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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS

JAN 16 1959

PROPERTY OF THE

Merchandising: Chain store sales during November continued to gain over a year earlier, but the rate of increase was less than the average for the eleven months, amounting to 2.4% against 6.6%. Among eight with increases out of eleven trades, grocery and combination stores had the smallest percentage gain in the month, but for the eleven months still had the substantial advance of nearly 10% ... Department store sales in November were up 2.3%, also below the eleven-month average of 3.9%. The month's increase was broad-based, with increases in all regions except Quebec and in 21 of 29 specified departments. (Page 2)

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Population: Canada's population rose an estimated 354,000 in the eleven months from January 1 to December 1, 1958 to reach 17,241,000. The period's gain was substantially below the record figure of 516,000 for the corresponding 1957 period, and under the totals of 389,000 in 1956 and 358,000 in 1955. The drop in immigration was mainly responsible for the year's slow-down. (Page 4)

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Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments last November were an estimated 1% higher in value than in November 1957, leaving the eleven-month total 2% below the previous year's. Total inventory held was 4.5% lower than a year earlier, while new orders were almost 11% higher in value. Shipments were slightly higher than new orders, resulting in a fractional decline in unfilled orders ... Steel ingot production climbed to 100,692 tons, 88.5% of annual rated capacity, in the week ended January 10. Output in the twelve months of 1958 was down 14% from 1957, but in December showed a rise of 23% over a year earlier ... Crude oil consumption by refineries jumped nearly 14% in November to put the eleven-month total for 1958 slightly above that for 1957. (Pages 5-6)

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Labour: Estimated labour income in October was nearly 2% greater than a year earlier at \$1,387,600,000, with gains in all five economic regions. (Page 9)

...

External Trade: Commodity imports rose 1.5% in value in November over a year earlier - the second successive increase, while total commodity exports were down 6%. The result was a rise in the month's import surplus to \$48,500,000 from \$16,300,000 for November 1957. The month's results left imports for the eleven months 9% below a year earlier, and exports at practically the same level, the cumulative import surplus consequently being sharply lower at \$289,300,000 compared to \$749,600,000. (Page 14)

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Chain Store Sales Greater

Chain store sales in November last increased 2.4% to \$263,645,000 from the comparable 1957 total of \$257,480,000, placing January-November sales 6.6% above the year-earlier total at \$2,678,285,000 versus \$2,511,283,000. November 1 stocks (at cost) were 7% greater than a year earlier at \$391,588,000 versus \$366,084,000.

November sales of grocery and combination store chains rose 1.7% to \$113,-818,000 from \$111,910,000 a year earlier, and January-November sales climbed 9.8% to \$1,231,177,000 from \$1,120,943,000. Seven of the remaining 10 chains reported increases in November compared to a year earlier, while three showed decreases. Percentage increases were: variety stores, 3.2%; family clothing stores, 8.2%; women's clothing stores, 5.9%; shoe stores, 18.4%; hardware stores 15%; lumber and building material dealers, 7.1%; and jewellery stores, 3%. Decreases were: men's clothing stores, 5.4%; furniture, radio and appliance stores, 1.4%; and drug stores, 0.1%. (1)

Department Store Sales  
2.3% Greater In November

Department store sales in November last increased 2.3% to an estimated \$148,163,000 from the comparable 1957 total of \$144,879,000, leaving January-November sales 3.9% above a year earlier at \$1,161,780,000 versus \$1,117,795,-000. October 31 stocks were virtually unchanged from the like 1957 total at \$347,333,000 against \$346,403,000.

November sales were greater than a year earlier in all regions except Quebec, which reported a decline of 1.3% to \$24,888,000 from \$25,217,000. Sales rose 1.8% in the Atlantic Provinces to \$12,095,000 from \$11,882,000, 1.4% in Ontario to \$51,200,000 from \$50,494,000, 0.3% in Manitoba to \$12,766,000 from \$12,727,000, 7% in Saskatchewan to \$7,402,000 from \$6,917,000, 11.1% in Alberta to \$16,160,000 from \$14,545,000 and 2.4% in British Columbia to \$23,-652,000 from \$23,097,000.

Of the 29 specified departments, 21 reported larger sales in November as compared to a year earlier. Gains ranged between 9.2% in women's, misses' and children's shoes and 0.8% in furniture. Other major percentage gains were: photographic equipment and supplies, 8.6%; major appliances, 8.5%; women's and misses' sportswear, 8.1%; and stationery, books and magazines, 7.5%.

Decreases in November ranged from a high of 12.2% in furs to a low of 0.1% in lingerie and corsets. Others were: aprons, housedresses and uniforms, 7.9%; radio and music, 5.7%; food and kindred products, 5.3%; piece goods, 4.4%; linens and domestics, 1.7%; and boys' clothing and furnishings, 0.4%. (2)

Department Store Sales  
In Year-End Week

Department store sales in the week ending January 3 were 0.1% smaller than a year earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Declines of 12.3% in the Atlantic Provinces, 14.6% in Saskatchewan, 3.8% in Alberta and 0.8% in British Columbia just offset gains of 0.3% in Quebec, 5.4% in Ontario and 3.3% in Manitoba.



Retail Chain Store Sales  
Reached New Peak In 1957

Retail chain store sales advanced 7.3% in 1957 to an all-time high of \$2,841,569,000 from 1956's previous record of \$2,647,055,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on retail chain stores. Number of chains eased to 493 from 499 in 1956, but average number of stores rose to 8,822 from 8,559. Average sales per store increased 4.1% to \$322,000 from \$309,000.

Salaries and wages paid to store employees rose almost 10% to \$242,979,000 from \$221,136,000 in 1956 and accounts outstanding at year end 3.6% to \$148,506,000 from \$143,357,000. End-of-year stocks in stores and warehouses were 7.3% greater than a year earlier at \$326,805,000 versus \$304,575,000.

Of the 13 major kinds of businesses, seven chains reported greater sales in 1957 than in 1956 and six smaller sales. Percentage increases were: grocery and combination stores, 13.3%; variety stores, 7.8%; family clothing stores, 11.3%; women's apparel and accessories stores, 5.1%; shoe stores, 8.2%; hardware stores, 6.7%; and drug stores, 10%. Decreases were: meat markets, 2.2%; men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (including custom tailors), 2.5%; lumber and building material dealers, 2.6%; furniture stores, 3.5%; household appliance, radio and music stores, 5.4%; and restaurants, 0.5%.

