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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Travel: Expenditures by Canadians on travel in other countries reached an estimated \$542,000,000 last year, some \$17,000,000 more than in 1957 while expenditures of visitors to Canada from other countries declined by \$14,000,000 to an estimated \$349,000,000. All of this decrease was in spending by United States residents travelling in Canada, which fell about \$16,000,000. Visitors from overseas spent a record total of \$40,000,000, up from \$38,000,000. (Page 2)

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Housing: Starts on new dwelling units in the first half of this year were about 14,000 fewer at 59,074 for all Canada than last year, the decline occurring mainly in the second quarter. Total number of completions was about the same, although there was a gain for those in centres of 5,000 and over. (Page 4)

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Merchandising: Estimated sales of wholesalers in July were sharply higher than a year earlier at \$718,632,000 against \$647,797,000. The month's gain brought the cumulative increase to 10.3% over the first seven months last year. All except four of 17 specified trades enjoyed larger sales in July this year than last, and in the seven months all except two had gains. (Page 5)

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Labour: Labour income in July was moderately lower than in June but more than 7% larger than a year earlier. Aggregate from January to the end of July was nearly 8% higher this year than last. (Page 6)

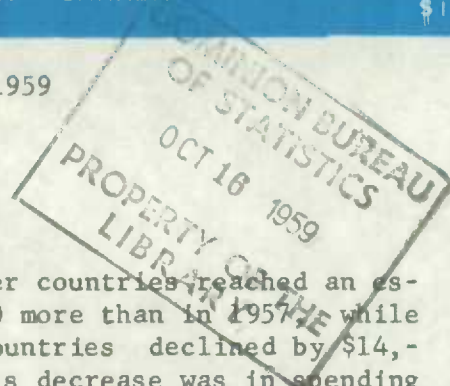
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Mining: Iron ore shipments rose again in July over last year, bringing the cumulative total 3,140,278 tons above last year's to 9,239,259 tons ... Gold output to the end of July was down 1.6% from last year ... More nickel, copper, lead and silver, but less zinc, was produced in July this year than last. (Page 7)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings were some 6,000 larger in the second week of September than a year ago, and the gain in the cumulative total was close to 2% over 1958 ... Pipe-line deliveries of oil to the end of July were 13% above last year's ... Both urban transit systems and intercity and rural bus lines carried fewer passengers in July this year than last but both had somewhat larger revenues. (Page 9)

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Travel Between Canada And
Other Countries In 1958

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from the United States and other countries were 4% smaller in 1958 than the preceding year's all-time peak, but travel expenditures of Canadians in other countries climbed 3% to a new high, according to the Bureau's annual report on travel between Canada and other countries. For the eighth successive year, Canadian travellers spent more in other countries than foreign travellers did in Canada.

This report provides estimates of international travel expenditures arising from all types of movements across frontiers. Many of these are short-term and local in character arising from close inter-relationships of communities lying near the border. Commuting, temporary migration for employment, business travel, and shopping visits, comprise parts of the movements as well as summer residents and vacation travellers usually associated with the "tourist" business.

No attempt has been made to isolate any group or "tourist traffic". The data, therefore, do not coincide with the movements and expenditures which for some purposes might be defined more specifically as relevant for the "tourist" industry. The latter industry would comprise only part of the international business shown in this report but also includes the large and growing domestic sector of tourism not covered in this publication.

Visitors to Canada from other countries spent an estimated \$349,000,000 in 1958 as compared to \$363,000,000 in the preceding year, while Canadian travel expenditures abroad totalled \$542,000,000 as compared to \$525,000,000. The resulting debit balance on travel account with all countries rose to \$193,000,000 from \$162,000,000 in 1957.

United States residents travelling in Canada reduced their spendings in this country in 1958 for the first time in seven years, the drop being 5% to \$309,400,000 from the preceding year's record \$325,300,000. The decline was due mainly to non-automobile traffic where shorter visits and lower expenditures per visit were reported. Canadians travelling in the United States spent a record \$413,300,000 in 1958 versus \$403,100,000 in 1957. The resulting debit balance on travel account (seventh in a series), thus rose to \$103,900,000 from \$77,800,000 in 1957.

Visitors from overseas countries spent a record total of \$40,000,000 in Canada in 1958 as compared to \$38,000,000 in 1957, and Canadian overseas travel expenditures also rose to a new peak of \$129,000,000 versus \$122,000,000 in 1957. This resulted in a rise in the debit balance on travel account with these countries to a record \$89,000,000 as compared with \$84,000,000 in 1957.

There was little change from the previous year in the total number of entries into Canada by residents of other countries. When compared with 1957 there was a gain of about 3,000 entries direct from overseas countries to 39,700, while long-term entries from the United States declined about 1,000 to 4,450,400, leaving the aggregate for all countries about 4,000 less than the record established in 1957.

MORE

Volume of travel to other countries by Canadians continued to expand during the year, but again at a moderate rate. Long-term re-entries by residents of Canada were just over 1% higher than the previous year, or a gain of approximately 64,700 visits. Long-term re-entries from the United States totalled 4,486,000 in 1958, an increase of 52,500 over 1957. In 1958 Canadians returning direct from overseas countries numbered 132,100, an increase of 12,200 re-entries over 1957. (1)

H E A L T H & W E L F A R E

More Cases Of Poliomyelitis And Infectious Hepatitis In 1958

An increase of more than 75 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis was reported in 1958 as compared to 1957, while the incidence of new cases of infectious hepatitis increased by more than 50%, according to the Bureau's annual report on notifiable diseases.

