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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: The consumer price index moved up to a new high point of 127.1 at September 1, showing an advance of 0.6% from a month earlier. Most of the increase was due to a seasonal advance in the food index. However, the latter was below a year earlier, the higher level of the total index being due to increases over the year in all the other components ... The general wholesale price index for September was fractionally higher than for August, and the price index of industrial raw materials moved up slightly in the four weeks from August 28 to September 25. (Pages 2-3)

National Accounts: Canada's gross national product was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$34.7 billion in the second quarter this year, up 2% over the first-quarter level. The increase was due largely to an increase in the physical volume of goods, final product prices being only fractionally higher. (Pages 5-7)

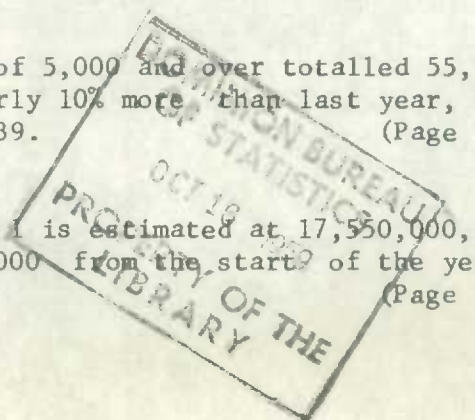
Food & Agriculture: Canada's wheat crop will be 13% larger this year than last, the oats crop 6% larger and the barley crop 7% smaller, according to estimates based on yields indicated at September 15. Rye will be slightly larger, flaxseed and most other grains smaller. (Page 8)

Transportation: Railway carloadings showed a sharp gain of nearly 9,000 cars in the third week of September over a year earlier to bring the cumulative gain for the year well above 2%. (Page 11)

External Trade: Commodity imports in August were over 15% higher than a year earlier at an estimated \$448,800,000 with major increases in purchases from the United States and United Kingdom. Total August exports were a little lower than last year at \$414,800,000 and the result was an excess of imports over exports in contrast to last year's exceptional excess of exports. To the end of August, imports were nearly 11% higher in value this year than last and total exports a little under 1.5% higher. (Pages 12-13)

Housing: New dwellings completed in centres of 5,000 and over totalled 55,353 in the first seven months this year, nearly 10% more than last year, but the number started was 13% smaller at 56,539. (Page 15)

Population: Canada's population at September 1 is estimated at 17,550,000, an increase of 108,000 from June 1 and 266,000 from the start of the year. (Page 17)



Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index advanced 0.6% between August and September, moving from 126.4 to 127.1. As was the case between July and August, most of the increase was due to a seasonal advance in the food index. Of the 2.7% rise in the food component over the last two months it is estimated that almost all of it was seasonal in nature, and of the 1% increase in the consumer price index over the two months, approximately 0.8% was seasonal. Compared with September last year, the fractionally higher position of the current index (1.2%) was accounted for by non-food items which averaged 2% above September 1958, while food prices were just below the level of a year ago.

The food index rose from 120.5 to 122.4 between August and September. Higher prices were reported for beef, eggs, coffee, lettuce, and celery. Tomatoes and potatoes registered declines. The shelter index was up 0.1% from 141.9 to 142.0 with the rent component unchanged, but home-ownership higher as the result of property tax changes measured in this period.

A fractional increase of 0.1% in the clothing index from 109.7 to 109.8 resulted largely from further price increases for footwear, with somewhat higher prices also recorded for piece goods, men's hats, and sweaters. The household operation index moved from 122.6 to 123.1, an increase of 0.4%. Fractionally higher prices were recorded for coal, some furniture items and household utensils and equipment.

A drop of 0.1% in "other" commodities and services reflected price decreases on 1959 passenger cars, together with somewhat lower prices for magazine subscriptions, gasoline, and batteries. These price declines more than balanced higher prices for automobile repairs and servicing, street car and bus fares and men's haircuts. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
September 1959...	127.1	122.4	142.0	109.8	123.1	135.2
August 1959...	126.4	120.5	141.9	109.7	122.6	135.3
September 1958...	125.6	122.9	139.4	109.5	120.8	131.5

Farm Prices In August Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products for August (1935-39=100), is estimated at 241.4, only slightly below the preceding month's figure of 242.2. This decline, the first since April, is attributable to lower prices for livestock which more than offset slightly higher prices for dairy products, and poultry and eggs.

Provincial indexes were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 301.0 (262.5 for July); Nova Scotia, 236.5 (236.0); New Brunswick, 293.5 (281.7); Quebec 276.5 (281.2); Ontario, 264.8 (265.3); Manitoba, 231.3 (228.6); Saskatchewan, 199.8 (199.8); Alberta, 222.1 (224.8); and British Columbia, 253.9 (266.5). (2)



Wholesale Prices With increases in sisal, steers, raw sugar, domestic lead and linseed oil, the price index of 30 industrial raw materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) rose fractionally to 244.3 from 243.9 in the four-week period August 28 to September 25. Decreases were posted for beef hides, raw cotton, raw rubber and tin. In addition, prices of those commodities which enter foreign trade were slightly lower as a result of the strength of the Canadian dollar.

Price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets remained almost unchanged at 220.2 compared to 219.1, as an increase of 2.2% for animal products slightly overbalanced a 2.3% decrease for field products. For animal products on eastern markets, sharply higher prices for eggs, and more modest gains for calves and steers, offset declines for poultry and lambs; on western markets, eggs and calves advanced while lambs moved lower. In field products changes on eastern markets included sharply lower potato prices followed by corn and rye, and an increase for peas; on western markets, potato, hay and rye price decreases were sufficient to offset a higher price for flax. (1)

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>September 1958</u>	<u>August 1959</u>	<u>September 1959</u>
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
General Index.....	227.4	230.8	230.9
Vegetable Products.....	198.2	199.3	197.7
Animal Products.....	247.4	256.1	258.6
Textile Products.....	228.0	228.7	228.3
Wood Products.....	301.5	304.9	304.6
Iron Products.....	252.1	255.9	255.9
Non-ferrous Metals.....	165.6	173.0	173.3
Non-metallic Minerals.....	187.6	185.9	185.8
Chemical Products.....	183.0	187.3	187.7
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold) ..	239.0	247.4	247.7

Security Price Indexes The investors' index of 92 common stock prices (1935-39=100) declined a further 5% to 254.9 from 268.4 between August 27 and September 24 for a total loss of 10% since August 6 when the index stood at 283.1.

