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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

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PROPERTY OF THE

External Trade: Canada's commodity exports in October were sharply higher in value than a year earlier, rising 12% to \$455,300,000 from \$405,700,000. The month's increase followed decreases in the three preceding months and brought the ten-month cumulative value above last year's. Over the ten months the value of exports was higher to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries but lower to the United States and other foreign countries taken together. (Page 2)

...

Merchandising: Estimated value of wholesale sales in September was some 7% larger than in September last year. The gain just failed to offset earlier decreases, leaving the value of cumulative sales for the nine months slightly lower than in 1957 ... Department store sales showed another gain of nearly 6% in the second week of November. (Page 3)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings were down 6.6% in the second November week as compared to 7.2% from the start of the year ... Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports during August was close to 17% smaller than in August 1957, making the January-August volume over 13% smaller. The major decline in the month's loadings was in foreign trade - 26% against 11% for coastal trade ... Freight traffic on Canadian canals showed a small rise over last year in September, increases on the Welland and St. Lawrence canals offsetting a continued heavy drop for the Soo canal. (Pages 3-5)

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Industrial Production: Canada's industrial output, as measured by the Bureau's seasonally adjusted index, increased slightly in September from August, with gains in mining, electricity and gas and a slight decrease in manufacturing. Compared to September last year, the month's production was down 1.4%, as measured by the unadjusted index, manufacturing being 2.5% lower, mineral output up 1.7% and electricity and gas 2.2% higher. Over the nine months January to September industrial production averaged 3% below 1957 due to a decline of 4.5% in manufacturing that outweighed a fractional gain in mining and a rise of 3.7% for electricity and gas. (Page 6)

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Food & Agriculture: Milk production to the end of October is estimated at 5.5% larger this year than last. Fluid milk sales to the end of September are also calculated to have increased about 2% with increases in most provinces ... Packs of canned tomatoes, tomato juice, wax beans and plums were bigger this year than last; those of green beans, corn and peaches smaller. (Pages 12-13)

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Sharp Increase In Commodity Exports In October Raised 10-Month Total Over 1957

Reversing the trend of the three previous months, Canada's commodity exports rose more than 12% in October to \$455,300,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$405,700,000, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's gain of close to \$50,000,000 more than erased earlier decreases this year and January-October exports rose to \$4,071,800,000 from \$4,046,900,000 in the like 1957 period.

Exports in October were larger than last year to all main geographic areas, the most substantial increase being to the United Kingdom. Over the January-October period there were increased exports to the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth, but decreases to the United States and other foreign countries.

Exports to the United States rose to \$273,300,000 in October from \$259,500,000 in the same month last year but January-October exports lagged behind year-earlier shipments at \$2,401,900,000 versus \$2,439,300,000. Exports to the United Kingdom increased to \$77,000,000 in October from \$55,800,000 and ten-month exports rose to \$640,100,000 from \$604,100,000

October's exports to the rest of the Commonwealth were slightly higher at \$19,800,000 as compared with \$19,600,000, but January-October exports were sharply higher at \$237,000,000 versus \$187,700,000. Exports to all other foreign countries rose in October to \$85,200,000 from \$70,800,000, but the year's cumulative exports fell to \$792,800,000 from \$815,800,000.

Figures for October and the ten months are shown in the following table:-

	<u>October</u>		<u>January-October</u>	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom	55.8	77.0	604.1	640.1
Other Commonwealth countries.	19.6	19.8	187.7	237.0
United States	259.5	273.3	2,439.3	2,401.9
All other countries	70.8	85.2	815.8	792.8
Total ..	405.7	455.3	4,046.9	4,071.8

MERCHANDISING

Operating Results Of Chain Variety Stores

Gross profit of chain variety stores rose moderately in 1957 to 38.56% of net sales from 38.30% in 1955, according to the Bureau's biennial report. Total operating expenses moved up to 29.55% of net sales from 29.03% two years earlier, salaries rising to 18.16% from 17.86%, occupancy to 5.34% from 5.02% and supplies to 1.28% from 0.93% but all other expenses falling to 4.77% from 5.22%. Net operating profit eased to 9.01% of net sales from 9.27%. (1)

Department Store Sales Greater Department store sales in the week ending November 15 were 5.7% greater than in last year's corresponding week, DBS reports in a special statement. All regions reported increased sales compared to a year ago except Quebec which registered a decline of 1%. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.8%; Ontario, 2.8%; Manitoba, 2.4%; Saskatchewan, 13.3%; Alberta, 21.6%; and British Columbia, 8.5%.

