nearly 38% in October, and in British Columbia and Quebec by almost 28%. Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces recorded gains of over 20%. The Prairie region also showed the largest advance of nearly 24% in the 10 months, followed by Quebec and British Columbia with gains of 22% and 21%, respectively. Value of cheques cashed in Ontario was 18% higher and the Atlantic Provinces recorded an increase of over 15%.

October's payments by economic areas were (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$472,593 (\$393,422 a year earlier); Quebec, \$5,369,789 (\$4,205,927); Ontario, \$7,802,153 (\$6,475,667); Prairie Provinces, \$3,001,477 (\$2,179,608); and British Columbia, \$1,413,087 (\$1,106,224).

Ten-month totals follow (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces \$4,248,385 (\$3,681,910); Quebec, \$48,482,472 (\$39,799,222); Ontario, \$71,907,101 (\$60,957,589); Prairie Provinces, \$25,200,556 (\$20,374,857); and British Columbia, \$12,560,032 (\$10,384,336). (2)

Domestic Exports Reached New Peaks In October & 10 Months

Canada's domestic exports reached all-time peaks in October and the first 10 months of this year.

Among the main commodities contributing to the record outflow of goods were wheat and other grains, petroleum, iron ore, wood pulp, newsprint paper, non-farm machinery, aircraft, aluminum and products, seeds and fish. Geographically there were larger exports sent to all main areas except Commonwealth countries in America, Asia and Oceania in October and to all except the last-named group in the 10-month-period.

Domestic exports to all countries in October were valued at \$449,600,000, 20% larger than last year's corresponding total of \$374,000,000, outpacing the January-October increase of 12% to \$3,967,600,000 from \$3,519,700,000 in the like 1955 period. Volume of exports rose 17.4% in October and 9.3% in the 10 months, while prices rose 2.4% in the month and 3.1% in the cumulative period.

Shipments to the United States reached record proportions in October, being valued at \$280,197,000 versus \$232,810,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the 10-month total to \$2,351,230,000 from \$2,097,881,000. Larger values were posted for all main commodity groups both in the month and 10 months, chief gains being in agricultural and vegetable products, wood and paper, iron and products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemicals.

Exports to the United Kingdom showed moderate gains, rising to \$66,914,000 in October from \$61,254,000 a year earlier and to \$654,888,000 in the 10-month period from \$643,870,000. Only three main commodity groups -- agricultural and vegetable products, animals and products, and chemicals -- were larger in value in October, with chief declines in the wood and paper and non-ferrous metals and products groups. In the 10-month period increases were posted for six of the nine groups, main increases being in agricultural and vegetable products and animals and products.

Shipments to the rest of the Commonwealth declined in October to \$17,188,000 from \$18,564,000 a year earlier but showed little change in the 10-month period at \$202,594,000 versus \$202,026,000. Reports were higher in value in both periods to Jamaica and the Union of South Africa but lower to Australia and New Zealand.

Substantial increases were posted for Latin American countries to \$20,-518,000 in October from \$12,963,000 a year earlier and to \$144,226,000 in the 10-month period from \$133,905,000. Exports were larger for both periods to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Peru. Shipments to Venezuela were up in October but practically unchanged in the 10 months.

Exports to European countries continued to register large increases, rising to \$46,461,000 in October from \$35,036,000 a year earlier and to \$447,510,000 in the 10 months from \$304,698,000. Among individual countries there were large gains in the month and 10 months to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Switzerland. Large grain shipments boosted 10-month exports to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and U.S.S.R. but exports to these countries were negligible in October.

MORE



With Japan accounting for a large share of exports to all other foreign countries, the group total jumped to \$16,949,000 in October from \$12,043,000 a year earlier and to \$152,134,000 in the 10 months from \$124,131,000.

Commodity-group values for October were as follows (in millions): agricultural and vegetable products, \$89.3 (\$59.4 a year earlier); animals and animal products, \$26.2 (\$21.4); fibres, textiles and products, \$1.8 (\$2.0); wood, wood products and paper, \$141.2 (\$137.4); iron and products, \$56.2 (\$38.2); non-ferrous metals and products, \$75.5 (\$71.5); non-metallic minerals and products, \$28.6 (\$19.2); chemicals and allied products, \$19.7 (\$18.4); and miscellaneous commodities, \$11.3 (\$6.6).

