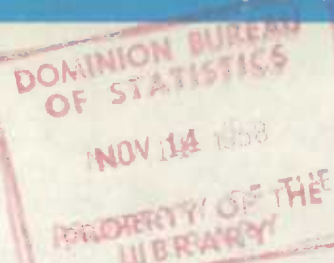


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H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments were higher in estimated value in September than August by 5%, the same as the average percentage increase of the last six years, but 1% below last year's September value. Estimated value for the first nine months was 3% lower this year than last. New orders during September were up 1% in value over August and 4% above September last year, but were under the value of shipments so that the value of unfilled orders declined from August ... Steel ingot output moved up to 65,731 tons in the week ending November 8 from 55,624 tons the previous week ... Total production of motor vehicles was over 8% larger in October this year than last, while the ten-month output was 19% smaller ... Shipments of refrigerators, freezers, washing machines and clothes dryers were all larger in September than a year earlier. (Pages 2-4)

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Labour: Unemployment insurance benefit payments during September were 44% greater than for September last year. Total number of claimants for benefit - which must be distinguished from beneficiaries and job applicants - was 25% larger. (Page 6)

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Housing: New dwelling units started in the first nine months this year reached a record total of 117,832, which is 11% above the previous peak in 1955. The number completed totalled 96,006 units, also a new peak, while the number under construction at the end of September was a fifth larger than a year earlier. (Page 7)

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International Trade: Canada's commodity imports to the end of September this year were about 11% lower in value than a year ago, while total exports were about 1% lower. The result was a drop in the total import balance to \$197,800,000 from \$659,500,000 for the same period last year. The major part of this decrease was due to a shrinkage of 14% in imports from the United States as against a decline of 2% in exports to that country bringing a drop in the adverse balance with the United States to \$529,400,000 compared to \$916,900,000. (Pages 8-9)

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Merchandising: Sales of department stores were up 7% in dollar volume in September over last year, substantially above the increase of 4% in the nine-month aggregate. Gains in the month and nine months extended to all regions and all but a few of the specified departments. (Page 10)

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Banking: Cheques cashed in clearing centres during September showed a sharp increase of nearly 18% in value over September 1957 as compared to a gain of under 6% for the nine months. (Page 11)

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Manufacturers' Shipments,
Inventories And Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in September were valued at an estimated \$1,805,785,000, up 5% from the revised August value of \$1,718,599,000 but down 1% from the September 1957 total of \$1,817,657,000, according to advance DBS figures. The average percentage increase between August and September of the six preceding years was 5%. Shipments in the first nine months of this year were valued at \$15,971,476,000, down 3% from last year's corresponding total of \$16,525,830,000.

Preliminary estimate of inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of September was \$4,091,435,000, an increase of \$27,611,000 (0.7%) over the August value, but \$240,616,000 (6%) below the September 1957 level. Very slight increases are normal in September, but no change of more than 1% either way has occurred during this month for the past six years. An increase of \$2,253,000 (0.4%) occurred during September in the value of inventory held under progress payments arrangements.

The increase in total inventory held (which includes both total inventory owned and inventory held under progress payments arrangements) was therefore \$29,864,000 (0.6%). Total inventory held was 4% below the level of September 1957, the difference between this value and that for total inventory owned being due to a \$58,847,000 (12%) increase during the year in holdings under progress payments arrangements.

Raw materials at \$1,884,823,000 declined \$23,797,000 (1%) during September, and were 7% below the previous year's level. Goods in process at \$1,254,450,000 increased \$21,875,000 (2%) during the month to a level 0.5% above September 1957. If the simplifying assumption is made that all inventory held under progress payments arrangements falls into the goods in process category, goods in process owned, at \$712,039,000, increased \$19,622,000 (3%) during the month, but were 7% below the September 1957 level. Finished products at \$1,494,573,000 rose \$31,786,000 (2%) during September, but were 3% below the previous year's level.

Ratios of total inventory owned to shipments, and of finished products to shipments, both declined slightly during September and were lower than at the end of September 1957. The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 2.27 as compared with 2.36 at the end of August and 2.38 a year earlier. The ratio of finished products to shipments was 0.83 at the end of September as compared with 0.85 for both August 1958 and September 1957.

