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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

Merchandising: Retail sales in Canada during September were 2% higher in estimated value than a year earlier, the cumulative total for the nine months showing almost the same percentage gain. Sales showed gains in all provincial or economic areas in the month, and nine-month totals were higher in all except British Columbia. Over two-thirds of 18 specified trades had sales gains both in the month and nine months ... Sales of new motor vehicles - a major decline - were down almost 15% in value during September from last year, the nine-month value being 7% lower. In contrast with the totals trend, sales of British and European vehicles were nearly one-half higher in value in both periods. (Pages 2-3)

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Business: Balances on books of sales finance companies were nearly 6% smaller at the end of September than twelve months earlier ... Business failures were slightly fewer in the first half of 1958 than 1957, but defaulted liabilities were larger. (Page 4)

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Border Travel: TVP entries rose sharply in October over a year earlier, reversing the preceding trend and raising this year's ten-month total practically to the 1957 level. (Page 5)

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Employment: Number of persons with jobs at mid-October was estimated at 5,864,000, down 24,000 from a month earlier and 16,000 less than a year earlier. The number without jobs and seeking work was put at 313,000 compared to 271,000 and 211,000, respectively. The labour force was thus estimated at 6,177,000 in October, 18,000 larger than in September and 186,000 larger than in October 1957. (Page 5)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot production reached 95,164 tons or 83.7% of rated capacity in the week ended November 17 following termination of the labour dispute ... Shipments were larger to the end of September this year than last for concrete brick, mineral wool, asphalt roofing, warm-air furnaces, gas cooking and domestic electric stoves and ranges ... Fertilizer sales in the year ended June 30 last were 5% larger in quantity than in the preceding twelve months ... Total factory value of shipments by Canadian manufacturers in 1957 is estimated at \$22,105,730,000, some 2% larger than in 1956. (Pages 11-13)

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Retail Sales Up 2% In
September & Nine Months

Total sales of Canadian retailers rose somewhat more than 2% to \$1,214,931,000 in September from \$1,188,632,000 in September last year, after a somewhat smaller percentage decline in August. Aggregate sales for the nine months were just under 2% higher than in 1957 at \$10,922,243,000 against \$10,728,580,000, showing a slightly smaller rate of increase than for the first six months.

Sales were larger in all provinces in September and in all provinces except British Columbia in the nine-month period. The month's gains over a year earlier, with changes for the January-September period in brackets, were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.8% (3.0%); Quebec, 1.9% (1.6%); Ontario, 0.9% (2.3%); Manitoba, 4.3% (3.4%); Saskatchewan, 9.2% (4.7%); Alberta, 3.7% (1.2%); and British Columbia, 0.4% (- 1.9%).

Sales were larger in both periods for 13 of the 18 specified trades. Changes in the month ranged from a gain of 10% in lumber and building materials to a decline of 10% in motor vehicles. Over the nine months the largest decrease was also 7% in motor vehicles, and the biggest gain just over 7% for grocery and combination stores followed closely by lumber and building materials dealers (6.7%).

Major sales increases among the trades in September, with comparative figures for the nine months in brackets, were: grocery and combination stores, 6.4% (7.2%); department stores, 7.1% (4.0%); variety stores, 8.9% (6.2%); shoe stores, 8.0% (6.3%); lumber and building material dealers, 10.1% (6.7%); general stores, 5.9% (4.1%); and hardware stores, 6.7% (4.4%). Decreases were posted for the following: motor vehicle dealers, 10.3% (6.9%); fuel dealers, 4.4% (6.3%); restaurants, 2.8% (1.3%); furniture, appliance and radio, 2.7% (0.7%); and men's clothing, 0.4% (0.7%). (1)

Department Store Sales
Up 5% In October

Department store sales in October were 5% greater than sales in October last year, according to preliminary DBS figures. Gains were common to all areas except Saskatchewan, which recorded a decline of 3.6%. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 10.3%; Quebec, 5.5%; Ontario, 5.7%; Manitoba, 0.5%; Alberta, 4.7%; and British Columbia, 6.7%.

Department Store Sales 8%
Higher In Week Of November 8

Department store sales in the week ending November 8 were 8% greater than sales in last year's corresponding week, DBS reports in a special statement. All regions reported increased sales compared to a year ago except Saskatchewan, which had a decline of 2.5%. Gains were: Atlantic Provinces, 4.7%; Quebec, 7.1%; Ontario, 6.8%; Manitoba, 17.6%; Alberta, 15.5%; and British Columbia, 6.5%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in Sep-
Smaller In September tember declined nearly 17% to 26,716 units from 32,131
 a year earlier, placing January-September sales more
 than 9% below last year at 343,765 units versus 379,115. The retail value of
 September sales was down almost 15% to \$81,684,000 from \$95,692,000, lowering
 the nine-month total 7% to \$1,053,042,000 from \$1,131,802,000.

September sales of British and European vehicles, included in total sales, jumped 41% to 6,125 units from 4,343 a year earlier, and January-September sales were up 47% to 61,062 units from 41,548 a year ago. Retail value advanced 47% in September to \$12,041,000 from \$8,177,000, and 51% in the nine months to \$119,454,000 from \$79,174,000.

September sales of new passenger cars fell to 21,832 units from 26,303 and the retail value to \$62,734,000 from \$73,144,000, while commercial vehicle sales dropped to 4,884 units from 5,828 and the value to \$18,950,000 from \$22,498,000. Nine-month sales of new passenger cars declined to 292,527 units from 315,545 worth \$859,823,000 versus \$897,468,000 and commercial vehicles to 51,238 units from 63,570 worth \$193,219,000 versus \$234,334,000.

Financing of sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in September dropped to 12,411 units from 16,266 and the amount of financing to \$29,595,000 from \$38,284,000. January-September financing fell to 132,437 units from 160,787 a year ago and the financed value to \$317,315,000 from \$385,672,000. Nine-month financing of new passenger car sales decreased to 116,343 units from 137,219 and the amount to \$263,399,000 from \$307,312,000. Financed commercial vehicle sales dropped to 16,094 units from 23,568 and the value to \$53,916,000 from \$78,360,000.

September financing of used passenger and commercial vehicles declined to 29,951 units from 32,791 and the amount of financing to \$29,317,000 from \$31,480,000. January-September financed sales fell to 305,088 units from 333,120 and the amount of financing to \$306,946,000 from \$318,370,000. (2)

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Fewer Births, Marriages & Deaths Registration of births in provincial of-
Registered In October, 10 Months fices in October declined to 42,639 from
 43,692 a year earlier, marriages to 15,699
 from 15,965, and deaths to 11,641 from 12,605. January-October birth registra-
 tions eased to 401,077 from 401,508 a year ago, marriages to 114,359 from 114,-
 474, and deaths to 111,743 from 113,774.

