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H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in August totalled \$1,890 million in value, 8% higher than in August last year and 3% lower than in July this year, according to preliminary estimates. For the eight months, value of shipments was 6% higher this year than last. Inventories at the end of August were slightly higher than a month and year earlier, while new orders in the month were also slightly higher than in July ... Steel ingot output in the week ended October 10 was up to 98.4% of rated capacity ... Shipments were larger to the end of August this year than last for radios, television sets, refrigerators, freezers, warm air furnaces, and domestic electric stoves. (Pages 2-5)

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Business: Corporation profits before deduction of income tax liabilities were over 21% larger in the second quarter this year than in 1958, and just under 21% larger in the half-year. Income tax liabilities in the two periods were up 28% and slightly under 27%, respectively. Result was a rise in corporation profits after taxes of somewhat more than 16% in the quarter and half-year ... Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres was over 13% greater in August, over 14% greater in the eight months ending August, this year than in 1958. (Pages 7-8)

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Merchandising: Department store sales showed a year-over-year gain of nearly 3% in August compared to a January-August gain of 6%. There were increases in all areas over the eight months, decreases in Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces in August. (Page 8)

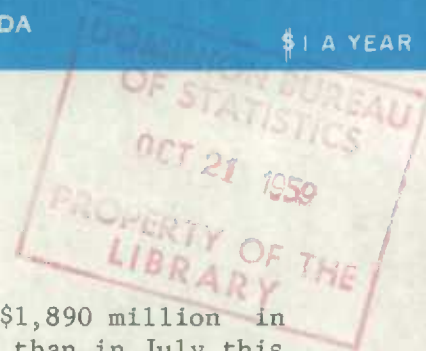
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Housing: Number of new dwelling units started in centres of 5,000 and over was down again in August to bring the cumulative total 13% below last year. Number completed also declined in the month but the eight-month total was over 7% above last year. (Page 9)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings in September rose over 24,000 cars above a year earlier to 356,513 cars, making the cumulative total 2.3% greater at 2,881,492 cars. Biggest gains in the nine months were in iron ore, aluminum ores and concentrates, gypsum and miscellaneous commodities ... Freight handled at Canadian ports was up 11.5% over the previous year in June, nearly 8% in the first six months. (Page 10)

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Manufacturers' Shipments
Inventories And Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in August were valued at \$1,890 million, continuing the downward trend which started in July, according to advance DBS figures. This preliminary estimate for August places total shipments 3% lower than July shipments (\$1,957 million) which were in turn 6% below those in June. The upward movement in shipments, which began in February this year, not only started a month earlier than in the two previous years (1959 and 1958) but continued a month longer to a new peak in June. August shipments were, however, higher than shipments in August 1958 by 8% and cumulative shipments for the year up to the end of August (\$15,169 million) were 6% higher than in 1958 (\$14,297 million).

The level of inventories in manufacturing at the end of August was up slightly from the July level. At an estimated value of \$4,412 million, total inventories are not quite 1% above the revised July estimate of \$4,375 million, and less than half of 1% above the August 1958 level of \$4,396 million. Levels of inventory in total characteristically move slowly and this year's August change is not unusual.

However, the slight movement in total does result from some fairly wide changes in certain components. The greatest shift is in progress payments which are considered a part of goods in process in inventory held and, of course, excluded from inventory owned by manufacturers. Progress payments in August at \$443 million were nearly 4% higher than in July but were 14% below August last year. The level of inventory owned in August (\$3,969 million) was accordingly somewhat closer to the July estimate of inventory owned (\$3,947 million) but the increase over August 1958 was much greater at 2.3%.

A comparison of the level of manufacturers' inventories held as goods in process with and without progress payments also points up the shift in this part of inventory held over the past year. The increase of goods in process inventory in August 1959 as compared with last August was less than 1%; excluding progress payments the increase was nearly 12%. Raw materials held in inventory were fractionally higher at the end of August than they had been at the end of July and slightly lower than in August 1958. Finished goods inventories were lower at the end of August as compared with July but 3% higher than in August 1958.

