



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

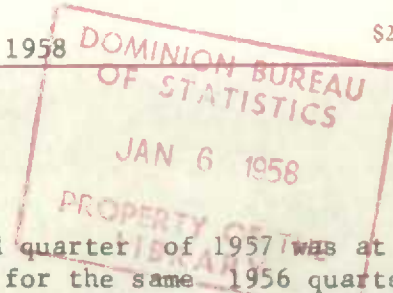
*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Food & Agriculture: Farm cash income in the third quarter of 1957 was at an estimated \$638 million, \$60 million less than for the same 1956 quarter. For the nine months ending September cash income amounted to \$1,847 million, about 3% under the estimate for the previous year. The lower totals for both the quarter and three quarters were due mainly to reduced returns from cereal grains. Income from livestock and livestock products was higher both in the third quarter and cumulative period. Income was higher in the nine months in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, and lower in all the other provinces with the sharpest decrease in Saskatchewan. (Pages 2 & 3)

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Labour: Labour income of paid workers in October reached an estimated \$1,342,000,000, over 5% larger than for October 1956. For the ten months ending October, the estimated cumulative total was \$12,751,000,000, a larger rise of more than 8% over the comparable 1956 total. Estimated income for October was higher than a year earlier for all main industry groups except the primary industries group of agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, and for the ten months was higher for all. (Page 4)

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Transportation: Railway car loadings again dipped by 8.3% in the second week of December. The decline from the first of last year averaged 8.1%. Receipts from connections were down 6.5% in the cumulative period ... Operating revenues of Canadian railways declined 6.5% in September from a year earlier and operating expenses 1.2%, reducing net income nearly three-fifths. (Page 5)

...

Manufacturing: Output of carbonated beverages was down in November but the eleven-month total was some 5.5% greater than in 1956 ... Rubber consumption fell off 9% in October, biggest decrease being in quantity used for tires and tubes ... November shipments of both mineral wool and rigid insulating board were larger than the previous year, in contrast to lower totals for the previous ten months. (Pages 6 & 7)

...

Foreign Trade: Final figures on commodity imports in September, when the total value showed a small increase after decreases in June, July and August, reveal mixed trends among leading commodities in the month and nine months. Major decreases in the cumulative period were in farm implements and machinery, motor vehicles and parts, coal, rubber and products. Non-farm machinery, rolling-mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, engines and boilers, crude petroleum, sugar, aluminum, plastics and products continued above the previous year. (Pages 9 & 10)

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Farm Cash Income From Sale Of  
Farm Products Lower this Year

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products in the third quarter of 1957 amounted to \$638 million, down \$60 million from the preceding year's corresponding total of \$698 million. This decline can be attributed largely to smaller grain marketings in the Prairie Provinces, particularly in Saskatchewan. Income from the sale of livestock and livestock products was higher in the third quarter of 1957 than a year earlier but did not offset the smaller returns from grains.

Preliminary cash farm income estimate for the nine months, January through September, is \$1,847 million, about 3% smaller than the estimate of \$1,911 million for 1956. This lower estimate for the nine-month period can be attributed in the main to reduced returns from cereal grains. Compared with a year ago, smaller incomes in the second and third quarters more than offset the higher returns in the first quarter.

Farm cash income from the sale of field crops during the three months, July through September, was estimated at \$184 million, down almost one-third from the estimate of \$267 million for the corresponding period in 1956. Although prices averaged somewhat lower the major part of this decline was due to smaller marketings of cereal grains (wheat, oats, barley and rye).

Wheat accounted for more than half of the reduction in income from field crops during the third quarter. Lower incomes from cereal grains were noted in each of the Prairie Provinces, with the greatest decline occurring in Saskatchewan. Sugar beets and flaxseed exercised a sustaining influence on farm income from field crops during this period. Income from sugar beets was substantially higher but returns from the sale of flaxseed were about the same as a year ago.

Farm cash income derived from field crops over the nine months, January through September, is estimated at \$618 million, \$87 million less than the estimate of \$705 million for the corresponding 1956 period. As in the third quarter, this lower estimate, can be attributed in the main to lower returns from cereal grains. Partly offsetting the effects of the lower returns from grains were substantial increases in returns from flaxseed, tobacco, sugar beets and participation payments on previous years' western grain crops.

