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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Total employment in Canada in August fell off to an estimated 6,186,000 from 6,206,000 in July but was 161,000 greater than in August last year. The estimated number without jobs and seeking work moved up to 239,000 from the July figure of 228,000 but was well under the total of 281,000 for August 1958 ... Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at the end of August were 7% fewer than a month earlier and 29% fewer than a year earlier. (Page 2)

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Industrial Production: According to the Bureau's seasonally adjusted index, industrial production was nearly 1% less in July than June, when it was below the levels of May and April. There were decreases in July from the previous month in each of the three major components, manufactures, mining and utilities. Non-durable manufactures was higher, but the gain was outweighed by a decline in durables. (Page 3)

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Mining: Natural gas output to the end of April was a third higher than in the first five 1958 months ... Crude petroleum production was up 10% in the same period ... Coal production reversed the trend of earlier months with an increase in August; for the eight months was an eighth less than last year. (Pages 4-5)

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Merchandising: Dollar sales of Canada's retailers in July were over 7% higher than a year earlier at an estimated \$1,370,390,000; in the seven months were nearly 6% higher at \$9,036,836,000. Higher sales totals in July were reported for all provinces. Among leading trades, motor vehicle dealers had the largest month's gain at 10%. (Page 7)

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International Trade: For the first half of 1959, Canada had a current deficit in transactions in goods and services with other countries of \$837 million, over a third larger than the corresponding deficit of \$590 last year and second in size only to the deficit of \$970 million in the first half of 1957. On non-merchandise transactions the deficit was at a record \$482 million, up from \$450 million last year; while on merchandise account the deficit was \$355 million, more than double the 1958 half-year deficit of \$140 million. (Pages 8 - 9)

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Population: About one-third of Canada's population at June 1 this year was under 15 years of age and 7.5% was 65 years old and older. (Page 14)

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Employment Situation in August Total employment in August showed a small decline to 6,186,000 from 6,206,000 the previous month according to the joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Non-farm employment remained relatively stable during this period, while farm employment decreased slightly.

Total employment increased by 161,000 between August 1958 and August 1959. In non-farm industries the gain over the year was 205,000 or 4%. Substantial increases were registered among both male and female workers, in all regions of the country, and in all industries except agriculture, mining, and public utilities. Industries contributing most to the increase in employment were services, manufacturing and trade.

The labour force showed little change between July and August although there was some decline among young workers as students began to withdraw from the labour market. In total, the labour force was estimated to be 6,425,000 in August, 119,000 more than a year earlier.

An estimated 239,000 persons were without jobs and seeking work, compared to 228,000 in July and 281,000 in August 1958. The number on temporary layoff also rose slightly, a reflection of extensive shutdowns for model changeover in the consumer goods industries of Ontario. The number on short time, although somewhat higher than in July, was little more than two-thirds of last year's figure.

Although the number on temporary layoff rose in many industrialized centres, seasonal industries continued to absorb workers in all areas. As a result, the available supply of workers was considerably smaller than at the same time last year in almost all local areas. The labour market classification of 110 areas at the end of August was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 2 (8); in moderate surplus, 25 (43); in balance, 83 (59).

Some 5,867,000 or 91.3% of those in the labour force in this year's August survey week usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the week, 319,000 or 5.0% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 239,000 or 3.7% were without jobs and seeking work. (1)

Unemployment Insurance Claims and Benefit Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit totalled 210,000 on August 31, 7% less than on July 31, and 29% below the total on August 29, 1958, according to advance DBS figures.

Initial and renewal claims numbered 102,400 during August compared to 122,300 in July and 139,700 in August 1958. The failure rate on initial claims processed during August was 21.5% against 23.3% for July and 24.7% for August last year.

Average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 154,700 for August, 164,800 for July and 223,200 for August 1958. Benefit payments amounted to \$13.1 million for August, \$14.5 million for July and \$19.5 million for August 1958. The average weekly payment amounted to \$20.19 for August, \$20.04 for July and \$20.79 for August 1958.



July Index Down From June Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production declined by 0.9% in July to 163.1 from the revised June level of 164.6. The three major components of the index, manufactures, mining and utilities, registered decreases of 0.5%, 1.2% and 3.9%, respectively. Within manufacturing an increase of 0.9% in nondurables was more than offset by a decline of 2.1% in durables.

The gain in non-durable manufacturing reflects an 8% increase in the output of chemicals. All other non-durable industry groups showed small and offsetting movements. The main influence in the decline in durable manufacturing was a 15% drop in wood products, which had been adversely affected by a major strike.

The drop in mining was primarily due to substantial declines in the output of crude petroleum and non-metals. These losses more than offset sizable gains in uranium and gold.