Value of new orders during September was \$1,768,128,000. This was an increase of 1% from the revised August value of \$1,747,128,000 and of almost 4% from the September 1957 value of \$1,703,242,000. The change in new orders from August to September has shown a mixed pattern in recent years; there was a 4% drop in 1957, almost no change in the two preceding years, but quite large increases in the three years prior to 1955.

MORE

Although new orders were higher in September than in August, they were almost \$38,000,000 lower than shipments for the month, with the result that unfilled orders declined by this amount. The level of unfilled orders at the end of September was \$2,283,997,000, which was almost 2% below the August level and 12% below the level at the end of September 1957. There has been a substantial upward revision to the May values for new and unfilled orders, as a result of late returns; this has considerably reduced the differential between this year's and last year's unfilled orders level as compared with earlier published material.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	Sept. 1957	July 1958 (Revised)	Aug. 1958 (Revised)	Sept. 1958 (Preliminary)
		(In thousands of dollars)		
Shipments.....	1,817,657	1,810,000	1,718,599	1,805,785
Inventory Owned.....	4,332,051	4,073,612	4,063,824	4,091,435
Inventory Held.....	4,815,615	4,592,705	4,603,982	4,633,846
Raw Materials.....	2,026,835	1,908,369	1,908,620	1,884,823
Goods in Process...	1,248,116	1,216,730	1,232,575	1,254,450
Finished Products..	1,540,664	1,467,606	1,462,787	1,494,573
New Orders.....	1,703,242	1,781,075	1,747,128	1,768,128
Unfilled Orders.....	2,589,647	2,296,441	2,321,654	2,283,997

Weekly Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ending November 8 amounted to 65,731 tons compared to 55,624 tons in the preceding week and 56,056 tons two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's mills operated at 57.8% of the annual rated capacity in the week versus 48.9% a week earlier and 49.3% two weeks earlier.

Steel Ingot & Pig Iron Production Smaller In October And 10 Months Production of steel ingots in October declined 32% to 253,024 tons from last year's comparable total of 372,737 and was almost 45% below the like 1956 total of 454,973. Month's output of pig iron dropped 22% to 229,530 tons from 293,425 a year earlier and nearly 25.5% from 307,630 two years earlier.

January-October production of steel ingots fell 18.5% to 3,447,460 tons from 4,229,967 in the corresponding 1957 period and 20% from 4,312,400 in the first 10 months of 1956. Ten-month output of pig iron decreased 22% to 2,502,740 tons from 3,204,326 a year ago and over 15% from 2,955,506 in 1956. (1)

Motor Vehicle Production Up In October Down In 10 Months Production of motor vehicles in October rose 8.2% to 20,552 units from last year's October total of 18,994, passenger car output rising to 16,738 units from 14,948 but commercial vehicle output falling to 3,814 units from 4,046. January-October production declined nearly 19% to 282,494 units from 347,351 a year ago, passenger cars dropping to 235,196 units from 285,952 and commercial vehicles to 47,298 units from 61,399. (2)

Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products Shipments of plain steel wire (including welding wire) in September rose to 10,660 tons from 9,129 a year earlier, woven wire farm fencing to 818 tons from 674 and iron and steel wire nails to 8,393 tons from 6,124, but shipments of steel wire rope decreased to 1,919 tons from 2,137.

January-September shipments of plain steel wire fell to 73,863 tons from 79,162 a year ago and steel wire rope to 16,420 tons from 19,702. Nine-month shipments of woven wire farm fencing advanced to 12,017 tons from 10,430 and iron and steel wire nails to 64,672 tons from 55,639. (3)

Radio And Record Player Sales Up, TV Sales Down, In September Producers' domestic sales of radio receivers during September reversed the general downward trend of earlier months this year, rising to 66,796 units from 61,550 for September last year. The increase was due to a boost in portable and auto radios, the second in succession, to 21,442 from 17,509 units and a smaller rise in home sets to 39,336 from 37,604 units. Total sales for the nine months were 446,417 units against 496,780 last year, home sets, portable and auto together, and combination sets all being lower.