Wholesale Sales Larger In September, Smaller In 9 Months Sales by Canadian wholesalers in September were estimated at \$679,321,000, up 7.2% from last year's September total of \$633,891,000, but January-September sales were down slightly (0.5%) to \$5,840,847,000 from \$5,868,651,000 a year ago. Sales of 10 of the 17 specified trades were greater in both September and January-September compared to a year ago, while three trades had smaller sales.

September increases ranged from a high of 28% in meat and dairy products to a low of 2.9% in other textile and clothing accessories, while decreases were 3.1% in industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 3.7% in coal and coke and 5.2% in commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies. Sales by clothing and furnishings wholesalers were unchanged from a year earlier.

January-September gains were between 16.5% in meat and dairy products and 1.8% in other textile and clothing accessories. Decreases ranged from 18.9% in coal and coke to 2.6% in household electrical appliances. (2)

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

Carloadings Again Smaller Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada declined 6.6% in the seven days ended November 14 to 73,023 from 78,187 a year earlier and 7.2% from the beginning of the year to date to 3,329,945 from 3,589,741 a year ago. Receipts from connections were down 6.9% in the seven-day period to 26,871 cars from 28,869 and 14.4% in the cumulative period to 1,230,919 cars from 1,437,146. (3)

Railway Passenger Traffic Down 12% And Freight Traffic 8% In 1957 The steady decline in railway passenger traffic continued through 1957 with revenue passengers numbering 22,965,974, or 11.9% fewer than the 26,070,766 carried in 1956, according to part IV of the Bureau's annual railway transport report. Passenger miles increased to 2,925,132,819 from 2,907,568,012 as a result of an increase in the average journey to 127.4 miles from 111.5.

Revenue freight movements in 1957, including loadings in Canada and receipts from United States rail connections, totalled 197,009,823 tons, or 8% less than the 214,077,835 tons carried in the preceding year. Revenue freight ton-miles decreased 9.9% to 71,047,229,093 from 78,819,966,395 and the average length of haul 2.1% to 360.6 miles from 368.2. (4)

Volume Of Railway Freight Traffic 8.2% Smaller In 1957

Railway revenue freight moved on lines in Canada in 1957 totalled 174,044,161 tons, down 8.2% from 1956's total of 189,608,272 tons, according to part V of the Bureau's annual report on railway transport. Freight unloaded by railways operating in Canada in 1957, including terminations at points in Canada and deliveries to United States rail connections, amounted to 174,319,896 tons, a decline of 7.7% from the year-earlier total of 188,959,913 tons.

Movement of mine products in 1957 totalled 73,322,895 tons (78,169,502 in 1956) and accounted for 42.1% of the total commodity movements (41.2%). Volume of movements of the other main commodity groups in 1957 were (1956 totals in brackets): manufactures and miscellaneous products, 51,690,052 tons (53,340,236) for 29.7% of total movements (28.1%); agriculture products, 28,376,417 tons (34,770,962) for 16.3% (18.3%); forest products, 16,645,960 tons (18,958,045) for 9.6% (10.0%); animals and products, 1,939,952 tons (2,085,204) for 1.1% (1.1%); and l.c.l. freight, 2,068,885 tons (2,284,323) for 1.2% (1.2%). (5)

Civil Aviation In June

Canadian air carriers transported 8.8% more revenue passengers in June this year than last but 8.5% less revenue cargo. Month's operating revenues rose 8.1% to \$18,464,600 from \$17,076,300 a year earlier and operating expenses 7.5% to \$16,142,600 from \$15,021,900, resulting in the first monthly rise over the previous year in operating income to \$2,322,000 from \$2,054,400.

Revenue passengers carried in June increased 8.8% to 383,893 from 352,940 a year earlier, comprising 337,145 versus 294,981 carried in unit toll services and 46,748 versus 57,959 carried in chartered services.

June revenue cargo, including airmail, declined to 18,819,100 pounds from the year-earlier total of 20,563,000. Freight carried decreased to 14,951,800 pounds from 16,926,500, but express increased to 994,800 pounds from 967,000, excess baggage to 533,000 pounds from 498,500 and airmail to 2,339,600 pounds from 2,170,900. (6)

British Columbia Motor Transport Traffic In 1957

Average number of trucks registered in British Columbia in 1957, excluding vehicles that do not perform transportation services, was 88,284, according to the Bureau's annual report. Of the total number registered, 4,723 or 5.4% were common or for-hire carriers, 30,229 or 34.2% were private intercity vehicles, 40,313 or 45.7% were private trucks operating predominantly within urban areas, and 13,019 or 14.7% were private farm trucks.