January-October group values were (in millions): agricultural and vegetable products, \$796.8 (\$606.7 a year earlier); animals and animal products, \$215.9 (\$210.9); fibres, textiles and products, \$17.2 (\$17.4); wood, wood products and paper, \$1,272.8 (\$1,268.0); iron and products, \$394.2 (\$336.3); non-ferrous metals and products, \$736.4 (\$680.2); non-metallic minerals and products, \$238.4 (\$162.0); chemicals and allied products, \$190.0 (\$170.9); and miscellaneous commodities, \$105.8 (\$67.2). (3)

The following table shows the value of Canada's leading commodity exports in October and the January-October period, ranked according to size in the 10 months, with comparative data for 1955:

	October		January-October	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Newsprint paper	\$58,072	\$64,702	\$549,092	\$589,651
Wheat	25,092	41,487	284,775	440,179
Planks & boards	36,122	29,732	332,349	281,296
Wood pulp	25,528	29,423	245,754	259,294
Nickel	16,856	15,445	180,197	183,970
Aluminum & products	17,297	21,888	179,129	179,151
Copper & products	16,620	15,424	138,021	168,000
Iron ore	15,450	24,814	83,991	126,039
Fish & fishery products	12,160	16,277	103,203	110,940
Grains other than wheat	8,860	16,155	82,667	99,136
Petroleum & products	4,301	13,229	28,782	93,942
Asbestos & products	7,481	8,510	76,967	83,888
Farm machinery & implements	2,936	2,961	68,810	63,941
Flour of wheat	7,027	6,212	62,691	60,125
Zinc & products	7,442	7,253	58,581	59,322
Alcoholic beverages	6,986	11,324	47,815	54,982
Precious metals, except gold	4,805	3,787	39,300	47,225
Aircraft & parts	1,125	3,499	15,063	44,612
Seeds	1,880	4,066	29,156	43,039
Pulpwood	6,253	6,320	41,731	42,047
Fertilizers	4,232	4,481	46,974	41,766
Machinery, except farm	2,982	6,072	28,318	38,860

Small Increase In Sales Of  
New Motor Vehicles In October

Total sales of new motor vehicles were only slightly higher in number and value in October than in the corresponding month last year, declines in new passenger cars being offset by increases in commercial vehicles. In the January-October period total sales were larger both in number and value than in the preceding year.

In October sales totalled 33,519 units valued at \$96,657,000 versus 33,418 valued at \$93,986,000 a year earlier, bringing 10-month sales to 435,805 units valued at \$1,266,889,000 versus 407,920 valued at \$1,087,297,000.

New passenger car sales in October declined 2.6% in number to 25,446 from 26,135 a year earlier and 5.1% in retail value to \$68,962,000 from \$72,630,000. In the 10-month period the unit sales rose 5% to 356,397 from 339,559 and the retail value 11% to \$985,116,000 from \$887,718,000.

Sales of new commercial vehicles in October rose 10.8% in number to 8,073 from 7,283 and 29.7% in retail value to \$27,695,000 from \$21,356,000. In the January-October period the unit sales rose 16.2% to 79,408 from 68,361 and the retail value advanced 41% to \$281,773,000 from \$199,579,000.

The sales of 18,915 new passenger cars and commercial vehicles were financed in October through sales finance and acceptance companies as compared with 14,895 a year earlier and involved \$43,326,000 versus \$30,665,000. In the 10-month period the sales of 192,278 units were financed to the extent of \$443,425,000 versus 162,636 units financed for \$326,552,000 a year earlier.

The amount involved in the financing of sales of 35,883 used motor vehicles in October was \$31,350,000, as compared with \$25,944,000 involved in the sales of 32,268 units a year earlier. In the 10-month period the sales of 377,611 units were financed for \$333,871,000 as against 362,579 units financed for \$299,393,000.