Income from the sale of livestock and livestock products in the third quarter was estimated at \$412 million, up \$22 million or 6% from the estimate of \$390 million for the like 1956 period. Poultry meat was the only major commodity in the livestock and livestock products group that returned less income to farmers in the third quarter of 1957 than a year earlier; this decline can be attributed to lower prices which more than offset the effects of higher marketings.

MORE



Returns from the sale of hogs accounted for the major portion of the third-quarter increase in farm income from livestock and livestock products and was due to higher prices which more than offset the effects of lower marketings. Returns from dairy products and cattle accounted for the remainder of the increase. The combined effects of both higher prices and larger marketings accounted for the increased returns from dairy products. Larger cattle marketings more than offset lower average prices.

Over the nine months, January through September, farm income from livestock and livestock products was estimated at \$1,096 million compared with \$1,073 million in the corresponding period of 1956. Increases were noted for all commodities except eggs and poultry. As in the third quarter, hogs accounted for the major portion of the increase in returns from livestock and livestock products, followed by dairy products and cattle.

January-September farm cash income by provinces (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$17,056 (\$18,408 in 1956); Nova Scotia, \$30,560 (\$29,959); New Brunswick, \$34,470 (\$35,014); Quebec, \$314,690 (\$320,758); Ontario, \$554,284 (\$547,348); Manitoba, \$134,239 (\$141,611); Saskatchewan, \$369,662 (\$435,736); Alberta, \$312,392 (\$309,351); and British Columbia, \$80,102 (\$72,801). (1)

Wheat Export Clearances Larger Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending December 11 amounted to 4,880,000 bushels, up 37% from the corresponding 1956 total of 3,556,000 bushels. Clearances in the August 1 - December 11 period were 3.3% smaller than 1956 at 96,599,000 bushels versus 99,912,000. Prairie farmers marketed more wheat in the week at 8,776,000 bushels compared to 5,493,000 a year earlier, but less in the cumulative period at 94,848,000 bushels versus 116,155,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions at December 11 totalled 369,517,000 bushels, some 4.8% larger than the comparable 1956 total of 352,568,000 bushels. (2)

November Sugar Situation Receipts and meltings and sales of raw cane sugar were smaller in November and the first 11 months of 1957 than the previous year. Company-held stocks at the end of November were larger. Month's receipts of raw cane sugar were down to 118,338,000 pounds from 206,320,000 and meltings and sales to 118,598,000 pounds from 134,236,000. Eleven-month receipts fell to 1,225,176,000 pounds from 1,361,621,000 and meltings and sales to 1,240,408,000 pounds from 1,270,061,000. November 30 stocks were 203,541,000 pounds versus 244,132,000.

Less refined beet and cane sugar was manufactured and sold in November and the 11 months than in 1956. Month-end stocks were larger. Month's output of refined beet and cane sugar fell to 221,567,000 pounds from 236,091,000 and sales to 117,423,000 pounds from 157,799,000. Eleven-month production fell to 1,422,945,000 pounds from 1,434,050,000 and sales to 1,391,982,000 pounds from 1,460,826,000. Company stocks at the end of November were larger at 345,633,000 pounds versus 309,682,000. (3)

Production Of Eggs Increased

Production of eggs was larger in November, increasing to 40,100,000 dozen from 37,200,000 in the preceding month and 36,400,000 in the corresponding month of 1956. This brought the January-November total to 408,100,000 dozen as compared with 364,200,000 a year earlier. (4)

## LABOUR

Labour Income Greater In October And Ten Months

Paid workers received an estimated \$1,342,000,000 in the form of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in October, some 5.4% greater than 1956's October total of \$1,273,000,000. January-October labour income was up 8.3% to \$12,751,000,000 from the corresponding 1956 total of \$11,771,000,000. All industry groups reported increases from a year earlier in both periods except agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining in the month.

October totals by industry group were as follows: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, \$98,000,000 (\$104,000,000 a year earlier); manufacturing, \$401,000,000 (\$394,000,000); construction, \$116,000,000 (\$114,000,000); utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade, \$346,000,000 (\$324,000,000); finance and services (including government), \$335,000,000 (\$294,000,000); and supplementary labour income, \$46,000,000 (\$43,000,000).