Reported cases of all types of poliomyelitis increased by 18.3% in 1958 to 323 cases over the 1957 total of 273 cases and the rate per 100,000 population of new cases of paralytic poliomyelitis increased to 1.5 from 1.0 in the preceding year. Manitoba had the highest rate at 12.3 versus 0.9 in 1957, Alberta was next with 1.8 against 2.7, followed by Quebec with 1.6 against 0.6, Newfoundland with 0.9 against 0.2, British Columbia with 0.8 against 1.7, New Brunswick with 0.7 against 0.9, Ontario with 0.3 against 1.0, Saskatchewan with 0.1 against 2.3. No cases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Yukon for the years 1958 and 1957.

Reported cases of dysentery increased to 1,562 from 1,179 during 1957, due to a large number of bacillary cases being reported in British Columbia during May and June of 1958. Other diseases with more new cases in 1958 included: scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat, 11,118 (8,693 in 1957); typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 304 (279); and gonorrhoea, 14,733 (14,313).

New cases of tuberculosis reported in the year declined to 7,502 from 7,979, brucellosis (undulant fever) to 113 from 120, chickenpox to 25,790 from 32,138, diphtheria to 66 from 142, infectious encephalomyelitis to 27 from 33, influenza to 7,206 from 255,292, measles to 35,531 from 49,612, meningococcal infections to 283 from 345, mumps to 13,360 from 22,386, pertussis (whooping cough) to 6,932 from 7,459, rubella to 7,531 from 16,652, syphilis to 2,010 from 2,213. The sharp decrease in the number of reported cases of influenza recorded in 1958 was mainly the result of an epidemic during the last four months of 1957.

Cases of rare diseases reported in the year 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.

Death rate per 100,000 population for a selected group of ten notifiable diseases has dropped 91.3% to 8.3 in 1957 from 94.9 in 1931. (2)

New Residential Construction
In The First 6 Months Of 1959

Starts of new dwelling units in Canada were fewer in number in the first half of this year compared to last year, according to advance DBS

figures. There was little change in the number of completions between the two periods; the small indicated decrease probably reflected the change this year to a new sample survey in the areas outside the centres of 5,000 population and over.

January-June starts for all Canada decreased to 59,074 from 73,201 units a year ago. Most of the decline in starts was in the second quarter when they fell to 42,709 from 55,413 units. For the first half of 1959, completions numbered 56,551 versus 58,308 units a year ago, of which 31,854 against 31,993 were reported in the second quarter. Number of units under construction at June 30 this year was 81,654; corresponding total for June 30 last year is not strictly comparable.

Half-year starts in the centres of 5,000 population and over dropped to 45,234 from 52,882 units in 1958's first half, while completions increased to 46,579 from 43,339 units. Units in various stages of construction at June 30 numbered 60,791 versus 59,373 a year ago. June starts in these centres fell to 11,319 from 12,923 units, but completions rose to 9,057 from 7,236 units.

The following table shows second-quarter and half-year data for all Canada and each province.

	Year	Second Quarter		Jan. 1 to June 30		Under Construction At June 30
		Started	Completed	Started	Completed	
Canada	1959	42,709	31,854	59,074	56,551	81,654
	1958	55,413*	31,993	73,201*	58,308	87,142*
Nfld.	1959	264	293	312	502	1,764
	1958	532	505	610	659	3,055
P.E.I. ...	1959	127	14	153	72	201
	1958	15	6	17	36	34
N.S.	1959	1,328	601	1,455	1,104	3,113
	1958	771	499	926	956	1,545
N.B.	1959	613	337	708	885	1,109
	1958	1,026*	578	1,106*	1,386	1,490*
Que.	1959	11,617	8,476	16,267	15,340	19,959
	1958	15,559*	8,986	19,869*	16,263	20,136*
Ont.	1959	16,414	12,123	22,382	21,194	31,240
	1958	21,719*	12,812	29,894*	22,987	36,620*
Man.	1959	1,613	943	2,176	1,739	3,114
	1958	2,267*	1,202	2,544*	1,984	2,728*
Sask.	1959	2,064	873	2,179	1,669	2,845
	1958	2,111	817	2,194	1,552	3,022
Alta.	1959	3,398	3,350	4,746	5,717	7,153
	1958	5,606*	2,292	6,770*	5,390	7,590*
B.C.	1959	5,271	4,844	8,696	8,329	11,156
	1958	5,807*	4,296	9,271*	7,095	10,922*

* Revised from originally published figures.

Wholesale Trade In July Canadian wholesalers proper had sales valued at an estimated \$718,632,000 in July this year compared to \$647,797,000 a year earlier, placing the January-July total 10.3% above a year ago at \$4,870,573,000 versus \$4,414,766,000.

July sales were larger than a year earlier for 13 of the 17 specified trades, with increases ranging from 35.1% for farm machinery to 1.3% for footwear. Other gains in the month were: commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 16.7%; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 13.8%; household electrical appliances, 11.9%; groceries and food specialties, 11.4%; construction materials and supplies, including lumber, 9.8%; and tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks, 8.9%. Decreases were: meat and dairy products, 11.6%; clothing and furnishings, 7.4%; "other" textile and clothing accessories, 6.0%; and coal and coke, 0.6%.

January-July sales were larger for all trades except meat and dairy products and coal and coke with respective declines of 3.1% and 2.1%. Increases in the period were between 23.0% for farm machinery and 1.6% for "other" textile and clothing accessories. Some of the larger gains were: commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 15.7%; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 12.8%; automotive parts and accessories, 12.4%; drugs and drug sundries, 9.9%; and groceries and food specialties, 9.3%. (3)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending September 19 were 16.5% larger this year than last, according to a special DBS statement. All regions had greater sales compared to a year ago, with increases in Ontario and Manitoba exceeding the national average. Gains were: Ontario, 27.6%; Manitoba, 17.4%; Quebec, 13.8%; British Columbia, 12.7%; Alberta, 7.3%; Atlantic Provinces, 4.7%; and Saskatchewan, 2.1%.