Department Store Sales Fell  
1.2% In Week Ending December 1

Sales by Canadian department stores in the week ending December 1 were 1.2% lower this year than in last year's corresponding week. Increased sales in Quebec and Ontario were more than offset by decreased sales in the remaining areas. Sales declined 6.0% in the Atlantic Provinces, 7.0% in Manitoba, 2.6% in Saskatchewan, 0.1% in Alberta, and 2.2% in British Columbia. Sales rose 0.1% in Quebec and 1.2% in Ontario.

Plumbing & Heating Supplies Wholesalers

Gross profits of 42 wholesalers of plumbing and heating supplies in 1955 averaged 16.44% of net sales versus 17.14% for the same firms in 1953, according to the Bureau's biennial survey of the trades. Operating expenses averaged 13.36% of net sales versus 12.65%, and net profits averaged 3.08% of net sales versus 4.49%. Administrative and general expenditures averaged 6.69% of net sales (6.61% in 1953), selling 3.48% (3.41%), and warehouse and delivery 2.92% (2.63%). (5)



Retail Chain Store Sales  
Reached New Peak In 1955

Retail chain store sales rose to an all-time peak total of \$2,353,955,000 in 1955, up 9.7% from 1954's previous peak of \$2,146,635,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on retail chain stores. Number of chains in operation increased to 496 in the year from 491 and the average number of stores to 8,274 from 8,136. Average sales per store climbed to \$285,000 from \$264,000.

Salaries and wages paid to store employees advanced 10.0% to \$199,611,000 from \$181,509,000 and accounts outstanding at year-end rose 24% to \$127,362,000 from \$102,747,000. End-of-year stocks, in stores and warehouses, were valued at \$268,953,000, up 8.1% from the preceding year's total of \$248,863,000.

In the major kind of business categories all chains, except tobacco stores and stands, reported increased sales in 1955 over 1954, furniture store sales rising 24.9%, household appliance and radio and music stores 16.5%, women's apparel and accessories stores 12.9%, hardware stores 12.8%, and grocery and combination stores (largest of the chains) 11.5%.

Value of sales, by chains, in 1955 were as follows (1954 totals in brackets): grocery and combination stores, \$962,833,000 (\$863,422,000); meat markets, \$7,960,000 (\$7,157,000); variety stores, \$207,831,000 (\$194,248,000); men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (including custom tailors), \$27,037,000 (\$25,350,000); family clothing stores, \$33,418,000 (\$32,069,000); women's apparel and accessories stores, \$61,897,000 (\$54,843,000); shoe stores, \$48,054,000 (\$45,385,000); hardware stores, \$19,906,000 (\$17,643,000); lumber and building material dealers, \$91,634,000 (\$84,265,000); furniture stores, \$47,625,000 (\$38,134,000); household appliance, radio and music stores, \$68,740,000 (\$58,995,000); restaurants, \$34,602,000 (\$33,900,000); drug stores, \$36,660,000 (\$35,908,000); and tobacco stores and stands, \$15,411,000 (\$15,642,000).

Ontario led the provinces with sales valued at \$1,096,030,000 (\$999,571,000 a year earlier), Quebec next with \$488,374,000 (\$447,238,000), British Columbia \$237,734,000 (\$209,202,000), Alberta \$160,909,000 (\$145,932,000), Saskatchewan \$102,129,000 (\$96,280,000), Manitoba \$94,235,000 (\$85,523,000), Nova Scotia \$82,676,000 (\$73,234,000), New Brunswick \$68,459,000 (\$63,077,000), Newfoundland \$12,982,000 (\$13,865,000), Yukon and Northwest Territories \$5,835,000 (\$5,788,000), and Prince Edward Island \$4,593,000 (\$4,925,000). (6)

## P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>December 6</u>	<u>November 29</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>November 8</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	267.3	247.6	270.5
Industrials.....	281.5	259.3	285.2
Utilities.....	201.6	192.0	205.9
Banks .....	276.6	258.8	272.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	128.9	117.6	133.8
Golds.....	68.3	64.1	71.4
Base Metals .....	267.6	240.1	276.7





Industrial Employment, Payrolls  
& Weekly Earnings At New Peaks

Industrial employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings reached new peaks at the beginning of September. The general employment index, on the 1949 base, rose to 125.5 from 125.4 a month earlier and 118.3 a year earlier, and the payrolls index advanced to 190.5 from 189.9 at the beginning of August and 169.0 at the same time last year. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$64.94, up from \$64.77 a month earlier and \$61.11 a year earlier.