The ratio of inventory owned to shipments in August was 2.10 as compared with 2.02 in July, reflecting both the slight increase in inventories and the slightly greater decline in shipments. The ratio of inventories of finished products to shipments was also up slightly in August to 0.65 from 0.63 in July. Both ratios are slightly below the comparable August 1958 ratios.

New orders received in August amounted to \$1,989 million, slightly higher than new orders received in July. Combined with the decline in shipments this left a total of \$2,262 million unfilled orders on manufacturers' books at the end of the month. This increase in unfilled orders is not only the largest month-over-month increase in 1959 but has brought the level of unfilled orders to within 2% of the level of unfilled orders in the corresponding month in 1958, a level considerably closer than has been shown for the earlier months in 1959.

MORE

Manufacturers' Shipments By Provinces. Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments, by province of origin, show increases in July 1959 as compared with July 1958 in nine of the ten provinces. Increases ranged from 1% in Saskatchewan to 13% in Nova Scotia and 16% in Manitoba, while a decline of almost 6% was indicated in British Columbia. The increase in Manitoba was largely confined to wood and petroleum products, while the Nova Scotia increase was in the transportation equipment and iron and steel products industries. The decline in British Columbia was concentrated almost entirely in the wood products and smelting and refining industries. The all-Canada total in July 1959 indicates an increase of 6% over July 1958.

Cumulative data for January-July 1959, as compared with the same period for 1958, indicate increases in all provinces but Newfoundland, and an all-Canada increase of almost 6%.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces

	July		Change	January-July		Change
	1958	1959	%	1958	1959	%
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Newfoundland	10,325	11,147	7.9	63,780	61,310	-3.9
Prince Edward Island)	40,192	45,372	12.9	245,113	265,848	8.5
Nova Scotia)						
New Brunswick	28,290	30,008	6.1	171,983	181,606	5.6
Quebec	546,090	560,434	2.6	3,695,107	3,818,010	3.3
Ontario	898,981	988,346	9.9	6,345,427	6,746,354	6.3
Manitoba	56,062	65,148	16.2	378,947	418,651	10.5
Saskatchewan	30,138	30,542	1.3	179,906	193,800	7.7
Alberta	71,020	76,196	7.3	455,101	488,236	7.3
British Columbia (1)	158,594	149,531	-5.7	1,019,524	1,105,580	8.4
CANADA	1,839,692	1,956,724	6.4	12,554,888	13,279,395	5.8

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 10 amounted to 119,499 tons, slightly larger than the preceding week's 119,167 tons and steeply above last year's corresponding total of 54,256 tons that was affected by a labour dispute, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 98.4% of rated capacity in the week versus 98.1% a week earlier and 47.7% a year ago.

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel In August & 8 Months Canadian production of both pig iron and steel ingots rose sharply in August and the first eight months of this year over a year earlier. Output of pig iron in August amounted to 359,179 tons versus 200,101 in August last year, bringing the January-August total to 2,734,406 tons versus 2,086,884. Stocks at the end of August were 303,354 tons against 260,772.

Production of steel ingots in August totalled 477,790 tons versus 265,698 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the eight-month total to 3,727,011 tons versus 2,952,581. Month's output of steel castings amounted to 9,481 tons versus 4,813, giving an eight-month total of 61,594 tons versus 69,389. (1)

Motor Vehicle Shipments Factory shipments of Canadian-made passenger and commercial motor vehicles in August increased to 11,390 units from last year's low total of 8,536, bringing January-August shipments to 278,756 units as compared to 251,458. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States in August rose to 394 units from 298 and in the eight months to 14,797 units from 12,688.