Retail Sales Financing Retail instalment credit extended by sales finance companies declined 4.7% in 1958 to \$1,134,550,000 from \$1,190,991,000 in 1957 and was 9.1% below 1956's record total of \$1,248,347,000. Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of the year were 3.9% below the year-earlier record total at \$1,025,594,000 versus \$1,067,403,000.

Sales financing of consumer goods fell 3.4% in the year to \$869,847,000 from \$900,414,000 in 1957. Sales financing of new passenger cars dropped 12.8% to \$335,827,000 from \$385,277,000 and used passenger cars 3.3% to \$333,011,000 from \$344,398,000. Total for "other" consumer goods (including radios, television sets, electrical and gas appliances, furniture, jewellery and clothing) increased 17.7% to \$201,009,000 from \$170,739,000. Outstandings on consumer goods at year's end fell 1.5% to \$768,214,000 from \$779,576,000.

Sales financing of commercial and industrial goods in 1958 decreased 8.9% to \$264,703,000 from \$290,577,000 in the preceding year. Total for new commercial vehicles declined nearly 26% to \$70,280,000 from \$94,731,000 and used commercial vehicles 9.9% to \$47,432,000 from \$52,637,000, while the total for "other" commercial goods (including farm implements, tractors and factory and commercial equipment) rose 2.6% to \$146,991,000 from \$143,209,000. Year-end outstandings were down 10.6% to \$257,380,000 from \$287,827,000. (4)

Film Exchange In 1958 Total receipts of Canada's 49 film exchange companies, that operated through 124 offices across the country, in 1958 amounted to \$36,425,063, down slightly from 1957's total of \$37,034,324, according to advance DBS figures. Employment was afforded to 1,102 persons in 1958, who received \$4,104,677 in salaries and wages.

Receipts from rental of films declined in the year by \$407,082 from 1957 to \$33,746,765, of which \$25,310,194 was derived from the rental of 35MM films and \$8,436,571 from 16MM films. The entire revenue from 35MM films came from rentals for theatrical use, while revenue from 16MM films was derived from rentals for theatrical use (\$1,706,259), for television use (\$6,336,346), and for other non-theatrical uses (\$393,966).

New film releases for theatrical booking covered 1,432 titles, comprising 831 features, 149 cartoons, 246 newsreels, and 206 other short subjects.

L A B O U R

Labour Income In July Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,507,700,000 in July in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, down 1.4% from the June total of \$1,529,100,000 but up 7.3% from the July 1958 figure of \$1,405,400,000, according to advance DBS figures. Labour income in January-July rose 7.9% to \$10,117,600,000 from \$9,373,800,000 a year ago. On a seasonally adjusted basis, July labour income amounted to \$1,467,100,000, down 0.9% from the June total of \$1,480,400,000.

July labour income was greater this year than last in all regions, with the Atlantic region recording the biggest gain of 9.6%. Other increases were: Prairie region, 9.3%; Ontario, 7.5%; Quebec, 7.2%; and British Columbia, 2.0%. Seven-month totals were also larger than a year ago for all regions. Gains were: Prairie region, 10.0%; British Columbia, 9.6%; Atlantic region, 8.2%; Ontario, 7.4%; and Quebec, 6.8%.

The table following contains regional figures for July and January-July this year and last and June this year on the unadjusted basis, together with data for June and July this year on the seasonally adjusted basis.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	July 1958	June 1959	July 1959	January to July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959
	(Millions of Dollars)						
Atlantic region...	94.8	101.9	103.9	616.5	667.2	97.7	98.5
Quebec.....	358.7	385.3	384.5	2,403.2	2,567.8	377.3	376.5
Ontario.....	589.5	640.3	633.9	3,982.5	4,278.4	623.5	622.7
Prairie region....	211.5	230.2	231.2	1,364.1	1,500.5	218.3	218.9
British Columbia..	147.5	167.7	150.5	983.9	1,078.3	159.0	144.0
Canada.....	1,405.4	1,529.1	1,507.7	9,373.8	10,117.6	1,480.4	1,467.1

Shipments Of Iron Ore Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines continued to climb in July, rising to 2,553,593 tons from 2,484,919 in the corresponding month last year. This brought January-July shipments to 9,939,259 tons as compared to 6,798,981. Month-end stocks were smaller at 2,421,899 tons versus 3,185,108.

Ore shipped for export rose in July to 2,179,508 tons from 2,145,563 a year earlier, raising the seven-month total to 8,569,425 tons from 5,854,340. Shipments to Canadian consumers advanced to 374,085 tons in July from 339,356 and to 1,369,834 tons in the January-July period from 944,641.

Total shipments in July from mines in Quebec climbed to 1,222,883 tons from 967,239 a year earlier. Total for Ontario fell to 517,008 tons from 575,102 and for Newfoundland and British Columbia to 813,702 tons from 942,578. January-July shipments: Quebec, 4,248,471 tons (2,333,376 a year ago); Ontario, 2,620,997 (1,493,053); and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 3,069,791 (2,972,552). (5)

Gold Production in July Production of gold in July eased to 378,393 fine ounces from 378,500 a year earlier, leaving the January-July total 1.6% under a year ago at 2,606,777 fine ounces versus 2,650,237. Month's output was larger than a year earlier in Ontario and the Northwest Territories, smaller in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia and unchanged in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and the Yukon.