The three major groups moved lower over the four weeks: 72 industrials, 5.6%; 13 utilities, 4.0%; and 7 banks, 1.7%. Losses were partially offset, particularly for banks, by strength in the last week of the month. Sub-group declines ranged down from 10.3% to 2.6%, headed by textiles and clothing, down 10.3%; oils, down 6.7%; and industrial mines, down 6.6%.

The index of 27 mining issues dropped 6.9% in the four-week period, reflecting declines of 8.7% and 5.1%, respectively, for 6 base metals and 21 golds. (1)

<u>Security Price Indexes</u>	<u>October 1</u>	<u>September 24</u> 1935-39=100	<u>September 3</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	255.2	254.9	261.8
Industrials.....	260.0	260.0	268.1
Utilities.....	188.5	187.4	192.9
Banks.....	361.7	360.4	358.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	112.0	109.5	115.3
Golds.....	82.1	80.7	83.7
Base metals.....	180.5	175.4	187.8

## M E R C H A N D I S I N G

Department Store Sales     Department store sales rose 1.8% during the week ending September 26 as compared with the same week last year, increases in Eastern Canada more than offsetting decreases in the West. Sales in the Atlantic Provinces were up 4.4%, Quebec 10.2% and Ontario 11.0%. Decline in Manitoba was 7.2%, Saskatchewan 1.7%, Alberta 16.2%, and British Columbia 8.8%.

Accounts Receivable     Accounts receivable on the books of Canadian retailers  
By Retailers At June 30     at the end of June amounted to an estimated \$877,600,-  
000, larger by 4.3% than last year's corresponding total of \$841,400,000.

Amounts receivable were larger this year than last for 11 of the 12 trades for which separate figures are available, largest percentage increases being posted for fuel dealers (11.4%), hardware stores (10.9%), department stores (8.0%), women's clothing stores (7.5%), family clothing stores (7.3%), and independent grocery and combination stores (6.8%). Receivables of garages and filling stations were 5.0% smaller.

Department stores carry the largest amount of credit on their books, total at the end of June amounting to \$249,300,000 versus \$230,800,000 a year earlier. Accounts receivable by furniture, appliance and radio stores stood at \$188,200,000 versus \$184,300,000, and motor vehicle dealers \$105,800,000 versus \$105,000,000.

Receivables of other trades: independent grocery and combination stores, \$34,600,000 (\$32,400,000); fuel dealers, \$34,300,000 (\$30,800,000 a year ago); hardware stores, \$33,700,000 (\$30,400,000); general stores, \$29,400,000 (\$28,000,000); garages and filling stations, \$28,300,000 (\$29,800,000); family clothing stores, \$19,100,000 (\$17,800,000); jewellery stores, \$17,900,000 (\$17,600,000); men's clothing stores, \$14,000,000 (\$13,300,000); and women's clothing stores, \$11,500,000 (\$10,700,000). (3)



Gross National Product  
Up 2% In Second Quarter

Canada's gross national product continued to advance in the second quarter of 1959, and was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$34.7 billion, a gain of 2% over the level of the first quarter. This advance continues the upswing which was showing increasing vigour in the closing months of 1958, and has brought the gross national product in the second quarter of this year to a level some 7% above the same quarter last year. As in the preceding quarter, the second quarter gain was represented largely by an increase in the physical volume of goods and services produced; final product prices being fractionally higher during the quarter.

Business outlays for new plant and equipment made an important contribution to the rise in gross national product during the second quarter. Both non-residential construction and investment in new machinery and equipment rose above the first quarter by 5%, on a seasonally adjusted basis. This was the first significant increase in business capital expenditures since the two-year decline which began in the early part of 1957. The reversal in trend in this important component of final demand represents a new expansionary element in the current business upswing.

Partly as a result of special factors, exports of goods and services, which were down in the first quarter, rose sharply in the second quarter, accounting for more than half of the rise in total gross national expenditure. The gain in exports was fairly widespread and reflected rising demands of the United States economy for Canadian export goods, especially in the wood and metal products groups. Personal and government expenditures on goods and services continued to rise in the quarter, but the advance in consumer spending was very modest amounting to only about 1%. Outlays for new housing continued the first quarter decline, while the rate of business inventory accumulation moderated from the high level recorded in the first quarter.

Over the course of the past year, reversals in trend have occurred in a number of major categories of demand, and the pattern of the nation's total expenditure has shown a marked change. Business inventories have swung around from a position of heavy liquidation in the second quarter of 1958, to one of net accumulation; the turn-around has been the equivalent of about \$0.6 billion in terms of new demands on production.

The downward drift in business capital expenditure for new plant and equipment, which was moderating in the latter part of 1958, has been reversed, and outlays by the business sector are now providing a positive stimulus to the rise in final demand. Both non-residential construction and machinery and equipment outlays are still far below the high levels reached at the peak of the capital investment boom in 1957; but machinery and equipment outlays in the second quarter were running 10% above year-ago levels, and non-residential construction outlays were only a little below the second quarter of last year.

Recovery in the general pace of business activity has been accompanied, as in the past, by a reversal in the trend of imports. After declining by 10% from early in 1957 to a low point in early 1958, imports of goods and services have turned sharply upward in the past twelve months and are now running 9% above year-ago levels. Outlays for new housing, which rose by 40% from the first quarter of 1957 to the end of 1958 and provided a strong sustaining force throughout the recession period, have been moving downward for two quarters. These reversals in trend in major categories of gross national expenditure during the past twelve months have produced a pattern in the over-the-year comparisons 1958 to 1959 which differs sharply from that of the preceding 12-month period.

The following table indicates the nature and magnitude of these shifts in the nation's spending pattern:-

	Change, 2Q 1957 to 2Q 1958	Change, 2Q 1958 to 2Q 1959	Annual Averages 6 mos. 1959 Compared With Full Year, 1958
Personal Expenditure .....	4.3%	6.6%	4.8%
Government Expenditure .....	7.5%	7.2%	5.7%
Residential Construction .....	27.3%	-6.9%	-6.2%
Non-Residential Construction ..	-8.1%	-0.4%	-0.6%
Machinery and Equipment .....	-22.8%	9.9%	4.0%
Exports .....	1.6%	5.7%	3.3%
Total Final Demand .....	2.1%	5.6%	3.8%
Inventories .....	(\$-0.9 b.)	(\$+0.7 b.)	(\$+0.7 b.)
(Business Only) .....	(\$-0.8 b.)	(\$+0.6 b.)	(\$+0.6 b.)
Imports .....	-8.5%	9.3%	6.2%
Gross National Product .....	1.7%	7.5%	5.7%
GNP - 1949 Constant Dollars ...	-0.7%	5.5%	n.a.
Price Component of G.N.P. ....	2.4%	1.9%	n.a.