Average yearly mileage for all trucks was 6,900 in 1957, with the for-hire group having the largest average at 19,600. Private intercity trucks averaged 8,100 miles per year, private urban 5,400 and private farm trucks 4,100. Total revenue earned by for-hire trucks aggregated \$53,775,000 in the year, placing the average revenue per vehicle at \$11,400. Revenue per ton-mile was 9.1¢ while revenue per mile was 58.1¢. (7)

Fewer Passengers Carried On Intercity And Rural Bus Lines

Number of passengers carried by 150 intercity and rural bus lines dropped 3.6% to 4,593,572 in September from 4,763,037 carried by 161 firms in September last year. In the January-September period the number fell to 42,895,557 from 44,428,145. Revenues declined to \$3,643,594 in September from \$3,701,655 and to \$31,921,855 in the nine months from \$32,368,675. (8)

Less Freight Handled At Canadian Ports In August

Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in August declined nearly 17% to 15,864,300 tons from the year-earlier total of 19,083,000, making the January-August volume 13.5% smaller than a year ago at 86,995,600 tons versus 100,609,500. Vessel arrivals and departures in August fell to 28,998 from 30,671 and the registered net tonnage to 30,145,200 tons from 32,065,000. January-August arrivals and departures dropped to 160,757 vessels from 174,800 and the registered net tonnage to 157,515,400 tons from 175,982,000.

August loadings in foreign trade declined 26% to 4,477,500 tons from 6,062,500 a year earlier and unloadings 10% to 4,481,500 tons from 4,984,600. Month's loadings in coastal trade fell 11% to 3,220,100 tons from 3,609,400 and unloadings 17% to 3,685,200 tons from 4,426,600.

Loadings were down 27% from a year earlier at Atlantic and lower St. Lawrence River ports at 4,480,600 tons, 8.5% in the Great Lakes area at 2,012,400 tons, and 11.5% on the Pacific coast at 1,204,600 tons. Unloadings were also smaller in the three regions, dropping 8.7% in the Atlantic and lower St. Lawrence River area at 3,542,000 tons, 17.3% in the Great Lakes area at 3,894,800 tons and 11.3% on the Pacific coast at 729,800 tons. (9)

Freight Traffic On Canadian Canals Heavier In September

Showing the first increase this year as compared to last, the volume of freight locked through Canadian canals in September edged up 0.8% to 4,462,996 tons from last year's September total of 4,425,331 tons. Increased freight traffic on the Welland Ship, St. Lawrence and Canso canals was partly offset by decreased traffic on the Sault Ste. Marie canal. Tonnage for the January-September period was down 9.5% from a year ago at 25,555,025 versus 28,232,953 tons.

Cargoes shipped through the combined Canada-U.S. Sault Ste. Marie canal in September dropped 21.5% to 12,045,182 tons from 15,335,098 a year earlier, traffic through the Canadian lock declining sharply to 174,907 tons from 278,235. The total decline of 3,289,916 tons was due mainly to a decrease in eastbound shipments of iron ore and westbound shipments of bituminous coal.

Volume of freight transported through the Welland Ship canal in the month rose 2% to 2,678,406 tons from 2,624,726 a year earlier, greater shipments of corn, barley, sand, gravel and crushed stone and "other" manufactured products being mainly responsible for the overall gain. Freight locked through the St. Lawrence Canals advanced 4.2% to 1,481,244 tons from 1,421,773, due mainly to larger shipments of wheat, corn, barley, and "other" freight more than offsetting smaller shipments of iron ore, iron and steel and bituminous coal. (10)

September Index Up Slightly From August

Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1935-39=100) rose slightly to 277.7 in September as compared with 275.6 (revised) in August. The adjusted mining index advanced substantially from 279.8 (revised) in August to 296.5, a gain of 6%. The adjusted index of manufacturing output decreased fractionally from 271.0 (revised) to 269.9. The durables component fell 1.1% from 310.6 (revised) in August to 307.1, but the non-durables component rose slightly from 245.6 (revised) to 246.1. The adjusted electricity and gas index rose fractionally from 313.2 in August to 313.6 in September.

The unadjusted index of industrial production for September stood at 288.2, according to preliminary figures, 1.4% below the September 1957 index of 292.2. The manufacturing component of the index declined 2.5% to 278.1 from 285.3 in September last year. The index of mineral production, however, rose 1.7% from 324.5 in September 1957 to 330.0. The sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas stood at 296.0, a gain of 2.2% as compared with the previous September.

The September index of non-durable manufactures, at 259.6, was 1.1% below the September 1957 index of 262.5. Output in the tobacco products industry rose nearly 11%, with rubber products showing a gain of almost 7%. The production of clothing and paper products recorded smaller advances, with activity in the chemicals industry showing little change. Production of textiles declined 6% and output in the petroleum and coal group fell 5.5%. Activity in the printing and publishing industry and production of foods and beverages fell 4% as compared with the previous September.