Sales of TV receivers in the month were down to 52,906 units from 60,063 a year earlier, making a nine-month total of 273,765 units this year compared to 288,156 in 1957. Sales of record players showed a gain in September, only the second this year, to 25,215 units compared to 22,529 a year ago, the January-September total standing at 122,906 against 148,031 units for the same period last year. (4)

Shipments Of Refrigerators & Freezers Up In September Shipments of domestic type mechanical refrigerators rose slightly in September to 18,023 units from 17,098 a year earlier, but declined in January-September to 181,669 units from 207,130 a year ago. Month's shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers increased to 3,835 units from 1,991, boosting nine-month shipments to 24,109 units from 17,076. Stocks of refrigerators at the end of September were down to 23,446 units from 31,143 a year earlier and those of freezers to 1,438 units from 2,028. (5)

Shipments Of Washing Machines And Clothes Dryers Greater In September Shipments of washing machines in September increased nearly 26% to 35,072 units from 27,881 a year earlier. Electric automatics rose to 6,983 units from 5,656 and electric conventionals to 27,679 units from 21,788 but gasoline-powered types fell to 410 units from 437. January-September shipments of all types rose 5% to 219,819 units from 209,410 a year ago; automatics climbed to 40,226 units from 37,811 and conventionals to 176,435 units from 167,982 but gasoline types dropped to 3,158 units from 3,617. September shipments of automatic clothes dryers increased 16% to 9,273 units from 7,992 a year earlier, making the January-September total 6.6% greater than a year ago at 42,194 units versus 39,596. (6)

September Shipments Of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances Shipments of 14 specified domestic electrical appliances in September were led by domestic steam flat irons at 45,861 units, closely followed by electric kettles at 41,663 units and fry pans at 35,776 units.

Month's shipments of the remaining 11 appliances in order of size were: automatic toasters, 19,479 units; heating pads, 17,544; floor polishers, 16,820; automatic dry irons, 13,539; cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 12,746; automatic coffee-makers, 10,192; non-automatic toasters, 7,704; sandwich toasters, 5,978; waffle irons (including combination sandwich toasters), 3,693; non-automatic dry irons, 2,990; and upright floor model vacuum cleaners, 2,355. (7)

Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for 95% of total Canadian production declined 5% in September to \$2,858,500 from last year's September total of \$3,007,600, making January-September sales almost 17% smaller than a year ago at \$19,779,900 versus \$22,600,900. (8)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Up In September Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for 96% of total Canadian production advanced 10.4% in September to \$11,247,000 from \$10,183,000 a year earlier, trade sales climbing to \$6,943,000 from \$6,331,000 and industrial sales to \$4,304,000 from \$3,851,000. January-September sales rose 4.7% to \$106,390,000 from \$101,614,000 a year ago, trade sales increasing to \$68,678,000 from \$65,073,000 and industrial sales to \$37,712,000 from \$36,541,000. (9)

Portland Cement Output Smaller Shipments Larger In September Production of Portland cement in September fell to 611,533 tons from the year-earlier total of 644,424, placing the January-September total under last year's at 4,697,448 tons versus 4,728,769. Amount shipped to customers and used at plants rose in the month to 737,622 tons from 669,256, raising the nine-month total to 4,733,002 tons from 4,685,883. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of September were larger than a year ago at 418,868 tons versus 325,750. (10)

Leather Footwear Production Greater Production of leather footwear in August rose 2.1% to 3,781,939 pairs from 3,705,461 a year earlier, moving January-August output up slightly (0.3%) to 28,631,676 pairs from 28,534,350 a year ago. Month's output of leather footwear in sizes for men declined to 810,538 pairs from last year's like total of 828,941, and in sizes for boys to 160,127 pairs from 169,351.

Output of the remaining size-groups was larger than a year earlier. Totals were: youths', 45,689 pairs (27,664 a year earlier); women's and growing girls', 1,796,101 (1,795,208); misses', 403,282 (342,406); children's and little gents', 281,163 (277,345); and babies' and infants', 285,039 (264,546). (11)

Unemployment Insurance Claims & Benefit Continuing the downward movement prevailing since last February, claimants for unemployment insurance benefit showed a further decline on September 30 to 282,587, some 4% below the August 29 figure of 294,587. The decline occurred among males only, the number of female claimants having increased slightly. This year's September total of claimants - which should be distinguished from total number of beneficiaries and total job applicants - was 25% in excess of the 226,530 claimants for September 30, 1957.