General changes in the broad industrial groups at the beginning of September were less than average for the season in the experience of recently preceding years. In most cases, however, employment, payrolls and per capita earnings continued at peak levels for the early autumn.

The index of factory employment at the first of September was 117.8, slightly below August's figure but up 3.3% from a year earlier. The group's payrolls index climbed to a new maximum of 179.6 at September 1, 0.3% higher than a month earlier and 8.9% above a year earlier.

As compared with August, staffs increased in the light manufactured goods industries, notably in food and clothing factories, with smaller advances in rubber, leather, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, chemical and miscellaneous manufacturing. Within the durable manufactured goods category, there were important losses in motor vehicle plants, in which a reduction of 27.9% was largely due to inventories and preparatory work prior to production of new models. The motor vehicle parts and accessories, railroad and rolling-stock equipment and shipbuilding components released much smaller numbers of employees. There were further and considerable contractions in employment in agricultural implement plants. On the other hand, improvement was reported in furniture, machinery, electrical apparatus and supplies and non-ferrous metal plants.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging camps increased their working forces by 2%, largely in New Brunswick and Ontario. There was a gain of 0.5% in mining, caused by expansion in the extraction of metals other than gold, and in the oil and natural gas group, while gold, coal and non-metal mining were quieter. Employment in buildings and structures showed a further advance to a new high. On the other hand, the highways, bridges and streets group released employees.

Provincial industrial employment indexes for September 1 were as follows: Newfoundland, 155.8 (144.1 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 127.3 (123.6); Nova Scotia, 106.6 (101.6); New Brunswick, 116.7 (111.4); Quebec, 125.0 (117.6); Ontario, 123.2 (117.0); Manitoba, 113.8 (109.6); Saskatchewan, 130.2 (126.3); Alberta, including Northwest Territories, 161.8 (143.8); and British Columbia, including Yukon, 131.0 (121.8).

Average weekly wages and salaries, by provinces, were as follows: Newfoundland, \$58.48 (\$55.88 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$46.92 (\$44.41); Nova Scotia, \$53.29 (\$50.32); New Brunswick, \$55.95 (\$51.49); Quebec, \$62.45 (\$58.90); Ontario, \$67.07 (\$63.47); Manitoba, \$61.85 (\$58.60); Saskatchewan, \$63.52 (\$58.81); Alberta, including Northwest Territories, \$68.17 (\$62.66); British Columbia, including Yukon, \$70.76 (\$65.94). (8)

Fewer Initial And Renewal Claims For  
Unemployment Insurance Benefits In October

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefits numbered 87,929 in October, up from 65,007 in September but down from 94,744 last October. New beneficiaries numbered 50,123 versus 40,640 a month ago and 54,981 a year earlier.

Number of claimants having a register in the "live file" totalled 139,377 (88,259 males and 51,118 females) on October 31 against 128,440 (80,987 males and 47,453 females) on September 28 and 163,100 (109,132 males and 53,968 females) on October 31, 1955. Benefit payments amounted to \$8,066,104 in compensation for 420,207 weeks in October compared to \$7,087,703 for 376,561 weeks in September and \$7,535,340 for 944,389 days and 280,834 weeks in October last.

Number of initial and renewal claims filed in local UIC offices in October, by province, were as follows: Newfoundland, 2,361 (1,876 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 349 (351); Nova Scotia, 4,598 (4,998); New Brunswick, 3,999 (4,375); Quebec, 27,151 (29,862); Ontario, 30,135 (31,402); Manitoba, 3,101 (4,463); Saskatchewan, 1,329 (2,507); Alberta, 2,674 (3,739); and British Columbia, 12,232 (11,171). (9)

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

Net Oil Deliveries by Pipe  
Lines Higher In October

Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in October totalled 23,819,540 barrels, or an average of 768,372 barrels per day, up 11,017 barrels above the September average of 757,355 barrels per day. This was an increase of 19.5% over the net deliveries of 19,926,454 barrels and the average of 642,789 barrels per day for October last year. In the ten months ended October net deliveries totalled 224,462,470 barrels, a rise of 23.7% over 181,440,143 barrels for the same 1955 period.