Index of Industrial Production, 1949 = 100

		Total Industrial Production	Total Mining	Manufacturing			Total Electric Power & Gas Utilities
				Total	Non- Durables	Durables	
(Without Seasonal Adjustment)							
Jan. 1959	.....	151.9	231.6	134.2	133.3	135.3	288.2
Feb. 1959	.....	160.8	246.6	142.6	142.1	143.2	293.4
Mar. 1959	.....	159.7	238.2	143.3	142.2	144.6	276.6
Apr. 1959	.....	162.0	237.8	146.4	144.5	148.6	271.7
May 1959	.....	165.5	242.5	150.9	148.2	154.2	256.4
June 1959	.....	171.6	258.0	156.6	151.7	162.4	249.9
July 1959	.....	158.6	258.8	142.2	136.6	148.8	233.0
(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)							
Jan. 1959	.....	159.5	240.9	143.8	144.2	143.4	258.5
Feb. 1959	.....	162.0	249.4	145.8	145.0	146.7	260.0
Mar. 1959	.....	161.2	249.1	144.8	144.0	145.7	260.3
Apr. 1959	.....	165.4	250.5	149.2	149.0	149.4	266.8
May 1959	.....	164.8	253.6	148.2	149.1	147.1	265.1
June 1959	.....	164.6	252.2	147.7	146.0	149.8	272.0
July 1959	.....	163.1	249.3	147.0	147.3	146.7	261.3

## MANUFACTURING

Shipments Of Asphalt And Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles Shipments of asphalt floor tile in August eased to 1,711,771 square feet from 1,783,980 a year earlier, leaving the January-August total 11% under a year ago at 11,494,649 square feet versus 12,895,192. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile jumped to 5,239,916 square feet from 3,848,783 a year earlier, placing the eight-month total sharply above a year ago at 33,534,407 versus 21,986,192 square feet. (2).

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended September 19 amounted to 115,577 tons, up 15.9% from the preceding week's total of 99,748 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Output in last year's comparable week was placed at 57,941 tons. Canada's steel mills operated at 95.2% of rated capacity in the week versus 92.7% in the preceding week and 51.0% in last year's like week.

Production Of Garments More men's and youths' all-wool two-pant suits and boys' suits were produced in this year's second quarter as compared to a year earlier, while output of men's and youths' all-wool one-pant suits was smaller. Output of men's and youths' fine cotton dress shirts, and women's and misses' dresses, all-wool and partly-wool coats and cotton blouses was larger than a year earlier, while production of men's and youths' all-wool pants and slacks and nylon dress shirts was smaller.

Production of these items in the second 1959 quarter were: men's and youths' all-wool one-pant suits, 230,476 (232,255 in 1958's second quarter); all-wool two-pant suits, 86,015 (76,748); boys' suits, 45,562 (33,744); men's and youths' all-wool pants and slacks 257,979 (267,603); nylon dress shirts, 5,501 dozen (5,987); fine cotton dress shirts, 135,444 dozen (125,354); women's and misses' dresses, 3,493,404 (3,172,017); women's and misses' all-wool and partly-wool coats, 233,744 (228,310); and women's and misses' cotton blouses, 151,787 dozen (150,689). (3)

Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in August this year aggregated 17,166,904 gallons, up 9.6% from the like 1958 total of 15,668,639 gallons and 16.8% from the comparable 1957 total of 14,702,530 gallons. January-August output rose 8.8% to 98,867,969 gallons from the year-earlier total of 90,877,035 gallons and 6.6% from the two-year-earlier total of 92,772,607 gallons. (4)

Motor Vehicles Industry In 1958 Shipments from Canada's motor vehicle manufacturing plants declined 11% in value in 1958 to \$847,342,000 from \$948,597,000 in 1957 and 14% from 1956's peak total of \$988,143,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments decreased to 15 from 16 in 1957, employees to 26,396 from 33,193, salaries and wages to \$129,719,000 from \$143,630,000, cost of materials to \$571,501,000 from \$658,913,000, and value added by manufacture to \$253,945,000 from \$282,786,000.

Shipments of motor vehicles in 1958 dropped to 359,777 units valued at \$719,696,000 from 411,884 worth \$789,521,000 in 1957. Shipments of passenger cars fell to 298,349 units (valued at \$583,922,000) from 340,016 units (\$639,852,000) and trucks and busses to 61,428 units (\$135,774,000) from 71,868 units (\$149,669,000). Shipments of repair parts and accessories were valued at \$30,915,000 in 1958 versus \$49,257,000 in the preceding year, and all other products at \$96,730,000 versus \$109,818,000. (5)



Dealers' Stocks Of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal At The End Of June Dealers' stocks of aluminum scrap, copper scrap and magnesium scrap were larger at the end of this year's second quarter as compared to the beginning of the period, while holdings of scrap tin and lead, nickel and zinc were smaller.