New cases of recorded unemployment increased during September when the number of initial and renewal claims at 157,556 was 13% above August's total of 139,690. In relation to one year ago when claims totalled 124,949, the number of new claims filed was up 26%.

September benefit payments amounted to \$19,900,000, 2% more than in August and 44% above last year's September total of \$13,800,000. Weekly payments averaged \$21.10 for September, \$20.79 for August and \$20.80 for September 1957.

Year-to-year changes in the month-end count of claimants showed significant variations by province, the smallest increase (7%) occurring in Ontario. Quebec showed a 40% rise while claimants in the other provinces were up 35%. The rate of increase over last year was similar for males and females in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec, but in the Prairies and British Columbia female claimants were up 50% or more while the increase for males was between 25% and 30%. In Ontario, male claimants were down slightly from last year but female claimants increased 28%. (12)

Industrial Employment Slightly Lower At Beginning Of September Industrial employment, payrolls and average weekly wages were slightly lower at September 1 than a month earlier. The industrial employment index (1949=100) for September 1 was 121.5, down slightly from the August 1 index of 122.0. The decline was the first occurring between August 1 and September 1 in the post-war period. Average weekly wages and salaries eased to \$70.72 from \$70.76, and the payrolls index declined to 200.8 from 201.6. At September 1 industrial employment was 4.8% lower than at the same time last year. Average weekly earnings were up 3.3%, and payrolls were down 1.7%.

Employment in the durable goods sector of manufacturing dropped 3% from August 1 to September 1. Seasonal declines in the automobile industry accounted for a substantial part of the drop, and the seasonally adjusted index declined 1.7%. The main non-seasonal factors in the decline were strike activity in iron and steel, strikes and layoffs in shipbuilding, and layoffs in railway and rolling-stock equipment. Employment in electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products increased less than seasonally, but wood products and non-metallic mineral products showed moderate increases although normally dropping over the period.

MORE

From August 1 to September 1, employment in non-durables rose 1.9%, less than seasonal. Employment declined in the distilled and malt beverages industry owing to shutdowns in a number of breweries in Ontario associated with strikes by employees of beer distributors. Employment in textiles rose 3.2%, largely owing to the return to work of employees following short-term layoffs. Seasonal factors led to increases of some significance in clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, and confectionery.

Forestry employment declined 6% from August 1 to September 1. This drop was a little smaller than that recorded for the same period in 1957, when forestry employment showed contra-seasonal declines through the fall months. Increases were recorded for the August 1 - September 1 period in all years from 1950 to 1956.

In the service-producing industry division, where employment is generally less volatile than in the goods producing industry divisions, changes were moderate. Service and finance, insurance and real estate showed small increases, while there were declines in trade, public utility operation and transportation, storage and communication. The changes were in part occasioned by seasonal factors. Strikes contributed to the declines in transportation and trade. (13)

Federal Government Employment Federal government employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 180,424 in April this year compared to 175,419 in April last year. The total comprised 152,944 salaried employees versus 148,404 a year earlier, 25,096 prevailing rate employees versus 24,580, and 2,384 ships' officers and crews versus 2,435.

Regular earnings in April amounted to \$53,654,241 compared to the year-earlier total of \$48,056,334. Salaried employees received \$47,105,216 in the month compared to \$42,053,659, prevailing rate employees \$5,917,744 versus \$5,391,630, and ships' officers and crews \$631,281 against \$611,045.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other quasi-independent government bodies employed 135,802 persons in April versus 146,228 a year earlier and paid them \$45,443,000 against \$44,915,000. (14)

H O U S I N G

Housing Starts And Completions At Record Levels In Nine Months Starts on the construction of new dwelling units climbed 33% in January-September to an all-time high total of 117,832 units from last year's comparable total of 88,525, and were 11% above 1955's previous peak of 106,207 units, DBS reports in an advance statement. Nine-month completions increased nearly 22% to 96,006 units from 78,824 a year ago, and were 6% greater than 1956's preceding high of 90,620 units.