January-October totals: agriculture, \$908,000,000 (\$855,000,000 a year earlier); manufacturing, \$3,971,000,000 (\$3,751,000,000); construction, \$962,000,000 (\$923,000,000); utilities, \$3,331,000,000 (\$3,033,000,000); finance, \$3,137,000,000 (\$2,799,000,000); and supplementary labour income, \$442,000,000 (\$410,000,000). (5)

Hiring & Separation Rates In Industry

The semi-annual report on hiring and separation rates (per 100 employees on the payroll) covering the period March 1955 to February 1957 has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures relate to some 57,000 establishments and some 3,142,000 employees. They are based upon information given to the Unemployment Insurance Commission by employers operating a single establishment with 10 or more employees and by all employers operating more than one establishment with any insured worker for all their employees.

The figures enable comparisons to be made between male and female turnover rates of different industries, between the figures for different months for the same industry, and between the figures for different regions for the same industry. In examining the rates for a particular industry it should be noted that where some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment and were engaged by other firms in the same industry, the net turnover rate for the industry will be less than where these persons were engaged by firms in another industry. (6)



Benefit Periods Established, Terminated  
Under The Unemployment Insurance Act

and terminated under the terms of the unemployment insurance act, covering the calendar year 1956. The basic data for this report were supplied to the Bureau by offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the 15th annual report dealing with benefit periods established

The number of workers covered by unemployment insurance at June 1, 1956 when books were renewed was some 3,726,330. The number who established regular benefit (834,424) dropped 1.8% from 1955 and represented a lower percentage (22.3%) of covered workers.

Those who established seasonal benefit, payable from January 1 to April 21 in 1956, at 255,696, increased 2.3% over 1955, but accounted for a lower percentage of covered workers. Beneficiaries terminating regular benefit in 1956 drew almost \$213.61 on the average, a decline of some 2% from \$217.86 paid in 1955. Seasonal beneficiaries drew almost \$148.93 on the average, a marked increase of 28.9% over the average payment for the previous year, largely accounted for by the increase in duration of benefit actually drawn. (7)

TRANSPORTATION

Loadings Of Railway Freight Lower

days ending December 14 to 70,194 cars from 76,512 in the corresponding period of 1956. From the beginning of the year to December 14, loadings fell 8.1% to 3,906,198 cars from 4,250,335. Receipts from connections dropped 18.6% in the seven-day period to 27,821 cars from 34,186 and 6.5% in the cumulative period to 1,559,397 cars from 1,667,896.

Loadings of revenue freight on Canadian railways declined 8.3% during the seven

Main commodities for which fewer cars were loaded in the seven-day period were coal, sand, gravel and crushed stone, "other" mine products, pulpwood, automobiles, trucks and parts, and l.c.i. merchandise. Grain was the principal commodity moved in more cars (8)

Operating Revenues And Expenses  
Of Railways Lower In September

Operating revenues of 22 class 1 and 2 railways declined 6.5% in September to \$103,356,000 from \$110,512,000 in the corresponding month of 1956 and operating expenses fell 1.2% to \$101,336,000 from \$102,535,000. The larger drop in revenues than in expenses resulted in a decrease in net income to \$2,019,000 from \$5,977,000 a year earlier.

Revenue freight carried in August totalled 18,710,000 tons which developed 6,481,673,000 ton-miles for an average haul of 346 miles. This compares with 21,090,281 tons, 7,420,509,000 ton-miles and an average haul of 352 miles in August 1956. Revenue passengers numbered 2,231,767 in 1957, down from 2,367,379, while passenger miles rose to 339,796,000 from 326,740,000 for an average passenger journey of 152 miles as compared to 138 miles in the preceding year. (9)

Cargoes Unloaded In Coasting Trade At Customs Ports Up 17%

Cargoes unloaded in coasting trade at Canadian customs ports aggregated 39,057,169 tons in 1956, up 16.8% from 1955's total of 33,432,586 tons, according to section three of the 1956 shipping report. Increases were recorded in all three coastal areas. Unloadings rose over 26% in the Great Lakes area to 15,209,966 tons from 12,048,616 in the preceding year, 15.3% at Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence River ports to 17,999,439 tons from 15,605,352, and 1.2% at Pacific Coast ports to 5,847,764 tons from 5,778,618.

Commodities unloaded in greatest volume in coastal trade in 1956 were as follows, in thousands (1955 totals in brackets): wheat, 8,459 tons (6,164); petroleum oils and other petroleum products, 4,686 tons (4,019); pulpwood, 3,710 tons (3,524); iron ore, 3,642 tons (2,263); barley, 2,458 tons (1,994); gasoline, 2,064 tons (1,717); logs, posts, poles and pilings, 1,886 tons (1,699); bituminous coal, 1,480 tons (1,956); and sand, gravel and crushed stone, 1,401 tons (1,202).