June 30 stocks of these scrap metals were (holdings at the beginning of the quarter in brackets): aluminum, 2,570,162 pounds (1,902,296); copper, 12,904,147 pounds (10,377,040); tin and lead, 5,682,285 pounds (6,121,574); magnesium, 52,306 pounds (34,291); nickel, 543,274 pounds (568,606), and zinc, 3,762,350 pounds (3,990,973). (6)

Bicycle Manufacturing Industry Establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of bicycles and parts and tricycles had factory shipments valued at \$6,625,000 in 1958, virtually unchanged from the 1957 total of \$6,636,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments was unchanged at 5 from a year earlier, while employees increased to 672 from 659, salaries and wages to \$2,498,000 from \$2,348,000, and cost of materials to \$2,211,000 from \$2,162,000. These firms shipped 109,093 bicycles in 1958 valued at \$3,059,000 compared to 96,355 worth \$2,888,000 in the preceding year. (7)

Production Of Refined Petroleum Products 2.6% Greater In July Production of refined petroleum products in July increased 2.6% to 22,425,916 barrels from 21,859,375 a year earlier, usage of crude oil 2.0% to 22,171,639 barrels from 21,728,406, and receipts of crude oil 1.5% to 22,202,698 barrels from 21,874,993. Receipts comprised less domestic crude oil at 12,117,342 versus 12,300,252 barrels, but more imported crude oil at 10,085,356 versus 9,574,741 barrels.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in July were: naphtha specialties, 122,159 barrels (122,094 a year earlier); aviation gasoline, 393,643 (393,326); motor gasoline, 10,245,615 (9,545,700); aviation turbo fuel, 375,935 (376,478); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 256,264 (434,144); diesel fuel, 2,499,585 (2,041,698); light fuel oil, 1,215,248 (1,054,384), and heavy fuel oil, 4,402,425 (3,791,006). (8)

## MINING

Production Of Coal Production of coal in August rose to 450,000 tons from 409,707 a year earlier, leaving the January-August total 12.4% behind a year ago at 6,019,495 versus 6,874,151 tons. Month's landed imports increased to 1,905,952 tons from 1,757,194, placing the eight-month total 3.4% ahead of last year at 7,934,413 versus 7,672,977 tons.

August coal production was larger than a year earlier in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia and the Yukon, but smaller in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Totals were: Nova Scotia, 185,000 tons (123,000 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 61,000 (58,000); Saskatchewan, 52,000 (70,000); Alberta, 105,000 (120,000); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 47,000 (37,000). (9)

Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of both crude petroleum and natural gas was larger in May and January-May this year than last. May output of crude petroleum rose to 13,765,095 barrels from 12,562,296 in last year's same month, placing the January-May total 10% above a year ago at 75,710,713 barrels versus 68,858,689. Month's output of natural gas increased to 31,894,554 M cubic feet from 22,790,330 M a year earlier, raising the five-month total almost 33% to 187,094,242 M cubic feet from 141,003,537 M a year ago. (10)

Production Of leading Minerals Production of asbestos, cement, clay products, gypsum, iron ore, lime, salt, and silver was greater in June and January-June this year than last, while output of coal, gold, and zinc was smaller in both periods. Production of copper and nickel was larger in the month but smaller in the six months, and output of lead and uranium was down in the month but up in the half year.

Minerals with greater production in the January-June period were: asbestos, 472,097 tons (394,932 in 1958's first half); cement, 2,568,083 tons (2,521,477); clay products, \$19,511,660 (\$17,687,167); gypsum, 2,462,362 tons (1,618,093); iron ore, 7,385,666 tons (4,314,062); lead, 98,448 tons (94,392); lime, 820,301 tons (782,651); salt, 1,474,508 tons (955,319); silver, 16,009,239 fine ounces (15,063,577); and uranium, 14,991,569 pounds (11,655,444).

Minerals with smaller output in the half year: coal, 4,851,645 tons (5,767,079); copper, 186,843 tons (194,956); gold, 2,228,384 fine ounces (2,288,688); nickel, 84,299 tons (93,076); and zinc, 198,876 tons (214,092). January-May production of natural gas (latest data available) increased to 190,112,625 M cubic feet from 141,003,537 M a year earlier, and petroleum to 75,710,713 barrels from 68,858,689. (11)

Talc & Soapstone Industry Value of factory shipments by the 4 establishments in Canada's talc and soapstone industry in 1958 increased 1.4% to \$519,781 from \$512,724 in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. These firms shipped 35,405 tons of talc and soapstone in the year valued at \$429,136 as compared to 34,725 tons worth \$427,673 in 1957 and 29,326 tons worth \$365,226 in 1956. (12)