July production totals by areas were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,493 fine ounces (1,498 a year earlier); Quebec, 78,662 (84,940); Ontario, 225,996 (223,530); Prairie Provinces, 10,935 (13,811); British Columbia, 13,995 (14,897); the Yukon, 11,259 (11,250); and the Northwest Territories, 36,053 (28,574). (6)

July Output Of Silver And Leading Base Metals Production of nickel, copper, lead and silver was larger in July than in the corresponding month last year, while the output of zinc was smaller. Month's totals were: nickel, 16,199 tons (12,796 in July 1958); copper, 36,296 tons (30,881); lead, 15,111 tons (14,276); zinc, 34,130 tons (35,239); and silver, 2,867,503 fine ounces (2,390,687). (7 & 8)

Peat Industry in 1958 Value of products shipped by Canada's peat industry in 1958 (including containers) rose 4.8% to an all-time high of \$6,185,000 from \$5,899,000 in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments increased to 38 from 35 in 1957, employees to 1,447 from 1,168, but salaries and wages fell to \$2,485,000 from \$2,542,000.

Total shipments of peat moss in 1958 advanced to 149,013 tons from 137,747 in the preceding year, and the value rose to \$4,779,000 from \$4,735,000. Shipments for use in horticulture climbed to 139,870 tons valued at \$4,474,000 from 125,584 tons worth \$4,366,000, but for use as poultry and stable litter dropped to 9,097 tons valued at \$303,000 from 12,113 tons worth \$365,000. (9)

Feldspar & Quartz Mining Industry Value of production in the feldspar and quartz mining industry in 1958 fell 14.5% to \$5,556,000 from 1957's record total of \$6,495,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Shippers increased to 35 from 28, while employees were unchanged at 450 and salaries and wages rose to \$1,805,000 from \$1,738,000.

Shipments of feldspar eased in 1958 to 20,400 tons from 20,500 in 1957, and the value to \$360,000 from \$393,000. Nepheline syenite shipments rose to 201,300 tons from 200,000, but the value dropped to \$2,613,000 from \$2,754,000. Shipments of quartz decreased to 1,453,700 tons from 2,139,200 in the preceding year and the value to \$2,538,000 from \$3,185,000. (10)

F I S H E R I E S

Sea Catch In August Canada's sea fishermen landed 270,045,000 pounds of sea fish and shellfish in August compared to 238,712,000 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures. Landed value of this catch totalled \$16,247,000 versus the year-earlier total of \$20,500,000. January-August landings aggregated 1,213,449,000 pounds versus 1,183,955,000 a year ago, and the landed value amounted to \$66,805,000 from \$71,475,000.

Catch on the Atlantic coast in August rose to 225,811,000 pounds valued at \$8,338,000 from 164,949,000 pounds worth \$5,654,000 a year earlier. Landings in the January-August period advanced to 973,684,000 pounds valued at \$43,954,000 from 905,303,000 pounds worth \$37,077,000 a year ago.

Landings on the British Columbia coast fell in the month to 44,234,000 pounds valued at \$7,909,000 from 73,763,000 pounds worth \$14,846,000. Eight-month catch declined to 239,765,000 pounds valued at \$22,851,000 from 278,652,000 pounds worth \$34,398,000.

E L E C T R I C P O W E R

Net Generation Of Electric Energy Greater In August Net generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased in August to 8,108,108 megawatt hours from 7,578,534 mwh a year earlier, placing the January-August total 6.4% above a year ago at 67,517,950 mwh versus 63,476,666 mwh.

Net generation in August was greater than a year earlier in all areas except Newfoundland and British Columbia. Totals were: Newfoundland, 109,954 megawatt hours (109,996 mwh a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 5,867 mwh (5,182); Nova Scotia, 127,520 mwh (119,848); New Brunswick, 136,221 mwh (128,196); Quebec, 3,565,165 mwh (3,436,330); Ontario, 2,544,182 mwh (2,235,264); Manitoba 262,573 mwh (224,006); Saskatchewan, 165,859 mwh (148,918); Alberta, 234,604 mwh (203,002); British Columbia, 942,830 mwh (955,714); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 13,333 mwh (12,078). (11)

Pulpwood Production in July Production of pulpwood in July increased to 1,461,309 rough cords from 1,133,882 a year earlier, lifting the January-July total to 6,385,072 rough cords from 5,722,815 a year ago. Month's pulpwood consumption rose to 1,087,016 rough cords from 1,011,033, moving the seven-month total up to 7,801,337 rough cords from 7,445,524. July 31 stocks of pulpwood rose to 13,073,670 rough cords from 12,829,080 a month earlier but were below last year's July 31 total of 14,176,016 rough cords. (12)

TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings Continue Larger Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended September 14 numbered 84,907, up from the year-earlier total of 78,647. This brought the January 1 - September 14 total to 2,677,288 cars, an increase of 1.9% from 1958's corresponding total of 2,627,269 cars. Receipts from connections declined in the seven-day period to 25,146 cars from 25,473, and in the cumulative period to 987,819 cars from 995,296. Piggyback loadings amounted to 3,063 cars in the week, making a cumulative total of 89,715 cars. (13)

Oil Pipe Line Deliveries In July Net deliveries of oil through Canada's pipe lines in July advanced to 24,869,809 barrels from 23,884,418 a year earlier, making the January-July total 13.0% greater than a year ago at 179,325,682 barrels versus 158,739,299.