The flow of income to the personal, business, and government sectors during the past twelve months has also been marked by changes in the trend of important income components, and by shifts in the pattern of the income aggregates. There has been a sharp change in the composition of personal income as between the proportion derived from productive activity (notably wages and salaries), and the proportion arising through transfer payments from government. From the second quarter of 1957 to the second quarter of 1958, transfer payments accounted for more than 49% of the rise in total personal income. However, between the second quarter of 1958 and the second quarter of 1959, transfer payments accounted for only 11% of the rise in total personal income, with the remainder of the increase coming from gains in those income components which are linked directly to productive activity. Labour income, for example, has shown an over-the-year gain of 8% in 1959, compared with a much smaller gain of less than 3% in the preceding 12-month period.



Turning to the business sector, corporation profits have shown a sharp reversal in trend during the last twelve months; having declined steadily from a peak early in 1956, they turned sharply upward in the third and fourth quarters of 1958, and have shown little change in either direction in the first half of 1959. In the second quarter of this year they were running 23% above year-ago levels, compared with a decline of 14% in the same comparison made one year earlier. This sharp rise in profits, and the lesser role of transfer payments as a component of personal income, has altered the relationship between national income and personal income. Whereas a year ago personal income was rising at a much more rapid rate than national income, in the current period personal income has lagged slightly behind the advance in national income.

One of the striking developments of the current period of expansion has been the sharp recovery in the flow of tax revenues to the government sector. From the second quarter of 1957 through to the second quarter of 1958, the decline in tax revenues from the three major tax sources amounted to almost 7%, for all levels of government combined. From the second quarter of 1958 through to the second quarter of 1959, the rise in revenues from these three sources has amounted to about 16%, reflecting the recovery in profits, higher employment and earnings, a higher level of imports, sales and shipments, and increases in tax rates. About three-fourths of the rise in revenues during the past twelve months represents higher revenues collected by, or accruing to, the Federal government. (4)

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Stocks Of Creamery Butter, Cheese & Eggs At October 1 Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at October 1 this year increased to 73,482,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 63,706,000, while holdings of cheddar cheese declined to 26,899,000 pounds from 27,450,000, and cold storage eggs to 27,000 cases from 44,000.

October 1 stocks of creamery butter in the nine cities were: Quebec, 7,509,000 pounds (6,795,000 a year ago); Montreal, 33,294,000 (32,481,000); Toronto, 5,770,000 (3,857,000); Winnipeg, 17,230,000 (10,593,000); Regina, 1,991,000 (1,539,000); Saskatoon, 2,000,000 (1,532,000); Edmonton, 3,069,000 (3,329,000); Calgary, 1,286,000 (1,244,000); and Vancouver, 1,333,000 (2,336,000). (5)

Production Of Oils & Fats Production of margarine (including spreads), refined oils, lard, and tallow was larger in August this year than last, while output of shortening and other oils and fats was smaller. Totals: margarine (including spreads), 11,641,000 pounds (9,638,000 in August 1958); shortening, 12,875,000 (14,164,000); refined oils, 5,666,000 (4,698,000); lard, 12,130,000 (9,480,000); tallow, 16,314,000 (13,980,000); and other oils and fats, 949,000 (1,026,000). (6)



September Forecast Of Production  
Of Canada's Principal Field Crops

Based on yields indicated at September 15 production of the five major grains this year, with 1958 totals in brackets, will be as follows: all wheat, 421,100,000 bushels (371,700,000); oats, 423,800,000 (401,000,000); barley, 228,600,000 (244,800,000); all rye, 8,200,000 (8,000,000); and flaxseed, 21,500,000 (22,800,000).

Average yields per acre for 19 crops included in the current forecast are expected to equal or exceed those of 1958 except for mixed grains, corn for grain, dry beans, soybeans, potatoes, mustard seed, field roots and sugar beets. Except for all wheat, soybeans, potatoes and field roots yields this year equal or exceed the ten-year (1949-58) average.

Canada's 1959 wheat crop is now forecast at 421,100,000 bushels, 13% above last year's estimate of 371,700,000 but 14% below the ten-year (1949-58) average of 490,400,000. The increase in production compared with last year is due to a 10% increase in acreage and a 3% increase in yields.

Production of oats for grain in 1959 is forecast at 423,800,000 bushels, 6% above last year's 401,000,000 and 3% above the 1949-58 average of 409,700,000. The 1959 barley crop is estimated at 228,600,000 bushels, 7% below last year's 244,800,000 and 2% above the 1949-58 average of 224,100,000.

Summary of 1959 estimates of production of principal field crops: winter wheat, 12,000,000 bushels (23,900,000 in 1958); spring wheat, 409,100,000 (347,800,000); all wheat, 421,100,000 (371,700,000); oats for grain, 423,800,000 (401,000,000); barley, 228,600,000 (244,800,000); fall rye, 6,800,000 (6,800,000); spring rye, 1,300,000 (1,200,000); all rye, 8,200,000 (8,000,000); flaxseed, 21,500,000 (22,800,000); mixed grains, 63,100,000 (64,600,000); corn for grain, 28,600,000 (29,900,000); buckwheat, 1,800,000 (2,100,000); dry peas, 1,200,000 (1,100,000); dry beans, 1,300,000 (1,400,000); and soybeans, 5,700,000 (6,600,000).

Indicated production of root and fodder crops in 1959: potatoes, 34,500,000 cwt. (40,300,000 in 1958); tame hay, 20,500,000 tons (18,000,000); fodder corn, 3,900,000 tons (3,800,000); field roots, 322,000 tons (401,000); and sugar beets, 1,257,000 tons (1,325,000). (7)

Overseas Export Clearances And  
Supplies Of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending September 23 amounted to 5,094,000 bushels, bringing the August 1 - September 23 total to 37,061,000 bushels as compared with 33,161,000 in the like period of last year. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions on September 23 were placed at 389,416,000 bushels as compared with 391,643,000 a week earlier and 387,568,000 a year ago.