August shipments of Canadian passenger cars advanced to 7,208 units (6,421 for sale in Canada and 787 for export) from 5,767 a year earlier (5,558 and 209). January-August shipments increased to 228,549 units (217,624 for the domestic market and 10,925 for shipment abroad) from 209,611 units (195,776 and 13,835).

Month's factory shipments of commercial vehicles rose to 4,182 units (3,281 for sale in Canada and 898 for export) from 2,769 units (2,579 and 190). Eight-month shipments increased to 50,207 units (47,302 and 2,905) from 41,847 (37,339 and 4,508). (2)

Producers' Sales Of Radios, TV Sets And Record Players Producers' sales of radio receiving sets were larger in August than in the corresponding month last year, while sales of television sets and record players were smaller. In the January-August period there were increased sales of both radios and TV sets and decreased sales of record players.

Sales of radio receiving sets in August totalled 54,761 units versus 50,068 in the corresponding month last year, television sets 31,232 units versus 32,802, and record players 16,694 units versus 16,998. In the eight-month period the sales were: radios, 445,155 units versus 379,621; television sets, 223,871 units versus 220,859; and record players, 95,801 units versus 97,691. (3)

Shipments Of Refrigerators And Freezers In August, 8 Months Factory shipments of both domestic refrigerators and home and farm freezers were larger in August and the first eight months of this year than last. August's shipments of refrigerators increased to 19,815 units from 16,594, boosting the eight-month total to 172,796 units from 163,303. Shipments of freezers rose in August to 4,051 units from 2,782 and in the January-August period to 29,667 units from 20,246. Month-end factory stocks of refrigerators were larger at 35,290 units versus 24,898 as were freezers at 6,668 units versus 1,323. (4)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in August included the following: window-sill type room air conditioners, \$257,036 (\$73,794 in August last year); self-contained packaged air conditioners, \$208,477 (\$169,386); air-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units, \$160,866 (\$131,026); water-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units, \$136,381 (\$134,854); normal and low temperature display cases, \$306,663 (\$385,189); and beverage coolers, water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$151,573 (\$154,860). (5)

Shipments Of Furnaces And Electric Stoves Shipments of warm air furnaces in August rose to 20,801 units valued at \$3,664,551 from 18,832 valued at \$3,365,196 in the corresponding month last year, oil-burning units increasing to 10,936 units from 9,379, and gas-burning units to 9,026 units from 8,639.

In the January-August period shipments of all types of warm air furnaces rose to 103,562 units valued at \$18,291,963 from 90,160 valued at \$16,139,276 in the like 1958 period. Shipments of oil-burning units rose to 51,869 units from 41,913, and gas-burning units to 46,749 units from 43,580.

Shipments of domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges were valued in August at \$2,976,890 versus \$2,792,375 a year ago, and in the January-August period at \$26,679,777 versus \$23,032,112. (6)

Shipments Of Concrete Products Producers' shipments of ready-mixed concrete and cement pipe were larger in August than in the corresponding month last year, while shipments of concrete brick, concrete blocks, and chimney blocks were smaller. Month's shipments were: ready-mixed concrete, 762,246 cubic yards (730,083 a year earlier); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 99,416 tons (75,903); concrete brick, 12,501,068 (15,847,290); concrete blocks, 13,144,315 (18,274,885); and concrete chimney blocks, 83,519 (85,426). (7)

Sales Of Clay Products Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in July reached a record value of \$5,023,000, an increase of 6% over last year's corresponding total of \$4,731,000. This brought January-July sales to \$24,559,000, up 9.5% from \$22,418,000 in the like 1958 period. July sales of major products: building brick, \$3,435,900 (\$3,239,800 in July last year); structural tile, \$390,600 (\$437,100); drain tile, \$308,900 (\$311,500); sewer pipe, \$540,900 (\$455,100); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$34,100 (\$26,700); pottery, \$57,100 (\$52,900); and other clay products, \$255,600 (\$207,900). (8)