Net deliveries in July were larger this year than last in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but smaller in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. Totals were: British Columbia, 3,524,282 barrels (2,729,265 a year earlier); Alberta, 1,915,177 (1,940,153); Saskatchewan, 1,655,095 (1,302,720); Manitoba, 8,093,655 (7,718,610); Ontario, 3,268,492 (3,430,569); and Quebec, 6,413,108 (6,763,101). Included in Manitoba deliveries were 7,221,658 barrels (6,928,942 a year earlier) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna, the bulk of which moved through the United States destined to Ontario refineries. (14)

Urban Transit Systems Carried Fewer Passengers Passengers carried by urban transit systems in July this year numbered 80,093,597, down from the year-earlier figure of 82,478,133, lowering the January-July total 3.4% to 613,546,567 versus 635,083,033 a year ago. Month's revenue edged up to \$10,612,551 from \$10,271,351, placing the seven-month total 4.8% above a year ago at \$79,147,132 versus \$75,518,479. Fewer passengers were carried by electric car and trolley coach both in the month and seven-month periods as compared to last year, while more were transported by motor bus and chartered services. (15)

Passengers Carried By Intercity & Rural Buses Passengers carried by 51 intercity and rural bus lines in July numbered 4,391,433, a decline of 13,589 (0.3%) from last year's 52-line total of 4,405,022. Number carried in the January-July period fell 3% to 28,296,944 from last year's like total of 29,138,506. Revenues were larger in July at \$4,681,448 versus \$4,513,198, and at \$22,424,467 in the January-July period versus \$22,157,330. (16)

Wholesale Price Index Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100)
Down Slightly In August eased down 0.1% in August to 230.8 from 231.0 in July.
 Last year's August index was 227.0. Three of the
 eight major groups were lower while five were higher.

The textile products group index declined 0.5% to 228.7 from 229.8, as lower prices for raw cotton outweighed higher prices for domestic raw wool and worsted yarns. The animal products group index fell 0.4% to 256.1 from 257.1, price declines for lard, hides and skins, and fresh meats being the chief contributors to the drop. Non-metallic minerals eased to 185.9 from 186.0.

The vegetable products group index rose 0.2% to 199.3 from 199.0, due mainly to higher prices for fresh fruits, vegetable oils and products, and rubber and its products. The increases in the other groups were negligible. August indexes were: wood products, 304.9 (304.6 in July); iron products, 255.9 (255.8); non-ferrous metals and products, 173.0 (172.8); and chemical products, 187.3 (187.2). (17)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>September 24</u>	<u>September 17</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>August 27</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	254.9	248.3	268.4
Industrials.....	260.0	255.3	275.5
Utilities.....	187.4	184.5	195.3
Banks.....	360.4	326.5	366.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	109.5	109.9	117.6
Golds.....	80.7	81.7	85.0
Base metals.....	175.4	174.3	192.2

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

More Pigs on Farms Number of pigs on Canada's farms at September 1 this year was 7,055,000, 3% more than last year's corresponding total of 6,849,000. Pigs on farms in eastern Canada increased 11% to 3,780,000 head from 3,414,000 a year ago, but the number on farms in western Canada decreased 5% to 3,275,000 head from 3,435,000.

Number of summer litters (farrowings from June 1 to August 31) declined 7% to 312,000 from 334,200 a year ago, total for the East falling to 172,400 from 184,200 and for the West to 139,600 from 150,000. Farrowings in the Fall (September 1 to November 30) are estimated at 308,500, up 1% from last year's total of 306,200. Fall farrowings in eastern Canada are expected to rise 1% to 180,000 from 178,900 and in western Canada also 1% to 128,500 from 127,300.

Information obtained from the June 1 survey indicated that farrowings from June 1 to November 30 would total 651,000 head, or 2% more than in the like period of 1958. The current survey indicates some modification of this total, placing the six-month total at 620,000 head. (18)

Milk Production In August Production of milk in August amounted to an estimated 1,856,000,000 pounds, some 0.5% below last year's like total. For the January-August period production was estimated at about 12,411,000,000 pounds, almost identical with the year earlier output. July production reached 2,015,521,000 pounds, down from 2,065,827,000 in the same month last year, placing the January-July total at 10,555,144,000 pounds versus 10,563,832,000.

July milk production was smaller this year than last in all provinces except British Columbia where output rose to 62,881,000 pounds from 59,087,000. Totals for the other provinces were: Prince Edward Island, 29,830,000 pounds (29,989,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 41,516,000 (41,930,000); New Brunswick, 52,407,000 (56,838,000); Quebec, 734,296,000 (771,282,000); Ontario, 620,898,000 (631,571,000); Manitoba, 128,506,000 (130,059,000); Saskatchewan, 150,260,000 (152,170,000); and Alberta, 169,346,000 (171,455,000). (19)

Pack Of Processed Peas Commercial canners packed 3,026,290 cases of processed peas in 1959 compared to 3,499,390 in 1958, according to a special DBS statement. Net weight of the pack decreased to 79,462,174 pounds from 88,799,324 in the preceding year. Pack of frozen peas was placed at 31,123,051 pounds, comprising 7,024,045 pounds quick frozen (not for reprocessing) and 24,099,006 pounds quick frozen for reprocessing.

Packs Of Cherries, Apricots
Strawberries & Raspberries Commercial canners in Canada in 1959 packed more strawberries and apricots but less raspberries and cherries, according to a special DBS statement. Pack of canned strawberries increased in 1959 to 118,106 cases (with a net weight of 2,647,829 pounds) from 89,465 cases (2,035,598 pounds) in 1958, and canned apricots to 221,241 cases (5,902,686 pounds) from 85,624 cases (2,269,572 pounds). Pack of canned raspberries declined to 109,087 cases (2,596,899 pounds) from 149,244 cases (3,568,233 pounds), and canned cherries to 280,324 cases (7,155,890 pounds) from 333,851 cases (8,685,496 pounds).