Farmers in the three Prairie Provinces marketed 4,965,000 bushels of wheat during the week ending September 23 as compared with 3,408,000 in the same week last year, bringing August 1 - September 23 marketings to 18,623,000 bushels as compared with 23,822,000 in the same period last year. Week's marketings of other grains: oats, 964,000 bushels (996,000 a year ago); barley, 4,111,000 (1,985,000); rye, 118,000 (38,000); and flaxseed, 632,000 (836,000). (8)



Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye  
And Flaxseed In Crop Year

Combined exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed (including rolled oats and oatmeal, malt and pot and pearl barley (in terms of grain equivalent) amounted to 95,500,000 bushels during the crop year 1958-59, some 24% below the comparable 1957-58 total of 125,600,000 and 14% less than the 10-year (1948-57) average of 110,400,000 bushels. Most of the decrease occurred in exports of oats and barley to the United States. Flaxseed was the only one of the four grains exported in greater volume than in 1957-58.

Export clearances of Canadian oats declined sharply from 25,900,000 bushels in 1957-58 to a crop year total of 7,100,000. The United States market, which usually absorbed the bulk of Canadian oats exports, purchased only 1,400,000 bushels compared with 21,600,000 last year. Germany appeared again in the list of overseas customers with purchases of 1,300,000 bushels. Exports to the United Kingdom at 3,400,000 bushels were only slightly reduced compared with 3,900,000 in 1957-58. Canadian customs exports of oatmeal and rolled oats in terms of grain equivalent during 1958-59 amounted to 500,000 bushels compared with 300,000 in 1957-58.

Barley exports fell to 64,400,000 from 75,100,000 in the preceding crop year. This total is still approximately 34,000,000 bushels ahead of the 30-year average. United States users reduced their imports by 11,300,000 bushels, while the United Kingdom increased purchases by 4,800,000, thus maintaining first position with a total of 41,500,000 bushels. Japan, in third position, decreased imports to 5,700,000 bushels from 10,200,000 in the preceding year and Poland again entered the Canadian barley export market with purchases of 4,300,000 bushels in 1958-59. Canadian customs exports of malt and pot and pearl barley amounted to the equivalent of 6,100,000 bushels during the crop year 1958-59 compared with 5,200,000 in 1957-58.

Exports of Canadian rye in the crop year 1958-59, at 3,200,000 bushels, declined from the 1957-58 total of 5,400,000 and were the lowest since the crop year 1945-46. Shipments of 2,100,000 bushels to the United States, 500,000 to the Federal Republic of Germany and 200,000 to the United Kingdom accounted for most of the 1958-59 total. A slight expansion of 600,000 bushels was recorded in Canada's overseas shipments of flaxseed in 1958-59. The total for the crop year, of 14,300,000 bushels, was some 7,000,000 less than the 1956-57 record exports. Largest single importer in 1958-59 was the United Kingdom with 6,900,000 bushels, followed by Japan with 2,500,000, Germany 1,300,000, and the Netherlands 1,100,000. (9)

Revised Handbook Of Agricultural  
Statistics: Field Crops, 1908-1958

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a revised issue of its Handbook of Agricultural Statistics, Part I, Field

Crops. Running to 180 pages, it supersedes a similar handbook published in May 1951 and a supplement issued in November 1955. The purpose of the revised handbook is to provide in one convenient publication estimates of acreage, production and value, by provinces, of Canada's principal field crops with supplementary data on supply and disposition of the major grain crops for the crop year 1908-09 to 1958-59. (10)



August Egg Production      Production of eggs in August declined to 33,620,000 dozen from 33,713,000 in the corresponding month last year, while output in the January-August period increased 4.6% to 312,181,000 dozen from 298,569,000. Average number of layers in August fell to 27,380,000 from 28,109,000, while average number of eggs per 100 layers rose to 1,489 from 1,451.

Smaller egg production in August in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta more than counterbalanced larger output in the other provinces. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 389,000 dozen (433,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 1,846,000 (1,663,000); New Brunswick, 677,000 (564,000); Quebec, 5,128,000 (5,043,000); Ontario, 15,003,000 (15,275,000); Manitoba, 2,279,000 (2,507,000); Saskatchewan, 2,369,000 (2,332,000); Alberta, 3,023,000 (3,121,000); and British Columbia, 2,906,000 (2,775,000). (11)

## TRANSPORTATION

Cargoes Handled In 1958 At Canadian Customs Ports      Cargoes loaded at Canadian customs ports for foreign countries in 1958 weighed 40,298,882 tons, a decrease of almost 18% from the preceding year's tonnage of 49,095,493, according to the Bureau's annual shipping report. A general decline was shown in all coastal areas. At Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence ports loadings dropped 20.8% to 24,764,280 tons from 31,259,583 and at Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence River ports loadings were down 20.2% to 5,611,276 tons from 7,030,697, while Pacific ports registered a decline of 8.2% to 9,923,326 tons from 10,805,213.

Cargoes unloaded from foreign countries totalled 31,133,694 tons, a decrease of 19.8% from the preceding year's 38,818,102 tons. Again declines were recorded in all coastal areas. Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence ports showed little change, down only 1.9% to 12,543,393 tons from 12,785,295. Cargoes unloaded at Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence River ports were down 29.1% to 16,798,869 tons from 23,676,856, and at Pacific ports unloadings declined 24% to 1,791,432 tons from 2,355,951.

The bulk of Canada's waterborne commerce is with the United States and the United Kingdom. These two countries combined accounted for 69% of all cargo loaded and unloaded. Cargoes loaded at Canadian ports destined to the United States were 27% below the preceding year, totalling 18,870,514 tons as compared with 25,912,449. This represented 47% of the total cargo loaded at Canadian ports in international trade. Loadings at Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence ports destined to the United States declined 30.7% to 10,754,715 tons from 15,532,078. At Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence ports loadings for the United States were down 21.4% to 5,377,267 tons from 6,839,772, and at Pacific coast ports loadings for the United States decreased 23% to 2,738,532 tons from 3,540,599. Shipments originated in the United States and unloaded at Canadian ports were down in all three coastal areas, the total dropping to 19,518,835 tons from 27,730,758.

