



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

SEE LIST AND FORM ON BACK PAGE
FOR ORDERING PUBLICATIONS

WEEKLY BULLETIN

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

\$1 A YEAR

Vol. 26 -- No. 45

Friday, November 7, 1958

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

Prices: Consumer price index rose to a new peak of 126.0 at October 1 from 125.6 a month earlier in its third successive monthly increase. At this new level it was 2.6 points higher than a year earlier. All five component indexes rose during September ... The index of 30 basic industrial raw materials advanced fractionally in the four weeks ending October 24, while the index of farm products at terminal markets declined slightly. The general wholesale price index also moved slightly upward from 226.8 for August to 227.1 for September, four of the group indexes rising, two receding and two remaining unchanged. At this level it was a tenth of a point higher than in September last year. Advance figures show the index then eased off in October to 226.9, decreases in four groups outweighing increases in the other four. (Pages 2-4)

. . .

Power: Net generation of electric energy was 10% greater in September this year than last, making a cumulative increase of 8% for the nine months. The month's output was greater in all provinces except Ontario and Manitoba. (Page 4)

. . .

Merchandising: Chain store sales again expanded during September, rising slightly over 7% as compared to an average gain of 6.6% from the first of the year. A gain of 10% for food stores accounted for more than half of the month's dollar gain by the eleven trades covered by the Bureau. All of these showed increases over last year. (Page 5)

. . .

Border Travel: Motor vehicle traffic across the border to the end of September this year was practically unchanged in total from 1957, a gain in number of returning Canadian vehicles balancing a decline in foreign vehicles. Visitors to Canada by rail, bus, boat and plane to the end of August were slightly fewer than last year, and the number of Canadians returning by these means of transport was also less. (Page 5)

. . .

Transportation: Railway carloadings declined about 12% in the third October week, lowering the cumulative decline to nearly 7.5% ... Freight volume through Canadian canals during August was close to 5% smaller than in August 1957. (Page 9)

. . .

Consumer Price Index Rose 0.3%
Between September And October

Canada's consumer price index increased 0.3% from 125.6 to 126.0 between September and October 1958. In October 1957 the index stood at 123.4. Currently upward movements occurred in all five group indexes, the food, clothing, and household operation indexes each rose 0.4%, while increases in shelter and "other" commodities and services amounted to 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively.

The food index rose from 122.9 to 123.4. Beef prices, after easing since June, edged upwards. Prices were higher for most imported fruits and vegetables, particularly oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes and lettuce. Pork prices continued downward, with lower prices also reported for eggs, coffee, and most domestically grown fruits and vegetables, notably apples and potatoes.

The shelter index was up fractionally from 139.4 to 139.6 as the national index of rents was unchanged but the home-ownership component increased 0.3%. The clothing index increased from 109.5 to 109.9, largely reflecting higher prices on new seasons' women's and girls' winter coats, compared with prices in effect at the close of last season.

An increase in the household operation index from 120.8 to 121.3 resulted from a combination of higher prices for coal and electricity; furniture and appliance prices up from previous month's sale prices; and increases for household supplies and services, including soaps, detergents, and some local telephone rates.

Generally higher fees for doctors, dentists and optical care were mainly responsible for carrying the other commodities and services index from 131.5 to 131.8. Somewhat higher prices were also recorded for gasoline, inter-urban bus fares, and local transportation, including taxi fares. (1)

		Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
October	1958	126.0	123.4	139.6	109.9	121.3	131.8
September	1958	125.6	122.9	139.4	109.5	120.8	131.5
October	1957	123.4	121.7	135.9	108.7	120.1	127.4

Wholesale Price Indexes In
Four Weeks To October 24

Index of 30 basic industrial raw materials moved fractionally higher in the four-week period September 26 to October 24 from 229.4 (1935-39 = 100) to 229.8. In the comparable week of October 1957 the index stood at 232.9. In the year-to-year comparison, the most significant item price changes were declines for steel scrap and raw wool and an advance for steers. In the month currently reviewed, offsetting price changes occurred, the most significant being increases for beef hides, domestic zinc, lead, copper and raw rubber, and declines for raw wool, hogs, and fir timber.

MORE

Index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets edged down from 212.5 to 211.2 in the four weeks under review. Animal products declined from 270.1 to 268.3, reflecting price decreases for hogs and wool; steers in the East; and calves, lambs and eggs in the West, partially balanced by higher prices for poultry, eggs and calves in the East and steers and milk in the West. The field products index moved lower from 154.8 to 154.2 as declines for western flax and rye and eastern potatoes, corn and barley were largely offset by price rises for eastern rye, wheat and peas, and western potatoes. The regional breakdown shows the eastern index declining from 229.5 to 226.5, but the western index edging up from 195.4 to 196.0. (1)

Wholesale Price Index Up Slightly In September

Following three successive monthly decreases, Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39 = 100) rose slightly from 226.8 to 227.1 between August and September. Four of the eight major group indexes were higher, two receded and the remaining two were unchanged. The general index was slightly higher than last year's September figure of 227.0.

Higher prices recorded for paper board, cedar, woodpulp and newsprint, contributed most to a 1.2% increase in the wood products index from 297.9 in August to 301.5. This marks the highest point the index has reached since September 1956 when it stood at 302.5. Higher prices for copper (electrolytic domestic), and silver, offset decreases in tin ingots and caused the non-ferrous metals group index to increase 0.8% from 164.2 to 165.6. Non-metallic minerals advanced 0.4% from 186.7 to 187.5, mainly on the strength of increases registered in clay and allied products, and coal.