Value of sales by chains in 1957 was as follows (1956 totals in brackets): grocery and combination stores, \$1,241,725,000 (\$1,096,330,000); meat markets, \$7,563,000 (\$7,730,000); variety stores, \$247,223,000 (\$229,307,000); men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (including custom tailors), \$28,159,000 (\$28,866,000); family clothing stores, \$40,459,000 (\$36,347,000); women's apparel and accessories stores, \$70,707,000 (\$67,269,000); shoe stores, \$57,823,000 (\$53,433,000); hardware stores, \$39,483,000 (\$37,019,000); lumber and building material dealers, \$97,254,000 (\$99,862,000); furniture stores, \$52,778,000 (\$54,665,000); household appliance, radio and music stores, \$73,560,000 (\$77,747,000); restaurants, \$36,194,000 (\$36,375,000); and drug stores, \$45,437,000 (\$41,299,000).

Provincial sales totals in order of size in 1957 were (1956 totals in brackets): Ontario, \$1,335,057,000 (\$1,230,388,000); Quebec, \$576,716,000 (\$540,628,000); British Columbia, \$289,463,000 (\$289,846,000); Alberta, \$197,763,000 (\$182,111,000); Saskatchewan, \$118,935,000 (\$111,353,000); Manitoba, \$112,127,000 (\$100,591,000); Nova Scotia, \$98,111,000 (\$90,415,000); New Brunswick, \$75,968,000 (\$74,490,000); Newfoundland, \$24,079,000 (\$15,267,000); Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$8,034,000 (\$6,925,000); and Prince Edward Island, \$5,317,000 (\$5,041,000). (3)

Operating Results Of  
Chain Furniture Stores

Gross profits of chain furniture stores in 1957 increased to a record 36.69% of net sales from 33.45% in 1955, total operating expenses to 41.46% from 31.24%, according to the Bureau's biennial survey. The result was a net operating loss of 4.77% compared to a net operating profit of 2.21% in 1955. Operating expenses comprised salaries at 16.81% of net sales versus 14.24% in 1955, occupancy at 4.43% versus 4.95%, advertising at 4.82% versus 3.15%, and all "other" expenses at 15.40% versus 8.90%. (4)

Fewer Commercial Failures In Third  
Quarter And Nine Months Of 1958

Commercial failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts declined 20% in the third quarter of 1958 to 409 from 512 in the same period of 1957, and their defaulted liabilities dropped to less than half the preceding year's at \$10,058,000 versus \$20,352,000. In the January-September period the number of failures fell to 1,522 from 1,633 and the defaulted liabilities to \$44,219,000 from \$52,644,000.

Bankruptcies were fewer in number in all main economic areas except British Columbia both in the July-September period and in the three-quarter period. Fewer failures were recorded in all major business groups in the quarter and in all groups except service in the nine months. As in the past, bankruptcies of trading establishments accounted for the largest number of failures.

Failures in the January-September period by major industries: trade, 164 (219 a year earlier); manufacturing, 77 (79); construction, 73 (85); service, 50 (58); transportation, 17 (24); and agriculture, 6 (9). January-September totals: trade, 625 (690); construction, 255 (282); manufacturing, 253 (264); service, 203 (185); transportation, 64 (77); and agriculture, 30 (36). (5)

## P O P U L A T I O N

Canada's Population Increased  
354,000 In 11 Months of 1958

Canada's population increased 354,000 in the first 11 months of 1958, rising to 17,241,000 at December 1 from 16,887,000 at the start of the year, according to the Bureau's quarterly estimate. This compared with a record January-November increase of 516,000 in 1957, 389,000 in 1956, and 358,000 in 1955. The slowing in the numerical growth in the nation's population in 1958 was chiefly due to a drop in immigration.

Over the 12 months (December 1, 1957 to December 1, 1958), Canada's estimated population growth was 381,000 (2.3%), comparing with 552,000 (3.4%) in 1956-57, 415,000 (2.6%) in 1955-56, 386,000 (2.5%) in 1954-55, 433,000 (2.9%) in 1953-54, 417,000 (2.8%) in 1952-53, and 415,000 (2.9%) in 1951-52. The population growth was 1,160,000 from the 1956 Census total of 16,081,000 and 3,232,000 from the 1951 Census count of 14,009,000.

The table following lists quarterly estimates of Canada's population from June 1, 1951 to December 1, 1958 (actual census totals for June 1, 1951 and June 1, 1956):

Year	January 1	March 1	June 1	July 1	September 1	December 1
1951 .....	..	..	14,009	14,050	14,129	14,242
1952 .....	14,277	14,336	14,459	14,496	14,568	14,657
1953 .....	14,682	14,730	14,845	14,886	14,966	15,074
1954 .....	15,105	15,162	15,287	15,330	15,409	15,507
1955 .....	15,535	15,587	15,698	15,736	15,803	15,893
1956 .....	15,919	15,972	16,081	16,118	16,193	16,308
1957 .....	16,344	16,420	16,589	16,650	16,745	16,860
1958 .....	16,887	16,948	17,048	17,085	17,154	17,241



Manufacturers' Shipments,  
Inventories And Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in November were valued at \$1,835,662,000, down 5% from the revised October value of \$1,922,754,000 but up 1% from the November 1957 total of \$1,813,721,000, according to advance DBS figures. In the six preceding years, November shipments generally decreased from October with only 1954 showing an increase (2%). Shipments in the eleven months ending November were valued at \$19,767,241,000, a decrease of 2% from 1957's corresponding total of \$20,217,479,000.

Estimated value of inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of November 1958 was \$4,062,231,000, an increase of \$20,730,000 (0.5%) from the revised October value of \$4,041,501,000, but a decrease of \$268,505,000 (6%) from November 1957. November inventories in the past have tended to be slightly higher than October values.

A small increase (\$4,062,000 or 1%) in the value of inventory held under progress payments arrangements, meant that total inventory held at \$4,590,505,000 was up \$24,792,000 (0.5%) from the revised October value of \$4,565,713,000. However, an 11% increase in progress payments holdings over the year makes total inventory held only 4.5% below the November 1957 level.

Raw materials inventories at \$1,884,098,000 were practically unchanged from the revised October value of \$1,880,243,000, but down about 7% from November 1957. Goods in process held at \$1,247,702,000 was up slightly from October and November 1957. If the assumption is made that all inventory held under progress payments arrangements is in the goods in process category, goods in process owned at \$719,428,000 was about 1% higher than October but down 6% from November 1957. Finished products inventory in November at \$1,458,705,000 was up slightly (\$8,958,000) from the revised October value, but down about 5% from the previous November.