In the durable manufactures field, the composite index for September was 307.1, a decline of 4.4% from the previous September's index of 321.1. Output of non-ferrous metal products rose nearly 13% and production in the non-metallic minerals group by more than 3%. Output of wood products increased 2%. On the other hand, production fell nearly 17% in the iron and steel group, with output of transportation equipment and electrical apparatus declining 9% and 7%, respectively, from September 1957.

For the first nine months of 1957, the unadjusted index of industrial production averaged 277.2, 3% below the corresponding 1957 average of 285.8. The manufacturing index declined 4.5% in the nine-month period from 283.7 to 271.0. The non-durables component fell 2.5% to 242.9, and the durables component dropped 6.8% to 314.9. The mining index advanced fractionally over the nine-month period from 289.2 in 1957 to 290.5. The sub-index for electricity and gas rose 3.7% from 298.5 to 309.4.

MINING

Less Copper And Nickel
Produced In September

Production of copper was smaller in September but larger in January-September this year than last, while output of nickel was smaller in both periods.

September copper output was down 12% to 27,546 tons from 31,376 a year earlier and nickel 23% to 11,786 tons from 15,354. January-September copper production was up 10% to 284,843 tons from 258,819 a year ago, but nickel production was down 8.5% to 131,190 tons from 143,351. (11)

More Silver, Lead & Zinc
Produced In September

Production of silver in September rose to 2,856,304 fine ounces from last year's September total of 2,354,397, lead to 15,401 tons from 14,849 and zinc to 35,138 tons from 34,154. January-September output of silver advanced to 23,136,336 fine ounces from 20,791,245 a year ago and zinc to 319,098 tons from 302,012, but production of lead declined to 135,603 tons from 135,882. (12)

Gold Production Smaller In
September, Larger In 9 Months

Production of gold in September eased to 375,272 fine ounces from 376,042 a year earlier, but due to increases in all earlier months this year, the January-September total was 3.1% greater than a year ago at 3,392,187 fine ounces versus 3,288,793. Larger output was recorded in both periods by all regions except the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and the Yukon.

September production by regions was: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,711 fine ounces (720 a year earlier); Quebec, 91,021 (85,991); Ontario, 213,804 (210,777); Prairie Provinces, 12,145 (16,206); British Columbia, 15,075 (17,467); Yukon Territory, 13,388 (17,244); and the Northwest Territories, 28,128 (27,637).

January-September totals: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 10,797 fine ounces (7,431 a year ago); Quebec, 775,797 (755,499); Ontario, 2,014,071 (1,900,960); Prairie Provinces, 142,888 (146,597); British Columbia, 144,000 (176,434); Yukon Territory, 42,763 (44,397); and the Northwest Territories, 261,884 (257,475). (13)

Coal Production Smaller

Production of coal in October declined 17% to 1,240,000 tons from 1,498,906 a year earlier, placing January-October output 14% under last year at 9,051,165 tons versus 10,543,239. Month's landed imports fell almost 16% to 1,678,085 tons from 1,989,129 a year earlier, leaving the 10-month total 37% below last year's at 11,279,601 tons against 17,969,480. (14)

Salt Shipments Smaller

Canadian producers shipped 119,147 tons of dry common salt in September, a decline of 3.9% from last year's September total of 123,955 tons, leaving January-September shipments 4.8% under last year at 795,423 tons versus 835,711.

Salt content of brines used and shipped increased to 54,493 tons in the month from 44,308 a year earlier and to 479,308 tons in the nine months from 393,289. Total shipments of salt and salt content of brine in September were up to 173,640 tons from 168,263 and in the January-September period to 1,274,731 tons from 1,229,000. (15)

Weekly Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in Canada in the week ended November 22 amounted to 98,066 tons compared to 95,164 tons a week earlier and 65,731 tons two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 86.2% of the annual rated capacity in the week versus 83.7% a week earlier and 57.8% two weeks earlier.

Hard Board Production Production and domestic shipments of hard board were greater in October and January-October this year than last, while export shipments were smaller. October output climbed to 24,-446,570 square feet from 22,490,545 a year earlier and domestic shipments to 16,083,958 square feet from 13,265,933, but export shipments fell to 6,708,-361 square feet from 8,997,348. January-October totals: output, 205,760,947 square feet (198,772,659 a year ago); domestic shipments, 161,453,135 square feet (129,242,789); and export shipments, 29,944,703 square feet (71,842,044). (16)

Shipments Of Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers in September climbed to 61,817,000 square feet from 48,472,000 a year earlier, moving January-September shipments up to 534,648,000 square feet from 476,344,000 a year ago, according to advance DBS figures. Stocks at September 30 were smaller than last year at 44,118,000 square feet versus 47,804,000.