September starts advanced almost 13% to 14,198 units from 12,588 a year earlier, and completions a greater 37% to 15,331 units from 11,191. Units in various stages of construction at September 30 were 20% more numerous this year than last at 93,424 versus 77,949.

Import Balance Reduced In Nine Months

Canada's commodity imports, on the basis of preliminary figures, were valued at \$3,814,300,000 in the first nine months of 1958, about 11% lower than in the same period of 1957. Canadian total exports in the nine months were valued at \$3,616,500,000, almost 1% lower than last year. The greater reduction in imports was reflected in a lower import balance which fell from \$659,500,000 to \$197,800,000 between the two nine-month periods.

In the third quarter of 1958 exports at \$1,235,100,000 were almost 6% less than in the corresponding quarter of 1957. Imports in the same quarter declined by almost 11% to \$1,244,300,000 and the import balance was reduced from \$85,500,000 to \$9,200,000. In the month of September 1958, exports at \$397,500,000 were some 6% lower than in September 1957, imports declined by almost 5% to \$423,500,000 and the import balance rose to \$26,000,000 compared to \$21,000,000 in September 1957.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, exports declined in the first quarter of 1958, rose in the second quarter, but declined again the third quarter. Imports began to decline in the first quarter of 1957 and have continued to fall in subsequent quarters, although the rate of decrease slackened in the three quarters of 1958.

Exports to the United States declined by some 2% to \$2,128,500,000 in the first nine months of 1958, and imports from the same country fell by more than 14% to \$2,657,900,000. The consequent drop in the Canadian import balance with the United States - from \$916,900,000 to \$529,400,000 - was an important factor in reducing the overall import balance. The decline in exports was kept moderate by considerable increases in exports of beef cattle and uranium. The import reduction was widespread but was absolutely greatest in iron and steel goods with non-farm machinery and primary iron and steel being especially reduced in this group. In the nine-month period the proportion of Canadian exports shipped to the United States fell from 59.9% to 58.9% as between 1957 and 1958, and the proportion of total imports coming from the United States from 72.0% to 69.7%.

Exports to the United Kingdom in the first nine months of 1958 rose by almost 3% to \$563,200,000 and imports from the United Kingdom fell by about 1% to \$388,600,000. As a result of these changes the Canadian export balance with the United Kingdom rose from \$156,600,000 to \$174,600,000. The higher export total was due mainly to increased exports of wheat, barley, drugs and chemicals. Canadian trade with Britain accounted for a higher share of the total in the first nine months of 1958, the proportion of exports rising from 15.1% to 15.6% and of imports from 9.1% to 10.2%.

Mainly on account of large shipments of Canadian-financed wheat to India and Pakistan, Canadian exports to the Commonwealth increased by more than 29% to \$217,100,000 in the first nine months of 1958. Imports from the Commonwealth in the same period declined by some 14% to \$151,700,000, and an import balance of \$9,600,000 in the 1957 period gave way to an export balance of \$65,400,00 in 1958. As shares of the trade totals, exports from the Commonwealth rose by more than 1% to 6.0%, but imports at 4.0%, were relatively unchanged.

Exports to other foreign countries as a group declined by 5% in the first nine months of 1958 to \$707,700,000 and imports from these countries by almost 3% to \$616,100,000. As a consequence of these reductions the Canadian export balance with this group declined from \$110,400,000 to \$91,600,000. The share of these countries in the Canadian trade totals declined from 20.3% to 19.6% for exports but increased from 14.8% to 16.2% for imports.

In the third quarter of 1958, changes in exports and imports differed somewhat in relative magnitude and sometimes in direction from those recorded in the nine months as a whole. Exports to the United States declined by some 7% in the third quarter as imports from the United States fell by some 12%. The export decline was thus significantly greater than in the nine-month period and the relative fall in imports was somewhat less. Exports to the United Kingdom rose in the nine months as a whole, but declined by some 7% in the third quarter, and imports from the United Kingdom declined by more than 7% in the third quarter compared to a fall of about 1% in the period as a whole. Exports to the Commonwealth in the third quarter increased by 11%, a considerably lower rate than in the nine months. Imports from the Commonwealth declined by 15% in the nine months, but by almost 25% in the third quarter. Exports to and imports from other foreign countries both declined at rates roughly similar to those for the nine-month period.