Sales Of Paints & Varnishes Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by Canadian producers that normally account for 96% of the national total, rose in August to \$12,265,174 from last year's corresponding total of \$11,381,414, raising January-August sales to \$101,733,502 from \$95,143,348. (9)

Production Of Chemicals Production of specified chemicals in August was as follows: acetylene in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 13,546 M cubic feet (14,665 M cubic feet in August 1958); hydrochloric acid (muriatic, as 100%), 3,601,478 pounds (2,873,877); sulphuric, including oleum (as 100%), 131,797 tons (137,946); anhydrous ammonia (100%), 32,478 tons (22,677); ammonium sulphate, 26,196 tons (31,309); chlorine, 22,101 tons (22,728); mixed fertilizers, 29,339 tons (27,762); formaldehyde (100% solids basis), 4,523,347 pounds (3,568,986); oxygen in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 106,852 M cubic feet (83,327); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda as 100% NaOH), 26,082 tons (27,634). (10)

Crude Oil Requirements Crude oil consumption in Canadian refineries in August increased to 22,619,852 barrels from last year's corresponding total of 21,988,129, boosting the January-August total to 175,258,963 barrels from 157,264,273 in the like 1958 period.

August consumption of domestic crude rose to 12,822,814 barrels from 11,625,847, while imported crude fell to 9,797,038 barrels from 10,362,282. Eight-month consumption of domestic crude increased to 100,268,063 barrels from 87,752,655 and imported crude to 74,990,900 barrels from 69,511,618.

Receipts of crude oil from September are forecast at 23,195,264 barrels, for October at 22,134,690, for November at 22,268,700, and for December at 23,884,900 barrels. (11)

Manufacturing Industries Of The Atlantic Provinces Gross value of factory shipments of the manufacturing industries of the Atlantic Provinces rose 4.6% in 1957 to \$881,761,000 from the preceding year's \$845,867,000, increases being posted for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and decreases for New Brunswick and Newfoundland. Number of establishments rose to 3,446 from 3,381 in 1956. Employees dropped to 64,651 from 65,774, while salaries and wages advanced to \$187,183,000 from \$178,708,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$485,339,000 from \$464,478,000.

Factory shipments in Nova Scotia, the largest manufacturing province of the four, rose to a record \$427,299,000 from the preceding year's \$384,398,000, while the year's total for New Brunswick, next largest, declined slightly to \$311,796,000 from the 1956 peak of \$313,281,000. Total for Newfoundland declined to \$117,714,000 from the record \$123,691,000 in 1956, while the total for Prince Edward Island rose to a new high of \$24,953,000 from \$24,497,000.

Value of production of the six leading manufacturing industries in Nova Scotia in 1957: primary iron and steel, \$55,145,000 (\$51,321,000 in 1956); fish processing, \$43,902,000 (\$40,787,000); shipbuilding, \$22,988,000 (\$20,868,000); pulp and paper, \$21,852,000 (\$22,022,000); sawmills, \$17,579,000 (\$19,319,000); and butter and cheese, \$11,446,000 (\$11,624,000).

Pulp and paper was also Newfoundland's top manufacturing industry with factory shipments valued at \$94,521,000 versus \$101,358,000 in 1957, followed by sawmills at \$20,331,000 (\$22,372,000 in 1956); fish processing \$17,255,000 (\$17,866,000), slaughtering and meat packing \$11,587,000 (\$9,870,000); and butter and cheese, \$11,431,000 (\$9,625,000).