October birth registrations were smaller than a year earlier in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; marriages in all except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; and deaths in all except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. (3)

Consumer Credit At The End Of September

Accounts outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of September amounted to \$1,056,200,000, down 1.4% from the revised August total of \$1,070,700,000 and 5.8% from the year-earlier total of \$1,121,700,000.

End-of-September outstandings on consumer goods were \$779,700,000 versus \$786,200,000 at the end of the preceding month and \$821,700,000 a year ago and balances on commercial goods were \$276,500,000 versus \$283,500,000 and \$300,000,000.

Balances outstanding on cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act fell to \$388,600,000 at the end of September from \$389,400,000 at the end of August, but rose from \$353,200,000 at the end of September last year. Accounts receivable held by department stores at month-end were \$235,800,000 versus \$227,100,000 a month earlier and \$222,000,000 a year ago. (4)

Small Drop In Number Of Business Failures In First Half Of 1958

Business failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the first half of 1958 declined slightly to 1,113 from the preceding year's corresponding total of 1,121, but their defaulted liabilities rose to \$34,174,000 from \$32,292,000. Second-quarter failures showed little change at 497 versus 501 in the similar 1957 period but the defaulted liabilities jumped 15% to \$14,185,000 from \$12,289,000.

Number of failures of relatively small businesses with liabilities of less than \$25,000 rose to 827 in this year's first half from 802 a year earlier. Failures of establishments with liabilities between \$25,000 and \$50,000 fell to 151 from 175, and between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to 71 from 88. Number of failures with liabilities exceeding \$100,000 rose to 64 from 56.

Half-year business failures by provinces: Atlantic Provinces, 20 (30 in 1957); Quebec, 701 (690); Ontario, 292 (296); Manitoba, 19 (15); Saskatchewan, 11 (22); Alberta, 37 (38); and British Columbia, 33 (30). Estimated liabilities: Atlantic Provinces, \$3,162,000 (\$964,000); Quebec, \$18,051,000 (\$14,144,000); Ontario, \$9,048,000 (\$12,704,000); Manitoba, \$1,736,000 (\$624,000); Saskatchewan, \$85,000 (\$521,000); Alberta, \$993,000 (\$1,798,000); and British Columbia, \$1,098,000 (\$1,538,000). (5)

C O N S T R U C T I O N

Value Of Building Permits Issued Up 43% In September

Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in September climbed 43% to \$221,990,000 from the 1957 September total of \$155,251,000. Values were greater this year than last in all provinces. Totals were: Newfoundland, \$1,180,000 (\$583,000 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, \$240,000 (\$69,000); Nova Scotia, \$2,976,000 (\$1,904,000); New Brunswick, \$2,775,000 (\$1,824,000); Quebec, \$50,889,000 (\$29,378,000); Ontario, \$94,390,000 (\$74,827,000); Manitoba, \$12,103,000 (\$8,131,000); Saskatchewan, \$9,122,000 (\$6,453,000); Alberta, \$23,136,000 (\$16,100,000); and British Columbia, \$25,179,000 (\$15,982,000). (6)

TVP Entries Up In October Number of vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits in October advanced 16.2% to 177,444 from last year's October total of 152,653, making the January-October total almost equal to a year ago at 2,366,953 versus 2,368,914. Data for New Brunswick are partly inflated due to a change in administrative procedure at certain ports.

October entries were greater than a year earlier in all areas except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Yukon. Month's totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 441 vehicles (524 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 21,138 (12,733); Quebec, 39,920 (30,178); Ontario, 91,741 (85,308); Manitoba, 3,545 (3,223); Saskatchewan, 1,999 (1,838); Alberta, 1,642 (1,218); British Columbia, 16,335 (16,446); and the Yukon 683 (1,185). (7)

L A B O U R

Employment Situation In October The underlying movement of total employment, which increased markedly this Spring has shown little change since then, according to the joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At October 18 this year the number of persons with jobs was estimated to be 5,864,000 a seasonal drop of 24,000 from the previous month. Agricultural employment declined by 45,000. In non-farm industries, employment rose by 21,000, reflecting greater activity in logging in British Columbia and Eastern Canada and construction in all regions.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work was estimated to be 313,000 in October, an increase of 42,000 from September. In addition, some 16,000 were on temporary layoff, slightly more than the previous month. The number of persons seeking work was 5.1% of the labour force in October, compared with 4.4% in September and 3.5% in October 1957 when the number was estimated at 211,000.

Agricultural employment showed a drop of 14,000 from a year ago, but non-farm employment was at virtually the same level. There was still a considerable variation among non-farm industries. Employment in mining and manufacturing was down from a year earlier, while the finance and service industries showed gains. Unemployment increased most in rural and smaller urban centres. By and large, the increase in industrialized areas was less than usual for this time of year. In almost all areas, unemployment was still higher than last year.

Canada's labour force reached an estimated 6,177,000 in the week ended October 18, compared with 6,159,000 a month earlier. An estimated 5,479,000 or 88.7% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 385,000 or 6.2% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 313,000 or 5.1% were without jobs and seeking work. During the corresponding week in 1957, there were 6,091,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,554,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 326,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 211,000 were without jobs and seeking work.

New Reference Paper On Labour Force
Covering November 1945 To July 1958

November 1945 - July 1958, containing a revised historical series of the employment characteristics of the Canadian population based upon the regular sample surveys conducted by DBS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a revised edition of Reference Paper No. 58, entitled The Labour Force,

Labour force survey results referring to August 1951 or later in the original Reference Paper No. 58 and monthly reports issued since then until August 1958 were weighted to population estimates based on the 1951 Census. These population estimates have now been revised using 1956 Census data. On the basis of these revised population estimates, labour force data for the period August 1951 to July 1958 have been adjusted. The revised labour force statistics are published in this edition of the reference paper. Beginning with August 1958, labour force data as published in the regular monthly reports take account of these revised population estimates and will form a consistent series with the material in this paper.