Animal products declined 1.3%, moving from 249.4 to 246.1. Cured meats, poultry, lard and tallow, and live stock were the principal causes for the decrease. Although eggs, and hides and skins were higher. The vegetable products index eased 0.1% from 198.3 to 198.2, and the textiles index rose 0.2% from 227.8 to 228.2. Chemical products at 183.4 and iron products at 251.6 showed no change as compared with August. (2)

Wholesale Price Indexes

October 1957	September 1958	October 1958
(1935 - 1939 = 100)		

<u>General Index</u>	225.0	227.1	226.9
Vegetable products	192.8	198.2	196.9
Animal products	232.7	246.1	245.8
Textile products	235.4	228.2	227.0
Wood products	299.7	301.5	299.8
Iron products	253.5	251.6	252.0
Non-ferrous metals	169.1	165.6	169.5
Non-metallic minerals	190.5	187.5	188.2
Chemical products	182.4	183.4	183.8
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	242.4	238.6	242.0

Security Price Indexes Up The investors' index of 95 common stock prices (1935-39 = 100) was again stronger in October, rising 1.6% from 257.3 to 261.3 in the four-week period September 25 to October 23. Among major groups, 7 banks gained 4.5% from 290.4 to 303.5 and 75 industrials 1.8% from 267.3 to 272.2, but 13 utilities fell 2% from 199.9 to 195.9. Sub-groups presented a mixed picture. An abrupt rise occurred for milling, which was due to an advertised offer to buy shares of one of the two included issues at a price substantially above the market. More modest gains for five sub-groups were led by pulp and paper and industrial mines. Five groups (oils, transportation, power and traction, textiles, clothing and beverages), were lower in the fourth week of October compared to the fourth week of September but were higher on average for the month of October compared to a month earlier. Telephones were lower in both comparisons.

The index of 27 mining stocks rose strongly each week for a total gain of 9.9% over the four weeks from 106.5 to 117.0. Strength was chiefly concentrated on 6 base metals, the index rising 15.6% from 184.1 to 212.9, while the index for 21 golds advanced 3.4% from 72.6 to 75.1. (1)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>October 30</u>	<u>October 23</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>October 2</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	260.4	261.3	260.7
Industrials	270.5	272.2	270.8
Utilities	195.6	195.9	199.6
Banks	309.3	303.5	300.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	115.4	117.0	108.3
Golds	74.8	75.1	73.1
Base metals	208.5	212.9	188.9

P O W E R

Net Generation Of Electric Energy Greater In September And 9 Months Net generation of electric energy by firms that generate 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year rose 10% in September to 7,615,874 megawatt hours from 6,921,443 megawatts a year earlier, raising the January-September total 8% to 71,092,540 megawatt hours from 65,818,958 megawatts a year ago.

September production of electric energy was greater this year than last in all areas except Ontario and Manitoba. Totals were: Quebec, 3,409,318 megawatt hours (2,851,869 a year earlier); Ontario, 2,301,445 (2,339,943); British Columbia, 954,761 (841,198); Manitoba, 219,450 (243,310); Alberta, 207,182 (183,742); Saskatchewan, 150,311 (133,319); New Brunswick, 125,784 (105,693); Nova Scotia, 125,586 (116,843); Newfoundland, 104,422 (90,574); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 12,587 (9,810); and Prince Edward Island, 5,028 (4,542). (3)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending October 25 were 4.2% greater than sales in last year's corresponding week, DBS reports in a special statement. Gains were common to all regions except Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 18.8%; Quebec, 4.5%; Ontario, 4.1%; Alberta, 2.5%; and British Columbia, 5.6%. Decreases were: Manitoba, 4.7%; and Saskatchewan, 5.8%.

Chain Store Sales Greater Chain store sales in Canada increased 7.1% in September to \$241,671,000 from last year's September total of \$225,652,000, placing January-September sales 6.6% above last year's like total at \$2,145,008,000 versus \$2,012,135,000. September 1 stocks (at cost) were 3.7% greater than a year earlier at \$362,013,000 against \$349,134,000.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains in September climbed 10% to \$106,172,000 from \$96,513,000 a year earlier. This raised January-September sales 10% to \$996,208,000 from \$905,429,000 a year ago. September sales were greater this year than last for all other trades except furniture, radio and appliance stores, which declined 7.3% to \$10,048,000 from \$10,844,000. Month's sales of variety store chains increased 10.1% to \$20,256,000 from \$18,406,000 a year earlier, men's clothing stores 6.9% to \$2,091,000 from \$1,956,000, family clothing stores 8.5% to \$3,567,000 from \$3,289,000, women's clothing stores 4.8% to \$5,303,000 from \$5,059,000, shoe stores 10.8% to \$5,224,000 from \$4,715,000, hardware stores 16.5% to \$3,678,000 from \$3,158,000, lumber and building material dealers 3.4% to \$10,400,000 from \$10,060,000, drug stores 2.6% to \$3,519,000 from \$3,430,000, and jewellery stores 3.4% to \$3,541,000 from \$3,426,000. (4)

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

Vehicular Traffic Entering Canada From The United States Smaller In September Vehicular traffic entering Canada from the United States in September fell 2.6% to 1,628,700 units from 1,672,200 a year earlier, leaving the January-September total virtually unchanged from a year ago at 14,304,000 versus 14,340,600. Month's entries comprised 813,000 foreign vehicles versus 869,500 a year earlier and 815,700 returning Canadian vehicles against 802,700. Nine-month entries were made up of 7,487,000 foreign vehicles versus 7,593,600 a year ago and 6,817,000 returning Canadian vehicles against 6,747,000.