Pulp and paper was also Newfoundland's top manufacturing industry with shipments valued in 1957 at \$63,303,000 as compared with \$68,085,000 in 1956, and fish processing next at \$16,409,000 versus \$18,279,000. The two leading manufacturing industries in Prince Edward Island were butter and cheese with shipments valued at \$5,070,000 versus \$4,989,000, and fish processing at \$3,616,000 versus \$4,271,000. (12)

Steel Wire Shipments Shipments of plain, round, uncoated steel wire in August rose to 9,222 tons from 8,516 in the corresponding month last year, welded or woven steel wire mesh for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing to 5,023 tons from 3,217, and steel wire rope to 1,926 tons from 1,778. Iron and steel wire nails fell to 6,721 tons from 8,809. (13)

Receipts & Stocks Of Raw Hides Tanners' receipts of cattle hides in August fell to 173,726 from 198,428 in the corresponding month last year and calf and kip skins to 82,991 from 115,038, while receipts of sheep and lamb skins rose to 8,114 dozen from 4,450 dozen. January-August receipts of cattle hides rose to 1,434,407 from 1,378,199 a year ago and sheep and lamb skins to 51,549 dozen from 36,689 dozen, while calf and kip skins fell to 684,902 from 688,709.

End-of-August stocks of cattle hides held by packers, dealers and tanners declined to 410,154 from 429,603 a year earlier, calf and kip skins to 308,890 from 350,547, horsehides to 3,104 from 3,189, and all "other" hides and skins to 1,812 from 2,694. Stocks of sheep and lamb skins rose to 61,805 dozen from 41,176 dozen, and goat skins to 73,811 from 12,036. (14)

GENERAL BUSINESS

Corporation Profits Corporation profits before deduction of income tax liabilities were estimated at \$905 million for the second quarter of 1959, an increase of 21.2% from the revised 1958 second quarter estimate of \$747 million, bringing the total for the first half of 1959 to an estimated \$1,570 million, larger by 20.9% than last year's like total of \$1,299 million.

Income tax liabilities for the second quarter of 1959 were estimated at \$402 million, an increase of 28% from last year's corresponding total of \$314 million. For the first half of this year income tax liabilities rose 26.8% to an estimated \$700 million from \$552 million in last year's similar period.

Corporation profits after taxes increased 16.2% to an estimated \$503 million in the second quarter of 1959 from \$433 million in the same 1958 period, bringing the total for the first half of this year to an estimated \$870 million for an increase of 16.5% over last year's \$747 million.

In the manufacturing sector total profits before taxes for the second quarter of 1959 increased 26.4% to an estimated \$459 million from \$363 million in the same period of 1958, making the half-year total 22.6% larger than last year at \$771 million versus \$629 million.

The non-manufacturing sector showed an overall increase in profits of 16.1% in the second quarter of 1959 to an estimated \$446 million from \$384 million in the same 1958 period. In the half-year period the total rose 19.3% to an estimated \$799 million from \$670 million. (15)

Cheque Cashings In August Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres in August increased 13.4% to \$19,757,189,000 from \$17,425,565,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the January-August total 14.1% to \$166,205,538,000 from \$145,646,826,000 a year ago. Debits were smaller in British Columbia in August this year than last but larger in the other economic areas. Larger totals were posted for all areas in the eight-month period.

Cheques cashed by economic areas in August were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, \$515,670,000 (\$433,150,000 a year earlier); Quebec, \$5,557,659,000 (\$4,903,982,000); Ontario, \$9,304,592,000 (\$8,087,777,000); Prairie Provinces, \$3,025,603,000 (\$2,639,899,000); and British Columbia, \$1,353,665,000 (\$1,360,757,000).

Eight-month totals were: Atlantic Provinces, \$4,096,539,000 (\$3,595,319,000); Quebec, \$46,539,488,000 (\$41,544,435,000); Ontario, \$79,948,924,000 (\$67,895,800,000); Prairie Provinces, \$24,160,602,000 (\$22,049,835,000); and British Columbia, \$11,459,985,000 (\$10,561,436,000). (16)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales increased 8.9% during the week ending October 3 as compared with the corresponding week last year, decreases of 2.8% in the Atlantic Provinces and 2.2% in Saskatchewan being more than offset by increases in the other provinces. The increases: Quebec, 0.2%; Ontario, 4.4%; Manitoba, 24.2%; Alberta, 18.9%; and British Columbia, 21.4%.