In the month of September, exports to the United States increased by about 5% as those to the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, and other foreign countries declined by about 18%, 11% and 30%, respectively. Imports from other foreign countries increased by 2% in the month, but those from the United States declined by about 4%, those from the United Kingdom by almost 4% and those from the Commonwealth by 42%.

The preliminary figures for September and the period January-September 1958, together with comparative figures for 1957, are summarized in the table following.

	<u>September</u>		<u>January-September</u>	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom	68.1	55.8	548.3	563.2
Other Commonwealth countries..	17.5	15.5	168.0	217.1
United States	256.8	269.3	2,179.7	2,128.5
All other countries	81.6	56.9	745.1	707.7
Totals..	424.0	397.5	3,641.1	3,616.5
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom	38.9	37.4	391.7	388.6
Other Commonwealth countries..	24.6	14.2	177.6	151.7
United States	309.1	297.7	3,096.6	2,657.9
All other countries	72.7	74.2	634.7	616.1
Totals..	445.3	423.5	4,300.6	3,814.3

*Estimate only for 1958; subject to revision.

Department Store Sales Larger
In September And Nine Months

Department store sales in September increased 7.1% to an estimated \$119,601,000 from the year-earlier total of \$111,663,000, making January-September sales 4% greater than a year ago at \$889,135,000 versus \$854,721,000. August 31 stocks (at selling value) were down 2.6% from last year at \$314,662,000 versus \$323,026,000

Sales were greater this year than last in September and January-September in all regions. Gains were: Atlantic Provinces, 8% in the month and 4.8% in the nine months; Quebec, 3.4% and 1.8%; Ontario, 4.9% and 3.6%; Manitoba, 4.9% and 4.4%; Saskatchewan, 16.5% and 5.3%; Alberta, 12.7% and 10.5%; and British Columbia, 10% and 2.2%.

Sales in the week ending November 1 were 1.8% smaller than sales in last year's comparable week, according to preliminary estimates. Increases of 5.2% in the Atlantic Provinces and 3.9% in Ontario were more than offset by declines of 5.2% in Quebec, 20.5% in Manitoba, 12.2% in Saskatchewan, 1.8% in Alberta and 0.3% in British Columbia.

Of the 29 specified departments, all except lingerie and corsets recorded greater sales in September this year than last, while all except millinery, linens and domestics, china and glassware, and radio and music had larger sales in January-September compared to a year ago. Month's gains ranged from a high of 39.5% for aprons, housedresses and uniforms to a low of 0.1% for radio and music. Nine-month gains ranged between 15.5% for photographic equipment and supplies and 1% for men's clothing.

Sales of lingerie and corsets were down 0.7% in the month, while nine-month declines were: China and glassware, 0.6%; linens and domestics, 0.7%; millinery, 1.4%; and radio and music, 2.2%. (15)

F O O D & A G R I C ' L T U R E

Honey Stocks Stocks of honey held by packers at September 30 amounted to 9, - 133,790 pounds, while wholesalers reported stocks of 1,042,339 pounds, making the total inventory 10,176,129 pounds, according to advance DBS figures. Of the total holdings, some 4,674,627 pounds were in containers of less than 25 pounds, while the balance of 5,501,502 pounds were in containers of 25 pounds or more.

Output Of Carbonated Beverages' Greater Production of carbonated beverages in October amounted to 10,229,725 gallons, up 5.3% from the year-earlier total of 9,713,143 gallons and a larger 16.5% from the like 1956 total of 8,785,409 gallons. January-October production totalled 112,919,607 gallons, 3.5% greater than last year's 10-month total of 109,074,308 gallons and almost 11% above 1956's comparable total of 101,780, - 068 gallons. (16)

Skim Milk Powder Dry skim milk powder packed in consumer-size containers (under 24 pounds) totalled 5,220,624 pounds in this year's third quarter, according to advance DBS figures. This was an increase of 1,545,320 pounds or 42% from the 1957 third-quarter total of 3,675,304 pounds.