The November ratios of both total inventory owned to shipments (2.21) and finished products to shipments (0.79) were both above their October levels (2.10 and 0.75) but below the corresponding values for November 1957 (2.39 and 0.85). November ratios over the past six years have tended to be above the October levels.

The value of new orders received during November was \$1,829,348,000, up 1% from the revised October value of \$1,805,205,000, and almost 11% from the November, 1957 value of \$1,650,204,000. The slight upward change during the month differed from the October-November trend in the two previous years, which showed declines of 7% (1957) and 2% (1956). Increases occurred in November in the four years prior to 1956, ranging from 4% to 11%.

Since shipments for the month were slightly higher than new orders received, the result was a further fractional decline (\$6,314,000 or 0.3%) in the unfilled orders level. The November value was \$2,112,275,000, which was 9% below the level at the end of November 1957.

The following table shows estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries:

	November 1957	September 1958	October 1958 (Revised)	November 1958 (Preliminary)
	(In thousands of dollars)			
Shipments .....	1,813,721	1,843,134	1,922,754	1,835,662
Inventory Owned .....	4,330,736	4,067,705	4,041,501	4,062,231
Inventory Held .....	4,808,092	4,612,278	4,565,713	4,590,505
Raw Materials .....	2,025,779	1,877,807	1,880,243	1,884,098
Goods in Process ..	1,244,178	1,254,911	1,235,723	1,247,702
Finished Products ..	1,538,135	1,479,560	1,449,747	1,458,705
New Orders .....	1,650,204	1,757,618	1,805,205	1,829,348
Unfilled Orders .....	2,325,394	2,236,138	2,118,589	2,112,275

Weekly Steel Ingot Output      Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 10 amounted to 100,692 tons compared to 99,993 tons a week earlier and 77,423 tons two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 88.5% of rated capacity in the week versus 87.9% a week earlier and 68.1% two weeks earlier.

Steel Ingot & Pig Iron Output Smaller In 1958      Production of steel ingots in 1958 declined almost 14% to 4,251,507 tons from 4,924,133 in the preceding year and pig iron nearly 18% to 3,061,055 tons from 3,718,155, according to preliminary DBS figures. December production of steel ingots climbed 23% to 421,169 tons from the year-earlier total of 343,415 tons and pig iron also 23% to 304,889 tons from 247,414.

Steel ingot output in November rose to 382,878 tons from 350,751 a year earlier, but pig iron declined to 253,447 tons from 266,415 and steel castings to 4,818 tons from 7,888, according to revised DBS figures. January-November steel ingot production decreased to 3,832,158 tons from 4,580,718, pig iron to 2,756,116 tons from 3,470,741 and steel castings to 86,541 tons from 106,043. (6 & 7)

Crude Oil Consumption Greater      Consumption of crude oil by Canada's refineries in November last advanced nearly 14% to 20,807,537 barrels from 18,302,637 in November 1957, raising January-November consumption 0.3%/a year earlier at 219,255,108 barrels versus 218,674,691. above

Month's consumption of domestic crude rose to 11,820,719 barrels from 8,967,554 a year earlier, but imported crude fell to 8,986,818 barrels from 9,335,083. Eleven-month consumption of domestic crude increased to 121,867,783 barrels from 116,612,091, but imported crude declined to 97,387,325 barrels from 102,062,600.

Receipts for December are forecast at 21,100,909 barrels, January at 23,039,577 barrels, February at 20,634,828 barrels and March at 21,102,377 barrels. (8)



Motor Vehicles Produced in 1958

Production of passenger and commercial vehicles in 1958 declined 13.6% to 355,421 units from 411,558 in 1957, passenger cars falling 12.6% to 297,088 units from 340,014 and commercial vehicles 18.5% to 58,333 units from 71,544, according to preliminary DBS figures. December production climbed 48% to 38,912 units from 26,296 in the preceding year, passenger cars rising 51% to 33,330 units from 22,058 and commercial vehicles 32% to 5,582 units from 4,238. (9)

Motor Vehicle Shipments  
4.1% Greater In November

Shipments of Canadian-made passenger and commercial vehicles for sale in Canada or for export in November last rose 4.1% to 35,797 units from the year-earlier total of 34,363, but, due to declines in all preceding months except February and October, January-November shipments dropped 14.4% to 321,158 units from 375,165 a year earlier. Month's shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose to 2,230 units from 2,186, but 11-month shipments declined to 17,127 units from 18,056.

November shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars for domestic and foreign markets advanced to 30,330 units from 29,174 in November 1957 and commercial vehicles to 5,467 units from 5,189. January-November shipments of passenger cars dropped to 265,277 units from 308,812 and commercial vehicles to 55,881 units from 66,353. (10)

Mineral Wool Shipments

Shipments of mineral wool batts in November 1958 totalled 26,962,972 square feet, up from the 1957 November total of 21,685,819 square feet, while shipments of granulated and bulk or loose wool aggregated 1,203,161 cubic feet, down from the year-earlier total of 1,333,146 cubic feet. January-November shipments of batts increased to 251,041,134 square feet from 199,235,576 in the like 1957 period, but shipments of granulated and bulk or loose wool dropped to 9,458,157 cubic feet from 9,791,264. (11)

Rigid Insulating Board

Production of rigid insulating board in November increased to 31,665,378 square feet from 29,772,132 a year earlier and export shipments to 1,788,974 square feet from 1,765,889, but domestic shipments decreased to 25,515,078 square feet from 28,662,374. January-November output rose to 364,503,546 square feet from 324,259,505 a year earlier, domestic shipments to 337,348,626 square feet from 290,881,932 and export shipments to 24,092,287 square feet from 19,420,918. (12)

More Paints, Varnishes And Lacquers  
Sold In November And Eleven Months

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers in November climbed 10% to \$9,342,000 from \$8,477,000 in November 1957, trade sales rising to \$5,279,000 from \$4,848,000 and industrial sales to \$4,063,000 from \$3,629,000. January-November sales rose 5.4% to \$126,922,000 from \$120,404,000 a year earlier, trade sales advancing to \$80,923,000 from \$76,064,000 and industrial sales to \$45,999,000 from \$44,340,000. (13)