Shipping between Canada and the United Kingdom also declined. Cargoes loaded at Canadian ports for the United Kingdom totalled 9,563,364 tons as against 10,198,729 in 1957, down 6.2%, while unloadings declined 12.1% to 1,132,139 tons from 1,287,612. (12 & 13)



Carloadings Greater Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended September 21 numbered 87,142 compared to last year's corresponding total of 78,179. This brought loadings in the January 1 - September 21 period to 2,764,430 cars, an increase of 2.2% from the year-earlier total of 2,705,448. Receipts from connections rose in the seven-day period to 26,999 cars from 26,681, but eased 0.7% in the cumulative period to 1,014,761 cars from 1,021,977. Piggyback loadings numbered 2,971 cars in the week, placing the year-to-date total at 92,686 cars. (14)

Civil Aviation In April Canadian air carriers transported 17.1% more revenue passengers and 8.2% more revenue cargo in April than in the corresponding month last year. Operating revenues rose 17.9% to \$16,-219,772 from \$13,752,998 and operating expenses climbed 12.7% to \$16,428,961 from \$14,571,695. As a result, the deficit for the month dropped to \$209,189 from \$818,697.

Revenue passengers numbered 346,195 as compared with 295,689 in April 1958. Passengers carried in unit toll service rose to 324,745 from 278,158 while those in charter service rose to 21,450 from 17,531. Revenue unit toll passenger mileage increased 14.1% to 179,254,467 from 157,037,486.

Revenue cargo, including airmail, climbed to 14,331,046 pounds from 13,-239,279, as each type of goods flown increased slightly. Freight carried rose to 9,783,465 pounds from 9,406,644, express to 1,167,461 pounds from 936,881, airmail to 2,779,898 pounds from 2,485,170, and excess baggage to 600,222 pounds from 410,584.

Foreign air carriers licensed to operate in Canada transported 46,497 passengers in April (46,053 in April last year), 969,629 pounds of freight (769,-744), and 207,573 pounds of mail (185,283). (15)

## BORDER TRAVEL

Crossings In August Volume of vehicular traffic crossing the border between Canada and the United States in August increased to 2,670,500 from 2,643,800 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-August total to 12,900,400 versus 12,675,300. Foreign vehicles entering Canada in August increased to 1,563,900 from 1,522,700, while returning Canadian vehicles decreased to 1,106,600 from 1,121,000. Eight-month entries of foreign vehicles were up in number to 6,716,700 from 6,674,000 and returning Canadian vehicles to 6,183,700 from 6,001,300.

Travellers entering Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane in July increased to 464,000 from 405,600 a year earlier, boosting the January-July total to 1,652,400 from 1,519,600. Foreign travellers entering Canada by these means of transportation in the month rose to 308,100 from 253,500 and returning Canadians to 156,000 from 152,100. Seven-month entries by foreign travellers advanced to 867,400 from 776,100 and returning Canadians to 785,000 from 743,-500. (16)

Canada's Imports & Exports In August

Canada's commodity imports were higher in value in August than in the corresponding month last year with larger purchases from the United States, the United Kingdom and "other" foreign countries more than counterbalancing a small decrease from the rest of the Commonwealth, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was the eleventh successive monthly increase in imports. Total exports, as reported on September 21, were slightly lower than in August last year.

Imports from all countries in August are estimated at \$448,800,000, up 15.4% from \$388,900,000 in August last year. Total exports for the month were valued at \$414,800,000 versus \$416,000,000. The excess of imports over exports amounted to \$34,000,000 in contrast to an excess of exports over imports of \$27,100,000 in August last year.

In the eight months ending August, total imports were 10.8% higher this year than last at \$3,757,900,000 versus \$3,390,700,000, while total exports advanced to \$3,264,300,000 from \$3,218,900,000 in the like 1958 period. The excess of imports over exports was \$493,600,000 versus \$171,800,000.

Imports from the United States in August increased to \$291,500,000 from \$255,100,000 in the corresponding month last year, while total exports rose to \$246,800,000 from \$240,700,000. The import balance was larger at \$44,700,000 versus \$14,400,000. In the January-August period imports from the U.S. rose to \$2,589,100,000 from \$2,358,700,000, and exports to \$2,039,000,000 from \$1,859,200,000. The resulting import balance was larger this year at \$550,100,000 versus \$499,500,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom were larger in value in August at an estimated \$56,800,000 versus \$36,200,000 in the same month last year, while exports were up to \$68,800,000 from \$63,700,000, resulting in a sharply reduced export balance of \$12,000,000 versus \$27,500,000. In the January-August period imports from the U.K. rose to \$392,300,000 from \$351,000,000, while exports fell to \$487,300,000 from \$507,500,000, and the export balance was smaller at \$95,000,000 versus \$156,500,000.

Total imports in August from other Commonwealth countries eased down to \$21,000,000 from \$22,900,000 in the corresponding month last year, while the January-August total rose to \$152,800,000 from \$137,600,000. Total exports to these countries were also slightly lower in August at \$19,900,000 versus \$20,100,000 and the eight-month total dropped to \$180,200,000 from \$201,600,000.

Imports from all other countries in August rose to \$79,500,000 from \$74,700,000, bringing the eight-month total to \$623,700,000 versus \$543,400,000. Exports to these countries dropped in August to \$79,300,000 from \$91,500,000 and in the eight months to \$555,800,000 from \$650,600,000.

MORE



	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	19.9	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	555.8
Totals .....	416.0	414.8	3,218.9	3,264.3
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom .....	36.2	56.8	351.0	392.3
Other Commonwealth countries	22.9	21.0	137.6	152.8
United States .....	255.1	291.5	2,358.7	2,589.1
All other countries .....	74.7	79.5	543.4	623.7
Totals .....	388.9	448.8	3,390.7	3,757.9

\*Estimate only for 1959 periods; subject to revision.

Domestic Exports In August Detailed figures on Canada's domestic exports in August, released at the same time by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show smaller shipment values to the West Indies Federation, Union of South Africa, India and New Zealand but a moderate increase to Australia. Cumulative totals for the eight months were higher for the West Indies Federation and the Union of South Africa but lower for the other three, exports to India showing the sharpest decrease.