World Wheat Situation Supplies of wheat remaining on or about August 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,445,600,000 bushels, down slightly from the year-earlier total of 2,450,300,000 bushels. August 1 supplies, in million bushels, were (year-earlier figures in brackets): United States, 1,719.9 (1,686.1); Canada, 546.3 (639.5); Argentina, 76.0 (87.2); and Australia, 103.4 (37.5).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour, in terms of wheat, from the four countries in the August 1958 - July 1959 period (the Canadian crop year) increased 9% to 934,700,000 bushels from 856,200,000 bushels in the preceding Canadian crop year. Year's shipments from the four countries, in million bushels, were (year-earlier totals in brackets): United States, 456.3 (396.4); Canada, 294.1 (320.3); Argentina, 106.2 (77.6); and Australia, 78.1 (61.9). (20)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at September 24 amounted to 73,007,000 pounds, up 1.1% from the September 17 total of 72,241,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Holdings were larger than a week earlier in six cities, smaller in two, and unchanged in one. September 24 stocks by city were: Quebec, 7,395,000 pounds (7,149,000 at September 17); Montreal, 33,001,000 (32,958,000); Toronto, 5,829,000 (5,836,000); Winnipeg 17,337,000 (17,238,000); Regina, 1,782,000 (1,760,000); Saskatoon, 2,448,000 (2,113,000); Edmonton, 2,805,000 (2,860,000); Calgary, 985,000 (985,000); and Vancouver, 1,425,000 (1,342,000).

Sugar Output & Sales Production of refined beet and cane sugar in August rose to 133,983,000 pounds from 123,759,000 a year earlier and sales to 161,160,000 pounds from 147,544,000. Output in January-August increased to 893,841,000 pounds from 844,356,000 a year ago and sales to 1,096,252,000 pounds from 1,060,183,000. Company-held stocks at the end of August this year amounted to 166,088,000 pounds, up from the year-earlier total of 116,880,000 pounds.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in August climbed to 189,207,000 pounds from 183,144,000 last year and meltings and sales to 138,756,000 pounds from 129,490,000. Eight-month receipts advanced to 979,732,000 pounds from 818,939,000 and meltings and sales to 915,848,000 pounds from 871,194,000. Company-held stocks at the end of August aggregated 329,262,000 pounds, sharply greater than last year's like total of 179,497,000 pounds. (21)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds Shipments of all types of prepared stock and poultry feeds were larger in July and January-July this year than last. July totals were: primary or concentrated feeds, 38,105 tons (34,055 a year earlier); secondary or complete feeds, 223,198 tons (213,685); and all "other" animal feeds, 47,085 tons (43,645). January-July totals: primary feeds, 264,195 tons (240,448 a year ago); secondary feeds, 1,507,389 tons (1,377,536); and all "other" animal feeds, 317,616 tons (298,071). (22)

MANUFACTURING

Leather Footwear Production Production of leather footwear in July increased to 2,884,297 pairs from 2,793,261 a year earlier, moving the January-July total up 9.0% to 27,085,283 pairs from 24,849,737 a year ago. Production was larger in July than a year earlier for sizes for men, boys, youths and women and growing girls, but smaller for misses, children and little gents and babies and infants. Output in the seven months was greater than last year for all size groups except those for babies and infants.

July totals by size groups were: men's, 653,505 pairs (583,817 a year earlier); boys', 113,896 (108,223); youths', 48,352 (26,296); women's and growing girls', 1,382,193 (1,203,273); misses', 302,887 (343,740); children's and little gents', 196,393 (242,753); and babies' and infants', 187,071 (285,159). (23)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended September 26 edged up to 115,699 tons from the week-earlier total of 115,577 tons and was more than double last year's comparable total of 57,019 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 95.3% of rated capacity in the week versus 95.2% in the preceding week and 50.1% in 1958's like week.

Shipments Of Gypsum Products More gypsum wallboard, lath and plasters but less sheating was shipped in August this year than last, while shipment of wallboard and plasters only were larger in the January-August period as compared to a year ago. August totals: wallboard, 40,912,813 square feet (34,072,446 a year earlier); lath, 41,701,773 square feet (38,207,896); sheating 1,267,912 square feet (1,353,326); and plasters, 32,878 tons (31,594). (24)

Shipments Of Hard Board Total shipments of hard board by Canadian producers in August declined to 12,527,673 square feet from 16,824,392 in the corresponding month last year, while January-August shipments increased to 174,107,978 square feet from 149,265,909. Domestic shipments declined in August to 12,053,907 square feet from 14,640,096, and export shipments to 473,766 square feet from 2,184,296. (25)

Rigid Insulating Board Total shipments of rigid insulating board in August rose to 44,730,778 square feet from 41,933,940 a year earlier, making the January-August total 10.5% larger than a year ago at 276,424,426 square feet versus 250,146,820. Month's domestic shipments fell to 38,110,406 square feet from 39,910,385, and exports rose to 6,620,372 square feet from 2,023,555. Eight-month domestic shipments increased to 244,659,863 square feet from 234,171,881 and exports to 31,764,563 square feet from 15,974,939. (26)

Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts in August rose to 29,665,714 square feet from 28,383,745 a year earlier and granulated wool to 929,681 cubic feet from 859,074, but bulk or loose wool fell to 69,848 cubic feet from 74,309. January-August shipments of batts advanced to 173,672,358 square feet from 165,084,821 a year ago, granulated wool to 5,546,846 cubic feet from 5,199,793, and bulk or loose wool to 512,036 cubic feet from 505,051. (27)

Coke Production Greater Production of coke in July advanced to 347,145 tons from 307,679 a year earlier and exports to 15,836 tons from 9,164, while landed imports fell to 21,826 tons from 23,378. This left the total available for consumption in Canada above a year earlier at 353,135 tons versus 321,893. January-July output increased to 2,327,131 tons from 2,115,741 a year ago, landed imports to 169,797 tons from 142,555, exports to 86,481 tons from 67,989, and amount available for consumption to 2,410,447 tons from 2,190,307. (28)

Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of
Cigarettes Up In Half Year

Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased in the first six months of this year to 16,896,330,000 from 16,002,588,000 in the first half of 1958. Withdrawals of cigars declined to 144,162,000 from 156,007,000 and plug tobacco to 645,000 pounds from 687,000, while cut tobacco advanced to 11,168,000 pounds from 10,942,000, snuff to 401,000 pounds from 385,000 and raw leaf to 501,000 pounds from 484,000.