Travellers entering Canada by rail, bus, boat and plane in August eased 0.5% to 498,100 from 500,700 a year earlier, lowering January-August entries 5% to 2,057,300 from 2,165,000 a year ago. Month's entries comprised 309,800 foreign travellers entering Canada by these means versus 328,700 a year earlier and 188,300 returning Canadians against 172,000. Eight-month entries were made up of 1,125,500 foreign travellers versus 1,228,300 a year ago and 931,800 Canadians against 936,700. (5)

Labour Income Higher In August And Eight Months

Canadian labour income in August amounted to \$1,346 million, some \$10 million or 0.8% higher than in the preceding month. This increase reflects the effect of seasonal forces operative at this time of year. Declines in forestry, manufacturing and trade were offset by increases in agriculture, construction and the service industries. The seasonally adjusted labour income total of \$1,317 million was \$2 million lower than in July.

After elimination of seasonal variations, all of the major industrial groups showed modest increases between July and August, except forestry and manufacturing. Trade was unchanged over the same period. The decline in manufacturing (attributable in part to industrial disputes) was mainly responsible for the small decrease in the seasonally adjusted total.

Aggregate labour income was 0.8% higher than last year's August total of \$1,335 million. However, in making this year-over-year comparison, allowance must be made for the retroactive payments to federal government employees in August 1957, which raised the total for that month by \$10 million.

January-August group totals were as follows (in millions); agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$663 (\$707 a year earlier); manufacturing, \$3,111 (\$3,166); construction, \$777 (\$732); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$2,724 (\$2,638); finance, services \$2,677 (\$2,471), and supplementary labour income, \$354 (\$350). (6)

Hourly Earnings And Weekly Wages Lower At September 1

Average hourly earnings and average weekly wages of wage-earners in manufacturing were lower at September 1 than at August 1, but were higher than at September 1 last year, DBS reports in an advance statement. Average hourly earnings fell to 164.2¢ at September 1 from 165.9¢ a month earlier and were the lowest since December 1 last year. Average weekly wages were down to \$66.67 from \$66.86, but the work-week was up to 40.6 hours from 40.3. Hourly earnings at September 1 last year averaged 159.5¢, weekly wages \$64.76, and the work-week averaged 40.6 hours.

The decline in average hourly earnings from a month earlier was partly seasonal in nature, due mainly to gains in employment among lower-paid casual workers in food processing and layoffs because of model change-over in the more highly paid automobile industry. Strikes in primary iron and steel and ship-building, and industrial disputes in retail outlets causing the lay-off of many brewery employees, also contributed to the lower earnings. Average hourly earnings were down in both the durable and non-durable goods divisions, but because of the nature of the changes in relative proportions of higher and lower-paid workers, the declines in the component divisions were smaller than in the manufacturing total.

Average hourly earnings were slightly higher in all the principal branches of mining except coal mining, where reduced bonuses lowered the earnings. In the other non-manufacturing industries for which man-hours are reported, changes in earnings and hours in industrial division totals were relatively small.

Security Trading Between Canada & Other Countries
Led To Sales Balance Of \$15.6 Million In August

Security trading between Canada and other countries during August led to a

sales balance or capital import of \$15,600,000, only slightly below the figure of \$15,900,000 recorded in July. The inflow of \$31,500,000 in the two months is in sharp contrast to the total of \$4,500,000 for the first half of the year. More than half the net movement in August -- some \$8,900,000 -- was from the United States, \$2,400,000 from the United Kingdom, and \$4,400,000 from other overseas countries.

Although the overall sales balance was slightly smaller in August than in July, it included a larger amount of outstanding Canadian securities. This total was \$13,200,000, compared with \$10,200,000 in July, and it included \$12,400,000 of outstanding Canadian common and preferred stock, up from \$5,000,000 in the preceding month. The trade in outstanding foreign issues led to a capital inflow of \$2,400,000 in August compared with \$5,700,000 in July. About \$1,800,000 of the August movement arose from net sales by Canadians of United States stocks.

During the eight months ending August, transactions in outstanding portfolio securities resulted in a sales balance of \$36,000,000, in sharp contrast to the sales balance of \$142,000,000 in the same period of 1957. The large differences in the balances reflects mainly decreased net sales of Canadian common and preferred stock which fell from \$131,000,000 for the first eight months of 1957 to \$20,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1958. Inflows of \$27,000,000 were recorded from the United States, \$2,500,000 from the United Kingdom and \$6,500,000 from other overseas countries, covering net sales of outstanding Canadian and foreign securities during the first eight months of 1958. (7)

Canadian Exports Very Slightly
Reduced In First Nine Months

Exports of Canadian goods were valued at \$3,547,000,000 in the first nine months of 1958, something less than 1% lower than in the corresponding period of 1957, and exports of foreign produce from Canada at \$69,489,000, some 3% lower. The volume of domestic exports increased slightly in the first nine months of 1958, but export prices fell sufficiently to reduce the value total. In the third quarter exports declined by about 6%, a higher rate of decrease than for the nine months as a whole, and in September the reduction from September 1957 was almost 7%.