Out of a total 73,562,330 tons handled in coastwise trade, vessels of United Kingdom registry carried 3,943,577 tons or 10.1% of the total unloaded and 4,431,603 tons or 12.8% of the total loaded. Vessels of British West Indies registry unloaded 403,973 tons and loaded 56,843, while a very small percentage was carried in vessels of other foreign registry.

Vessel arrivals in the coasting trade numbered 88,640 in 1956 with an aggregate registered net tonnage of 75,220,366 compared to 86,010 vessels and 67,228,840 tons in 1955. Departures totalled 89,669 with a net tonnage of 76,857,713 compared to 85,190 vessels and 64,889,982 tons in the preceding year. Of the total arrivals, 39,793 or 44.9% arrived loaded and the remaining 48,847 arrived in ballast. Of the departures, 36,868 or 41.1% cleared with cargo. (10)

## MANUFACTURING

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Down In November, Up In 11 Months

Production of carbonated beverages was 5.3% smaller in November than a year earlier at 9,151,901 gallons versus 9,661,894, but was nearly 15% greater than 1955's comparable total of 7,962,125 gallons. January-November output climbed 5.5% to 118,226,209 gallons from 112,020,736 a year earlier and 10.1% from 1955's like total of 107,424,699 gallons. (11)

Sales Of Pest Control Products

Sales of pest control products in the 12 months ending September 30 last year, as reported by Canadian registrants, were valued at \$19,625,000. A breakdown of this total by groups shows sales of agricultural dusts and sprays valued at \$7,066,851, live-stock treatments at \$1,316,934, herbicides at \$6,450,423, household and industrial insecticides at \$4,096,452, and rodenticides at \$344,123. Since a number of changes were made in methods of reporting this year, these figures are not exactly comparable with earlier years. (12)



Consumption Of Rubber  
Down 9% In October

Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and re-claimed -- declined 9% in October to 20,487,000 pounds from the year earlier total of 22,501,000 pounds.

Consumption of natural rubber was down to 8,272,000 pounds from 9,321,000, synthetic to 9,124,000 pounds from 9,450,000, and reclaimed to 3,091,000 pounds from 3,230,000.

Amount of all rubber used in October in the manufacture of tires and tubes fell to 13,822,000 pounds from 15,290,000 a year earlier, in wire and cable to 654,000 pounds from 791,000, in footwear to 1,959,000 pounds from 2,031,000, and in "other" products to 4,052,000 pounds from 4,389,000. Natural rubber consumed accounted for 40.4% of the month's total compared to 43.6% a year earlier, synthetic for 44.5% versus 42%, and reclaimed for 15.1% against 14.4%. (13)

Fewer Nylon And Fine Cotton Dress  
Shirts Produced In Third Quarter

Production of nylon dress shirts declined in the third quarter of 1957 to 5,451 dozen from 7,632 dozen in the 1956 third quarter

and fine cotton dress shirts to 137,224 dozen from 147,851 dozen.

Output of men's and youths' all-wool one-pant suits fell to 213,124 from 239,677 a year earlier, but all-wool two-pant suits increased to 68,246 from 61,605 and boys' suits to 38,469 from 27,279. Production of men's and youths' all-wool pants and slacks climbed to 262,189 from 240,611.

Number of women's and misses' dresses produced fell to 2,438,678 from 2,550,864, and women's and misses' all-wool coats to 424,840 from 429,813. Output of women's and misses' cotton blouses increased to 86,417 dozen from 67,287 dozen. (14)

Shipments Of Mineral Wool

Shipments of mineral wool were larger in November but smaller in the January-November period than a year earlier. November shipments comprised 21,685,819 square feet of batts (19,512,500 a year earlier), and 1,333,146 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool (1,253,054). January-November shipments were: batts, 199,235,676 square feet (225,279,282); and granulated, bulk or loose wool, 9,791,264 cubic feet (10,394,780). (15)

Production & Shipments Of  
Rigid Insulating Board

Both production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board were larger in November and the first 11 months of 1957 than 1956. Export shipments were larger in November but smaller in the cumulative period. November totals: production, 29,772,132 square feet (34,041,824 a year earlier); domestic shipments, 28,662,374 (30,077,034); and export shipments, 1,765,889 (1,478,128). Eleven-month totals: production, 324,259,505 square feet (356,907,816); domestic shipments, 290,874,608 (320,587,011); and export shipments, 19,420,918 (23,180,547). (16)