June 30 stocks of unmanufactured tobacco were greater for flue-cured, burley, and "other" tobaccos, but smaller for dark, cigar and pipe tobaccos as compared to holdings at June 30 last year. Totals were: flue-cured tobacco, 188,961,757 pounds (163,212,147 a year ago); burley, 12,235,176 pounds (9,105,876); dark (air-fire cured), 1,687,595 pounds (2,039,697); cigar, 8,931,472 pounds (10,527,880); pipe, 871,024 pounds (1,462,055); and "other" tobaccos, 841,686 pounds (826,627). Total end-of-June stocks of unmanufactured tobacco were 14% larger than year-earlier holdings at 213,528,710 versus 187,174,282 pounds. (29)

Electrical Apparatus & Supplies

Canadian manufacturers of electrical apparatus and supplies had shipments valued at \$982,878,000 in 1958, a decrease of 9% from the preceding year's \$1,078,213,000, according to advance figures released by DBS. Number of establishments fell to 479 from 486, employees to 72,643 from 81,272, salaries and wages to \$306,666,000 from \$320,417,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$458,492,000 from \$498,243,000.

Plants in Ontario accounted for a major part of the output, being valued in 1958 at \$675,498,000 versus \$759,921,000 in 1957. Total for Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces was \$271,309,000 versus \$277,285,000, British Columbia \$14,876,000 versus \$19,406,000, Manitoba \$13,815,000 versus \$14,921,000, and Saskatchewan and Alberta \$7,380,000 versus \$6,680,000.

Shipments by major sub-groups were valued as follows in 1958: heavy electrical machinery and equipment, \$245,397,000 (\$301,241,000 in 1957); telecommunication equipment, \$231,603,000 (\$217,727,000); refrigerators and appliances, \$145,524,000 (\$136,487,000); wires and cables, \$113,124,000 (\$160,301,000); batteries, \$39,605,000 (\$41,679,000); and other miscellaneous electrical products, \$207,626,000 (\$220,778,000).

P R I N T I N G

Printing Trades In 1957

Canada's printing trades had factory shipments valued at a record \$660,810,000 in 1957, some 6% greater than 1956's previous peak total of \$623,424,000, according to the Bureau's annual report. Establishments increased to 2,961 from 2,894 in 1956, employees to 68,248 from 66,375, salaries and wages to \$259,129,000 from \$240,691,000, cost of materials to \$212,362,000 from \$195,214,000, and the net value to \$444,010,000 from \$424,203,000.

MORE

Periodicals valued at \$270,207,000 in 1957 (\$260,839,000 in 1956) accounted for 45% of the total value of printed matter and other products, daily newspapers accounting for \$194,902,000 (\$187,358,000). The value of periodicals is made up of \$201,638,000 (\$196,530,000) received from advertising and \$68,569,000 (\$64,309,000) received from subscriptions and sale of publications. Only periodicals printed in the publishers' own plants are included in these figures.

Other printed matter and other products were valued at \$334,062,000 in 1957 (\$309,319,000 in the preceding year), comprising \$41,212,000 (\$37,047,000) for printed and bound books, \$60,094,000 (\$56,620,000) for miscellaneous printed advertising, \$7,988,000 (\$6,409,000) for bound blank books, \$206,220,000 (\$191,162,000) for miscellaneous printed goods and printed stationery, and \$18,548,000 (\$16,080,000) for other products such as paper boxes, waxed paper and rubber stamps.

Among the specialized services, photo-engraving accounted for \$13,302,000 in the year versus \$12,783,000 in the previous year. Electro-typing and stereo-typing were valued at \$10,293,000 versus \$9,787,000, and type-setting at \$8,230,000 versus \$7,887,000. Printing sub-contracts totalled \$8,365,000 as against \$7,398,000. (30)

P U B L I C F I N A N C E

Revenue & Expenditure Of Provincial Governments

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released two publications dealing with revenue and expenditure of provincial governments. One is a preliminary (or second) analysis of data for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959 and the other an estimate (or first) analysis for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960. The latter was summarized in the Weekly Bulletin of August 28.

Net general revenue for the 10 provinces in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959 amounted to \$2,156 million, up 5% from the estimated total for the year and 6% from the actual total for the year ended March 31, 1958. Total expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement) aggregated \$2,279 million, up 2% from the estimated total and 12% from the year-earlier final total. Part of these increases is due to the operation of the new hospital insurance plans, which result in higher revenues from Government of Canada subsidies and hospital insurance premiums and greater expenditures on hospital services. Revenue from Federal-Provincial tax sharing arrangements is also up and education expenditure shows a substantial increase.

The data contained in the "Summary of Estimates" for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960 are derived from information contained in the provincial estimates and budget speeches as adjusted for comparability by DBS. Government activity at all levels to stimulate employment and relieve seasonal fall-offs is to be continued in this period, with the major development in provincial government finances being the introduction of the hospital insurance plans. All provinces except Prince Edward Island and Quebec had introduced plans by July 1 this year, with the former intending to introduce hospital insurance in October.

Several reductions in amusement admission tax rates are expected to result in a lower revenue yield from this source. There is also a reduction in Ontario's succession duties revenue, and proceeds from privileges, licences and permits are expected to decline in Saskatchewan and Alberta because of a slow-down in oil exploration activity. It is anticipated that expenditures will rise due to increasing population and costs, as well as expansion of services and increased aid to municipalities.