In the first nine months of 1958 the proportion of Canadian exports going to the United Kingdom rose slightly to 15.8% compared to the same period of 1957 and the proportion going to other Commonwealth countries and Europe increased somewhat more sharply to 6.0% and 12.4%, respectively. The proportion marketed in the United States, Latin America and other countries as a group fell somewhat to 58.7%, 3.7% and 3.3%, respectively. In the third quarter the proportion of exports going to the United States, the Commonwealth and Europe increased somewhat from the same quarter of 1957 to 61.3%, 5.0% and 11.3%, respectively, whereas the proportion shipped to the United Kingdom, Latin America and other countries declined to a respective 15.9%, 3.2% and 3.2%.

MORE

Among the leading commodities exported in the first nine months of 1958 there were very large value increases compared to the corresponding period of 1957 in wheat, uranium ores and concentrates, aircraft and parts and cattle, and large value decreases in newsprint paper, iron ore and crude petroleum. Of the other leading export commodities, nickel, fish products, grains other than wheat, and farm implements and machinery increased whereas planks and boards, wood pulp, and copper were reduced. Exports of uranium, aircraft and parts and cattle were higher in the third quarter of 1958 than in the same period of 1957, but those of wheat were some 10% less.

Exports to the United States in the first nine months of 1958 were valued at \$2,069,900,000. This was some 3% less than in the same period of 1957 and compared to a decline of 4% between the third quarter of 1957 and the third quarter of 1958. In the first nine months, large increases in cattle and uranium exports in 1958 were insufficient to compensate for widespread declines, including those recorded in the export of newsprint paper, petroleum, iron ore, copper and lead.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom declined by almost 7% in the third quarter of 1958 but in the first nine months were some 3% higher at \$559,200,000 than in 1957. Large increases in exports of wheat, barley (which doubled in value), and drugs and chemicals in the nine-month period offset reductions in exports of forest products, iron and steel goods, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals.

Compared to the corresponding periods of 1957, exports to the Commonwealth increased by more than one-third in the first and second quarters of 1958. In the third quarter the increase was in the region of 14% and as a consequence the cumulative increase for the nine-month period was about 30% and exports in this period were valued at \$215,700,000. The nine-month increase was largely due to higher shipments of Canadian-financed wheat to India and Pakistan, to unusual shipments of wheat to Australia, and to higher total exports to South Africa.

Exports to Europe were valued at \$440,700,000 in the first nine months of 1958. This was some 11% higher than in 1957 and compared to a 2% increase in the third quarter of 1958. The higher level of exports in the first nine months was largely due to increased exports of military aircraft to Belgium and Western Germany, increased exports of wheat to the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Soviet Union and increased exports of nickel to Norway.

Exports to Latin America at \$131,300,000 were some 22% less in the first nine months of 1958 than in the same period of 1957 and the total for the third quarter of 1958 was about 31% lower than the corresponding 1957 figure. Much of the overall decline in the nine-month period was due to a very marked decrease in the export of used ships to Panama, but there were also significant reductions in the export of locomotives to Argentina and Brazil and in the export of railway rails to Mexico.

MORE

Canadian exports to the rest of the world fell by about 25% to \$117,900,000 in the first nine months of 1958 and by about 36% in the third quarter of 1958. In the nine-month period the decline was largely due to considerable reductions in exports of flaxseed, wood pulp and pig-iron to Japan and lower sales of wheat flour to the Philippines. (8)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings Smaller Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended October 21 declined 11.6% to 81,746 from last year's comparable total of 92,512, making the January 1 - October 21 total 7.4% smaller than a year ago at 3,052,965 cars versus 3,298,318. Cars received from connections fell 16.8% in the seven-day period to 27,113 from 32,585 a year earlier, and 14.8% in the cumulative period to 1,137,158 cars from 1,335,119. (9)

Railway Operating Revenues & Expenses Smaller In August Railway operating revenues in August declined 11.3% to \$101,296,000 from last year's August total of \$114,172,000 and operating expenses 12.5% to \$93,471,000 from \$106,825,000. This resulted in a rise of 6.5% in net operating income to \$7,826,000 from \$7,347,000.

August rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services dropped 10.4% to \$109,942,000 from \$122,743,000 a year earlier, and operating expenses 11.7% to \$101,749,000 from \$115,198,000. This placed net operating income at \$8,192,000, an increase of 8.6% from the year-earlier total of \$7,545,000. (10)

Canal Traffic Lower In August Freight transported through Canadian canals during August totalled 4,794,663 tons, down 240,852 tons or 4.8% from last year's August total of 5,035,515 tons. Decreased freight traffic was reported at the Sault Ste. Marie, Welland Ship, St. Lawrence and five of the smaller canals. Commodities primarily responsible for the decline from the previous August were flaxseed, bituminous coal and iron ore.

Cargoes shipped through Canadian and U.S. locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals dropped 28.7% in August to 11,878,121 tons from 16,665,387 tons in August 1957. Freight traffic through the Canadian lock showed a corresponding decline to 174,614 tons from 282,263. Major factors in the combined decrease were a drop in east bound shipments of iron ore and wheat and in west bound shipments of bituminous coal.