Deliveries in October rose in British Columbia to 4,919,331 barrels from 2,567,861 a year earlier, in Saskatchewan to 1,276,829 from 1,218,885, in Manitoba to 6,409,303 from 5,482,495, in Ontario to 3,585,501 from 3,258,852, and in Quebec to 6,518,964 from 5,736,839, but fell in Alberta to 1,109,612 from 1,661,522 barrels.

In the ten months deliveries were higher in all provinces. Totals by provinces, with corresponding 1955 figures in brackets, were: British Columbia, 37,927,740 barrels (24,227,134); Alberta, 15,597,436 (15,142,919); Saskatchewan, 13,824,038 (12,989,591); Manitoba, 58,999,057 (42,809,779); Ontario, 35,206,125 (30,646,070); and Quebec, 62,908,074 barrels (55,624,650). (10)

Fewer Passengers Carried by Urban  
Transit Systems But Revenues Up

Passengers carried by urban transit companies declined 7% in September and 3% in the first three-quarters of this year as compared with a year earlier, but revenues were larger by some 6% in both periods. In September the number of passengers carried was 91,196,350 versus 98,439,970 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total to 869,662,754 versus 900,023,136. Revenues were \$10,402,375 in September versus \$9,799,311 and \$94,261,050 in the nine months versus \$88,820,751. (11)



Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents  
Caused More Fatalities In September

Fatalities resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) rose to 265 in September from

255 in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports in a special statement. There were more fatalities in Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, but fewer in the other provinces.

Totals by provinces were: Ontario, 137 (131 in September last year); British Columbia, 35 (33); Alberta, 24 (33); Nova Scotia, 20 (5); Saskatchewan, 17 (18); Manitoba, 15 (20); New Brunswick, 10 (7); Prince Edward Island, 4 (nil); Newfoundland, 3 (5); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (3).

Province	Number of			Accidents		Persons		Property	
	Fatal Injury		Property Damage Only	Total	Total	Killed	Injured	Damage	
			(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)
	1	9	5	6	1955	1956	1956	1956	
									\$
Nfld.....	3	55	190	248	170	3	83	128,480	
P.E.I.....	4	26	36	66	70	4	38	35,892	
N.S.....	19	179	522	720	986	20	269	294,106	
N.B.....	10	126	308	444	455	10	190	197,342	
Que.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ont.....	..	..	..	..	5,644	137*	..	..	..
Man.....	15	246	624	885	1,034	15	354	315,025	
Sask.....	15	219	671	905	868	17	345	396,702	
Alta.....	23	309	1,288	1,620	1,516	24	486	688,200	
B.C.....	30	612	1,587	2,229	1,665	35	970	1,077,083	
Yukon & N.W.T..	-	7	34	41	40	-	17	26,910	
TOTAL 1956 (1)	119	1,779	5,260	7,158		265	2,752	3,159,740	
TOTAL 1955 (2)	208	3,571	8,669		12,488	255	5,336	4,990,687	

(1) excluding Quebec and Ontario; (2) excluding Quebec only; (3) reportable minimum property damage \$100; .. not available; - nil; \* subject to revision.

## F O O D

Smaller Pack Of Canned Corn

This year's commercial pack of canned corn was substantially smaller than in 1955, DBS reports in a special compilation which placed the year's total at 4,903,791 dozen containers versus 6,899,660 and the weight of contents at 61,922,762 pounds versus 90,215,157.

The pack of whole kernel corn fell to 1,855,741 dozen containers from 2,320,603 and the contents to 19,282,929 pounds from 23,945,266, cream style corn to 2,995,254 dozen containers from 4,442,382 and the contents to 41,131,315 pounds from 62,136,953, and corn-on-the-cob to 52,796 dozen containers from 136,775 and the contents to 1,508,518 pounds from 4,132,938.

Larger amounts of corn were quick-frozen this year, the total rising to 3,592,076 pounds as compared with 3,293,088 in 1955.