September shipments of plywoods increased to 102,568,000 square feet from 94,071,000 a year earlier, making January-September shipments greater than a year ago at 1,120,998,000 square feet versus 991,753,000. End-of-September stocks were substantially below a year earlier at 56,565,000 square feet compared to 93,243,000. (16a)

Output Of Refined Petroleum Products 6.2% Greater In September Production of refined petroleum products in September rose 6.2% to 20,348,967 barrels from last year's September total of 19,166,916 barrels. Canada's refineries used 6.4% more crude oil in the month at 20,204,648 barrels versus the year-earlier total of 18,980,866 barrels and received 1% more crude oil at 19,205,663 barrels against 19,022,433.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in September were, comparable 1957 totals in brackets: naphtha specialties, 144,094 barrels (121,265); aviation gasoline, 395,768 (289,917); motor gasoline, 8,710,054 (8,034,088); aviation turbo fuel, 361,663 (299,338); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 953,376 (711,902); diesel fuel, 2,091,799 (1,869,399); light fuel oil, 2,079,152 (1,996,644); and heavy fuel oil, 3,839,944 (3,749,788). (17)

List Of Flour & Feed Mills DBS has released a revised list of 73 flour mills and 1,587 feed mills which were in operation in Canada in 1958. Both the name and address of each firm is given. The list shows 41 flour mills in Ontario, 10 in Alberta, 9 in Saskatchewan, 7 in Manitoba, 4 in Quebec and 2 in British Columbia. No flour mills were listed for the Atlantic Provinces. There were 765 feed mills in operation in Ontario, 550 in Quebec, 86 in Alberta, 49 in Manitoba, 43 in British Columbia, 29 each in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, 19 in Nova Scotia and 17 in Saskatchewan. No feed mills were listed in Newfoundland. (18)

Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Larger In August Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays increased 10% in August to \$4,183,200 from \$3,798,500 a year earlier, placing the January-August total 18% above a year ago at \$26,601,100 versus \$22,546,300.

August sales of building brick rose to \$2,948,800 from \$2,599,400 a year earlier, structural tile to \$263,700 from \$262,900, drain tile to \$301,400 from \$285,100, and sewer pipe to \$416,600 from \$345,500. Month's sales of fireclay blocks and shapes declined to \$29,200 from \$47,700, pottery to \$44,400 from \$46,600 and "other" clay products to \$179,200 from \$211,500. (19)

Leather Hides And Skins Production of cattle sole leather in September declined to 1,025,364 pounds from 1,058,078 a year earlier, but output of cattle upper leather advanced to 6,075,450 square feet from 5,089,694, and calf and kip upper leather to 1,011,842 square feet from 952,991. September deliveries of cattle sole leather rose to 1,060,795 pounds from 1,034,897 a year earlier, cattle upper leather to 6,442,101 square feet from 5,201,028, and calf and kip upper leather to 1,131,305 square feet from 909,009. End-of-September stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers were smaller this year than last for all types except sheep and lamb skins. (20)

New Records Established By Printing Trades In Year 1956 Canada's printing trades set new records in 1956 in the factory value of products, number of employees, salaries and wages paid, cost of materials used and value added by manufacture, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The printing trades comprise several closely related industries --publishing and printing, printing and bookbinding, lithographing, engraving, stereotyping and electro-typing, and trade composition.

Value of shipments advanced 10.8% in 1956 to a new peak of \$623,424,000 from 1955's previous high total of \$562,538,000. Establishments rose to 2,894 from 2,877, employees 3.7% to 66,375 from 64,025, salaries and wages 8.3% to \$240,691,000 from \$222,207,000, material costs 13% to \$195,214,000 from \$172,833,000 and value added by manufacture 10.3% to \$424,203,000 from \$384,707,000.

Periodicals valued at \$260,839,000 in 1956 (\$236,929,000 in 1955) accounted for 46% of the value of printed matter and other products, daily newspapers alone contributing \$187,358,000 (\$170,657,000). The value of periodicals is made up of \$196,530,000 (\$174,704,000) received for advertising and \$64,309,000 (\$62,224,000) received from subscriptions and sales of publications. Only periodicals printed in the publishers' own plants are included in these figures.

Other printed matter and other products were valued at \$309,319,000 (\$279,512,000 in 1955), comprising \$37,047,000 (\$35,598,000) for printed and bound books, \$56,620,000 (\$51,249,000) for miscellaneous printed advertising, \$8,409,000 (\$8,113,000) for bound blank books, \$191,162,000 (\$169,413,000) for miscellaneous printed goods and printed stationery, and \$16,080,000 (\$15,140,000) for other products such as paper boxes, waxed paper and rubber stamps.