Sales Of Canadian Clay Products Up In October Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays increased 21% in October last year to \$4,463,100 from the comparable 1957 total of \$3,693,900 and 20% in January-October to \$35,592,500 from \$29,723,700. Sales were larger in October and January-October than a year earlier for building brick, structural tile, drain tile, sewer pipe and pottery, but smaller for fireclay blocks and shapes. (14)

Factory Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Smaller Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for 95% of Canadian production declined 10% in November to \$2,823,600 from \$3,147,600 a year earlier, four of the six types showing smaller shipments. January-November shipments dropped 12% to \$25,395,000 from \$28,859,300 in the first 11 months of 1957, five of the six types recording decreased shipments. (15)

Coke Production Smaller Production of coke in October last declined to 272,220 tons from the October 1957 total of 317,905 tons, leaving January-October output under the corresponding 1957 total at 2,890,844 tons versus 3,519,826. Month's landed imports fell to 20,109 tons from 40,308 a year earlier, exports to 8,863 tons from 11,772 and amount available for consumption to 283,466 tons from 346,441. (16)

#### Industry And Production Notes

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

Retail Sales In 1957- Retail sales for 1957 were estimated at \$14,826,-441,000, an increase of 3.7% over the preceding year's \$14,297,557,000. All provinces shared in the increase, Quebec leading with a gain of 6%, Saskatchewan next with 5.2%, Alberta 4.5%, and Manitoba 3.7%. All trades with the exceptions of motor vehicle dealers, lumber and building material dealers, and furniture, appliance and radio stores showed larger sales than in 1956. Garages and filling stations and grocery and combination stores registered the largest increases.

Candles- Shipments from 19 firms comprising the candle industry in 1957 were factory valued at \$2,910,400 versus \$2,790,000 for 15 firms in the preceding year. They employed 251 persons (232 in 1956), paid \$685,700 in salaries and wages (\$681,000), and spent \$1,324,700 for materials and supplies (\$1,245,-100).

Leather Belting Industry- Gross factory value of shipments in the leather belting industry in 1957 amounted to \$1,166,300, a decrease of 19.4% from the preceding year's \$1,446,700, and a drop of close to 52% from \$2,412,600 in the record year of 1947. There were 11 establishments in operation in both 1957 and 1956 and 148 persons were employed versus 142, with salaries and wages totalling \$479,900 versus \$460,600. Materials and supplies cost \$533,800, a drop of 22.4% from \$687,400 in 1956.



Automotive Parts & Accessories Wholesalers- A panel of 76 reporting wholesale firms in the automotive parts and accessories trade realized an average gross profit of 25.36% of net sales, with an operating expense ratio of 22.10% and net profit before income tax deduction of 3.91% in 1957. Ratios of operating expenses tended to vary inversely with firm size, and firms with the largest sales had the highest average net operating profit (3.58%) as well as the highest average net profit before income tax deduction (4.37%) after allowing for non-trading items. Average net sales of 41 identical firms increased by 19.8% from \$771,117 in 1955 to \$923,906 in 1957; the average gross profit of these firms fell from 25.22% to 24.69%; total operating expenses declined from 21.95% to 21.22%; and net operating profit increased from 3.27% to 3.47%.

Miscellaneous Leather Products Industry- Shipments in the miscellaneous leather products industry in 1957 amounted to \$28,411,000, a drop of 2.2% from \$29,040,000 in 1956. There were 212 firms in operation, nine less than in the preceding year. Employees numbered 4,281 (4,575 in 1956), and salaries and wages totalled \$10,081,000 (\$10,263,000). Cost of materials at \$12,806,000 (\$13,985,000 in 1956), was 8.4% lower. Chief products shipped were: hand luggage, \$5,600,000; other luggage, \$3,122,000; leather handbags, \$3,464,000; other handbags, \$3,275,000; briefcases and portfolios, \$2,353,000; billfolds and wallets, \$2,134,000; and body belts, \$1,849,000.

## LABOUR

Labour Income In October Canada's paid workers in October received an estimated \$1,387.6 million in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, down 1.3% from the September total of \$1,405.3 million but up 1.9% from the October 1957 total of \$1,363.6 million. A substantial part of the decline from a month earlier is seasonal in nature. The seasonally adjusted total was \$1,352.8 million, 0.1% smaller than the preceding month's \$1,354.8 million but 1.8% greater than the year-earlier total of \$1,327.9 million.

The relatively small over-all change in the seasonally adjusted income total from September to October resulted from offsetting movements in the industrial components. The higher levels attained by the trade and service groups overbalanced the lower levels reached by the mining and manufacturing groups. Public utilities and transportation, storage and communication groups were at virtually the same levels.

October's labour income total was smaller in the five regions compared to a month earlier, but for the first time since February was larger in all compared to a year earlier. Normal seasonal influences were evident in the month-to-month decline in all regions, with the decreases in the Atlantic, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia being more prominent.

The seasonally adjusted October total in Ontario exhibited a rather sharp drop from the September level in contrast to the sequence of comparatively minor fluctuations which occurred in the previous four months. The seasonally adjusted totals in Quebec, the Prairies, and British Columbia rose from the preceding month, but declined in the Atlantic Provinces. (17)

Hiring Rates In Industry  
Down In 1957 From 1956

Reflecting the decline in economic activity, hiring rates in industries surveyed semi-annually declined in 1957 to an average of 6.7 per 100 employees on the payroll from 7.4 in 1956, while separation rates were little changed at 6.9 in 1957 against 7.0 in 1956, according to the Bureau's semi-annual report "Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries" covering the period March 1956 to February 1958. With a lower hiring rate for 1957 and nearly the same separation rate, the measure of jobs vacated and filled per 100 employees - the average monthly replacement rate - fell to 6.0 in 1957 from 6.5 in 1956.

The figures in this latest issue of the semi-annual report relate, as of December 1957, to some 58,700 establishments and some 3,086,000 employees. They are based upon UIC data from employers with one establishment and 10 or more employees and all employers with over one establishment and any insured workers. The report contains figures enabling comparisons to be made between male and female turnover rates of different industries, in different regions, by months. (18)

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

Building Permits Issued Up  
26% In Value In November

Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in November 1958 totalled \$174,924,000, up 26% from the 1957 November value of \$138,902,000.