Sea-Fish Catch Larger And More  
Valuable In October, 10 Months

Canadian fishermen landed larger quantities of sea-fish in October and the first 10 months of this year than last. October's landings were 15% larger and worth 13% more than a year earlier, and the 10-month catch weighed 20% more and was valued 17% higher than in the same 1955 period.

October landings amounted to 110,449,000 pounds worth \$5,256,000 as compared with 95,930,000 pounds valued at \$4,186,000 a year earlier, bringing the January-October catch to 1,807,194,000 pounds worth \$81,655,000 versus 1,499,449,000 pounds valued at \$69,629,000.

On the Atlantic coast, October's catch amounted to 95,044,000 pounds, about 15% larger than last year's 81,234,000 pounds and the value increased 17% to \$2,952,000 from \$2,515,000. In the 10-month period the landings rose over 5% to 1,255,614,000 pounds from 1,193,463,000 and the value was up nearly 8% to \$48,455,000 from \$44,970,000.

October's catch on the Pacific coast was nearly 5% larger than a year earlier at 15,405,000 pounds versus 14,696,000 but the value jumped 38% to \$2,304,000 from \$1,671,000 due mainly to increases for salmon. In the 10-month period the landings rose sharply to 551,580,000 pounds from 305,986,000 and the value to \$33,200,000 from \$24,659,000. (12)

## M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Output Of Motor Vehicles  
Up Over 52% In November

Production of motor vehicles soared 52% in November to 44,934 units from 29,520 in the corresponding month last year and followed a 29% increase in October to 30,420 units from 23,655 in October 1955. The large November gain offset the earlier cumulative decline to raise the 11-month total 1% over last year to 431,440 from 425,916 units.

Output of both passenger cars and commercial vehicles was greater in the month and larger for commercial vehicles in the 11 months but smaller for passenger cars. Production of passenger cars rose in the month to 36,558 units from 26,106 a year ago, but fell in the 11 months to 339,344 from 350,801. Output of commercial vehicles increased in the month to 8,376 units from 3,414 and in the cumulative period to 92,096 from 75,115. (13)

Shipments Of Washing Machines  
Up 10.6% In Ten Months

Shipments of domestic washing machines rose moderately in October to 28,360 units from 27,584 units in October last year to bring aggregate shipments for the ten months ending October to 251,077 units, up 10.6% over the aggregate of 226,992 units for the corresponding 1955 period. Production in the ten months increased slightly more than shipments, amounting to 243,007 compared to 218,534 units. Factory stocks at the end of October stood at 18,860 units against 18,259 a year earlier.

The major part of the increase in this year's ten-month shipments was in automatic models, which rose to 43,334 units compared to 26,432 last year. Conventional types increased to 203,527 from 195,827 units, while gasoline machines declined to 4,216 from 4,733 units. (14)



Production Of Steel Ingots And  
Pig Iron Increased In November

Production of steel ingots increased a moderate 5% in November to 426,787 tons from 406,772 a year earlier as compared with nearly 18% in the January-November period to 4,739,187 tons from 4,027,039. Output of pig iron rose over 5% in the month to 299,431 tons from 284,372 and over 11% in the 11-month period to 3,254,937 tons from 2,931,829. (15)

Clay Product Sales Higher

Producers' sales of clay products made from Canadian clays continued at a high level in August, amounting to \$3,817,853 versus \$3,902,117 in the preceding month and \$3,623,247 in the corresponding month last year. Total sales for the January-August period were valued at \$24,922,482, 14% larger than last year's \$21,802,623.

August's sales were as follows: building brick, \$2,565,399 (\$2,380,888 a year earlier); structural tile, \$312,270 (\$343,718); drain tile, \$303,946 (\$277,465); sewer pipe, \$462,640 (\$403,665); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$30,526 (\$37,316); pottery, \$39,654 (\$45,641); other clay products, \$103,418 (\$134,554).