## P R I C E S

### Security Price Indexes

	<u>September 17</u>	<u>September 10</u> 1935-39=100	<u>August 20</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	248.3	256.4	268.6
Industrials.....	255.3	262.8	276.1
Utilities.....	184.5	190.7	197.2
Banks.....	326.5	344.5	358.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	109.9	111.4	117.7
Gold.....	81.7	81.8	84.7
Base metals.....	174.3	179.3	193.4



Retail Trade In July Retail sales in July reached an estimated \$1,370,390,000, an increase of 7.2% from last year's corresponding total of \$1,278,673,000, according to the Bureau's monthly report on retail trade. With increases in all preceding months this year, the January-July total advanced 5.7% to \$9,036,836,000 from the year-earlier total of \$8,549,236,000.

July sales were greater this year than last in all regions. Provincial totals (percentage increases in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$118,605,000 (8.5%); Quebec, \$312,658,000 (5.4%); Ontario, \$529,739,000 (7.3%); Manitoba, \$71,970,000 (11.9%); Saskatchewan, \$82,628,000 (6.4%); Alberta, \$109,127,000 (6.1%); and British Columbia, \$145,661,000 (8.4%).

Grocery and combination stores had the largest dollar volume of sales in the month of \$273,888,000 (up 6.5% from a year earlier), followed by motor vehicle dealers at \$235,697,000 (10.0%) and other food and beverage stores at \$102,145,000 (6.8%). Other increases in the month ranged from 9.1% for lumber and building material dealers to 2.1% for garages and filling stations.

Major gains in July in the remaining specified trades included: department stores, 8.6%; women's clothing stores, 7.5%; drug stores, 7.4%; shoe stores, 7.3%; jewellery stores, 7.0%; variety, and furniture, appliance and radio stores, 6.6% each; and general stores, 6.5%. Fuel dealers' sales fell 5.1% in this comparison. (13)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending September 12 were 13.8% below sales in last year's corresponding period, due in part to the observance of Labour Day, DBS reports in a special statement. All regions reported smaller sales than a year earlier, with declines in Quebec and Ontario exceeding the national average. Decreases were: Ontario, 21.7%; Quebec, 18.8%; Saskatchewan, 12.8%; Atlantic Provinces, 11.8%; Alberta, 10.1%; British Columbia, 3.0%; and Manitoba, 2.1%.

Sales in August this year were 3.1% greater than sales in last year's like month, according to preliminary DBS figures. All provinces reported larger sales except Ontario, which recorded a 1.7% decline. Increases were: Alberta, 8.8%; Manitoba, 5.7%; Quebec, 5.6%; Saskatchewan, 4.8%; British Columbia, 3.5%; and the Atlantic Provinces, 0.7%.

Consumer Credit In July Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of July this year aggregated \$1,109,500,000, up 2.8% from the June 30 total of \$1,079,600,000 and 2.4% from last year's July 31 total of \$1,083,400,000.

End-of-July outstandings on consumer goods were placed at \$802,900,000 compared to \$787,800,000 a month earlier and \$804,300,000 a year ago. Balances on commercial goods amounted to \$306,600,000 versus \$291,800,000 and \$279,100,000.

Cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act totalled \$438,900,000 at the end of July compared to \$428,600,000 at the end of June and \$390,300,000 at the end of July last year. Accounts receivable held by department stores were placed at \$245,000,000 versus \$249,300,000 and \$226,200,000. (14)



Canadian Balance Of International  
Payments In First Half Of 1959

Canada had a current deficit of \$837 million in transactions in goods and services with other countries in the first half of this year, more than a third larger than the corresponding deficit of \$590 million in 1958. This is a larger deficit than in any other year except 1957 when the imbalance amounted to \$970 million in the half year. In the second quarter, the current deficit was \$430 million, about one-third greater than the deficit of \$323 million in the corresponding quarter of 1958.

The deficit on merchandise account in this year's first half amounted to \$355 million, considerably more than double that in the first six months of 1958 (\$140 million) but still well under the peak import balance of \$474 million in 1956 and \$529 million in 1957. The big change between 1958 and 1959 was brought about by a sharp rise of 10% in imports in contrast to a 2% rise in exports. In the second quarter the deficit on merchandise account rose to \$195 million from \$77 million a year earlier.

Deficit on non-merchandise transactions in this year's first half was larger than ever before at \$482 million versus \$450 million last year, all groups contributing to the increase with the exception of miscellaneous transactions on government account which in the earlier year contained some non-recurring payments.

Remittances of interest and dividends to non-resident investors continued to be the largest contributor to the non-merchandise deficit, Canada's net payments rising in the first half to \$213 million from \$184 million a year ago and in the second quarter to \$110 million from \$99 million.