MORE

Among the specialized services, photo-engraving accounted for \$12,783,000 (\$11,512,000 in 1955). Electro-typing and stereotyping were valued at \$9,787,000 (\$8,480,000) and typesetting at \$7,887,000 (\$6,565,000). Printing sub-contracts totalled \$7,398,000 (\$6,548,000). (21)

Record Sales In 1957 Value of factory shipments by Canadian breweries in
By The Brewing Industry 1957 climbed 7% to an all-time high of \$231,116,000
from 1956's previous peak total of \$215,897,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Sales tax and other excise taxes and duties paid to the federal and provincial governments amounted to \$138,474,000 versus \$127,731,000, bringing the combined total to \$369,590,000 from \$343,628,000.

Shipments of beer, ale, stout and porter increased in quantity in 1957 to 224,783,000 gallons from 214,979,000 a year earlier and accounted for \$364,993,000 of the total selling value of products against \$339,474,000. Shipments of bottled and canned beer were greater both in quantity and value, while those of draught beer were down in volume but up in value. Sales of carbonated beverages in the brewing industry were larger in volume at 2,437,000 gallons versus 2,212,000 and in value at \$2,269,000 against \$1,935,000.

Establishments declined in 1957 to 57 from 59 in 1956 and employees to 8,413 from 8,724, but salaries and wages rose to \$37,003,000 from \$36,770,000. Material costs advanced to \$59,230,000 from \$53,047,000 and value added by manufacture to \$169,991,000 from \$161,031,000. (22)

Manufacturing Industries In Factory shipments from all manufacturing industries in the Prairie Provinces in 1956 were valued in an all-time high total of \$1,648,781,000, an increase of 8.1% from 1955's previous record total of \$1,524,661,000, according to the Bureau's annual review of the manufacturing industries in the Prairie Provinces. Number of establishments declined to 4,303 from 4,635 in 1955, but number of employees increased to 91,149 from 87,654 and their salaries and wages to \$290,384,000 from \$263,094,000. Cost of materials used advanced to \$956,034,000 from \$869,801,000 and value added by manufacture to \$669,477,000 from \$624,380,000.

Value of factory shipments climbed 9.7% in Alberta to \$703,189,000 in 1956 from \$641,148,000 a year earlier, making it the leading manufacturing province of the Prairies for the third consecutive year. Four of the six leading industries in the province reported gains and two losses. Factory shipments were: petroleum products, \$132,335,000 (\$115,990,000 in 1955); slaughtering and meat packing, \$132,087,000 (\$126,628,000); butter and cheese, \$38,224,000 (\$36,893,000); flour mills, \$32,368,000 (\$30,954,000); sash, door and planing mills, \$21,219,000 (\$22,087,000); and sawmills, \$20,503,000 (\$23,853,000).

MORE

Manitoba was second in value of factory shipments, these rising 10% in 1956 to \$647,389,000 from \$588,351,000 in 1955. Five of the six leading industries had larger shipments in 1956 than in 1955. Industry totals were: slaughtering and meat packing, \$101,466,000 (\$98,777,000 a year earlier); petroleum products, \$53,942,000 (\$40,235,000); railway rolling stock, \$33,662,000 (\$28,150,000); butter and cheese, \$28,015,000 (\$28,510,000); flour mills, \$25,142,000 (\$24,516,000); and men's factory clothing, \$23,361,000 (\$20,569,000).

Value of factory shipments in Saskatchewan edged up 1% in the year to \$298,203,000 from 1955's total of \$295,162,000. Two of the four leading industries reported increases in value of factory shipments and two decreases. Value of factory shipments of these four industries were: petroleum products, \$86,090,000 (\$84,368,000 a year earlier); flour mills, \$42,063,000 (\$42,919,000); slaughtering and meat packing, \$31,334,000 (\$30,440,000); and butter and cheese, \$28,017,000 (\$28,278,000); (23)

Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Cigarettes
& Cigars Greater In First 9 Months

Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased in the first

nine months of this year to 24,277,154,000 from 22,755,893,000 a year ago. Nine-month withdrawals of cigars rose to 232,498,000 from 213,643,000, cut tobacco to 16,080,000 pounds from 15,577,000, plug tobacco to 944,000 pounds from 779,000 and raw leaf to 761,000 pounds from 728,000, but snuff fell to 572,000 pounds from 595,000.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at September 30 were up 8.8% from last year's comparable total at 162,040,648 pounds versus 148,881,326. End-of-September holdings of flue-cured tobacco increased to 141,929,312 pounds from 124,519,722 a year ago and burley to 7,681,163 pounds from 6,974,507. Stocks of dark (air-fire cured) tobacco declined to 1,808,863 pounds from 2,260,292, cigar tobacco to 9,442,845 pounds from 12,905,874, pipe tobacco to 1,145,339 pounds from 1,440,122 and "other" tobaccos to 33,126 pounds from 780,809. (24)

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

	<u>November 20</u>	<u>November 13</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>October 23</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	261.9	263.3	261.3
Industrials	270.6	273.1	272.2
Utilities	197.4	197.4	195.9
Banks	323.7	317.5	303.5

Mining Stock Price Index

Total mining stocks	119.2	118.5	117.0
Golds	80.8	77.6	75.1
Base metals	207.2	212.2	212.9

Industrial Employment Unchanged
Between September 1 & October 1

Industrial employment was unchanged between September 1 and October 1, the composite index, on the 1949 base, remaining at 121.8.