Eight-month sales were: building brick, \$16,361,135 (\$13,852,001 a year earlier); structural tile, \$2,454,534 (\$2,432,276); drain tile, \$1,659,643 (\$1,601,164); sewer pipe, \$2,899,560 (\$2,665,128); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$340,931 (\$225,892); pottery, \$317,779 (\$339,973); and other clay products, \$888,900 (\$686,189). (16)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments  
Increased In October

Shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth-surfaced rolls, mineral-surfaced rolls, tar and asphalt felts, tar and asphalt sheathings, roofing pitch and roofing asphalt were all larger in October this year than last, but except for tar and asphalt felts, roofing pitch and roofing asphalt were smaller than last year in the ten months ending October. Shipments of roll-type sidings were lower in both periods.

January-October totals (1955 figures in brackets) were: asphalt shingles, 2,528,608 squares (2,714,337); smooth-surfaced rolls, 920,552 squares (939,650); mineral-surfaced rolls, 665,777 squares (741,785); roll-type sidings, 178,660 squares (225,103); tar and asphalt felts, 51,070 tons (47,507); tar and asphalt sheathings, 15,677 tons (16,700); roofing pitch, 50,083 tons (47,797); and roofing asphalt, 27,217 tons (19,335). (17)

Mineral Wool Shipments

Shipments of mineral wool batts for building insulation rose sharply in October to 23,955,043 square feet from 15,265,659 in October last year, raising this year's January-October shipments to 205,766,782 compared to 172,977,227 square feet for the ten months last year. Granulated wool shipments, on the other hand, were down in the month to 1,119,024 cubic feet against 1,477,884 last year and in the ten months to 8,169,954 compared to 8,787,901 cubic feet. Shipments of bulk or loose wool rose in October to 161,452 cubic feet compared to 119,686 last year, but the ten-month total was down to 971,772 against 1,286,627 cubic feet. (18)

Net Sales Of Refined Petroleum Products Net sales of refined petroleum products increased more than 8% in August to 20,698,085 barrels from 19,086,424 in the preceding month, according to a preliminary report released by DBS. Net sales of some of the major products were: motor gasoline, 8,801,177 barrels (8,418,922 in July); heavy fuel oil, 4,657,653 (4,391,419); diesel fuel oil, 1,813,401 (1,758,644); light fuel oil, 1,182,280 (888,004); and kerosene and stove oil, 872,294 (324,659). (19)

## MINING

Iron Ore Shipments Larger Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines were 13% larger in October than in the corresponding month last year and January-October shipments more than one-third larger. October shipments were 2,799,451 tons versus 2,474,759, bringing the 10-month total to 19,111,862 tons versus 14,135,863. Month-end stocks were smaller at 1,778,335 tons versus 2,492,620 a year earlier.

Ores shipped for export jumped to 2,652,913 tons in October from 2,271,014 in the same month last year and to 17,374,448 tons in the January-October period from 12,930,339. Shipments of ore to Canadian consumers were smaller in October at 146,538 tons versus 203,745 but larger in the 10-month period at 1,737,414 tons versus 1,205,524.

Total shipments of ores from Ontario fell in October to 454,221 tons from 551,062 a year earlier but rose in the 10 months to 4,624,398 tons from 3,929,976. From other provinces, Newfoundland, Quebec, and British Columbia, aggregate ore shipments rose to 2,345,230 tons in October from 1,923,697 and to 14,487,464 tons in the cumulative period from 10,205,887. (20)

## BORDER TRAVEL

Highway Traffic Entering Canada From The United States Up 6.3% In October Volume of highway traffic entering Canada from the United States increased 6.3% in October to 1,432,900 vehicles from 1,348,200 a year earlier and 8.7% in the January-October period to 15,081,520 from 13,881,212.

Foreign vehicles entering Canada in October increased 4.8% in number to 688,151 from 656,921 and 4.9% in January-October to 8,005,470 from 7,635,551. Returning Canadian vehicles advanced 7.7% in the month to 744,787 from 691,313 and 13.3% in the 10 months to 7,076,050 from 6,245,661.