Besides its comprehensive statistical data, presented in twelve tables and an appendix, Reference Paper No. 58, 1958 edition, contains a textual outline of the coverage of the labour force sample surveys, definitions of the terms used, and a brief statement on the reliability of the estimates. The publication runs to 190 pages and is obtainable at \$2.00 a copy. (8)

M I N I N GAsbestos Shipments Smaller

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in September dropped more than 34% to 88,992 tons from 135,692 a year earlier and more than 19% in January-September to 657,086 tons from 813,136 a year ago. Quebec mines shipped less this year than last in both periods, month's shipments falling to 84,391 tons from 131,947 and nine-month deliveries to 618,804 tons from 772,717. August asbestos exports were up 8.5% to 88,063 tons from 81,135, but January-August exports were down almost 19% to 529,822 tons from 652,383. (9)

Crude Petroleum & Natural
Gas Production In August

Production of crude petroleum in August declined 12.5% to 13,810,851 barrels from last year's August total of 15,790,987, placing the January-August total 14.1% under last year's at 109,801,633 barrels versus 127,688,781.

August output was larger in four but smaller in three of the seven producing areas compared to a year earlier. Increases were: Ontario, 71,954 barrels (54,676 a year earlier); Saskatchewan, 3,964,148 (3,314,136); British Columbia, 40,025 (16,501); and Northwest Territories, 57,533 (40,497). Decreases: New Brunswick, 1,234 barrels (1,800); Manitoba, 488,812 (538,877); and Alberta, 9,187,145 (11,824,500).

Production of natural gas in August climbed steeply to 21,770,677M cubic feet from 13,192,605 M a year earlier, raising January-August output to 202,831,353 M cubic feet from 131,041,834. (10)

Sales Of Natural Gas Greater Sales of natural gas in September climbed to 12,-
154,970 M cubic feet from last year's September
total of 9,195,453 M cubic feet, making January-September sales over 18% larger
than a year earlier at 143,960,981 M cubic feet versus 121,579,477 M cubic feet.
Month's sales of manufactured gas dropped to 107,307 M cubic feet from 1,076,-
749 M cubic feet, lowering nine-month sales to 5,362,770 M cubic feet from 11,-
569,981 M cubic feet. (11)

Production Of Leading Minerals Production of iron ore, crude petroleum, coal,
In August And Eight Months asbestos, gypsum, cement, lead and nickel was
smaller in August and the first eight months
of this year than last, but output of clay products, copper, gold, lime, natural
gas, silver and zinc was larger in both periods, DBS reports.

August production totals for minerals showing decreases were: asbestos,
85,785 tons (95,949 in August last year); cement, 721,140 tons (746,973); coal,
409,341 tons (767,328); gypsum, 367,003 tons (586,469); iron ore, 2,417,418
tons (4,018,381); lead, 12,260 tons (14,729); nickel, 13,097 tons (16,706); pe-
troleum, 13,810,851 barrels (15,790,987); and salt, 135,401 tons (144,197).

Increases were posted for the following in August: clay products, \$4,183,-
209 (\$3,798,514); copper, 30,867 tons (30,477); gold, 366,978 fine ounces (363,-
801); lime, 131,607 tons (114,273); natural gas, 21,770,677 M cubic feet (13,-
192,605M); silver, 2,884,154 fine ounces (2,667,468); and zinc, 35,350 tons
(35,169). (12)

Iron Mining Industry In 1957 Canadian producers shipped 22,272,000 tons of
iron ore in 1957, a small decrease from the pre-
ceding year's record total of 22,348,000 but the value rose to \$167,221,000
from \$160,362,000, DBS reports. Number of mines jumped to 60 from 40, their
employees to 7,770 from 6,469 and their earnings to \$36,289,000 from \$29,250,-
000.

Shipments of iron ore from Newfoundland declined to 8,175,000 tons from
8,464,000 in the preceding year, Ontario to 4,867,000 tons from 5,558,000, and
British Columbia to 357,000 tons from 370,000. Quebec shipments were larger
at 8,873,000 tons versus 7,957,000. Exports of iron ore eased to 20,110,000
tons from 20,265,000, and imports dropped to 4,539,000 tons from 5,069,000. (13)

Feldspar & Quartz Mining Industry Value of production in the feldspar and
quartz mining industry climbed to a record
\$6,495,000 in 1957 from the preceding year's \$6,018,000, according to the
Bureau's annual industry report. Number of shippers fell to 28 from 30, em-
ployees to 450 from 502, and salaries and wages to \$1,738,000 from \$1,792,000.

Shipments of feldspar rose to 20,500 tons from 18,200 and the value to
\$393,300 from \$364,800. Nepheline syenite shipments rose to record levels;
volume moved up to 200,000 tons from 180,000 and the value to \$2,754,000 from
\$2,574,000. Shipments of quartz eased to 2,139,000 tons from 2,142,000 but
the value rose to \$3,185,000 from \$3,037,000. (14)

Imports Fell 10% In July
And 11% In Seven Months

Canada's commodity imports in July were valued at \$431,700,000, a decline of 10% from the year-earlier total of \$479,500,000, CBS reports in its regular monthly summary. Total for the January-July period was \$3,001,700,000, down 11% from last year's record seven-month value of \$3,384,000,000.

Among major commodities there were lower values in July and the seven months for non-farm machinery, rolling-mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, automobile parts, coal, crude petroleum and petroleum products, sugar and products and coffee, but higher values for fruits, automobiles, plastics and products, and aircraft and parts.

Imports from the United States dropped to \$286,789,000 in July from \$330,695,000 a year earlier and to \$2,103,520,000 in the January-July period from \$2,466,714,000. Decreases were posted for five of the nine main commodity groups in July, and for seven of the nine in the cumulative period. Largest decrease occurred in the iron and products section both in July and the seven months.

Purchases from the United Kingdom rose in July to \$48,247,000 from \$45,527,000 in the corresponding month last year and in the January-July period to \$314,807,000 from \$305,580,000. Values were larger in July and the cumulative period for seven of the nine broad commodity classifications, largest gain being in iron and products. The fibres and textiles group declined in value in both periods.

Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth declined in July to \$15,571,000 from \$21,538,000 and in the January-July period to \$114,678,000 from \$132,221,000. Purchases were smaller both in the month and seven months from the West Indies Federation and Malaya and Singapore, and smaller in the month but larger in the cumulative period from Australia and New Zealand.

Imports from Latin American countries as a group fell in July to \$31,992,000 from \$37,122,000 a year earlier and in the January-July period to \$196,004,000 from \$223,589,000. Both July and seven-month values were lower for Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and Venezuela. Month's total was smaller for Mexico but larger for the cumulative period.

Purchases from European countries were larger in July at \$29,986,000 versus \$27,541,000 but the January-July value was smaller at \$165,310,000 versus \$173,603,000. Larger values were posted in both periods for the Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, and Switzerland, but smaller for Belgium and Luxembourg. For France, Italy and Sweden there were increases in the month but decreases in the cumulative period.