Overseas Export Clearances Of Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending October 22 amounted to 4,116,000 bushels, down 5.3% from last year's corresponding total of 4,346,000 bushels. Clearances in the August 1 - October 22 period fell 4.4% to 55,359,000 bushels from 57,903,000 a year ago.

Week's marketings of wheat by Prairie farmers were 10.4% above a year earlier at 5,423,000 bushels versus 4,912,000, but marketings in the cumulative period were down 13% from a year ago at 41,952,000 bushels against 48,241,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat at October 22 amounted to 374,672,000 bushels, down slightly (0.2%) from the week-earlier total of 375,494,000 bushels and a larger 1.3% from the year-earlier total of 379,675,000 bushels. (17)

BANKING

Cheque Cashings Greater Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in September increased 17.6% to \$19,027,288,000 from last year's September total of \$16,180,083,000, making January-September cashings 5.8% greater than a year ago at \$164,674,113,000 versus \$155,590,211,000. All regions except British Columbia reported larger values in both periods this year than last.

September debits by region were: Atlantic Provinces, \$483,744,000 (\$437,130,000 a year earlier); Quebec, \$5,352,798,000 (\$4,569,417,000); Ontario, \$9,029,096,000 (\$7,287,041,000); Prairie Provinces, \$2,904,336,000 (\$2,502,810,000); and British Columbia, \$1,257,314,000 (\$1,383,685,000).

January-September values: Atlantic Provinces, \$4,079,063,000 (\$3,900,507,000 a year ago); Quebec, \$46,897,232,000 (\$45,248,912,000); Ontario, \$76,924,897,000 (\$70,783,849,000); Prairie Provinces, \$24,954,171,000 (\$23,469,120,000); and British Columbia, \$11,818,750,000 (\$12,187,823,000).

Debits were greater in September and January-September this year than last in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, but smaller in Vancouver. Month's totals: Montreal, \$4,731,339,000 (\$4,030,431,000 a year earlier); Toronto, \$7,060,027,000 (\$5,533,731,000); Winnipeg, \$1,278,130,000 (\$1,000,672,000); and Vancouver, \$1,027,185,000 (\$1,112,705,000).

Nine-month totals: Montreal, \$41,594,294,000 (\$40,176,621,000 a year ago); Toronto, \$59,310,762,000 (\$53,987,370,000); Winnipeg, \$11,150,986,000 (\$9,609,104,000); and Vancouver, \$9,549,157,000 (\$10,028,722,000). (18)

Motor Transport Traffic
In Manitoba In 1957

Average number of trucks (excluding vehicles that do not perform transportation services) registered in Manitoba in 1957 declined to 55,119 from 1956's total of 61,106, according to the Bureau's annual report. Some 1,258 or 2.3% of the total were for-hire carriers in 1957 (1,175 or 1.9% in 1956), 2,395 or 4.3% were private intercity vehicles (2,333 or 3.8%), 20,676 or 37.5% were private trucks operating predominantly within urban areas (23,785 or 39%), and 30,790 or 55.9% were private farm trucks (33,813 or 55%).

Total number of miles travelled by all trucks registered in the province in 1957 declined to 306,142,000 from 355,498,000 in 1956. Total for the for-hire group increased to 47,287,000 miles from 46,271,000, but private intercity trucks travelled less at 35,187,000 miles versus 37,349,000, private urban trucks at 139,276,000 versus 183,249,000, and private farm trucks at 84,392,000 versus 88,629,000.

Total revenue received by common or for-hire carriers increased in 1957 to \$19,997,000 from \$18,057,000 in 1956 for an average of \$15,900 per vehicle against \$15,400. Revenue per ton-mile rose to 6.6¢ from 6.2¢ and per total mile to 42.3¢ from 39.0¢. (19)

Motor Transport Traffic
In Saskatchewan In 1957

Average number of trucks (excluding vehicles that do not perform transportation services) registered in Saskatchewan in 1957 increased to 98,523 from 96,158 in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual transport traffic survey. Of the 1957 total, 1,618 or 1.6% were common or for-hire vehicles (1,458 or 2% in 1956), 9,755 or 9.9% were private intercity vehicles (8,150 or 8%), 10,202 or 10.4% were private trucks operating predominantly within urban areas (10,938 or 11%), and 76,948 or 78.1% were private farm trucks (75,612 or 79%).