Total freight cleared through the Welland Ship canal amounted to 2,878,998 tons, 2.7% below last year's August total of 2,958,911 tons. Freight carried through the St. Lawrence canals amounted to 1,640,185 tons as compared with 1,667,402 in August last year, a decline of 1.6%. (11)

Weekly Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 1 amounted to 55,624 tons compared to 56,056 tons a week earlier and 56,784 tons two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 48.9% of the annual rated capacity in the week versus 49.3% a week earlier and 49.9% two weeks earlier.

Iron and Steel Output In September Production of pig iron in September dropped 42% to 186,326 tons from 321,032 a year earlier, steel ingots 39% to 241,855 tons from 395,415, and steel castings 21% to 6,045 tons from 7,645. January-September output of pig iron declined 22% to 2,273,210 tons from 2,910,901 a year ago, steel ingots 17% to 3,194,436 tons from 3,857,230, and steel castings 16% to 75,434 tons from 90,057. (12)

Crude Oil Consumption Greater In September But Smaller In 9 Months Canada's refineries used 20,224,292 barrels of crude oil in September, some 6.8% more than last year's like total of 18,931,515 barrels, domestic crude used rising to 10,997,986 barrels from 9,883,288 and imported crude to 9,226,306 barrels from 9,048,227. January-September usage fell 1.8% to 177,488,565 barrels of crude oil from 180,823,762 a year ago, domestic crude rising to 98,750,641 barrels from 98,037,576 but imported crude declining to 78,737,924 barrels from 82,786,186. (13)

Output of Refined Petroleum Products Unchanged In August Production of refined petroleum products in August amounted to 21,708,498 barrels, virtually unchanged from last year's August total of 21,735,527 barrels. Refineries used 21,582,027 barrels of crude oil in August compared to 21,578,849 a year earlier, and receipts totalled 21,551,043 barrels versus 21,876,814. Receipts comprised 11,797,590 barrels of domestic crude versus 11,574,401 a year earlier and 9,753,453 barrels of imported crude against 10,302,413.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in August were as follows: naphtha specialties, 113,801 barrels (119,494 a year earlier); aviation gasoline, 394,486 (374,974); motor gasoline, 9,399,060 (9,295,995); aviation turbo fuel, 357,365 (278,099); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 486,271 (546,385); diesel fuel, 2,095,236 (1,953,228); light fuel oil, 876,887 (1,127,705); and heavy fuel oil, 3,453,482 (3,835,863). (14)

Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Up In July Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays increased 20% in July to \$4,652,800 from \$3,863,000 a year earlier, making the January-July total 19% greater than last year at \$22,273,400 versus \$18,747,800.

July sales of building brick increased to \$3,181,200 from \$2,632,400 a year earlier, structural tile to \$437,100 from \$296,700, drain tile to \$291,900 from \$287,900, sewer pipe to \$455,100 from \$349,900, and "other" clay products to \$207,900 from \$204,100. Sales of fireclay blocks and shapes declined to \$26,700 from \$38,400, and pottery to \$52,900 from \$53,600. (15)

Industry and Production Notes

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

Power Laundries, Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Plants:- Receipts of Canada's power laundries and dry cleaning and dyeing plants reached a new peak in 1957 at \$147,388,000, up 7.3% from the previous peak of \$137,401,000 in 1956. Number of establishments rose to 1,701 from 1,646. Employees fell to 31,258 from 31,453 but salaries and wages increased to \$70,156,000 from \$65,712,000.

Power laundries numbered 320 (308 in 1956) and had receipts amounting to a record \$63,106,000, up 7.2% from 1956's total of \$58,874,000 (previous peak). Employees increased to 14,557 from 14,514 and salaries and wages to \$31,870,000 from \$30,091,000. Dry cleaning and dyeing plants numbered 1,381 (1,338) and their receipts totalled \$84,282,000, 7.3% above the previous record of \$78,527,000 in 1956. Employees decreased to 16,701 from 16,939, but salaries and wages increased to \$38,286,000 from \$35,621,000.

Motor Vehicle Parts Industry:- Shipments from 205 plants comprising the motor vehicle parts industry were factory valued at \$315,396,000 in 1957, some 5% below the 1956 record total of \$329,525,000 reported by 198 establishments. The industry employed 20,426 persons (21,471 in 1956), paid \$82,944,000 in salaries and wages (\$82,362,000) and paid \$164,312,000 for materials and supplies (\$177,585,000).

Fertilizers Industry:- Factory value of shipments from 44 plants engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers in 1957 totalled \$83,808,000, slightly above the preceding year's \$83,399,000 for 45 plants. Employees numbered 3,111 (2,958 in 1956), salaries and wages amounted to \$13,399,000 (\$11,757,000), and materials and supplies cost \$47,134,000 (\$43,295,000).

Leather Glove & Mitten Industry:- Gross value of shipments in the leather glove and mitten industry in 1957 amounted to \$11,115,000, a decrease of 5% from the 1956 total of \$11,738,000. There were 67 plants (69 in 1956) with 1,813 employees (1,857), and salary and wage payments of \$3,756,000 (\$3,625,000). Materials and supplies cost \$5,713,000 (\$5,992,000). The industry shipped 765,189 dozen pairs of leather gloves and mittens valued at \$10,249,000 as compared with 810,764 dozen pairs valued at \$10,868,000.