Smaller values than a year earlier in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia were more than offset by larger values in the other provinces. November totals were: Newfoundland, \$1,360,000 (\$1,173,000 in November 1957); Prince Edward Island, \$85,000 (\$94,000); Nova Scotia, \$4,371,000 (\$1,350,000); New Brunswick, \$1,064,000 (\$2,565,000); Quebec, \$49,233,000 (\$33,660,000); Ontario, \$81,956,000 (\$65,022,000); Manitoba, \$5,121,000 (\$3,712,000); Saskatchewan, \$6,163,000 (\$3,855,000); Alberta, \$13,988,000 (\$11,269,000); and British Columbia, \$11,583,000 (\$16,202,000). (19)

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

Vehicular Border Crossings  
Smaller In November, 11 Months

Vehicles entering Canada from the United States in November last numbered 1,130,600, down 2.2% from the like 1957 total of 1,156,300, leaving

January-November entries slightly below a year earlier at 16,833,600 versus 16,864,900. Month's entries by foreign vehicles declined to 532,500 from 542,400 a year earlier and returning Canadian vehicles to 598,100 from 613,900. Eleven-month entries by foreign vehicles decreased to 8,691,800 from 8,794,700, but returning Canadian vehicles increased to 8,141,800 from 8,070,300.

Travellers entering Canada from the United States by rail, bus, boat and plane increased 2.7% in October to 194,300 from 189,200 a year earlier, but decreased 5% in January-October to 2,434,700 from 2,563,700. Foreign travellers entering Canada by these means of transportation rose in October to 87,900 from 83,400 and returning Canadians to 106,500 from 105,800. Foreign travellers entering the country declined in January-October to 1,283,300 from 1,400,500 and returning Canadians to 1,151,300 from 1,163,200. (20)



Less Iron Ore Shipped In November, 11 Months Shipments of iron ore from Canada's mines in November fell to 1,128,902 tons from 1,520,505 a year earlier, ore shipped for export declining to 974,631 tons from 1,274,020 and to Canadian customers to 154,271 tons from 246,485. End-of-November stocks were larger than a year earlier at 2,594,466 tons against 1,087,954. January-November shipments dropped to 15,104,670 tons from the comparable 1957 total of 21,937,204, export shipments decreasing to 13,347,465 tons from 19,691,882 and to the domestic market to 1,757,205 tons from 2,245,322. (21)

Record Tonnages Of Sand, Gravel Shipped In 1957 Commercial production of sand and gravel reached a record total in 1957 of 159,829,512 tons valued at \$91,939,354 from 1956's previous high of 148,801,268 tons valued at \$81,957,352. Production of washed or screened grades increased to 29,442,197 tons in the year from 26,006,170 in 1956 and output of bank or pit-run grades to 130,387,315 tons from 122,795,098.

Production in 1957 by provinces: Newfoundland, 2,796,273 tons (2,490,580 in 1956); Nova Scotia, 1,933,070 (1,675,458); New Brunswick, 7,342,928 (6,140,029); Quebec, 40,913,961 (37,175,708); Ontario, 66,129,158 (61,436,363); Manitoba, 6,647,280 (6,883,026); Saskatchewan, 6,565,563 (6,466,810); Alberta, 11,801,422 (10,522,441); and British Columbia, 15,699,857 (16,010,853). (22)

## F I S H E R I E S

Seafish Catch Greater Catch of sea fish and shellfish in November jumped to 181,993,000 pounds from the corresponding 1957 November total of 69,394,000 pounds, with a comparable increase in the landed value to \$4,722,000 from \$2,401,000 a year earlier. A large catch of herring on both coasts was mainly responsible for the sharp gain. January-November landings declined 3% to 1,728,000,000 pounds from 1,780,000,000 a year earlier, but the landed value rose steeply to \$97,040,000 from \$78,050,000. (22a)

## F O O D     &amp;     A G R I C U L T U R E

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks 27.5% Greater Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at January 8 amounted to 51,606,000 pounds, some 27.5% greater than last year's comparable total of 40,476,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all cities except Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver.

January 8 creamery butter stocks by city were: Quebec, 5,678,000 pounds (4,029,000 a year ago); Montreal, 24,444,000 (24,562,000); Toronto, 4,723,000 (1,779,000); Winnipeg, 9,630,000 (4,308,000); Regina, 1,272,000 (435,000); Saskatoon, 1,245,000 (600,000); Edmonton, 1,963,000 (1,456,000); Calgary, 465,000 (1,043,000); and Vancouver, 2,186,000 (2,264,000).

Stocks Of Canned Fruit And Vegetables At November 30

Stocks of canned fruit held by canners at November 30, 1958 were larger than at the end of October for six items but smaller for five, while holdings of canned vegetables were smaller for eight of the nine items, according to an advance release of the month's figures.

November 30 stocks of canned fruit were: solid pack apples, 252,000 cases (152,000 at October 31); apple juice, 1,217,000 (658,000); apple sauce, 473,000 (260,000); apricots, 132,000 (125,000); cherries, 267,000 (295,000); peaches, 1,557,000 (1,754,000); Bartlett pears, 401,000 (388,000); Kieffer pears, 373,000 (74,000); plums, 298,000 (339,000); raspberries, 100,000 (101,000); and strawberries, 61,000 (70,000).

End-of-November stocks of canned vegetables: asparagus, 126,000 cases (150,000 at the end of October); green beans, 1,017,000 (1,070,000); wax beans, 1,001,000 (1,047,000); beets, 478,000 (464,000); whole kernel corn, 1,328,000 (1,658,000); cream style corn, 2,071,000 (2,229,000); peas, 3,582,000 (3,938,000); tomatoes, 1,002,000 (1,203,000); and tomato juice, 4,186,000 (4,393,000).

Wheat Exports & Supplies

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended December 23 increased by one-third to 3,946,000 bushels from the comparable 1957 total of 2,904,000 bushels, leaving August 1 - December 23 clearances 3.6% under a year earlier at 101,417,000 bushels versus 105,182,000 bushels. Visible supplies in Canada at December 23 amounted to 376,509,000 bushels, up 1.1% from the week-earlier total of 372,247,000 bushels and 0.6% from the year-earlier total of 374,339,000 bushels. (23)

Shipments Of Fruit And Ornamental Nursery Stock

Canada's nurseries shipped some 5,793,200 domestic and imported fruit trees, shrubs and plants to the value of \$779,200, and some 16,747,100 ornamental trees, shrubs and plants to the value of \$3,857,700 during the 18 months from July 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957.