Among foreign countries other than the United States, total shipments to Latin American countries declined in August to \$15,369,000 from \$16,350,000 a year ago and for the eight months were off to \$111,606,000 from \$122,099,000. There were increases in the month and eight months to Chile, Colombia and Venezuela and decreases in both periods to Brazil, Cuba and Peru, while exports to Mexico rose in the month but were substantially lower for the cumulative period.

Total shipments to European countries were down sharply in August to \$42,829,000 compared to \$52,445,000 last year, lowering the eight-month total to \$301,570,000 from \$400,516,000. Among the major European markets, there were higher shipment values to the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway in August and to Norway alone in the eight months. Decreases were recorded in both periods to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland.

For the remaining foreign countries, total shipments were down slightly in value during August to \$19,946,000 from \$20,321,000 but the eight-months aggregate was higher at \$130,071,000 against \$112,323,000. Sales to Japan continued above last year at \$16,395,000 versus \$14,489,000 in the month, bringing the cumulative total to \$91,070,000 from \$70,931,000. Smaller gains were shown in exports to the Philippines in both periods, while proportionately those to China were sharply lower.

Trends among major commodities were mixed in the month, with gains for newsprint paper, wood pulp, copper and products, and iron ore and decreases for wheat, planks and boards, aluminum and products and crude petroleum. The table following shows figures for the month and eight months for fifteen leading commodities in the eight months. (17)

	August		January-August	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	(Thousands)			
Newsprint paper .....	\$55,054	\$59,603	\$450,475	\$460,660
Wheat .....	44,689	37,207	308,471	289,706
Planks & boards .....	28,528	22,303	182,718	220,333
Wood pulp .....	25,704	26,621	183,776	206,895
Uranium ores & concentrates ..	21,055	21,035	160,649	203,483
Aluminum & products .....	26,072	23,049	150,556	141,882
Nickel .....	17,544	17,960	171,224	132,700
Copper & products .....	9,677	12,287	97,861	91,879
Fish & fishery products .....	13,226	12,611	89,408	91,761
Farm machinery & implements ..	5,927	4,888	71,724	88,357
Iron ore .....	17,338	21,003	63,602	88,127
Asbestos & products .....	9,533	9,326	55,243	67,557
Grains other than wheat .....	4,355	8,022	75,057	58,239
Petroleum, crude .....	9,487	6,861	55,655	48,614
Alcoholic beverages .....	4,933	8,141	39,091	47,453

Sales And Purchases Of Securities  
Between Canada And Other Countries

Trade between Canada and other countries of outstanding Canadian securities led to a sales balance or capital import of \$23,-

000,000 in July, up sharply from \$10,000,000 in June but lower than in March or April. At the same time, a purchase balance or capital export arose from trade between Canada and other countries of outstanding foreign securities as Canadians acquired on balance some \$11,000,000 of these issues.

Net sales of outstanding Canadian securities comprised \$16,000,000 of bonds and debentures and \$7,000,000 of stocks. Non-residents purchased on the market \$19,000,000, on balance, of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed bonds, and sold \$3,000,000 of corporation bonds. Broadly, the movement involved net capital imports of \$4,000,000 each from the United States and the United Kingdom, and \$8,000,000 from other overseas countries. The sales of stocks were on balance entirely to the United States, small repurchases from the United Kingdom offsetting sales to other overseas countries.

Canada's net purchases of outstanding foreign securities which were larger in July than for many months past were mainly from the United States and included about \$6,000,000 of United States bonds, mainly federal, and \$4,000,000 of United States stocks.

During the seven months of 1959 there have been net sales of outstanding Canadian and foreign issues to non-residents aggregating \$126,000,000. Net sales of Canadian issues alone have totalled \$146,000,000 but there have been \$20,000,000 of net purchases of foreign securities. The Canadian securities were equally divided between stocks and funded debt. The overall movement arose as to \$68,000,000 from the United States, \$1,000,000 from the United Kingdom and \$57,000,000 from other countries. (18)



Starts And Completions Of  
New Dwelling Units In July

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in Canadian centres of 5,000 population and over declined in July to 11,305 from 12,057 units a year earlier, leaving the January-July total 13% below a year ago at 56,539 versus 64,939 units, according to advance DBS figures. Completions increased in the month to 8,774 from 7,139 units, placing the seven-month total 9.7% ahead of last year at 55,353 versus 50,478 units. Units in various stages of construction at the end of July this year numbered 63,326, slightly (1.4%) fewer than last year's like total of 64,256 units.

The table following shows, by provinces, the number of units started and completed in July and January-July and the number of units under construction at July 31 in the centres of 5,000 population and over for both 1958 and 1959.

	Year	Month of July		Jan. 1 to July 31		Under Construction at July 31
		Started	Completed	Started	Completed	
Canada..	1959	11,305	8,774	56,539	55,353	63,326
	1958	12,057	7,139	64,939	50,478	64,256
Nfld..	1959	36	37	179	214	527
	1958	61	44	297	271	446
P.E.I.	1959	63	24	129	60	128
	1958	13	1	30	18	37
N.S...	1959	243	79	918	711	1,307
	1958	284	97	755	645	1,000
N.B...	1959	98	26	425	376	450
	1958	70	38	422	253	414
Que...	1959	3,323	2,666	16,791	16,137	17,217
	1958	3,403	1,823	17,786	14,579	15,719
Ont...	1959	3,996	3,007	20,838	19,765	24,791
	1958	4,244	2,766	26,177	19,270	27,995
Man...	1959	794	278	2,787	1,824	3,389
	1958	641	291	2,378	1,875	2,306
Sask...	1959	524	174	1,734	1,498	1,985
	1958	461	322	1,843	1,608	1,846
Alta...	1959	1,165	946	5,153	5,986	6,060
	1958	1,409	526	6,238	5,352	5,956
B.C...	1959	1,063	1,537	7,585	8,782	7,472
	1958	1,471	1,231	9,013	6,607	8,537

Note: From the beginning of 1959, estimates of construction of new dwellings for the whole country are available only on a quarterly basis and not monthly as in the past. This change has been necessitated by the introduction of an improved sample in the areas outside urban centres of 5,000 population and over. Publication of monthly data for the urban centres of 5,000 population, however, will be continued. This change in the survey is discussed in more detail in the section "Change in Coverage" on page 3 of the March 1959 report "New Residential Construction".