Due mainly to increased imports from Arabia and Japan, total imports from all other foreign countries rose in July to \$18,059,000 from \$15,981,000 and in the January-July period to \$101,948,000 from \$77,410,000. (15 & 16)

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes rose in all ten regional cities between the beginning of September and October 1958, with increases ranging from a fractional 0.1% in Saskatoon-Regina to 0.6% in both Ottawa and Vancouver.

Food indexes were higher in all regional cities except St. John's (down 0.7%) and Toronto (unchanged). Beef prices rose in all regions, while pork prices recorded an even more substantial decline in most regional cities. Most imported fruits and vegetables, particularly oranges and grapefruit, were higher while domestically grown produce showed lower prices, especially apples and potatoes. Egg prices declined in most eastern cities but were generally up in western cities. Coffee continued to decline in most regional cities. Bread prices increased in Vancouver.

The shelter index was unchanged in five of the ten regional cities and rose fractionally in the other five with an increase of 0.3%, the largest change. Clothing indexes were unchanged in two cities, Saint John and Saskatoon-Regina, with the indexes in all other eight regional cities recording increases ranging from 0.1% in Toronto to 1.2% in Vancouver.

Household operation indexes rose in eight of the ten regional cities with an increase of 0.9% in Saint John, the largest change. Indexes for both St. John's and Saskatoon-Regina were unchanged. Increases occurred in all ten regional cities for the other commodities and services indexes, with changes ranging from 0.1% in Saint John to 1.6% in St. John's, the latter resulting largely from an increase in local transportation fares. Fees for doctors, dentists and optical care were higher in most regional cities. Taxi fares increased in Toronto while inter-urban bus fares rose in Montreal, Saskatoon-Regina and Vancouver. Train fares were somewhat lower in a number of western cities.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities of Canada
At The Beginning Of October 1958 (1) (Base 1949 = 100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - October 1958				
						Other	
	September 1958	October 1958	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation & Services	Household Commodities & Services
St. John's (2) ..	112.5	112.7	110.0	114.2	103.6	108.4	123.9
Halifax	123.1	123.7	117.6	131.5	114.9	126.5	131.8
Saint John	125.7	126.2	120.9	135.4	116.7	122.5	137.6
Montreal	126.1	126.6	127.5	142.9	107.3	118.7	132.1
Ottawa	125.7	126.4	123.2	145.8	111.8	119.2	132.3
Toronto	128.7	128.9	122.3	153.9	113.4	121.0	134.6
Winnipeg	123.3	123.5	122.1	130.4	115.5	117.9	129.5
Saskatoon-Regina	123.0	123.1	123.1	121.5	118.7	123.2	126.1
Edmonton-Calgary	121.8	122.4	120.2	125.1	115.7	121.0	128.5
Vancouver	126.0	126.7	124.3	137.6	114.5	118.3	130.2

(1) Total indexes for September and October and October group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another. (2) Index on the base June 1951 = 100

Index Of Farm Prices Of
Agricultural Products

Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39 = 100) declined for the fourth consecutive month in September to 236.1 from 238.5 in August. Last year's September index was placed at 228.4. The August-September decline can be attributed in the main to lower livestock prices, particularly hogs. The effects of lower livestock prices on the index was partly offset by higher prices for grains in the Prairie Provinces where current marketings are now reflecting the higher quality crops of the past two years.

September indexes were lower compared to August in all provinces except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 191.0 (219.2 in August); Nova Scotia, 214.9 (228.2); New Brunswick, 217.1 (224.7); Quebec, 272.4 (280.5); Ontario, 263.3 (267.4); Manitoba, 223.7 (224.8); Saskatchewan, 198.0 (195.4); Alberta, 222.0 (221.5); and British Columbia, 252.5 (251.9). (17)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>November 13</u>	<u>November 6</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>October 16</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	263.3	262.5	263.6
Industrials	273.1	272.2	275.3
Utilities	197.4	198.8	197.0
Banks	317.5	312.7	300.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	118.5	117.0	116.5
Golds	77.6	75.3	75.5
Base metals	212.2	212.4	210.4

S A W M I L L I N G

Sawn Lumber Production
In September; 9 Months

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia climbed 21% in September to 465,696,000 feet from 384,897,000 a year earlier, placing the January-September total 11% above last year at 3,643,099,000 feet versus 3,281,640,000, according to advance DBS figures. Total output in the other provinces (excluding ties) fell 10.7% in the month to 192,401,000 feet from 215,489,000 a year earlier and 16.2% in the nine months to 1,887,938,000 feet from 2,254,146,000.

September production in each of the other provinces was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 667,000 feet (804,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 25,423,000 (27,470,000); New Brunswick, 13,818,000 (11,189,000); Quebec, 74,793,000 (100,004,000); Ontario, 68,968,000 (67,391,000); Manitoba, 950,000 (1,340,000); Saskatchewan, 2,750,000 (2,572,000); and Alberta, 5,032,000 (4,719,000).

January-September output in the other provinces: Prince Edward Island, 5,554,000 feet (6,165,000 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 153,048,000 (230,682,000); New Brunswick, 171,515,000 (215,997,000); Quebec, 786,418,000 (950,398,000); Ontario, 481,166,000 (536,715,000); Manitoba, 12,952,000 (17,376,000); Saskatchewan, 46,745,000 (54,138,000); and Alberta, 230,540,000 (242,675,000).

Weekly Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 17 amounted to 95,164 tons compared to 65,731 tons in the preceding week and 55,624 tons two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. The increased output reflects the termination of the labour dispute in the industry. Canada's steel mills operated at 83.7% of the annual rated capacity in the week compared to 57.8% a week earlier and 48.9% two weeks earlier.

Shipments Of Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings in September rose to 50,795 tons from last year's September total of 47,598, leaving January-September shipments ^{80%} 9.3% to 415,371 tons from 1957's like nine-month total of 457,839 tons. (18)

Shipments Of Concrete Brick Greater In September, 9 Months Shipments of concrete brick in September rose to 14,664,346 from 10,352,797 a year earlier, blocks (except chimney) to 13,316,344 from 10,220,748, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile to 73,749 tons from 52,859 and ready-mixed concrete to 693,272 cubic yards from 536,843. Shipments of concrete chimney blocks declined to 87,202 from 109,803.