Shipments of fruit trees, shrubs and plants comprised 310,200 apple species, 322,100 tender tree fruit species, 4,616,800 small fruit species and 544,100 "other" species. Total ornamental species shipped included 1,103,900 rose bushes, 4,499,100 "other" ornamental shrubs, 449,500 deciduous trees, 1,862,100 ever-green trees, and 7,854,200 bulbs and tubers. (24)

## P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>January 8</u>	<u>January 1</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>December 11</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	263.5	262.5*	260.6
Industrials .....	272.1	271.3*	268.6
Utilities .....	198.4	197.1*	195.3
Banks .....	327.6	326.2*	331.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	122.8	122.2	115.1
Gold .....	85.0	86.8	79.8
Base metals .....	209.5	203.4	196.0

\* Revised according to annual revision.



Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes were lower in four regional cities between the beginning of November and December 1958, the Montreal, Toronto, Saskatoon-Regina and Edmonton-Calgary indexes recording declines of 0.2%. The Winnipeg and Vancouver indexes both rose 0.2% in the same period, while those for St. John's, Halifax, Saint John and Ottawa remained unchanged at November levels.

Food indexes were lower in eight of the ten regional cities with the St. John's food index unchanged and that for Winnipeg increasing a fractional 0.1%. Prices of eggs, oranges, grapefruit, chicken, and pork were lower in most cities, while beef, fresh vegetables, apples, and butter were reported at higher levels.

The shelter index rose in six regional cities and remained at November levels in the other four. Clothing indexes were higher in eight of the ten regional cities, unchanged in two. The household operation indexes were up in all regional cities except St. John's. Other commodities and services increased in five cities, were down fractionally in one city and were unchanged in the remaining four regional cities.

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

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - December 1958				
	November 1958	December 1958	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's (2) ..	112.6	112.6	109.5	114.2	103.3	108.7	124.0
Halifax .....	124.3	124.3	117.7	132.2	116.7	126.5	132.7
Saint John .....	126.7	126.7	120.8	135.4	117.3	122.7	138.7
Montreal .....	127.2	125.9	127.1	143.0	107.9	119.2	133.2
Ottawa .....	126.5	126.5	120.8	146.6	113.1	120.4	133.4
Toronto .....	129.4	129.1	120.7	154.0	113.7	122.5	136.3
Winnipeg .....	123.8	124.0	121.8	131.1	116.9	118.2	130.5
Saskatoon-Regina	123.0	122.7	120.2	122.2	118.9	123.6	127.0
Edmonton-Calgary	122.7	122.5	119.1	125.2	115.8	121.2	130.1
Vancouver .....	127.5	127.8	124.4	137.9	114.8	128.9	133.7

(1) Total indexes for November and December and December 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

Index of farm prices of agricultural products in November was estimated at 236.4, unchanged from the revised October figure. Lower prices for poultry and eggs between October and November were counterbalanced by higher prices for dairy products and potatoes. (25)

Imports Up Slightly In November

Canada's commodity imports rose 1.5% in November as compared with the corresponding month in 1957, according to preliminary figures for the month released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This followed a rise of slightly more than 4% in October, these two gains being the first since September 1957. Total exports for November, as reported on December 19, declined 6% from a year earlier, thus resulting in an enlarged import surplus on the month's foreign trade.

Imports from all countries in November had an estimated value of \$457,200,000 as compared with \$450,600,000 in November 1957. Total exports for November amounted to \$408,700,000 against \$434,300,000 a year earlier, and the import surplus on the month's foreign trade was larger at \$48,500,000 as against \$16,300,000 in the same month of 1957.

For the 11 months ending November 1958 the aggregate value of imports from all countries was \$4,769,500,000, a decrease of some 9% from the year-earlier figure of \$5,230,800,000. Total exports for the same period were valued at \$4,480,200,000, close to the preceding year's 11-month total of \$4,481,200,000. The result was a sharp reduction in the import surplus to \$289,300,000 from \$749,600,000 in 1957.

Imports from the United States showed little change in November at \$300,600,000 versus \$299,900,000 in the corresponding month in 1957, but exports fell to \$239,800,000 from \$256,600,000. In the January-November period imports dropped to \$3,289,600,000 from \$3,722,000,000 and exports to \$2,641,700,000 from \$2,695,900,000. The import surplus was larger in November at \$60,800,000 versus \$43,300,000 a year earlier, but sharply reduced in the 11-month period at \$647,900,000 versus \$1,026,100,000.

Purchases from the United Kingdom were little changed in November at \$49,500,000 versus \$49,800,000 a year earlier and in the January-November period at \$487,000,000 versus \$485,800,000. Total exports to the United Kingdom were slightly lower in November at \$72,500,000 versus \$74,100,000 in the corresponding month of 1957, but 11-month shipments were higher at \$712,700,000 versus \$678,200,000. The export balance in November was \$23,000,000 versus \$24,300,000 a year earlier, bringing the 11-month total to \$225,700,000 versus \$192,400,000.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries were little changed in November at \$22,500,000 versus \$22,800,000 in the corresponding month of 1957, but 11-month purchases were smaller at \$197,900,000 versus \$226,300,000. Total exports to these countries were larger in November at \$29,300,000 versus \$20,300,000 in the same month of 1957 and also in the 11-month period at \$266,100,000 versus \$208,000,000.

Purchases from all foreign countries other than the United States rose to \$84,600,000 in November from \$78,100,000 a year earlier, but the 11-month total was virtually unchanged at \$795,000,000 versus \$796,700,000. Sales to these countries fell in November to \$67,100,000 from \$83,300,000 and in the January-November period to \$859,700,000 from \$899,100,000.

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The preliminary figures for November, with comparative figures for November 1957 are summarized in the table following:

	November		January-November	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom.....	74.1	72.5	678.2	712.7
Other Commonwealth countries..	20.3	29.3	208.0	266.1
United States.....	256.6	239.8	2,695.9	2,641.7
All other countries.....	83.3	67.1	899.1	859.7
Totals.....	434.3	408.7	4,481.2	4,480.2
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom.....	49.8	49.5	485.8	487.0
Other Commonwealth countries..	22.8	22.5	226.3	197.9
United States.....	299.9	300.6	3,722.0	3,289.6
All other countries.....	78.1	84.6	796.7	795.0
Totals.....	450.6	457.2	5,230.8	4,769.5

\* Estimate only for 1958; subject to revision.

Domestic Exports Fell 7% In November;  
Little Changed In January-November

Canada's domestic exports to all countries in November were valued at \$398,700,000, a decrease of 7% from the preceding year's November total of \$427,000,000, DBS reports in its regular monthly summary. Total for the January-November period was \$4,391,000,000, slightly under the preceding year's 11-month total of \$4,395,700,000.