The deficit on travel account in this year's first half rose to \$138 million from \$132 million in the like 1958 period. Affected by the date of Easter the deficit on travel in the second quarter this year fell to \$54 million from \$64 million. First-half deficit on freight and shipping was larger this year at \$14 million versus \$9 million, and in the second quarter at \$14 million versus \$12 million.

The emergence of a current account deficit in Canadian trade with overseas countries has been an exceptional development in 1959. This amounted to \$80 million in contrast to a surplus of \$90 million in the first half of 1958 and arises from a substantial deficit of \$140 million from non-merchandise transactions which more than offset the greatly reduced merchandise surplus of \$60 million. Transactions with the United States resulted in a rise of some 10% in the deficit to \$757 million from \$686 million last year. This increase occurred entirely in the first quarter. (15)

Capital Movements The net inflow of capital into Canada in such long-term forms as direct investment, portfolio security transactions, and official loans, amounted to \$311 million in the second quarter of 1959 compared with \$247 million in the first quarter. At these rates it was equivalent to 72% of the current account deficit in the second quarter and to 61% in the first. The second quarter was influenced by larger than usual movements for the acquisition of existing investments in Canada, which more than accounted for the higher proportion of the current account deficit covered by capital movements in the long-term forms.

MORE



The other capital movements, mainly in short-term forms, totalled \$119 million in the second quarter of 1959 and \$160 million in the first. There are many types of movements included within these inflows. Important in the second quarter was a sharp growth in Canadian dollar holdings of foreigners. This was mainly the result of conditions in the short-term money market which led to the acquisition by non-residents of some \$60 million of Canadian treasury bills. There was at the same time, however, a substantial outward movement reflecting increased official holdings of gold and foreign exchange. Amongst the other movements in the second quarter were a substantial reduction in Canadian holdings of foreign exchange by other than official accounts, and increases in Canadian payables. During the first quarter there was an important inflow reflecting a reduction of official holdings of gold and foreign exchange, but the largest part of the net movement appeared to reflect increased payables on commercial account.

Geographically, during both the first and second quarters of 1959, 80% of the net movement of capital in the long-term forms mentioned above came from the United States. This was roughly the same proportion as for 1958 as a whole. In absolute amounts, the inflow from the United States, estimated at some \$445 million in the first half of 1959, was at just about the 1958 annual rate. During the first quarter of 1959, these inflows from the United States were equivalent to slightly more than one-half the current account deficit with that country, and in the second quarter to slightly more than two-thirds. These proportions were lower than for any quarter in 1958 and compare with nearly four-fifths for the year as a whole.

A sharp rise occurred in the net inflow of foreign capital for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises during the second quarter. The movement is estimated at \$180 million, compared with \$85 million for the first quarter of the year. The second-quarter movement was not far below the record for any quarter. Contributing to the increase of \$95 million was a substantial net movement for the acquisition of existing Canadian-owned interests in several concerns, although there were at the same time also several instances where Canadians acquired from non-residents control of concerns in Canada. The largest element in the movement arose from an offering by a United States automobile manufacturer to purchase shares of a Canadian affiliate. But apart from transactions of this nature there appears to have been a significant increase during the quarter in direct investment inflows for new capital formation. About half the total movement in the second quarter was directed to the petroleum and mining industries, and about four-fifths came from the United States.

Transactions in Canadian portfolio securities gave rise to a capital inflow of \$135 million. This was smaller than the figures of \$168 million for the first quarter, and \$245 million for the corresponding quarter of 1958. Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures were smaller than in the first quarter. New issues, on the other hand, were larger, but the increase was more than offset by heavier retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities. A substantial part of the retirements in the quarter reflected the maturity of provincial bonds sold on the New York market thirty years ago. Retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds and debentures during the first half of 1959 represented about 2% of the total outstanding in non-resident hands. (15)



Commodity Exports Canada's commodity exports to all countries showed a small decline in August to \$413,800,000 from \$416,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increased shipments to the United States and the United Kingdom were more than offset by overall decreases to other geographic areas. In the January-August period total exports rose in value to \$3,264,300,000 from \$3,218,900,000 in the like 1958 period.

Total exports to the United States in August moved up to \$246,800,000 from \$240,700,000 in the same month last year, bringing January-August shipments to \$2,039,000,000 as compared to \$1,859,200,000. August exports to the United Kingdom were larger at \$68,800,000 versus \$63,700,000 a year ago, while the eight-month total was smaller at \$487,300,000 versus \$507,500,000.