Primary Plastics Industry:- Twenty-nine plants comprising the primary plastics industry had factory shipments valued at a record \$91,837,000 in 1957 as compared with \$82,739,000 in the preceding year (25 plants). Employees increased to 3,443 from 3,260, salaries and wages to \$16,710,000 from \$13,855,000, and material costs to \$48,089,000 from \$46,912,000.

Unit Heaters:- Factory shipments of unit heaters in 1957 totalled 29,300 valued at \$6,445,000 versus 31,400 valued at \$5,452,000 in the preceding year.

Water Softeners:- Some 8,600 domestic water softeners factory valued at \$916,000 were shipped last year as compared with 5,200 valued at \$626,000 in the preceding year.

Hydrants:- More than 10,100 hydrants valued at \$1,875,000 were shipped by Canadian manufacturers in 1957 as compared with 11,900 valued at \$2,051,000 in 1956.

Farm Machinery And Equipment Sales Lower In Value In 1957 Canadian farmers spent less on new farm implements but more on repair parts in 1957 than in 1956, DBS reports. Wholesale value of sales of new equipment fell 12.6% to \$149,310,000 in 1957 from \$170,767,000 in 1956, but wholesale value of sales of repair parts rose 6.3% to \$33,820,000 from \$31,825,000.

Declines in farm implement and equipment sales were common to all provinces except Quebec. Totals: Atlantic Provinces, \$5,296,000 (\$7,424,000 in 1956); Quebec, \$23,842,000 (\$23,325,000); Ontario, \$38,582,000 (\$42,902,000); Manitoba, \$14,714,000 (\$18,588,000); Saskatchewan, \$32,137,000 (\$40,749,000); Alberta, \$30,935,000 (\$32,686,000); and British Columbia, \$3,805,000 (\$5,093,000).

Value of repair part sales was greater in all provinces than in the preceding year. Totals: Atlantic Provinces, \$1,073,000 (\$1,062,000 in 1956); Quebec, \$4,113,000 (\$3,305,000); Ontario, \$6,979,000 (\$6,364,000); Manitoba, \$3,986,000 (\$3,944,000); Saskatchewan, \$9,431,000 (\$9,356,000); Alberta, \$7,279,000 (\$6,991,000); and British Columbia, \$960,000 (\$803,000).

Sales values from some of the main types of equipment and machinery in 1957 were, 1956 figures being in brackets: tractors and engines, \$56,651,000 (\$63,262,000); harvesting machinery, \$23,846,000 (\$34,753,000); haying machinery, \$23,314,000 (\$27,245,000); ploughs, \$8,952,000 (\$8,019,000); tilling, cultivating and weeding machinery, \$7,845,000 (\$7,070,000); planting, seeding and fertilizing machinery, \$6,526,000 (\$6,094,000); machines for preparing crops for market or for use, \$5,534,000 (\$4,768,000); and dairy machinery and equipment, \$5,468,000 (\$4,787,000. (16)

Railway Rolling Stock Industry Value of factory shipments by Canada's railway rolling stock industry increased 12% in 1957 to a record \$386,722,000 from 1956's previous high total of \$345,516,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments rose to 30 from 29 in 1956, but employees fell to 27,909 from 28,118. Salaries and wages increased to \$104,168,000 from \$100,729,000, material costs to \$241,831,000 from \$207,028,000 and value added by manufacture to \$140,476,000 from \$134,094,000.

Shipments of standard railway cars increased in value in 1957 to \$96,031,000 from \$70,981,000 in 1956, locomotives to \$94,417,000 from \$78,220,000, tie plates to \$10,148,000 from \$10,104,000, and fish plates or splice bars to \$2,502,000 from \$2,466,000. Repairs on freight cars, passenger cars and locomotives declined in value to \$81,915,000 from \$83,096,000, but receipts from other custom and repair work rose to \$42,373,000 from \$39,553,000. (17)

Overseas Export Clearances Of Wheat
Sharply Higher In Week Of October 15

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending October 15 amounted to 5,042,000 bushels, sharply greater than last year's corresponding total of 1,346,000 bushels. Clearances in the August 1 - October 15 period totalled 51,243,000 bushels, down 4.3% from the year-earlier total of 53,557,000 bushels.

Wheat marketings by Prairie farmers in the week dropped to 4,774,000 bushels from 5,712,000 a year earlier, placing the cumulative total nearly 16% under last year at 36,529,000 bushels versus 43,329,000. Visible supplies of wheat in store or in transit in Canada at October 15 amounted to 375,494,000 bushels, 0.7% below the week-earlier total of 378,005,000 bushels and a larger 1.8% under the year-earlier total of 382,194,000 bushels. (18)

September Wheat Flour Output

Production of wheat flour in September increased 5% to 3,205,000 cwt. from 3,058,000 cwt. in August, but was 5% below last year's September total of 3,373,000 cwt. August-September production declined 4% to 6,263,000 cwt. from 6,525,000 cwt. a year ago.

September wheat flour exports totalled 1,003,000 cwt. compared to 1,262,000 cwt. in August, making the two-month total 9.4% smaller than a year ago at 2,264,000 cwt. versus 2,498,000 cwt. (19)

9-City Creamery Butter And Cheddar
Cheese Stocks Greater At November 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at November 1 rose to 66,861,000 pounds from 55,260,000 a year ago and cheddar cheese to 27,317,000 pounds from 25,066,000, but holdings of cold storage eggs declined to 15,000 cases from 93,000.