Dealers' Stocks Of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal At End Of September

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of the third quarter of 1957 were as follows, holdings at the beginning of the period being in brackets: aluminum, 3,617,639 pounds (4,043,526); copper, 11,260,077 (11,434,912); magnesium, 28,390 (13,490); nickel, 325,871 (277,382); lead, 6,601,-366 (9,187,528); and zinc, 4,788,729 (4,127,558). (17)

Iron & Steel Products Industries In 1955

Factory selling value of products made by Canada's iron and steel products industries increased 14.8% in 1955 to \$2,242,718,000 from \$1,954,231,000 in 1954, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the industries. Net value of production increased 12.9% to \$1,225,067,000 from \$1,085,232,000. Number of establishments rose to 2,894 from 2,801, employees to 181,700 from 173,698, salaries and wages to \$667,657,000 from \$605,527,000, fuel and electricity costs to \$54,744,000 from \$45,735,000, and material costs to \$1,005,247,000 from \$829,238,000.

Provincial factory selling values in order of size in 1955 were (in thousands): Ontario, \$1,488,211 (\$1,280,476 in 1954); Quebec, \$463,990 (\$422,193); British Columbia and Yukon, \$104,291 (\$88,504); Manitoba, \$65,038 (\$57,356); Nova Scotia, \$59,374 (\$50,179); Alberta, \$40,553 (\$34,294); New Brunswick, \$11,517 (\$10,476); Saskatchewan, \$7,219 (\$7,457); Newfoundland, \$2,386 (\$3,174); and Prince Edward Island, \$139 (\$121). (18)

## P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>December 19</u>	<u>December 12</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>November 21</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	212.2	217.1	219.0
Industrials.....	219.3	225.3	225.8
Utilities.....	171.9	174.2	176.9
Banks.....	233.9	233.7	248.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	87.5	89.0	92.7
Golds.....	58.4	59.7	61.5
Base metals.....	154.1	156.1	164.0

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

Department Store Sales Up

Department store sales in the week ending December 14 were up 1.1% compared to 1956's comparable week's total, according to the Bureau's weekly release of preliminary figures. Gains were common to all provinces except Ontario, which reported a decline of 1.9%. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 7.9%; Quebec, 2%; Manitoba, 1.1%; Saskatchewan, 1.9%; Alberta, 3.4%; and British Columbia, 1.3%.



Imports Slightly Higher In  
September And Nine Months

Following decreases in the three previous months, the value of Canada's commodity imports showed a small increase in September as compared with a year earlier. September's increase, coupled with gains in the January-May period, boosted purchases to a record nine-month total. Imports in September were valued at \$445,300,000 versus \$437,700,000, bringing the January-September total to \$4,300,700,000 versus \$4,239,200,000.

Among major commodities, there were increased values both in September and the January-September period for sugar and products, cotton products, wool products, pipes, tubes and fittings, engines and boilers, plastics and products, and aircraft and parts, but decreases for rubber and products, farm implements and machinery, automobiles and parts. Decreases in September but increases in the nine-month period were shown for fruits, iron ore, rolling-mill products, non-farm machinery, and crude petroleum.

Purchases from the United States were slightly lower in value in September at \$309,262,000 versus \$309,899,000, but slightly higher in the January-September period at \$3,101,569,000 versus \$3,098,502,000. September's values were lower for four of the nine main commodity groups with the chief decline in iron and products. Four groups were lower in value in the nine months, declines being comparatively small; increases were largest among fibres and textiles, and non-metallic minerals.

Imports from the United Kingdom rose in September to \$38,914,000 from \$35,829,000 a year earlier and in the nine-month period to \$391,693,000 from \$363,290,000. Larger values were posted for six of the nine main groups in September and for five of the nine in the cumulative period. The iron and products group showed the largest gain in both periods.

Purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth rose in September to \$24,418,000 from \$21,159,000 in the corresponding month of 1956 and in the January-September period to \$174,178,000 from \$162,402,000. Values were higher both in September and the January-September period for Jamaica and Australia but smaller for Malaya and Singapore. Values were higher in September but lower in the nine months for Ceylon, India and New Zealand.

Imports from Latin American countries declined in September to \$26,720,000 from \$28,397,000, but the nine-month total increased to \$290,100,000 from \$275,565,000. Purchases were smaller in September but larger in the January-September period from Brazil and Venezuela, and larger in September but smaller in the nine months from Colombia and Mexico.