Shipments to other Commonwealth countries declined in August to \$18,900,000 from \$20,100,000 and in the January-August period to \$180,200,000 from \$201,600,000. Exports to all other countries were also lower, falling to \$79,300,000 in August from \$91,500,000 a year ago and to \$557,800,000 in the eight-month period from \$650,600,000.

The export figures for August and January-August period, with comparative figures for 1958, are summarized in the table following. Detailed country and commodity figures will be published shortly.

	August		January-August	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom .....	63.7	68.8	507.5	487.3
Other Commonwealth countries.	20.1	18.9	201.6	180.2
United States .....	240.7	246.8	1,859.2	2,039.0
All other countries .....	91.5	79.3	650.6	557.8
Totals .....	416.0	413.8	3,218.9	3,264.3

## S A W M I L L I N G

Sawn Lumber Output In July Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia declined sharply in July to 306,925,000 feet from 441,061,000 a year earlier, but rose 2.3% in January-July to 2,909,781,000 feet from 2,844,615,000, according to advance DBS figures. Output in the remaining provinces (excluding ties) increased 13.5% in the month to 337,936,000 feet from 297,875,000 and 9.8% in the seven months to 1,695,697,000 feet from 1,544,233,000.

Production in the remaining provinces in July was: Prince Edward Island, 950,000 feet (849,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 30,288,000 (25,322,000); New Brunswick, 38,171,000 (28,696,000); Quebec, 142,685,000 (131,457,000); Ontario, 108,470,000 (93,913,000); Manitoba, 2,550,000 (3,064,000); Saskatchewan, 6,054,000 (4,974,000); and Alberta, 8,768,000 (9,600,000).



Maritime Sea Fisheries In August Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Maritime fisherman in August this year increased 38% to 126,349,000 pounds from 91,533,000 pounds a year earlier, according to a joint release of summary fish statistics for the Maritime Provinces by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value also rose 46% to \$5,384,000 from \$3,690,000 in August last year. Both landings and the landed values were greater than a year earlier for groundfish, pelagic and estuarial fish, and molluscs and crustaceans.

Catch of groundfish in August rose to 57,586,000 pounds valued at \$1,798,000 from 49,924,000 pounds worth \$1,528,000 a year earlier. Landings of pelagic and estuarial fish in August advanced to 62,178,000 pounds valued at \$1,710,000 from 38,012,000 pounds worth \$1,239,000. August catch of molluscs and crustaceans increased sharply to 6,585,000 pounds valued at \$1,876,000 from the year-earlier total of 3,597,000 pounds worth \$923,000.

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

Fluid Milk Sales in July Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, totalled 461,246,000 pounds in July, some 2% greater than a year earlier. This made the January-July total 2% larger than a year ago at 3,266,923,000 pounds.

July sales were greater this year than last in all provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia. Totals (percentage increases in brackets) were: Prince Edward Island, 2,555,000 pounds (4%); Nova Scotia, 16,557,000 (3%); Quebec, 137,469,000 (1%); Ontario, 172,856,000 (5%); Manitoba, 24,900,000 (3%); Saskatchewan, 25,689,000 (3%); and Alberta, 28,583,000 (1%). Sales were 2% smaller in New Brunswick at 13,436,000 pounds and also 2% in British Columbia at 39,201,000 pounds.

January-July sales were larger than a year earlier for all provinces except Prince Edward Island where sales were 1% smaller at 15,263,000 pounds. Totals for the other provinces (percentage gains in brackets) were: Nova Scotia, 108,917,000 pounds (2%); New Brunswick, 91,318,000 (3%); Quebec, 982,262,000 (1%); Ontario, 1,225,600,000 (3%); Manitoba, 180,263,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 186,923,000 (3%); Alberta, 208,967,000 (4%); and British Columbia, 267,410,000 (2%). (16)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at September 17 amounted to 72,241,000 pounds, up 19% from last year's comparable total of 60,742,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all these cities except Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

September 17 creamery butter stocks by city were: Quebec, 7,149,000 pounds (6,660,000 a year ago); Montreal, 32,958,000 (30,648,000); Toronto, 5,836,000 (3,456,000); Winnipeg, 17,238,000 (10,240,000); Regina, 1,760,000 (1,542,000); Saskatoon, 2,113,000 (1,544,000); Edmonton, 2,860,000 (3,149,000); Calgary, 985,000 (1,217,000); and Vancouver, 1,342,000 (2,286,000).