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings In July Weekly wages in manufacturing in July averaged \$70.01, a decrease of 62¢ from the preceding month, according to advance figures released by DBS. Average hours worked were slightly shorter and average hourly earnings declined by 1¢. Strikes in saw and planing mills in British Columbia, lay-offs in motor vehicle plants and increased activity in canning and preserving contributed to the decreases in earnings. Average weekly wages and average hours worked were somewhat lower, while average hourly earnings remained the same in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing.

Coal mines in Nova Scotia reported higher production. More normal working hours in Quebec, where the average work-week was low in June because of St. Jean Baptiste Day resulted in a longer work-week in construction.

Farm Wages At Mid-August Average annual wages of male farm help as at August 15 this year, with board provided, rose to \$1,330 from \$1,215 a year earlier, the average for eastern Canada rising to \$1,270 from \$1,190 and for western Canada to \$1,400 from \$1,245. Without board the national average increased to \$1,790 from \$1,660, figure for eastern Canada advancing to \$1,735 from \$1,655 and for western Canada to \$1,855 from \$1,665.

Average monthly wages with board for Canada as a whole rose to \$128 at mid-August from \$120 a year earlier and without board to \$167 from \$154. The daily average with board rose to \$6.30 from \$6.00 and without board to \$7.70 from \$7.60. Average hourly rate with board was up to 87¢ from 81¢ and without board to 99¢ from 95¢. (19)

Industrial Employment Down Slightly Between June & July Industrial employment in Canada was down slightly in July this year as compared to June, the index (1949=100) easing to 123.1 from 123.5. The index stood at 122.0 in July last year. Industrial disputes in wood products and forestry in British Columbia were the main factors in the decline from June.

Average weekly wages and salaries, which dipped 11¢ between May and June, advanced 7¢ between June and July to \$73.78 from \$73.71. The year-earlier average was \$70.76. The July composite payroll index at 212.3 was 5.3% greater than a year ago.

Provincial employment indexes rose between June and July in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia. Indexes were: Newfoundland, 143.4 (136.3 in June); Prince Edward Island, 142.2 (137.4); Nova Scotia, 101.5 (97.9); New Brunswick, 106.7 (104.7); Quebec, 122.6 (121.7); Ontario, 123.7 (124.3); Manitoba, 117.7 (115.8); Saskatchewan, 141.2 (138.4); Alberta, 164.4 (161.6); and British Columbia, 110.6 (121.8).

Industrial employment indexes in July were: forestry (chiefly logging), 78.1 (87.2 in June); mining, 127.8 (126.4); manufacturing, 112.1 (114.2); construction, 150.4 (144.0); transportation, storage and communication, 119.5 (118.3); public utility operation, 143.7 (142.7); trade, 134.1 (134.7); finance, insurance and real estate, 152.7 (152.4); and service (mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational services), 147.3 (144.8). (20)



Population Up 266,000 In  
First 8 Months Of 1959

Canada's population increased 266,000 in the first eight months of this year to an estimated 17,550,000 at September 1 from 17,284,000 at the start of the year, according to the Bureau's quarterly estimate. This year's January-August increase was almost identical to that of a year earlier (267,000), but sharply smaller than 1957's record eight-month increase of 401,000 when immigration contributed heavily to the gain.

Ontario continued to have the largest numerical growth in population with an increase in this year's eight months of 103,000 to 5,990,000 from 5,887,000 at January 1. Quebec was next with an increase of 77,000 to 5,032,000 from 4,955,000, Alberta third with a rise of 25,000 to 1,253,000 from 1,228,000, and British Columbia fourth with a gain of 18,000 to 1,581,000 from 1,563,000.

Estimated population of Saskatchewan increased to 906,000 from 896,000 at the beginning of this year, Manitoba to 888,000 from 878,000, Nova Scotia to 718,000 from 715,000, New Brunswick to 593,000 from 584,000, Newfoundland to 452,000 from 443,000, and Prince Edward Island to 103,000 from 101,000.

Estimated Population Of Canada & Provinces

	Census June 1, 1956	June 1, 1958	January 1, 1959	March 1, 1959	June 1, 1959	September 1, 1959
Nfld.....	415	438	443	446	449	452
P.E.I.....	99	100	101	101	102	103
N.S.....	695	710	715	716	716	718
N.B.....	555	577	584	587	590	593
Que.....	4,628	4,884	4,955	4,974	4,999	5,032
Ont.....	5,405	5,803	5,887	5,904	5,952	5,990
Man.....	850	870	878	881	885	888
Sask.....	881	888	896	897	902	906
Alta.....	1,123	1,201	1,228	1,233	1,243	1,253
B.C.....	1,399	1,544	1,563	1,567	1,570	1,581
Yukon.....	12	13	13	13	13	13
N.W.T.....	19	20	21	21	21	21
Canada..	16,081	17,048	17,284	17,340	17,442	17,550

## ENTERTAINMENT

Motion Picture Theatres In 1958

There were 1,623 regular motion picture theatres open for business in Canada in 1958 as compared with 1,716 in the preceding year, according to preliminary figures released by DBS. Paid admissions totalled 135,369,061 (146,755,828 in 1957), receipts from admissions, excluding taxes, amounted to \$74,563,381 (\$76,486,177), and amusement tax collections totalled \$6,902,551 (\$7,815,204).

Asbestos Shipments Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in August rose to 91,929 tons from last year's corresponding total of 85,785, bringing January-August shipments to 658,924 tons versus 568,094 a year earlier. Exports in August declined to 83,682 tons from 88,063 in the same month last year, while cumulative exports increased to 634,035 tons from 529,822. (21)

## FISHERIES

Nova Scotia Fisheries In 1957 Products of Nova Scotia's fisheries were valued at \$45,779,100 in 1957, a decrease of 7% from the preceding year's record total of \$49,362,200, according to the Bureau's annual report on Nova Scotia's fisheries. Total catch of fish weighed 438,687,000 pounds versus 442,846,000 in the preceding year and the landed value was \$22,450,300 versus \$24,563,000. There were smaller landings of cod, haddock and lobsters, and larger landings of herring and halibut. Capital equipment employed in primary operations of the province's fisheries in 1957 rose to \$26,797,500 from \$25,384,800 in the preceding year and the number of fishermen to 15,256 from 14,379. (22)

## MANUFACTURING

Iron And Steel Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 3 reached a record total of 119,167 tons, some 3% above the preceding week's 115,699 tons and almost twice last year's corresponding total of 61,002 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 98.1% of rated capacity in the week versus 95.3% in the preceding week and 53.6% in 1958's like period.