November 1 creamery butter stocks were greater than a year earlier in all cities except Calgary. Totals were: Quebec, 6,716,000 pounds (6,065,000 a year ago); Montreal, 34,692,000 (30,648,000); Toronto, 4,728,000 (2,549,000); Winnipeg, 10,709,000 (7,083,000); Regina, 1,511,000 (743,000); Saskatoon, 1,533,000 (876,000); Edmonton, 3,244,000 (2,985,000); Calgary, 1,013,000 (1,828,000); and Vancouver, 2,715,000 (2,483,000). (20).

More Margarine And Shortening
Produced In September, 9 Months

Production of margarine (including spreads), shortening, refined oils, and lard was greater in September and January-September this year than last, DBS reports. Make of tallow was smaller in the month but larger in the nine months, while output of grease was greater in the month but smaller in the nine months.

September production totals were: margarine (including spreads), 13,620,000 pounds (12,586,000 a year earlier); shortening, 14,804,000 (13,917,000); refined oils, 4,719,000 (4,175,000); lard, 8,980,000 (6,903,000); tallow, 13,500,000 (13,608,000); grease, 859,000 (798,000); and "other" oils, 890,000 (987,000). (21)

September 30 Stocks Of
Canned Fruit & Vegetables

Stocks of canned fruit held by canners at September 30 were smaller than a month earlier for six but larger for five of the commodities, DBS reports in a special statement. Increases were: apple juice, 180,000 cases (71,000 at August 31); apple sauce, 125,000 (120,000); peaches, 1,715,000 (842,000); Bartlett pears, 252,000 (188,000); and plums, 243,000 (45,000). Decreases: apples, solid pack, 78,000 cases (93,000); apricots, 145,000 (160,000); cherries, 321,000 (346,000); Kieffer pears, 64,000 (69,000); raspberries, 118,000 (123,000); and strawberries, 79,000 (86,000).

September 30 stocks of all canned vegetables except asparagus and peas were greater than a month earlier. Totals: asparagus, 165,000 cases (169,000 at August 31); green beans, 1,129,000 (1,106,000); wax beans, 1,160,000 (1,080,000); beets, 398,000 (389,000); whole kernel corn, 1,349,000 (420,000); cream style corn, 1,847,000 (1,070,000); peas, 4,117,000 (4,529,000); tomatoes, 1,146,000 (340,000); and tomato juice, 4,558,000 (968,000).

Egg Production Up Slightly

Production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) edged up 0.4% in September to 34,092,000 dozen from 33,944,000 a year earlier, moving the January-September total up 1.2% to 333,167,000 dozen from 329,348,000 a year ago. Production was greater in September this year than last in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan but smaller in the other provinces, while only Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increased output in the nine months compared to last year.

September production by provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 357,000 dozen (397,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 1,560,000 (1,604,000); New Brunswick, 588,000 (505,000); Quebec, 4,912,000 (5,198,000); Ontario, 15,036,000 (14,661,000); Manitoba, 3,003,000 (2,389,000); Saskatchewan, 2,804,000 (2,641,000); Alberta, 3,434,000 (3,655,000); and British Columbia, 2,398,000 (2,894,000). (22)

September Sugar Situation

Production in September of refined beet and cane sugar increased to 156,813,000 pounds from 141,411,000 a year earlier, and sales to 171,765,000 pounds from 153,237,000. Nine-month output advanced to 1,001,169,000 pounds from 954,320,000 and sales to 1,231,736,000 pounds from 1,139,751,000. Company-held stocks at September 30 were smaller than a year ago at 104,204,000 pounds versus 129,770,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in September declined to 124,729,000 pounds from last year's September total of 144,430,000 pounds, but meltings and sales increased to 141,865,000 pounds from 138,403,000. January-September receipts climbed to 943,668,000 pounds from 903,859,000 a year ago, and meltings and sales to 1,013,059,000 pounds from 975,502,000. Company-held stocks at September 30 were larger this year than last at 162,362,000 pounds versus 147,130,000. (23)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock
And Poultry Feeds In August

Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds in August climbed to 35,960 tons from 28,395 a year earlier and secondary or complete feeds to 220,976 tons from 177,134, but all "other" animal feeds fell to 42,589 tons from 49,579. January-August shipments of primary feeds increased to 276,408 tons from 235,129 a year ago and secondary feeds to 1,595,393 tons from 1,377,088, but all "other" animal feeds declined to 340,660 tons from 342,166. (24)

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Persons Convicted Of Indictable Crimes
Declined But Summary Convictions Rose

Number of persons convicted of indictable offences decreased in Canada in 1956 from the previous year, while the number of summary convictions continued a rise that has been uninterrupted in the post-war years, according to the Bureau's annual report for 1956 on criminal and other offences.

Canadian courts of law dealt in 1956 with 30,838 adults charged with 52,541 indictable offences and found 27,413 guilty of 45,913 offences. This compares with 32,367 persons charged with 54,252 indictable crimes in 1955, of whom 28,273 were convicted of 46,239 offences. The number of persons convicted in 1956 declined by 3% from the 1955 figures compared with a 2.6% increase in the population to which the figures refer.