January-September shipments of concrete brick advanced to 105,414,761 from 68,093,665 a year ago, blocks (except chimney) to 96,624,981 from 77,159,764, drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile to 475,064 tons from 336,810 and ready-mixed concrete to 4,905,810 cubic yards from 3,574,292. Nine-month shipments of concrete chimney blocks decreased to 515,878 from 636,138. (19)

Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts in September increased nearly 17% to 28,722,224 square feet from 24,631,010 a year earlier, placing January-September shipments 26% above last year at 193,807,145 square feet versus 153,890,436. Month's shipments of granulated and bulk or loose wool rose 6.4% to 1,243,422 cubic feet from 1,168,029, but fell 1.3% in the nine months to 6,948,266 cubic feet from 7,043,139. (20)

Shipments Of Asphalt Shingles Greater In September; 9 Months Shipments of all types of asphalt roofing were greater in September and January-September this year than last. September shipments were: asphalt shingles, 327,900 squares (308,344 a year earlier); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 121,069 squares (112,119); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 97,231 squares (93,009); roll-type sidings, 25,886 squares (25,425) and tar and asphalt felts, 6,509 tons (5,759).

January-September shipments were: asphalt shingles, 2,541,160 squares (2,019,478 a year ago); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 759,675 squares (728,578); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 643,170 squares (618,168); roll-type sidings, 167,342 squares (158,713); and tar and asphalt felts, 44,366 tons (39,501). (21)

Warm Air Furnaces Shipments of gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), gas heating stoves and space heaters, domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, and warm air furnaces were greater in September and January-September this year than last, while deliveries of gas combination stoves and ranges and electric combination stoves and ranges were smaller.

September shipments were: solid fuel cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$320,200 (\$296,800 a year earlier); gas combination stoves and ranges, \$232,800 (\$274,900); electric combination stoves and ranges \$256,200 (\$328,000); gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$569,300 (\$465,700); gas heating stoves and space heaters, \$69,500 (\$48,700); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$3,722,800 (\$2,842,100); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$546,300 (\$534,200); and warm air furnaces, \$4,708,400 (\$3,787,400). (22)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment In September Shipments of some major air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in September and January-September were valued as follows: air-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units, \$135,600 in September (\$1,426,100 in January-September); water-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units, \$135,800 (\$1,139,500); air conditioning units (not-self-contained) suitable for locations below windows, \$137,200 (\$1,108,700); unit coolers -- refrigeration, \$108,700 (\$824,200); steam, water and direct expansion air conditioning coils, \$64,900 (\$788,600); office type and ice cream cabinet beverage and water coolers, \$119,200 (\$1,490,200); normal and low temperature display cases, \$351,800 (\$2,792,500). (23)

Production Of Specified Chemicals Production of 10 specified chemicals in September and January-September was as follows: acetylene, in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 14,983 M cubic feet (132,373 M in the nine months); hydrochloric (muriatic) as 100%, 2,781,768 pounds (27,414,845); sulphuric, all grades including oleum (as 100%), 120,686 yons (1,127,039); anhydrous ammonia, 100%, 24,391 tons (267,282); ammonium sulphate, 27,727 tons (255,027); chlorine, 23,258 tons (196,866); mixed fertilizers, 53,095 tons (507,134); formaldehyde, 100% solids basis, 4,626,278 pounds (33,160,292); oxygen, in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 87,750 M cubic feet (873,961 M); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), (as 100% NaOH), 27,169 tons (227,066). (24)

Less Coke Produced In August & Eight Months Production of coke in August dropped to 259,610 tons from 366,402 a year earlier and landed imports to 5,795 tons from 45,984, but exports rose to 8,965 tons from 8,086. Amount available for consumption in the month was down to 256,440 tons from 404,300.

January-August output of coke declined to 2,375,351 tons from 2,861,420 a year ago and landed imports to 148,350 tons from 399,165, but exports climbed to 76,954 tons from 71,095. Amount available for consumption in the eight months was down to 2,446,747 tons from 3,189,490. (25)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments Shipments of foundation garments in September and January-September for both 1957 and 1958 appear in the following table which is a special release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>September</u>		<u>January-September</u>	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	(Shipments in dozens)			
Corselettes or all-in-one garments	3,120	4,037	29,881	31,441
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic.	11,650	12,850	91,915	98,307
Girdles, principally elastic	12,030	15,023	101,519	129,918
Bandeaux bras	73,556	77,938	578,479	588,863
Longline bras	12,148	12,184	107,093	110,564
Garter belts	7,604	6,105	77,818	62,864

Sales Of Fertilizers Larger Sales of mixed fertilizers and fertilizer materials for direct application to the soil, including exports, rose 5% in the 12 months ended June 30 this year to 1,798,300 tons from 1,712,300 a year earlier, according to the Bureau's annual report on the fertilizer trade. Sales of fertilizer materials increased 5.6% to 1,067,000 tons from 1,010,800, and mixed fertilizers 4.2% to 731,300 tons from 701,500.

Production of fertilizer materials, including ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and cyanamide, increased to 1,337,600 tons from 1,174,600, and the output of mixed fertilizers advanced to 736,100 tons from 729,000. Imports of fertilizers rose to 946,200 tons from 920,200, and exports of materials to 885,100 tons from 854,300. Production and imports exclude anhydrous ammonia. (26)

Value Of Shipments Of Manufactured Products Set New Record In 1957 Canada's manufacturing industries broke earlier records in 1957 when the factory value of shipments reached an estimated \$22,105,730,000, some 2% larger than the preceding year's \$21,636,749,000, according to the annual preliminary report on manufactures. Number of employees declined to 1,350,099 from 1,353,020, but salaries and wages increased to \$4,782,813,000 from \$4,570,664,000. Materials and supplies cost an estimated \$11,711,789,000, down slightly from \$11,721,537,000 in 1956.

Estimated value of shipments of the 10 largest manufacturing groups in 1957 was as follows: foods and beverages, \$4,123,673,000 (\$3,826,696,000 in 1956); iron and steel products, \$2,878,233,000 (\$2,756,769,000); transportation equipment, \$2,244,917,000 (\$2,192,936,000); paper products, \$1,398,449,000 (\$1,887,608,000); non-ferrous metal products, \$1,608,751,000 (\$1,862,156,000); products of petroleum and coal, \$1,527,346,000 (\$1,377,225,000); wood products, \$1,357,367,000 (\$1,446,607,000); chemicals and allied products, \$1,201,863,000 (\$1,111,231,000); electrical apparatus and supplies, \$1,082,859,000 (\$1,090,194,000); and textiles, \$765,478,000 (\$766,976,000).

MORE

Ontario accounted for approximately one-half the national value of shipments in 1957, totalling \$10,847,133,000 versus \$10,655,092,000 in the preceding year, followed by Quebec with \$6,802,235,000 versus \$6,622,504,000, and British Columbia next with \$1,817,644,000 versus \$1,589,365,000.