Canadian production of both pig iron and steel ingots showed sharp gains in September and the first nine months of this year as compared with a year earlier. September's output of steel ingots reached a record monthly total of 484,671 tons, more than double last year's 241,855, while the output of pig iron rose to 361,694 tons from 186,326. In the January-September period the output of steel ingots increased to 4,184,899 tons from 3,194,436 and pig iron to 3,096,100 tons from 2,273,210. (23)

Motor Vehicle Production In September & 9 Months Canadian manufacturers produced 13% more motor vehicles in September and the first 9 months of this year than last. September output amounted to 13,033 units versus 11,552 in the same month last year, bringing the January-September total to 296,104 units versus 261,842.

All of the month's gain was in passenger cars which rose to 9,779 units from 8,048. Month's output of commercial vehicles fell to 3,254 units from 3,504. In the January-September period the production of passenger cars rose to 241,507 units from 218,458 and commercial vehicles to 54,597 units from 43,284. (24)



Net Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products Net shipments of rolled carbon steel products in July increased to 353,554 tons from last year's corresponding total of 286,963 tons, bringing January-July shipments to 2,395,461 tons versus 2,086,251. Disposition of net shipments to some of the major consumers in July: building construction, 79,473 tons; wholesalers and warehouses, 41,842; container industry, 40,034; pipes and tubes, 39,698; merchant trade products, 36,221; and railway operating, 31,869. (25)

Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers Factory shipments of domestic washing machines and clothes dryers were larger in August and the first eight months of this year than last. Shipments of washing machines rose in August to 30,669 units from 23,093 a year earlier and in the January-August period to 208,371 units from 184,747. Shipments of clothes dryers rose in the month to 9,133 units from 4,195 and in the eight months to 47,326 units from 32,921. Month-end factory stocks of washers were larger at 28,143 units versus 24,635, as were clothes dryers at 17,057 units versus 11,382. (26)

Production Of Cement Canadian manufacturers produced 705,583 tons of Portland cement in August as compared with 662,928 in the corresponding month last year, bringing this year's eight-month total to 4,099,385 tons versus 4,085,915. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of the month were larger at 586,533 tons versus 544,714 at the same time last year. (27)

Shipments Of Asphalt Roofing Larger quantities of asphalt shingles and roll roofing were shipped in August than in the corresponding month last year, while January-August shipments were smaller. August shipments: asphalt shingles, 371,849 roof squares (333,207 a year earlier); smooth surfaced roll roofing, 91,310 squares (86,105); mineral surfaced roll roofing, 98,864 squares (90,513); roll-type sidings, 23,085 squares (24,083); and tar and asphalt felts, 6,540 tons (6,350). (28)

Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers in August declined to 60,047,000 square feet from 63,606,000 in the corresponding month last year, while the January-August total increased to 570,481,000 square feet from 472,831,000, according to advance figures released by DBS. End-of-August stocks were smaller than a year ago at 40,396,000 square feet versus 50,794,000.

Shipments of plywoods in August dropped sharply to 33,980,000 square feet from 130,333,000 a year earlier, leaving the January-August total at 967,695,000 square feet versus 1,018,430,000. End-of-August stocks were smaller at 33,839,000 square feet versus 55,951,000 a year ago.

Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of the national total increased in August to \$2,120,000 from \$1,998,200 a year earlier, lifting the January-August total 4.4% to \$17,657,300 from \$16,921,500 a year ago. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines accounted for \$1,809,200 in the month versus \$1,543,400 a year earlier and for \$14,217,900 in the eight months against \$13,144,300. (29)

Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Factory shipments of soaps in August included the following: laundry and household bar soaps, 1,016,472 pounds (1,341,259 in August last year); soap chips and flakes, 1,228,049 (1,880,720); toilet soap (except liquid), 3,229,199 (3,156,466); and soap powders, 2,349,733 (3,227,961). Shipments of synthetic detergents: solid, 11,048,176 pounds (12,529,195); liquid, 3,004,112 (2,520,257); and paste, 112,500 (93,656). (30)

Consumption Of Rubber In July Combined consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaim rubber in July increased 14% to 20,587,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 18,023,000. Natural rubber consumption rose to 7,930,000 pounds from 6,551,000, synthetic to 9,969,000 from 8,715,000, while reclaim fell to 2,688,000 from 2,857,000. Amount of rubber consumed in the manufacture of tires and tubes increased to 15,724,000 pounds from 13,882,000, in footwear to 1,158,000 from 1,013,000, and in other products to 3,370,000 from 2,875,000. Amount used in wire and cable fell to 335,000 pounds from 353,000. (31)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments Manufacturers' shipments of foundation garments for August and January-August this year and last appear in the following table which is a special statement released monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>August</u>		<u>January-August</u>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	(Shipments in dozens)			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments .....	3,408	3,326	27,374*	29,451
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic .	9,080	11,360	85,457	87,956
Girdles, principally eleastic .....	11,873	13,953	114,895	132,118
Bandeaux bras.....	67,443	68,227	510,925	551,371
Longline bras.....	10,910	11,630	98,380	103,579
Garter belts .....	4,984	5,129	56,759	53,484

\*Revised.

Railway Rolling Stock Industry Value of factory shipments by Canada's railway rolling stock industry declined 23% in 1958 to \$295,961,000 from the preceding year's record total of \$386,722,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of employees fell to 22,374 from 27,909 in 1957, salaries and wages to \$87,954,000 from \$104,168,000 and cost of materials to \$188,156,000 from \$241,831,000. Shipments of locomotives were valued at \$75,230,000 (\$94,417,000 in 1957); freight cars, \$54,574,000 (\$96,-031,000); and passenger cars, \$9,552,000 (\$2,503,000). (32)



(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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- 2 - 62-003: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August,  
10¢/\$1.00
- 3 - 63-006: Retail Credit, Second Quarter, 20¢/\$2.00
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- 25 - 41-001: Primary Iron & Steel, July, 30¢/\$3.00
- 26 - 43-002: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 27 - 44-001: Cement, August, 10¢/\$1.00
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