The index was 4% under last year's October 1 figure of 126.9. Average weekly wages and salaries rose to \$70.81 at October 1 from \$70.67 a month earlier and \$68.84 a year ago.

Employment in manufacturing rose 0.7% between September 1 and October 1, an increase of 2.8% in Ontario reflecting recall of workers after layoffs associated with model changes, seasonal increases in activity in canning plants, and re-opening of breweries after shut-downs caused by strikes of distributive workers. Manufacturing employment declined seasonally in most other provinces.

Forestry employment advanced 12% in the period, due mainly to the recall of workers in British Columbia upon improvement in the forest fire situation. Employment was also up in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, but was down sharply in Newfoundland as cutting operations neared completion. Gains in employment in trade and finance, insurance and real estate followed the usual pattern for the time of year. Employment in construction declined more than seasonally, due mainly to strikes in the Toronto area.

Provincially, employment increased in Ontario and Nova Scotia, but declined in the other provinces. The largest drop (3.2%) was in Newfoundland, a decline in forestry being the main factor. Provincial indexes were: Newfoundland, 133.1 at October 1 (137.6 at September 1); Prince Edward Island, 124.6 (126.3); Nova Scotia, 99.4 (98.3); New Brunswick, 102.1 (103.1); Quebec, 120.7 (121.1); Ontario, 122.2 (121.3); Manitoba, 112.4 (113.2); Saskatchewan, 136.0 (137.2); Alberta, 159.6 (161.9); and British Columbia, 120.3 (120.5). (25)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Milk Production Greater
In October And 10 Months

Production of milk in October is estimated at 1,563,000,000 pounds, some 4.1% greater than last year's October total, placing January-October output 5.5% above a year earlier at 15,737,000,000 pounds. Revised estimates place September milk production at 1,742,167,000 pounds, up 6.9% from the year-earlier total of 1,629,924,000 pounds, moving January-September output up 5.7% to 14,174,344,000 pounds from 13,414,618,000 pounds a year ago.

January-September milk output was larger than a year ago in all provinces except Nova Scotia. Totals: Prince Edward Island, 171,128,000 pounds (170,996,000 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 307,159,000 (310,201,000); New Brunswick, 358,747,000 (357,597,000); Quebec, 4,786,199,000 (4,559,308,000); Ontario, 4,705,476,000 (4,384,704,000); Manitoba, 918,605,000 (855,614,000); Saskatchewan, 1,079,065,000 (999,282,000); Alberta, 1,183,276,000 (1,135,197,000); and British Columbia, 498,271,000 (468,134,000). (26)

Fluid Milk Sales Larger
In September & 9 Months

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, amounted to 452,809,000 pounds in September, some 5% greater than a year earlier, making January-September sales 2% larger than a year ago at 4,101,279,000 pounds. Sales were larger in September and January-September this year than last in all provinces except Nova Scotia in the cumulative period.

September sales by provinces were: Prince Edward Island, 2,117,000 pounds (up 6%); Nova Scotia, 14,832,000 (3%); New Brunswick, 12,377,000 (6%); Quebec, 135,731,000 (4%); Ontario, 170,853,000 (6%); Manitoba, 24,543,000 (5%); Saskatchewan, 25,519,000 (9%); Alberta, 28,716,000 (7%); and British Columbia, 38,122,000 (6%).

January-September sales: Prince Edward Island, 19,961,000 pounds (3%); Nova Scotia, 136,950,000 (-1%); New Brunswick, 114,472,000 (1%); Quebec, 1,242,861,000 (1%); Ontario, 1,531,730,000 (3%); Manitoba, 226,066,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 230,994,000 (4%); Alberta, 250,922,000 (2%); and British Columbia, 341,323,000 (5%). (27)

9-City Creamery Butter
Stocks 18.8% Greater

Stocks of creamery butter held in nine cities of Canada at November 20 aggregated 62,432,000 pounds, some 18.8% greater than last year's comparable total of 52,531,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all cities except Calgary. Totals were: Quebec, 6,795,000 pounds (5,312,000 a year ago); Montreal, 30,950,000 (29,541,000); Toronto, 4,730,000 (2,567,000); Winnipeg, 10,533,000 (6,530,000); Regina, 1,453,000 (652,000); Saskatoon, 1,503,000 (810,000); Edmonton, 2,925,000 (2,759,000); Calgary, 667,000 (1,666,000); and Vancouver, 2,876,000 (2,694,000).