Total number of miles travelled by all trucks registered in the province in 1957 increased to 439,392,000 from 387,229,000 in 1956, all types except private farm trucks reporting greater mileage. Totals: for-hire carriers, 60,869,000 miles (42,416,000 in 1956); private intercity, 109,182,000 (81,060,000); private urban, 53,792,000 (45,806,000); and private farm trucks, 215,549,000 (217,947,000).

Total revenue received by common or for-hire vehicles rose in 1957 to \$24,034,000 from \$16,465,000 a year earlier, and the average per vehicle to \$14,900 from \$11,300. Revenue per ton-mile eased to 7.1¢ from 7.5¢, but per total mile rose to 39.5¢ from 39.0¢. (20)

Price Index Numbers Of Commodities
And Services Used By Farmers

Canada's composite price index (1935-39 = 100) of commodities and services used by farmers was practically unchanged between

April and August this year at 244.9 versus 244.7, but was 1.2% greater than last year's August index of 241.9. The composite index, exclusive of farm family living, was also virtually unchanged in August at 262.9 versus 262.7 in April, but was 1.5% above the August 1957 index of 259.1.

The index of farm wage rates eased 0.2% between April and August to 534.0 from 535.2, the eastern series rising 1% to 508.0 from 503.0 but the western series falling 1.7% to 571.0 from 581.0. Farm equipment and materials index rose 0.3% to 213.7 from 213.1 in April, gains in five of the components more than counterbalancing a decline in one group and no change in two groups. Farm machinery index rose to 237.2 from 236.9 in April, gasoline, oil and grease to 156.2 from 156.0, feed to 194.7 from 193.6, seed to 182.2 from 177.3, and hardware to 232.2 from 231.8. Building materials declined to 320.0 from 321.7, and compounded fertilizer and binder twine were unchanged at 184.9 and 223.7, respectively.

Farm family living component edged up 0.1% between April and August to 218.0 from 217.8, three components rising, two falling and one remaining unchanged. The food component rose to 236.6 from 235.0 in April, household equipment to 248.3 from 247.4, and miscellaneous to 126.0 from 125.8. Clothing fell to 238.6 from 239.2 and fuel to 211.9 from 212.4, while health maintenance was unchanged at 231.6. (21)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>November 6</u>	<u>October 30</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>October 9</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	262.5	260.4	264.5
Industrials.....	272.2	270.5	275.3
Utilities.....	198.8	195.6	197.7
Banks.....	312.7	309.3	311.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	117.0	115.4	114.6
Golds.....	75.3	74.8	75.1
Base metals.....	212.4	208.5	204.9

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

- 1 - Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, October, 10¢
- 2 - Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, October, 10¢
- 3 - M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, September, 10¢
- 4 - Radio & Television Receiving Sets, September, 10¢
- 5 - M: Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, September, 10¢
- 6 - M: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, September, 10¢
- 7 - M: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, September, 10¢
- 8 - M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September, 10¢
- 9 - M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, September, 10¢
- 10 - M: Cement, September, 10¢
- 11 - M: Production of Leather Footwear, August, 10¢
- 12 - Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act,
September, 25¢
- 13 - Employment & Payrolls, September, 25¢
- 14 - M: Federal Government Employment, April, 10¢
- 15 - Department Store Sales & Stocks, September, 10¢
- 16 - M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, October, 10¢
- 17 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 22, 10¢
- 18 - Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, September, 10¢
- 19 - Motor Transport Traffic Statistics, Manitoba, 1957, 25¢
- 20 - Motor Transport Traffic Statistics, Saskatchewan, 1957, 25¢
- 21 - Price Index Numbers of Commodities & Services Used By Farmers, August, 10¢
 - - Canadian Statistical Review, October, 35¢
 - - Trade of Canada: Exports, September and 9 Months Ended September, 50¢
 - - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, September, 25¢ --
Summarized in issue of November 7
 - - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September, 25¢ --
Summarized in issue of October 31

M: Memorandum

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