Estimated shipment values for the other provinces were as follows in order of value size: Alberta, \$762,356,000 (\$703,184,000 in 1956); Manitoba, \$673,250,000 (\$647,384,000); Nova Scotia, \$426,700,000 (\$384,401,000); New Brunswick, \$312,396,000 (\$313,278,000); Saskatchewan, \$311,268,000 (\$298,200,000); Newfoundland, \$116,810,000 (\$123,690,000); Prince Edward Island, \$30,376,000 (\$24,497,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$5,562,000 (\$5,129,000). (27)

Confectionery Industry In 1957 Factory value of products shipped by Canadian confectionery manufacturers rose to a record \$133,719,000 in 1957, some 9% larger than the preceding year's \$119,455,000, DBS reports. There were 213 plants in the group (229 in 1956) employing 10,020 persons (9,706) and paying \$25,169,000 in salaries and wages (\$23,400,000). Some \$68,862,000 was spent for materials and supplies (\$62,858,000), and \$63,879,000 was added by manufacture (\$54,618,000).

Shipments of some of the industry's major products were valued as follows: chewing gum, \$11,458,000 (\$10,031,000 in 1956); sweetened chocolate, \$4,251,000 (\$3,678,000); confectionery (penny goods), \$4,100,000 (\$3,682,000); chocolate confectionery, \$60,282,000 (\$53,299,000); sugar confectionery, \$21,177,000 (\$17,758,000); toffee, \$1,720,000 (\$1,827,000); marshmallows, \$1,545,000 (\$1,313,000); popcorn confectionery, \$1,857,000 (\$1,824,000); lozenges, \$391,000 (\$348,000); salted peanuts, \$6,066,000 (\$5,817,000); and salted nuts (almonds, walnuts, etc.) \$3,730,000 (\$2,782,000). (28)

Leather Tanning Industry In 1957 Factory value of shipments of Canadian leather tanneries in 1957 grossed \$49,133,000, a decrease of 5% from the preceding year's \$51,858,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The industry is centred in Ontario, this province accounting for 84% of the total output; Quebec followed with 12%.

For several years there has been a decreasing number of establishments in the industry and in 1957 only 51 firms were engaged in tanning, two fewer than in 1956. Employees fell to 3,874, from 3,973, salaries and wages to \$12,437,000 from \$12,521,000, and material costs to \$29,657,000 from \$32,584,000.

Values of principal types of leather shipped: cattle and calf upper (including patent and enamelled shoe leather), \$27,878,000 (\$28,079,000); sole, \$6,309,000 (\$7,008,000); glove and garment, \$4,057,000 (\$5,134,000); and chrome splits, \$2,386,000 (\$2,604,000). (29)

Paper-Using Industries In 1956 Factory value of products shipped by Canada's paper-using industries rose 1.6% in 1956 to an all-time high of \$434,169,000 from 1955's previous peak total of \$427,160,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments declined to 442 in 1956 from 455 in the preceding year, but employees increased to 27,720 from 27,545, salaries and wages to \$89,314,000 from \$84,479,000 and material costs to \$259,851,000 from \$246,929,000.

Ontario ranked first among the provinces in factory value of shipments, accounting for 56.7% of the national total (\$246,066,000 versus \$233,489,000 a year earlier). Quebec was next at \$124,175,000 (\$127,475,000), British Columbia \$29,844,000 (\$34,815,000), and Manitoba, \$15,211,000 (\$15,547,000). (30)

H I G H W A Y A C C I D E N T S

September Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Up Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canadian highways in September caused 323 fatalities, five more than last year's September total of 318, DBS reports in a special statement. Death toll was unchanged in New Brunswick but higher than a year earlier in all other provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario. No deaths occurred in the Yukon and Northwest Territories in either year.

September death toll by regions was as follows: Newfoundland, 4 (3 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 2 (5); Nova Scotia, 10 (18); New Brunswick, 14 (14); Quebec, 91 (85); Ontario, 108 (122); Manitoba, 17 (11); Saskatchewan, 21 (16); Alberta, 27 (23); and British Columbia, 29 (21).

Province	Number of Accidents					Number of Victims		Total
	Fatal	Non-Property		Total	Total Sept.	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage(1)
		fatal injury	Damage Only (1)					
								\$
Nfld.	4	80	179	263	292	4	96	105,280
P.E.I.	2	25	56	83	82	2	34	30,310
N.S.	9	149	515	673	675	10	208	258,379
N.B.	10	125	290	425	463	14	196	237,727
Que.	84	1,329	3,493	4,906	5,003	91	2,048	..
Ont.	6,356	108*
Man.	14	308	631	953	958	17	453	376,775
Sask.	16	297	767	1,080	1,046	21	508	517,772
Alta.	24	287	1,330	1,641	1,852	27	440	684,331
B.C.	23	617	1,590	2,230	1,963	29	950	1,102,411
Yukon & N.W.T.	-	1	40	41	68	-	4	20,926
September 1958(2)	186	3,218	8,891	12,295		323(3)	4,937	3,333,911(4)
September 1957(3)	276	5,350	13,132		18,758	318	7,818	6,450,868(5)

(1) reportable, minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Ontario; (3) all - Canada total; (4) excluding Quebec and Ontario; (5) excluding Quebec; - nil: .. not available; * subject to revision.

More Butter Less Cheddar Cheese
Made In October And 10 Months

More creamery butter, ice cream and skim milk powder but less cheddar cheese and evaporated milk was produced in October and January-October this year than last. October output of creamery butter rose 9% to 31,722,000 pounds from 29,018,000 a year earlier, ice cream 4% to 2,399,000 gallons from 2,311,000 and skim milk 44% to 19,652,000 pounds from 13,663,000, but make of cheddar cheese declined 3% to 8,534,000 pounds from 8,777,000 and evaporated milk 13% to 18,134,000 pounds from 20,923,000. (31)

Margarine Production Greater

Production of margarine in October climbed over 15% to 15,443,000 pounds from 13,388,000 a year earlier, placing January-October output more than 10% above a year ago at 119,892,000 pounds versus 108,575,000. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at November 1 amounted to an estimated 4,195,000 pounds, up 9.6% from the month-earlier revised total of 3,829,000 pounds and a larger 17% from the year-earlier total of 3,587,000 pounds. (32)

Make of Process Cheese Smaller

Production of process cheese declined 11% in October to an estimated 4,206,000 pounds from September's revised total of 4,713,000 pounds and 2% from last year's October output of 4,284,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. January-October production increased 12% to 40,684,000 pounds from 36,349,000 pounds a year ago. End-of-October stocks held by manufacturers amounted to 2,198,000 pounds versus 2,207,000 pounds a month earlier and 1,555,000 pounds a year ago.

Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter at November 1 increased to 113,502,000 pounds compared to 111,455,000 at October 1 and 90,531,000 at November 1 a year ago, skim milk powder to 97,874,000 pounds from 86,845,000 and 41,299,000, and poultry meat to 44,514,000 pounds from 26,273,000 and 30,556,000. Holdings of evaporated whole milk declined to 67,453,000 pounds from 77,191,000 a month earlier and 72,940,000 a year ago and cold storage eggs to 19,000 cases from 60,000 and 110,000. Stocks of cheddar cheese fell to 60,407,000 pounds from 61,262,000 a month earlier, but rose from 57,453,000 a year ago. (33)

More Meat In Cold Storage

Cold storage holdings of meat at November 1 amounted to 69,403,000 pounds, some 20% greater than the October 1 total of 57,805,000 pounds and 14% from last year's November total of 60,890,000 pounds. Holdings of frozen meat increased to 36,944,000 pounds from 25,784,000 a month earlier and 29,088,000 a year ago and fresh meat to 22,824,000 pounds from 22,132,000 and 22,472,000. Stocks of cured meat fell to 9,635,000 pounds from the preceding month's total of 9,889,000 pounds but rose from the year-earlier total of 9,330,000. November 1 stocks of lard rose to 4,772,000 pounds from 3,970,000 at October 1 and 4,027,000 at November 1 last year, but holdings of tallow declined to 4,223,000 pounds from 4,543,000 and 4,392,000. (34)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at November 13 amounted to 64,324,000 pounds, up nearly 21% from last year's comparable total of 53,347,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Stocks were larger this year than last in all cities except Calgary. Totals: Quebec, 6,811,000 pounds (5,551,000 a year ago); Montreal, 32,433,000 (29,677,000); Toronto, 4,684,000 (2,693,000); Winnipeg, 10,609,000 (6,890,000); Regina, 1,485,000 (706,000); Saskatoon, 1,536,000 (809,000); Edmonton, 3,110,000 (2,804,000); Calgary, 781,000 (1,763,000); and Vancouver, 2,875,000 (2,454,000).

Fish Freezings & Stocks Fish freezings in October (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) climbed 10% to 14,977,000 pounds from last year's October total of 13,602,000, according to advance DBS figures. October 31 stocks were 4.3% smaller this year than last at 55,695,000 pounds versus 58,191,000.

Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables More apples, pears, potatoes, carrots, cabbage, fruit (frozen and in preservatives) but less vegetables (frozen and in brine), onions and celery were held in cold and common storage at November 1 this year compared to last.

Stocks of apples rose to 9,374,000 bushels from 8,638,000 a year earlier, pears to 352,000 bushels from 217,000 and fruit (frozen and in preservatives) to 48,844,000 pounds from 40,118,000. November 1 stocks of potatoes increased to 19,057,000 cwt. from 18,968,000 a year ago, carrots to 1,101,000 bushels from 729,000 and cabbage to 240,000 bushels from 173,000. Holdings of onions declined to 850,000 bushels from 997,000, celery to 77,000 crates from 116,000 and vegetables (frozen and in brine) to 40,897,000 pounds from 48,958,000. (35)

World Wheat Supplies Supplies of wheat remaining on or about October 1 in the four major wheat exporting countries for export or for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,502.1 million bushels, exceeding by 14% last year's comparable total of 2,195.5 million bushels. All of the increase was in United States wheat supplies. October 1 supplies in millions of bushels were: United States, 1,623.1 (1,172.9 a year ago); Canada, 777.6 (878.8); Argentina, 76.2 (86.2); and Australia, 25.2 (57.6).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four countries during the August-September period of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 137.7 million bushels, some 10% below last year's 152.7 million bushels. United States was the only one of the four countries showing exports at a higher level this year than last. Totals in millions of bushels were: United States, 70.3 (68.1 a year ago); Canada, 44.5 (51.6); Argentina, 11.0 (14.8); and Australia, 11.9 (18.2). (36)

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending October 29 were sharply greater than a year earlier at 6,580,000 bushels versus 3,436,000, making August 1 - October 29 clearances 1% larger than last year at 61,940,000 versus 61,339,000.

Week's marketings of wheat by Prairie farmers rose to 6,589,000 bushels from the year-earlier total of 5,273,000, but cumulative marketings declined 9.3% to 48,541,000 bushels from 53,514,000 a year ago. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat amounted to 372,660,000 bushels at October 29, down 0.5% from the week-earlier total of 374,672,000 bushels and a larger 1.7% from the year-earlier total of 379,043,000 bushels. (37)

Production Of Major Field Crops Changes in the Bureau's estimates of Canada's principal field crops at mid-October as compared with a month earlier are generally small, about half showing slight increases. Harvesting of all but a small proportion of the crops has now been completed. Excellent weather in the latter part of October allowed farmers in the northern sections of the Prairie Provinces to resume harvesting after being delayed by snow and wet weather, and the majority of the crops in these areas have now been threshed.

Canada's 1958 wheat crop, now forecast at 368,700,000 bushels, is virtually the same as last year's estimate of 370,500,000 but 25% below the ten-year average of 489,800,000, and is the smallest since the rust year of 1954. The decrease in production compared with last year is due entirely to a slight decrease in acreage. The average yield at 17.6 bushels per acre is unchanged from a year ago but 11% below the ten-year (1948-57) average of 19.8 bushels per acre.

Production of oats for grain is forecast at 401,000,000 bushels, 5% above last year's outturn of 380,600,000 and only slightly below the 1948-57 average of 404,200,000 bushels. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 36.3 bushels per acre compared with 34.5 in 1957 and the ten-year average of 36.8 bushels. The 1958 barley crop is estimated at 244,800,000 bushels, 13% above last year's 216,000,000 and 14% above the 1948-57 average of 214,800,000. Yields averaged 25.6 bushels per acre compared with 23.0 in 1957 and the ten-year average of 26.7 bushels.

Combined production of fall and spring rye is estimated at 8,000,000 bushels, some 6% below the 1957 crop of 8,500,000 and less than half of the ten-year average of 16,500,000 bushels. Yields, estimated at 15.3 bushels per acre, are slightly below the 1957 average of 15.5 bushels and close to the 1948-57 average of 15.2 bushels. The crop of mixed grains is estimated at 64,600,000 bushels, up 2% from 63,300,000 in 1957 and 3% higher than the 1948-57 average of 62,600,000, and yields averaged 45.5 bushels per acre versus 43.6 in 1957 and 41.2 over the ten-year period.