Out of the 27,413 persons found guilty of indictable offences in 1956, 21,020 were convicted of one offence, 3,463 of two offences, 1,101 of three offences, 607 of four offences and 306 of five offences. Among the remaining 916 convicted of six or more offences, 328 were found guilty of more than 10. Less than half (46.6%) of the persons convicted in 1956 were sentenced to imprisonment, 29.2% were fined, and slightly more than 24% received suspended sentence (12.8% with probation and 11.4% without probation). Nearly 88% were convicted for offences committed in 1956 and 10.1% for offences committed in the preceding year.

Thefts accounted as usual for more convictions than any other indictable offence, totalling 14,427 (12,621 in 1955). Breaking and entering a place was next with 7,677 (7,724), followed by false pretences at 4,769 (5,107), forgery and uttering at 2,872 (3,236), driving a motor vehicle while ability impaired at 2,238 (3,130), and assault causing bodily harm at 1,927 (1,851). Convictions relating to the operation of motor vehicles -- including criminal negligence, driving while ability impaired and while intoxicated, and failing to stop at the scene of an accident -- totalled 3,155 against 4,536 in 1955.

Breaches of traffic and parking regulations numbered 1,152,660 and 954,182, respectively, and accounted for nearly 88% of the 2,401,730 total of summary convictions in 1956, and also for slightly over nine-tenths of the 11.8% increase in summary convictions over 1955.

MORE

Summary convictions for intoxication increased to 101,812 from 93,177 in 1955 and for offences against Liquor Control Acts to 46,290 from 36,391. Totals for other groups of offences were: vagrancy, 6,843 (10,494); non-support of family and contributing to delinquency of children, 8,294 (7,641); breaches of Game and Fisheries Acts, 6,428 (6,535); common assault, 5,292 (5,048); and gambling, 1,267 (2,398). (25)

MINING

Gold Production Greater Production of gold in August rose 1.5% to 366,035 fine ounces from 360,649 a year earlier, placing the January-August total 3.8% above last year at 3,015,972 fine ounces versus 2,905,599. Output was greater in August and January-August in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories but smaller in British Columbia. Output was smaller in the month but larger in the eight months in the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory.

August production totals by areas were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,602 fine ounces (996 a year earlier); Quebec, 88,173 (86,152); Ontario, 206,541 (196,003); Prairie Provinces, 12,762 (17,500); British Columbia, 14,775 (21,764); Yukon Territory, 11,041 (11,892); and the Northwest Territories, 31,141 (26,342). (26)

HIGHWAYS

231,044 Miles Of Surfaced Highways In Canada In 1957 Surfaced roads in Canada at the end of 1957 amounted to 231,044 miles, some 21,716 miles or 10.4% greater than the year-earlier total of 209,328 miles, DBS reports in an advance statement. Mileages were greater in all provinces at the end of 1957 compared to a year earlier. Mileage in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was smaller due to the deletion of duplication of mileage of the Alaska highway in 1957.

Total surfaced mileage for the provinces and territories at the end of 1957 in order of magnitude was (1956 figures in brackets): Ontario, 66,288 miles (65,723); Alberta, 40,128 (35,715); Quebec, 38,678 (32,088); Saskatchewan, 35,540 (27,065); British Columbia, 14,654 (13,874); New Brunswick, 13,128 (13,063); Nova Scotia, 9,592 (9,441); Newfoundland, 3,319 (2,826); Prince Edward Island, 2,176 (2,020); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 2,148 (2,699).

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

- 1 - Price Movements, October, 10¢
 - 2 - Prices & Price Indexes, September, 20¢
 - 3 - M: Electric Power Statistics, September, 10¢
 - 4 - Chain Store Sales & Stocks, September, 10¢
 - 5 - Travel Between Canada & The United States, September, 20¢
 - 6 - Estimates of Labour Income, August, 10¢
 - 7 - Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, August,
10¢
 - 8 - Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, September, 20¢
 - 9 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, October 21, 10¢
 - 10 - M: Railway Operating Statistics, August, 10¢
 - 11 - M: Summary of Canal Statistics, August, 10¢
 - 12 - M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, September, 10¢
 - 13 - M: Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, September, 10¢
 - 14 - Refined Petroleum Products, August, 25¢
 - 15 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, July, 10¢
 - 16 - Farm Implement & Equipment Sales, 1957, 25¢
 - 17 - Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1957, 25¢
 - 18 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 15, 10¢
 - 19 - M: Grain Milling Statistics, September, 10¢
 - 20 - M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, 9 Cities Advance Statement, November 1,
10¢
 - 21 - M: Oils & Fats, September, 10¢
 - 22 - M: Production of Eggs, September, 10¢
 - 23 - M: Sugar Situation, September, 10¢
 - 24 - Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, August, 25¢
 - 25 - Statistics of Criminal & Other Offences, 1956, 50¢
 - 26 - M: Gold Production, August, 10¢
 - - Trade of Canada: Imports, June & Six Months Ended June, 50¢
 - - Trade of Canada: Articles Imported From Each Country, 6 Months Ended June,
50¢
 - - Primary Iron & Steel, August, 25¢
- M: Memorandum

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

4502-503-118



1010729278

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Send the publications checked on the reverse side of this sheet, or listed below, to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as issue wanted, number of copies, or annual subscription.

TITLE AND PARTICULARS

\$

Enclosed find cheque ☐ or money order ☐ for \$

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No. _____

Date _____ Signature _____

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Province _____