Geographically, reduced values were posted in November for the United States, the United Kingdom, Latin American countries, and European countries, but increases for the rest of the Commonwealth and all "other" foreign countries. Among major commodities there were smaller values for grains other than wheat, cattle, newsprint paper, iron ore, aluminum and products, copper and products, nickel, asbestos, and crude petroleum, but increases for wheat flour, fish and fishery products, planks and boards, farm machinery and implements, uranium ores and concentrates, and aircraft and parts.

Domestic exports to the United States declined to \$231,692,000 in November from \$250,827,000 in the corresponding month of 1957 and to \$2,566,696,000 in the January-November period from \$2,627,846,000. Decreases were registered in November for 7 of the 9 main commodity groups, the increases being in the wood and paper and the iron and products groups. In the 11-month period there were increases for the animal, non-ferrous metals, and chemicals and allied products groups.

Shipments to the United Kingdom moved narrowly lower in November to \$72,097,000 from \$73,727,000 in the corresponding month of 1957, but the January-November value rose to \$708,018,000 from \$673,474,000. Eleven-month values were higher than in 1957 for 5 main commodity groups and lower for four.

MORE

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth rose in November to \$28,327,000 from \$19,861,000 a year earlier and in the January-November period to \$263,581,000 from \$204,753,000. Sharply increased exports to India accounted for a large part of the group gain both in November and the cumulative period. Values were smaller than in 1957 for the West Indies Federation and New Zealand in both periods, and were smaller in the month but larger in the cumulative period for the Union of South Africa, Pakistan and Australia.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group dropped to \$15,567,000 in November from \$20,250,000 in the corresponding month of 1957 and to \$163,104,000 in the January-November period from \$204,122,000. Both November and 11-month values were smaller than in 1957 for Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, smaller in the month but larger in the cumulative period to Cuba, Peru, and Venezuela, and larger in the month but smaller in the 11 months to Colombia and Panama.

Shipments to European countries as a group dropped sharply in November to \$35,024,000 from \$50,090,000 in the same month of 1957, but January-November exports to the area rose substantially to \$528,307,000 from \$484,970,000. Values were smaller in the month but larger in the cumulative period for Belgium and Luxembourg, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Norway, and the U.S.S.R.

Exports to all "other" foreign countries rose in November to \$14,514,000 from \$11,115,000 in the corresponding month last year, but January-November exports fell to \$146,281,000 from \$182,679,000. Japan and the Philippines accounted for a large part of the total, being larger in the month but smaller in the cumulative period. (26)

Imports In First Nine Months Of 1958 Imports into Canada in the first nine months of 1958 were valued at \$3,813,000,000, showing a 11.3% decrease from the corresponding period of 1957. The volume of imports declined somewhat less than their value as average prices of imports rose fractionally. In the third quarter of 1958, imports were 11.0% lower at \$1,243,100,000 than in the same period a year earlier, a rate of decline about the same as in the second quarter but less than in the first quarter. September imports at \$422,400,000 were 5.1% lower than in the corresponding month of 1957. On a seasonally-adjusted basis imports continued to decline from the peak level of the first quarter of 1957.

The share of the Canadian import total accounted for by the United States in the first nine months of 1958 went down to 69.6% from 72.0% in the same period a year earlier. The proportion of imports coming from the United Kingdom rose from 9.1% to 10.2%, and the share of imports accounted for by Europe and other foreign countries (excluding the United States and Latin America) went up respectively from 5.4% to 5.8% and from 2.5% to 3.5%. The proportion of Canada's imports coming from Latin America remained at 6.7%, while in the case of the Commonwealth countries (other than the United Kingdom) there was virtually no change at 4.0%.

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The import decline in the first nine months of 1958 extended to every major commodity group except the two smallest, wood products and animal products, which had slight increases. The iron and its products group fell most in both absolute and relative terms as declines were registered for almost every leading commodity. Non-farm machinery accounted for about one-fifth of the total decline of imports into Canada, the value of rolling-mill products was halved, and pipes, tubes and fittings were reduced by two-fifths. There were also lower imports of farm implements and machinery, automobile parts, engines and boilers, cooking and heating apparatus, tools, iron ore and freight automobiles. Passenger automobiles were a striking exception to the general trend with an increase of one-quarter.

Among other leading commodities, there were also decreases for crude petroleum and products, electrical apparatus, n.o.p., cotton and wool products, coal, rubber and products, sugar and products, coffee and chicory and refrigerators and freezers. Tourist purchases and imports of vegetables remained almost unchanged, and there were some increases for fruits, aircraft and parts, books and printed matter, paper, plastics and products, and scientific equipment.  
(27 & 28)

Review Of Canada's Foreign  
Trade In First Half Of 1958

The value of Canada's foreign trade declined somewhat during the first six months of 1958 from the record first half-year level reached in the corresponding period of 1957, according to the Review of Foreign Trade released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total exports were 2.2% higher in value and reached \$2,381,000,000. The value of imports, however, declined by 11.5% to \$2,570,000,000. Consequently, the import balance in the first half of 1958 was reduced to \$189 million, from \$574 million in the first half of 1957 which was the highest level ever recorded in a six-month period.

There was very little change in the average prices of exports and imports between the first six months of 1957 and 1958. Export prices were 0.9% lower and import prices 1.3% higher, resulting in some deterioration in the terms of trade. Thus exports increased in volume slightly more than in value, while imports declined in volume less than in value. On a seasonally adjusted basis exports, after declining in the last quarter of 1957 and again in the first quarter of 1958, turned up in the second quarter of 1958. Imports continued their fall from the peak level of the first quarter of 1957, but at a lower rate of decline between the first and second quarters of 1958 than in the three previous quarterly downward movements.

In addition to discussing the leading developments in Canadian foreign trade, Chapter 1 of this Review presents a brief description of the international commodity position in the post-war period in general and of the situation in wheat and non-ferrous metals in particular. Chapters II and III deal in more detail with Canada's trade with leading countries and principal trading areas. Chapter IV discusses the seasonal pattern of Canadian trade and describes some of the techniques used in its derivation, while Chapter V contains the usual statistical notes and explanations. (29)

Carloadings In 1958 Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada  
Down 6.6% From 1957 in the final 10 days of 1958 increased 23.2% to 81,325 from 66,003 in the like period of 1957, raising December loadings 1.7% to 280,092 from 275,303. The total for the year was 6.6% under the previous year at 3,770,988 versus 4,037,346 and 14.3% smaller than the all-time high of 4,402,581 cars reached in 1956.