Department store sales in August increased 2.9% to \$100,380,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$97,551,000, while January-August sales advanced 6.1% to \$810,619,000 from \$764,241,000. Gains were posted in August in all provinces except the Atlantic area and Ontario, while increases were general in the eight-month period. End-of-July stocks were valued at \$313,366,000, larger by 7.1% than last year's \$292,657,000.

Sales in the Atlantic Provinces during August eased down 0.1% and in Ontario by 1.4%. Month's sales increases for the other provinces were: Quebec, 5.6%; Manitoba, 5.7%; Saskatchewan, 4.8%; Alberta, 8.8%; and British Columbia, 3.5%. January-August increases: Atlantic Provinces, 1.1%; Quebec, 4.0%; Ontario, 6.6%; Manitoba, 8.7%; Saskatchewan, 5.6%; Alberta, 8.2%; and British Columbia, 6.6%.

Sales were higher in August this year than last in 19 departments and lower in 11, with the increases ranging between 0.1% for men's and boys' shoes to 11.2% for major appliances. Largest increases in the month: women's and misses' coats and suits, 10.9%; photographic equipment and supplies, 8.7%; radio and music, 6.9%; hardware and housewares, 6.5%; and toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, 6.5%. Largest decreases were in millinery, 7.5%; furs, 7.2%; and boys' clothing and furnishings, 3.4%. (17)

Starts And Completions Of
New Dwelling Units In August

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in Canadian centres of 5,000 population and over declined in August to 10,263 units from 12,115 in the corresponding month last year, leaving January-August starts some 13% under last year at 66,802 units versus 77,054, according to advance DBS figures. Completions declined in August to 8,804 units from 9,300 a year earlier, while the eight-month total was 7.3% ahead of last year at 64,157 units versus 59,778. Units in various stages of construction at the end of August numbered 64,761, a decrease of 3.4% from last year's like total of 67,030.

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

	Year	Month of August		Jan. 1 to Aug. 31		Under Construction at August 31
		Started	Completed	Started	Completed	
Canada..	1959	10,263	8,804	66,802	64,157	64,761
	1958	12,115	9,300	77,054	59,778	67,030
Nfld..	1959	60	46	239	260	539
	1958	126	48	423	319	524
P.E.I.	1959	20	-	149	60	148
	1958	14	2	44	20	49
N.S...	1959	266	170	1,184	881	1,403
	1958	160	115	915	760	1,044
N.B...	1959	105	35	530	411	517
	1958	112	57	534	310	469
Que...	1959	2,984	2,393	19,775	18,530	17,798
	1958	3,546	2,216	21,332	16,795	17,015
Ont...	1959	3,711	3,552	24,549	23,317	24,944
	1958	4,611	4,263	30,788	23,533	28,336
Man...	1959	680	365	3,467	2,189	3,705
	1958	735	449	3,113	2,324	2,586
Sask..	1959	615	391	2,349	1,889	2,209
	1958	469	300	2,312	1,908	2,020
Alta..	1959	825	898	5,978	6,884	5,986
	1958	1,184	778	7,422	6,130	6,365
B.C...	1959	997	954	8,582	9,736	7,512
	1958	1,158	1,072	10,171	7,679	8,622

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".

Carloadings On Canadian Railways Cars of revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada during the last nine days of September rose to 117,062 from 110,412 in the corresponding period last year, raising the total for the month of September to 356,513 cars from 332,362. This brought January 1 - September 30 loadings to 2,881,492 cars, an increase of 2.3% from the like 1958 total of 2,815,860.