MORE

Production of dry peas is placed at 1,146,000 bushels, a decrease of 18% from last year's outturn of 1,400,000, and yields averaged 16.0 bushels, 3% below 1957. The dry bean crop is estimated at 1,421,000 bushels, some 30% above last year's outturn of 1,094,000 bushels, with yields averaging 21.2 bushels versus 17.5. Production of corn for grain in 1958 is estimated at 29,900,000 bushels, 1% above last year's crop of 29,600,000 and 37% above the 1948-57 average of 21,900,000. The average yield of 60.0 bushels per acre is 4% above last year's outturn of 57.6 and 11% above the ten-year average of 54.0.

The 1958 flaxseed crop is now estimated at 23,200,000 bushels, about 21% above last year's outturn of 19,200,000 and 65% above the 1948-57 average of 14,100,000. Yields averaged 8.7 bushels per acre versus 5.5 in 1957. Rapeseed production in 1958 is estimated at 423,000,000 pounds compared with 433,100,000 in 1957 and the ten-year average of 96,500,000. (38)

TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings Smaller Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of October declined 4% to 123,974 from 129,176 a year earlier, lowering the October total 6% to 361,089 from 383,956 a year ago. Loadings in the January-October period fell 7.3% to 3,176,949 cars from 3,427,494. Cars received from connections were down 9.2% in the 10-day period to 39,067 from 43,007 a year earlier, 12.2% in the month to 117,442 from 133,760, and 14.7% in the 10-month period to 1,176,183 from 1,378,126.

Cars loaded in the seven days ended November 7 numbered 77,921, down 7.3% from last year's comparable total of 84,060. Receipts from connections fell 8% in the seven-day period to 27,749 cars from 30,151. (39 & 40)

Deliveries Of Petroleum Fuels 3% Larger In 1957 Deliveries of liquid petroleum fuels by Canadian refiners and distributors for consumption in Canada increased 3% in 1957 to an all-time high of 132,393,589 barrels (35 Imperial gallons each) from 1956's previous peak total of 128,613,590 barrels, according to the Bureau's annual report.

Deliveries of heavy and light furnace oils increased in 1957 to 48,812,489 barrels from 45,796,345 a year earlier, diesel fuel to 20,461,157 barrels from 18,026,856, and stove oil, tractor fuel, kerosene and illuminating oil to 14,001,047 barrels from 13,830,252. Deliveries of heavy and medium fuel oils declined in the year to 49,118,896 barrels from 50,960,137.

Deliveries were larger in 1957 than in 1956 in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, but smaller in the other regions. Totals were: Atlantic Provinces, 14,472,595 barrels (13,191,658 a year earlier); Quebec, 36,949,896 (35,347,062); Ontario, 44,526,197 (42,379,009); Manitoba, 5,646,349 (5,382,510); Saskatchewan, 7,712,704 (8,080,340); Alberta and Northwest Territories, 7,495,486 (8,624,567); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 15,590,362 (15,608,444). (41)

Railway Freight Traffic In July Revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada or received from United States rail connections in July totalled 14,679,308 tons, down 13.8% from the year-earlier total of 17,035,828 tons. Some 12,837,151 tons of the month's total were loaded in Canada (14,503,132 a year earlier), 838,495 tons were received from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada (1,264,347), and 1,003,662 tons (1,268,349) were intransit movements, from U.S. to U.S. through Canada.

Freight loaded in Canada in July, as divided among main commodity groups, showed the following tonnages: agriculture, 2,318,906 (2,051,301 a year earlier); animals and products, 88,661 (97,432); products of mines, 6,163,279 (7,406,289); products of forests, 1,238,450 (1,530,393); and manufactures and miscellaneous, 2,913,461 (3,269,665). Less-than-carload freight declined to 114,394 tons from 148,052. (42)

Track Mileage And Equipment Of Railways Railway track mileage in operation in Canada at the end of 1957 totalled 59,097.0 route miles, a decrease of 732.8 miles from the 1956 year-end mileage of 59,829.3. Route mileage of first main track, or single track, increased to 43,890.1 from 43,652.1, but second main track mileage declined slightly to 2,470.9 from 2,475.9.

The British Columbia Electric Railway, reporting for the first time, contributed 102.7 miles of first main track mileage to the 1957 total. In all, some 215 miles of new first main track were opened to traffic during 1957 but abandonments and reclassifications reduced the net increase to 140.6 miles. The opening of a new line between Beattyville and Chibougamau added 161.1 miles to Canadian National lines in Quebec.

Number of cars in freight service at the end of 1957 was 197,907 with an aggregate capacity of 9,947,018 tons, an increase of 5,933 units or 416,475 tons over a year earlier. Number of passenger cars in operation continued to decline through 1957, dropping to 5,942 from 6,220.

Locomotives in service at year's end numbered 4,821 with a combined tractive power of 244,753,961. This compares with 235,831,987 for 4,790 locomotives in service in 1956. The railway dieselization programme was carried forward during the year with diesel electric units increasing 25.2% to 2,372 from 1,895. On the other hand the number of steam locomotives decreased 16% to 2,394 from 2,849. There were 55 electric locomotives in service during 1957 in contrast to 46 in 1956. (43)

Urban Transit Systems Carried Fewer Passengers In September And 9 Months Passengers carried by urban transit systems in September numbered 87,716,555, some 3.2% fewer than last year's like total of 90,635,459. The January-September total was 4.1% smaller than last year's at 813,507,687 versus 848,168,681. September revenue rose 3.8% to \$11,091,667 from \$10,681,672, but the January-September total was down slightly (0.5%) at \$97,806,091 versus \$98,257,915. (44)

1957-58 Edition Of Canada Year Book
Released For General Distribution

The 1957-58 edition of the CANADA YEAR BOOK was released on November 17 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is now

available for public purchase. The CANADA YEAR BOOK has long provided an annual record of Canada's development as a nation by means of feature articles, statistical tables, charts, maps and analytical commentary. The 1957-58 edition -- 52nd in the present series -- provides in its 1,300 pages an encyclopaedic range of official information about Canada.

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

- 1 - Retail Trade, September, 25¢
- 2 - New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, September, 25¢
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- 5 - Commercial Failures Under The Provision of the Bankruptcy & Winding Up Acts, Second Quarter, 25¢
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- - Quarterly Stocks of Canned Fruits & Vegetables on Hand, September 30, 25¢ --
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M: Memorandum

R: Reference Paper

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