Imports from European countries rose in September to \$29,298,000 from \$26,657,000 and in the January-September period to \$231,230,000 from \$209,533,000. With the main exception of Belgium and Luxembourg, increases were general for major sources of supply both in September and in the nine months.

MORE

Purchases from all other foreign countries rose in September to \$15,901,000 from \$14,750,000 in the corresponding month of 1956, but the January-September total fell to \$105,129,000 from \$122,745,000. Imports were larger both in September and the nine months from Japan and Arabia, and larger in September but smaller in the nine months from the Netherlands Antilles. (19 & 20)

The following table shows the value of Canada's chief commodity imports in September and the January-September period, ranked according to size in the nine months, with comparative data for 1956:

	<u>September</u>		<u>January-September</u>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Machinery, non-farm.....	\$47,236	\$44,600	\$466,326	\$500,767
Petroleum, crude.....	24,864	22,934	197,830	230,278
Automobile parts.....	14,745	11,470	206,695	197,990
Rolling-mill products.....	19,149	17,921	171,583	179,923
Farm implements & machinery.....	12,851	9,627	187,892	174,117
Pipes, tubes & fittings.....	8,966	12,387	89,060	125,416
Engines & boilers.....	10,197	10,485	97,570	109,880
Automobile, freight & passenger..	6,845	6,069	142,927	103,251
Petroleum products.....	12,942	15,875	109,000	102,760
Fruits.....	11,557	10,850	98,763	101,137
Coal.....	11,613	11,740	93,654	88,204
Cotton products.....	6,571	7,871	76,346	80,269
Aircraft & parts.....	4,854	7,148	71,672	73,308
Sugar & products.....	7,750	12,202	48,998	66,585
Books & printed matter.....	6,854	7,112	57,667	62,838
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,683	9,097	56,666	59,445
Wool products.....	5,520	5,797	54,814	56,636
Aluminum & products.....	6,106	10,536	49,722	55,522
Rubber & products.....	5,924	5,437	57,725	54,957
Coffee & chicory.....	5,287	5,893	54,182	53,906
Plastics & products.....	4,839	5,520	49,100	53,875
Iron ore.....	6,909	5,921	26,318	30,572

## M I N I N G

### Production And Imports Of Coal Sharply Lower This Year

Dropping sharply from a year earlier, domestic production of coal in November amounted to 1,342,000 tons versus 1,562,000 a year earlier, bringing the January-November total to 11,883,000 tons versus 13,415,000. Landed imports dropped to 1,464,000 tons in November from 2,270,000 and to 19,434,000 tons in the eleven months from 21,932,000.

January-November production was lower than a year earlier in all producing provinces: Nova Scotia, 5,187,000 tons (5,334,000 last year); New Brunswick, 892,000 (902,000); Saskatchewan, 1,947,000 (1,980,000); Alberta, 2,823,000 (3,829,000); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 1,034,000 (1,371,000). (21)



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

- 1 - M: Farm Cash Income, July to September, 25¢
- 2 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, December 11, 10¢
- 3 - M: Sugar Situation, November, 10¢
- 4 - M: Production of Eggs, November, 10¢
- 5 - Estimates of Labour Income, October, 10¢
- 6 - Hiring & Separation Rates in Certain Industries, March 1955 - February 1957, 25¢
- 7 - Benefit Periods Established and Terminated Under the Unemployment Insurance Act: Calendar Year 1956, 50¢
- 8 - M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, December 14, 1957, 10¢
- 9 - M: Railway Operating Statistics, September, 10¢
- 10 - Shipping Report: Section III, Year Ended December 31, 1956, 50¢
- 11 - M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, November, 10¢
- 12 - M: Sales of Pest Control Products by Canadian Registrants, 12 months ended September 30, 1957, 10¢
- 13 - Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, October, 25¢
- 14 - Quarterly Production of Garments (Selected Items), Third Quarter, 25¢
- 15 - M: Mineral Wool, November, 10¢
- 16 - M: Rigid Insulating Board, November, 10¢
- 17 - M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal & Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, Third Quarter, 25¢
- 18 - Iron & Steel Products, General Review, 1955, 25¢
- 19 - Trade of Canada: Imports, September, 20¢
- 20 - Trade of Canada: Summary, September, 10¢
- 21 - M: Coal Production, Preliminary Report, November, 10¢
- - New Residential Construction, October, 25¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated December 13

M: Memorandum

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