Cars received from connections rose 3.8% in the 10-day period to 33,269 from 32,047 a year earlier, but fell 1% in December to 114,940 from 116,082 and 13.1% in the year to 1,407,690 from 1,619,131. The year's total was 19.1% below 1956's record total of 1,741,024 cars.

Principal commodities moved in smaller volume in 1958 included: coal, 208,366 cars (240,771 in 1957); iron ore, 188,468 (248,569); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 117,228 (143,662); manufactured iron and steel products, 59,900 (79,909); pulpwood, 124,586 (170,621); newsprint paper, 142,237 (159,734); automobiles, trucks and parts, 67,572 (85,602); and l.c.l. merchandise, 595,668 (658,775). Carried in larger volume: wheat and "other" grain, 380,853 cars (359,291); "other" mine products, 121,331 (93,217); lumber, timber and plywood, 218,031 (188,960); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 314,994 (290,527). (30)

Canada's Air Lines Carried More Canada's air carriers transported 9.8% more  
Passengers Less Freight In August revenue passengers but 23.2% less revenue cargo in August last year as compared to August 1957. Operating revenues rose 14.2% to a new monthly record of \$20,292,700 from the corresponding 1957 total of \$17,770,800 and operating expenses a smaller 7.2% to \$16,765,900 from \$15,640,900, resulting in an increase in operating income compared to a year earlier for the third consecutive month to \$3,526,800 from \$2,129,900.

Revenue passengers carried increased to 423,070 in August from 385,468 a year earlier, an increase in the number carried by unit toll services to 364,073 from 319,535 more than offsetting a decline in bulk transportation to 58,997 from 65,933.

Revenue cargo (including airmail) carried in the month dropped sharply to 19,483,900 pounds from 25,362,800 a year earlier. Freight carried declined to 15,474,700 pounds from 21,343,000 and excess baggage to 554,800 pounds from 586,100, more than offsetting a rise in airmail to 2,247,000 pounds from 2,241,400 and in express to 1,207,400 from 1,192,300. (31)

First National Estimates The first national report of motor transport traffic  
Of Motor Transport Traffic statistics has now been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and will be published shortly. According to an advance release, all trucks registered in Canada during the year 1957 travelled 5,645 million miles. Approximately 845 million miles or 15.0% of the total were travelled by "for-hire" trucks and 2,089 million miles or 37.0% by private intercity vehicles.

MORE



Urban trucks accounted for 1,727 million miles or approximately 30.6% of the total, while farm trucks, the largest vehicle class, accounted for only 984 million miles or 17.4% of the total. For-hire trucks in Canada averaged 18,200 miles during the year, while each farm truck travelled an average distance of 3,400 miles. The average yearly mileage travelled by all trucks in Canada was 6,800 miles.

In terms of net ton miles, trucks of over 5 tons gross vehicle weight performed 93% of road transport in Canada although they equalled only one-quarter of total registrations. The fact that the remaining three-quarters, composed of trucks 5 tons or under, accounted for only 7% of total net ton miles, results from the relatively low average load (.45 tons) carried by these light-weight vehicles and because they travel empty 60% of the time.

Total revenue received by "for-hire" trucks in Canada amounted to \$381 million, an average rate of \$8,200 per vehicle. This was equivalent to 45.1¢ per mile or 8.2¢ per ton mile. In interprovincial and international service, the average revenue received by "for-hire" carriers was 5.5¢ per ton mile.

Total Truck Traffic in Canada by Type of Operation, 1957

	For-hire	Private			Total
		Intercity	Urban	Farm	
Total mileage travelled '000	845,025	2,088,835	1,727,339	983,862	5,645,061
Average yearly mileage per truck	18,200	9,700	6,200	3,400	6,800
Miles per gallon of gasoline	6.6	10.5	11.2	13.2	10.3
Miles per gallon of diesel oil	6.0	5.9	5.9	-	6.0
Total tons of goods carried '000	126,262	139,096	154,930	28,567	448,855
Average weight of goods carried ton	8.2	3.6	1.4	1.2	3.5
Total net ton miles performed '000	4,666,800	3,274,579	1,327,743	389,103	9,658,225
Average net ton miles per truck	100,700	15,200	4,800	1,300	11,600
Percentage of capacity utilized	47.8	38.2	31.1	23.1	39.8
Revenue per ton mile ¢	8.2	-	-	-	-
Average gross ton miles per truck	213,900	44,900	20,400	8,600	33,300

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

- 1 - Chain Store Sales & Stocks, November, 10¢
  - 2 - Department Store Sales & Stocks, November, 10¢
  - 3 - Retail Chain Stores, 1957, 50¢
  - 4 - Operating Results of Chain Furniture Stores, 1957, 25¢
  - 5 - Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy & Winding Up Acts, 3rd Quarter 1958, 25¢
  - 6 - Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, December, 10¢
  - 7 - M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, November, 10¢
  - 8 - M: Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, November, 10¢
  - 9 - Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, December, 10¢
  - 10 - Motor Vehicle Shipments, November, 10¢
  - 11 - M: Mineral Wool, November, 10¢
  - 12 - M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, November, 10¢
  - 13 - M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, November, 10¢
  - 14 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, October, 10¢
  - 15 - M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November, 10¢
  - 16 - Coal & Coke Statistics, October, 20¢
  - 17 - Estimates of Labour Income, October, 20¢
  - 18 - Hiring & Separation Rates in Certain Industries, March 1956 to February 1958, 75¢
  - 19 - Building Permits, November, 50¢
  - 20 - Travel Between Canada & The United States, November, 20¢
  - 21 - M: Iron Ore, November, 10¢
  - 22 - Sand & Gravel Industry, 1957, 50¢
  - 22a- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, November, 30¢
  - 23 - Grain Statistics Weekly, December 23, 10¢
  - 24 - Shipments of Fruit & Ornamental Nursery Stock, July 1, 1956 - December 31, 1957, 50¢
  - 25 - M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, November, 10¢
  - 26 - Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, November, 20¢
  - 27 - Trade of Canada: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, September, 10¢
  - 28 - Trade of Canada: Imports For Consumption, September, 20¢
  - 29 - Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year 1958, \$1.00
  - 30 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, December 31, 1958, 10¢
  - 31 - Civil Aviation, August, 20¢
- M: Memorandum

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