Total net general revenue of the 10 provinces is estimated at \$2,292 million, up 6% from the preliminary figure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959. Net expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement) is estimated at \$2,562 million, a rise of 12% from the year-earlier total. (31 & 32)

Provincial Government Employment
In Nine Canadian Provinces

Number of employees of nine of Canada's ten provincial governments (Quebec excluded) including the staffs of provincial government universities and provincial government enterprises totalled 195,766 at June 30 this year, according to a special statement being released quarterly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gross earnings of these employees in the April-June quarter aggregated \$162,486,000.

Total number of employees in departmental services at June 30 was 131,061. A breakdown of this total by function shows the largest number in transportation and communications at 38,521, followed by health and social welfare at 34,562, natural resources and primary industries at 23,588, and protection of persons and property at 13,542. Provincial government enterprises accounted for 50,682 or somewhat more than one-fourth of the overall total and provincial government universities for 14,023.

Detailed data on this subject may be obtained by writing to the Government Employment and Payrolls Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(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).

- 1 - 66-201: Travel Between Canada & Other Countries, 1958, \$1.00
- 2 - 82-201: Annual Report of Notifiable Diseases, 1958, 75¢
- 3 - 63-008: Wholesale Trade, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 63-211: Sales Financing, 1958, 25¢
- 5 - 26-005: Iron Ore, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 26-004: Gold Production, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 26-003: Copper & Nickel Production, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 26-008: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 9 - 26-212: The Peat Industry, 1958, 25¢
- 10 - 26-208: Feldspar & Quartz Mining Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 11 - 57-001: Electric Power Statistics, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 25-001: Pulpwood Production, Consumption & Inventories, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, September 14, 10¢/\$3.00
- 14 - 55-001: Oil Pipe Line Transport, July, 20¢/\$2.00
- 15 - 53-003: Urban Transit (Class 1 Carriers Only), July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 53-002: Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 62-002: Prices & Price Indexes, August, 30¢/\$3.00
- 18 - 23-005: Report on Livestock Surveys - Hogs, September 1, 25¢/\$1.00
- 19 - 23-001: The Dairy Review, August, 20¢/\$2.00
- 20 - 22-005: The Wheat Review, August, 30¢/\$3.00
- 21 - 32-013: The Sugar Situation, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 32-004: Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, July, 30¢/\$3.00
- 23 - 33-002: Production of Leather Footwear, July, 20¢/\$2.00
- 24 - 44-003: Gypsum Products, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 25 - 36-001: Hard Board, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 36-002: Rigid Insulating Board, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 27 - 44-004: Mineral Wool, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 28 - 45-002: Coal & Coke Statistics, July, 20¢/\$2.00
- 29 - 32-014: Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, June,
50¢/\$2.00
- 30 - 36-203: The Printing Trades, 1957, 75¢
- 31 - 68-205: Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, Revenue & Expenditure, Summary of Estimates, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1960, 50¢
- 32 - 68-206: Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, Revenue & Expenditure, Preliminary, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1959, 50¢
- - 31-001: Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July,
40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 18
- - 34-203: Cordage, Rope & Twine Industry, 1958, 50¢ -- Summarized in issue
of July 10
- - 35-002: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills East of the
Rockies, July, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 25

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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Peat Moss Shipments of peat moss -- the dead fibrous moss produced from peat bogs -- amounted to a record 149,000 tons in 1958. Its chief uses are in horticulture and as stable litter.

Feldspar Mines in Quebec accounted for all of the 20,400 tons of feldspar shipped in Canada in 1958. Feldspar is used in the pottery, glass, enamelware and other ceramic trades.

Quartz Shipments of quartz (silica) in 1958 amounted to 1,454,000 tons, a one-third decrease from the preceding year. Ontario is the largest producer.

Nepheline Syenite All of Canada's 1958 output of 201,300 tons of nepheline syenite was mined in the Blue Mountain area, Peterborough County, Ontario. It finds wide use in the ceramic industry.

Films Private industry and government agencies in 1958 printed 47,670,511 feet of 16MM film (43,433,729 in 1957) and 24,427,610 feet of 35MM (27,232,612) in black and white. Some 5,598,226 feet of 16MM (5,565,520) and 19,809 feet of 35MM (77,695) were in colour.

Rolling Stock There were 29 establishments in Canada's railway rolling-stock industry in 1958, of which 12 were located in Ontario, 6 in Quebec, 4 in Manitoba, 4 in the Atlantic Provinces, and 3 in Alberta and British Columbia. Their shipments were valued at \$295,961,000.

Cigarettes Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased 5.6% to 16,896,330,000 in the first half of this year over last. Withdrawals of cigars fell 7.6% to 144,162,000.

Cordage & Rope Manufacturers of cordage, rope and twine in 1958 paid \$8,168,000 for materials and supplies, of which African sisal, Manilla hemp, and Haitian and Brazilian hard fibre were the major items.

Binder Twine Binder twine made available for consumption in Canada amounted to 152,500 cwt. in 1958, a decrease of 12% from 1957 and 31% from 1955.

Paper Used Newsprint paper used by the publishing and printing industries in 1957 was valued at \$64,472,000, and book paper, used mostly in magazines, at \$27,079,000.

Books Printed and bound books were produced to the value of \$41,212,000 in 1957, an increase of 11% over the preceding year. Bound blank books were valued at \$7,988,000, a decrease of 5%.

Printing Trades There were 2,961 establishments in the printing trades in Canada in 1957, of which 1,892 were engaged in printing and bookbinding, 773 in publishing and printing, 154 in engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping, 91 in lithographing, and 51 in trade composition. Ontario accounted for 1,259 plants, Quebec 792, and British Columbia 259.

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