Exports & Supplies Of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending September 9 amounted to 4,351,000 bushels, moving the August 1 - September 9 total to within 2.7% of the year-earlier total at 26,616,000 bushels versus 27,365,000 bushels. Visible supplies in all North American positions at September 9 were placed at 395,923,000 bushels compared to 399,089,000 bushels a week earlier and 387,354,000 bushels a year ago. (17)

## TRANSPORTATION

Canal Traffic In 1958

Volume of freight shipped through Canadian canals in 1958 declined 5.7% to 35,096,587 tons from 37,230,349 in 1957 and was 12% below 1956's record total of 40,016,565 tons. Volume was smaller on the three major systems, traffic on the Welland Ship canal dropping 5% to 21,274,194 tons, on the St. Lawrence 3.5% to 11,762,100, and on the Sault Ste. Marie 31% to 1,228,611. Traffic on the Canso canal climbed to 526,606 tons from 395,795 and was the only canal to record a significant increase.

The decline in canal freight traffic is largely attributable to a drop of 2.2 million tons of iron ore and 1.8 million tons of bituminous coal, with the total for mine products declining 4.3 million tons. Less traffic in iron (pig and bloom), fuel oil, petroleum oils, and gasoline lowered the total for manufactures and miscellaneous group by 578,631 tons to 5,735,583. More wheat and barley moved the agricultural products group up to 2,476,176 tons, or almost to 1956 levels.

Vessel passages fell to 27,451 in 1958 from 29,436 in 1957 and the registered net tonnage to 31,657,418 from 33,114,726 tons. Number of vessels of Canadian, U.S., and U.K. registry fell from 1957, while the number of vessels registered to all other countries increased. (18)

Carloadings Greater

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended September 7 amounted to 67,569 units, up from the year-earlier total of 65,124, placing the January 1 - September 7 total 1.7% ahead of last year at 2,592,548 units versus 2,548,622. Receipts from connections increased in the seven-day period to 24,485 cars from 23,312, leaving the cumulative total 0.7% below a year ago at 962,758 versus 969,823 cars. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services in the seven days numbered 2,405, making a total for the year to date of 86,652.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the seven-day period included: wheat, 2,724 cars (1,525 a year earlier); iron ore, 10,016 (5,822); aluminum ore and concentrates, 854 (94); crude gypsum, 1,302 (505); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 6,196 (5,277). Loaded in smaller volume: coal, 3,070 cars (4,365); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 537 (1,003); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 3,499 (4,871); lumber, timber and plywood, 3,568 (4,327); and l.c.l. merchandise, 8,895 (9,769). (19)



Railway Track Mileage  
And Equipment In 1958

Railway track mileage in operation in Canada at the end of 1958 totalled 59,319.2 route miles, up 222.2 miles from the 1957 year-end mileage of 59,097.0. Route mileage of first main track, or single track, increased to 44,125.3 from 43,890.1, while second main track decreased to 2,443.8 from 2,470.9. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway added 323 miles of new main line track in British Columbia in 1958, but abandonments and reclassifications by other lines in Canada reduced the net increase to some 235 miles.

Number of cars in freight service at the end of 1958 declined to 196,893 from 197,907 at the end of 1957, fewer box cars more than offsetting increased numbers of hopper and gondola cars as well as flat cars that were put into service by the CNR and the CPR to meet the growing demand for "piggyback" services. Cars in passenger service fell to 5,733 from 5,942, with all types except self-propelled diesel units being fewer in number.

Locomotives in operation at the end of 1958 numbered 4,823 compared to 4,821 at the end of the preceding year. For the first time, diesel units at 2,799 outnumbered steam locomotives at 1,960. There were 2,372 diesel units and 2,394 steam units in operation in 1957. Electric powered locomotives increased to 64 from 55 and the combined tractive power of all motive equipment (excluding self-propelled rail diesel cars) totalled 251,253,244 as compared to 244,753,961 in the preceding year. (20)

## BORDER TRAVEL

TVP Entries In August

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits in August declined to 575,338 from 587,647 a year earlier, leaving the January-August total 1.7% ahead of last year a 1,971,175 versus 1,937,541. If data were adjusted for the change in procedure at certain New Brunswick ports, the decline in the all-Canada total would be greater in the month than shown and the cumulative total would be smaller than a year ago instead of larger as shown.

All regions except the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory reported fewer entries in August this year than last. August totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by ship), 3,618 units (3,784 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 42,466 (42,501); Quebec, 78,971 (84,354); Ontario, 363,028 (368,450); Manitoba, 9,732 (9,452); Saskatchewan, 4,164 (4,043); Alberta, 13,400 (12,579); British Columbia, 57,426 (60,548); and the Yukon Territory, 2,533 (1,936).