Traffic by rail, through bus, boat and plane was heavier in total in September and in January-September this year than last. Foreign travellers entering Canada by these means increased 7.0% in September to 148,821 from 139,137 a year earlier and 1.6% in the January-September period to 1,233,602 from 1,213,807. Canadians returning by these means declined 4.3% in the month to 120,004 from 125,372, but rose 2.1% in the nine months to 1,052,047 from 1,030,827, most of the gain being by plane. (21)



(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- 1 - Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments,  
Third Quarter 1956, 25¢
  - 2 - Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, October, 10¢
  - 3 - Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, October, 20¢
  - 4 - New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, October, 25¢
  - 5 - Operating Results of Plumbing & Heating Supplies Wholesalers, 1955, 25¢
  - 6 - Retail Chain Stores, 1955, 50¢
  - 7 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,  
September, 25¢
  - 8 - Employment & Payrolls, September, 25¢
  - 9 - Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act,  
October, 25¢
  - 10 - M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, October, 10¢
  - 11 - M: Urban Transit Statistics, September, 10¢
  - 12 - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, October, 25¢
  - 13 - Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, November, 10¢
  - 14 - M: Domestic Washing Machines, October, 10¢
  - 15 - Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, November, 10¢
  - 16 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, August, 10¢
  - 17 - M: Asphalt Roofing, October, 10¢
  - 18 - M: Mineral Wool, October, 10¢
  - 19 - M: Refined Petroleum Products, August (Preliminary Report), 10¢
  - 20 - M: Iron Ore, October, 10¢
  - 21 - Travel Between Canada & the United States, October, 20¢
    - - Canadian Statistical Review, November, 35¢
    - - Trade of Canada: Imports, August & 8 Months Ended August (detailed), 50¢
    - - Electric Railways, 1954, 50¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of October 26,  
1956
    - - M: Railway Operating Statistics, August, 10¢
- M: Memorandum

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,  
Ottawa, 1956

4502-503-126

## NEWS NOTES

B.C. Fisheries Capital equipment employed in the primary operations of British Columbia fisheries in 1955 was worth \$51,142,800, some \$1,724,000 less than in 1954.

Pianos & Organs 5,950 pianos were made in Canada in 1955, 50 less than in 1954. Production of organs rose to 359 from 323.

Shoe Brushes More than 41,700 dozen shoe brushes were shipped in 1955, an increase of 2,000 dozen from 1954's 39,700 dozen.

Food Store Sales Independent stores accounted for slightly more than three-fifths of the \$2,429,581,000 sales-total of all retail grocery and combination stores in 1955.

Variety Chains Variety chain stores have doubled in number in the last 25 years, rising to 660 in 1955 from 329 in 1931. In the same period their sales rose to \$207,831,000 from \$38,907,000.

Fertilizer Sales Sales of fertilizers, except for manufacturing purposes, in the 12 months ending June this year amounted to 801,000 tons, of which Ontario accounted for 429,000 tons and Quebec for 136,000 tons.

Materials Used By Soft Drink Makers Manufacturers of soft drinks spent \$37,712,000 on materials and supplies in 1955, syrups, concentrates and flavours accounting for \$16,030,000, and sugar for \$11,485,000.

Tooth Brushes Canadian manufacturers shipped 581,000 dozen tooth brushes in 1955, 71,700 dozen more than in 1954.

Trackage Down Total mileage of main track of Canadian electric railway systems at the end of 1954 was 772, a decline of 42 miles from the preceding year's 814 miles.

Consumption Of Nylon Fibre Up Consumption of nylon apparel fibre has risen rapidly in post-war years. In 1952 the total of 8,300,000 pounds was five and one-half times as much as in 1946.

Drop In Silk Apparel Fibre Consumption of silk apparel fibre has dropped sharply in the last quarter of a century, falling to some 700,000 pounds in 1952 from the top figure of 4,300,000 in 1928.

Fruit Juice Canada's apparent per capita domestic disappearance of fruit juice in 1955 amounted to 4.6 pounds, up slightly from the preceding year's 4.4 pounds and substantially above the 1946 per capita figure of 2.5 pounds.

Average Value Of Beetroot Sugar Average value of refined beetroot sugar manufactured in Canadian refineries during the 25 years from 1931 to 1955 ranged between 3.85 cents per pound in 1935 and 10.67 cents in 1951 and was at 8.51 cents in 1955. Highest figure on the record since World War I was 14.40 cents in 1923.



599043

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729329