Wheat Exports & Supplies

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended November 12 dropped 28% to 3,591,000 bushels from 4,980,000 bushels a year earlier, making August 1 - November 12 clearances 1.5% smaller than a year ago at 70,745,000 bushels versus 71,799,000 bushels.

Prairie farmers marketed substantially more wheat in the week this year than last at 7,581,000 bushels versus 5,665,000 bushels, placing cumulative marketings 1.4% above a year ago at 64,850,000 bushels against 63,943,000 bushels. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat at November 12 rose to 374,582,000 bushels from 373,708,000 bushels a week earlier and 373,926,000 bushels a year ago. (28)

1958 Packs of Tomato Juice, Tomatoes
Beans, Corn, Plums & Peaches

Pack of canned tomato juice, tomatoes, wax beans and plums was greater in 1958 than in 1957, but pack of green beans, all kinds of corn and peaches was smaller, DBS reports in a special statement. Pack of tomato juice increased 20% to 5,289,153 cases in 1958 from 4,420,716 a year ago, canned tomatoes 4% to 1,955,440 cases from 1,879,830, wax beans 17% to 1,414,854 cases from 1,210,001, and plums 44% to 378,104 cases from 261,845. Year's pack of green beans declined 28% to 905,597 cases from 1,249,949 in the preceding year, all kinds of corn 13% to 3,547,345 cases from 4,078,520, and peaches 13% to 1,854,431 cases from 2,123,055.

Sea Fish Catch Heavier In
The Maritimes In October

Catch of sea fish and shellfish in the Maritimes in October rose 12% in volume to 65,381,700 pounds from 58,171,300 a year earlier, and a greater 35% in landed value to \$2,662,500 from \$1,969,700, according to a joint release of summary fish statistics by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Landings of groundfish in October declined 7% to 32,962,300 pounds from the year-earlier total of 35,418,400, but the landed value increased 7% to \$1,250,800 from \$1,168,300. Heavier landings of haddock, hake and redfish were more than offset by lighter landings of cod, pollock, halibut and flatfish, while the landed value was larger for all species except pollock and flatfish.

Catch of pelagic and estuarial fish jumped 46% to 28,804,900 pounds from 19,657,000 and the landed value 76% to \$566,700 from \$321,600. Larger catches and increased landed values of herring and smelts were mainly responsible for the greater totals.

Landings of molluscs and crustaceans advanced 17% to 3,614,500 pounds from 3,095,900 and the landed value increased 76% to \$845,000 from \$479,800. Increased landings of lobsters and bar clams more than counterbalanced decreased landings of scallops and oysters, while higher landed values for lobsters and bar clams more than offset lower values for scallops and oysters.

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

- 1 - Operating Results of Chain Variety Stores, 1957, 25¢
- 2 - Wholesale Trade, September, 10¢
- 3 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, November 14, 10¢
- 4 - Railway Transport, Part IV - Operating & Traffic Statistics, 1957, 25¢
- 5 - Railway Transport, Part V - Freight Carried by Principal Commodity Classes,
1957, 50¢
- 6 - Civil Aviation, June, 15¢
- 7 - Motor Transport Traffic Statistics, British Columbia, 1957, 25¢
- 8 - M: Passenger Bus Statistics, September, 10¢
- 9 - M: Shipping Statistics, August, 25¢
- 10 - M: Summary of Canal Statistics, September, 10¢
- 11 - M: Copper & Nickel Production, September, 10¢
- 12 - M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, September, 10¢
- 13 - M: Gold Production, September, 10¢
- 14 - M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, October, 10¢
- 15 - M: Salt, September, 10¢
- 16 - M: Hard Board, October, 10¢
- 16a- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, September, 20¢
- 17 - Refined Petroleum Products, September, 25¢
- 18 - R: Flour & Feed Mills in Canada, 1958, Revised No. 44, \$1.00
- 19 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, August, 10¢
- 20 - M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, September, 10¢
- 21 - The Printing Trades, 1956, 50¢
- 22 - Brewing Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 23 - Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Section E - Prairie Provinces, 1956,
40¢
- 24 - Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, September, 25¢
- 25 - Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, October, 10¢
- 26 - Dairy Review, October, 25¢
- 27 - M: Fluid Milk Sales, September, 10¢
- 28 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, November 5 and 12, 10¢ each
- - New Residential Construction, September, 25¢ -- Summarized in the issue of
November 14
- - M: Fish Freezings & Stocks, October, 25¢ -- Summarized in the issue of
November 21

M: Memorandum

R: Reference Paper

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