The Prairie Provinces, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory recorded more entries in January-August this year than last, while the remaining areas had fewer. Totals: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 9,303 (9,766 a year ago); New Brunswick, 180,228 (130,907); Quebec, 292,384 (294,552); Ontario, 1,164,508 (1,174,965); Manitoba, 42,547 (40,186); Saskatchewan, 17,552 (17,403); Alberta, 42,496 (39,631); British Columbia, 213,862 (223,546); and the Yukon Territory, 8,295 (6,585). (21)

One-Third Of Population  
Under 15 Years Of Age

There were 5,821,000 children under 15 years of age, or about one-third of the estimated 17,442,000 in Canada's population on June 1 this year, according to age estimates of the population for that date by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. About 60% or 10,306,500 were in the working ages between 15 and 64, and 1,314,500 or 7.5% in the retirement ages of 65 and over.

While the total population of Canada increased by 8.5% from the 1956 Census count of 16,080,791, the children under 15 increased by 595,800, or 11.4%, the working age group by 694,900 or 7.2%, and the population in the retirement ages by 70,600 or 5.7%.

Among the provinces the rate of increase since 1956 for children under 15 years was highest at 16.9% in British Columbia and lowest at 4.2% in Prince Edward Island. The working age group, 15-64 years, also showed the most rapid growth in British Columbia (11.2%); in Saskatchewan it barely showed an increase (0.1%). The largest increase among the population 65 years and over occurred in Alberta (7.7%) and the smallest in Newfoundland (2.1%). (22)

More Births, Marriages And  
Deaths Registered In August

More births, marriages and deaths were registered in provincial offices in August this year than last, while January-August registrations were larger for births and deaths but smaller for marriages. August totals: births, 39,133 (38,032 a year earlier); marriages, 16,388 (15,696); and deaths, 10,351 (9,954). January-August: births, 325,942 (316,816 a year ago); marriages, 80,686 (83,834); and deaths, 93,556 (89,194). (23)



(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

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- 16 - 23-002: Fluid Milk Sales, July, 10¢/\$1.00
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- 20 - 52-209: Railway Transport, Part III (Equipment, Track & Fuel Statistics), 1958, 50¢
- 21 - 66-002: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 91-202: Estimated Population by Sex & Age Group For Canada & Provinces, 1959, 25¢
- 23 - 84-001: Vital Statistics, August, 10¢/\$1.00
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Rare Diseases Cases of rare diseases reported in Canada in 1958 were: anthrax 1, botulism 1, leprosy 2, malaria 2, psittacosis and ornithosis 2, Rocky Mountain spotted fever 1, tetanus 10, trichinosis 18, and tularaemia 3. No cases of the following have been reported since 1931: cholera, plague, typhus fever, and yellow fever.

Quebec Water Power Quebec is the richest of Canada's provinces in water power resources and has sufficient reserves of undeveloped power to meet its foreseeable needs for some years. Its installation of nearly 10,000,000 h.p. at the end of 1958 was 45% of the national total.

Bicycle Plants There were 5 factories in Canada engaged principally in the manufacture of bicycles, tricycles and bicycle parts in 1958 with factory shipments valued at \$6,625,000.

Consumption Of Forest Products A total of 2,919 million cubic feet of home-grown and imported forest products valued at over \$767,000,000 was consumed in Canada in 1957, including wood used in the form in which it was taken from the woods and wood used as raw material in Canadian industry. Of the total quantity used in Canada only 1.4% was imported.

Wood For Charcoal Wood cut for the production of charcoal in 1957 amounted to 41,580 cords, little changed from the 1956 total of 41,790 cords. Quebec accounted for 25,580 cords in 1957 and Ontario for 16,000.

Advertising Commissionable billings of 123 advertising agencies operating in Canada through 209 offices in 1958 amounted to \$233,789,000. Publications accounted for 49.3% of the billings (51.6% in 1957), television 20.5% (18.3%), other visual 4.7% (4.4%), radio 10.5% (10.0%), and production, artwork and printing 14.4% (15.1%).

Commercial Failures Number of commercial failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the first half of 1959 dropped to 1,029 from 1,114 a year earlier and their defaulted liabilities to \$30,368,000 from \$34,290,000.

Canal Traffic Canadian vessels in 1958 carried 30,344,500 tons or 86.5% of all cargo through Canadian canals, United States vessels 2,608,000 tons or 7.4%, United Kingdom vessels 236,700 tons or 0.7%, and other foreign vessels, 1,907,500 or 5.4%.

Rails Laid Almost 478,500 tons of new, relay and other rails costing \$41,662,000 were laid in track by Canadian railways in 1958 versus 500,500 tons at \$41,416,000 in 1957.

Railway Fuel Consumption of bituminous coal by railway motive equipment declined 58.0% to 1,393,800 tons in 1958 from 3,322,100 in 1957, while consumption of diesel oil increased 13.5% to 299,530,200 gallons from 263,827,200. Fuel oil consumed dropped sharply to 91,021,300 gallons from 155,590,300 and gasoline was down to 82,600 gallons from 105,900.

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