Receipts from connections in the nine-day period rose to 37,155 cars from 36,764 a year earlier and in the month to 113,357 cars from 112,230. The nine-month total fell slightly to 1,051,630 cars from 1,058,741. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services numbered 3,926 in the nine days, 12,365 in the month and 96,612 in the nine-month period.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the nine months included: iron ore, 220,268 cars (146,386 in the like 1958 period); aluminum ores and concentrates, 27,117 (7,805); crude gypsum, 52,810 (19,077); and miscellaneous car-load commodities, 250,591 (203,420). Loaded in smaller volume: coal, 129,447 cars (141,400); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 23,496 (43,365); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 141,034 (151,578); pulpwood, 83,314 (101,093); and l.c.l. merchandise, 401,574 (453,549). (18)

Freight Handled At Canadian Ports Freight handled at Canadian ports in June rose 11.5% to 19,297,403 tons from 17,314,658 in the corresponding month last year. Cargoes loaded for foreign countries increased 30.1% to 6,036,033 tons from 4,640,402 and cargoes unloaded from foreign countries rose 10.9% to 3,947,122 tons from 3,560,057. In coastwise shipping, loadings increased 5.1% to 4,537,904 tons from 4,319,753, while unloadings showed a slight decline to 4,776,344 tons from 4,794,446. Vessel arrivals and departures in both services increased to 32,146 from 26,979 with registered net tonnage up to 34,028,397 tons from 26,898,732.

In the first six months of this year, cargoes handled at Canadian ports increased 7.9% to 57,900,759 tons from 53,652,276 last year. Cargoes loaded for and unloaded from foreign countries increased 21.1% to 31,520,690 tons from 26,018,592, while the volume of freight handled in coastwise shipping dropped 4.5% to 26,380,069 tons from 27,633,684. Vessel arrivals and departures in both services increased to 110,585 from 105,641, with registered net tonnage up to 117,103,768 tons from 102,377,217.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight during June were: Montreal, 2,230,137 tons (2,041,546 tons in June 1958); Seven Islands, 2,069,294 (1,577,602); Vancouver, 1,203,164 (1,019,705); Port Arthur, 1,157,687 (1,008,931); Hamilton, 923,814 (941,147); Sault Ste. Marie, 738,920 (536,427); and Halifax, 643,684 (511,738). Half-year totals for these ports: Montreal, 5,151,274 tons (5,708,595); Seven Islands, 4,096,704 (2,462,359); Vancouver, 6,557,869 (6,144,089); Port Arthur, 2,811,909 (2,922,082); Hamilton, 2,133,440 (2,155,625); Sault Ste. Marie, 1,591,434 (1,036,534); and Halifax, 3,755,788 (3,070,190). (19)

Motor Transport In Ontario In 1958 Total number of miles travelled by all trucks registered in Ontario during 1958 amounted to 2,284 million, of which 428 million or 19% were accumulated by for-hire trucks and 801 million or 35% by private intercity trucks, according to advance figures released by DBS.

On the average, each truck travelled 8,500 miles during the year and each ton of goods was transported 38.6 miles. Each for-hire truck travelled an average of 30,400 miles and carried each ton of goods 65.4 miles, while private intercity trucks showed an average mileage of 11,500 and carried each ton of goods 43.3 miles.

Ontario registered trucks consumed 232.0 million gallons of gasoline and 16.8 million gallons of diesel oil. Miles per gallon of gasoline varied from 5.9 for for-hire vehicles to 14.2 for farm trucks. The average for all gasoline trucks amounted to 9.4 miles per gallon and for diesel trucks 6.5 miles per gallon.

The volume of goods transported by all trucks totalled 156.5 million tons. For-hire trucks carried 52.1 million tons or 33.3% of the total; private intercity trucks, 45.3 million tons or 29.0%; private urban trucks, 54.7 million tons or 34.9%; and farm trucks, 4.4 million tons or 2.8%. Ton-miles performed aggregated 6,040 million, an average of 22,400 per vehicle. For-hire vehicles averaged 241,900 ton-miles per truck as compared with 28,200 for intercity private trucks.

The total revenue earned by all Ontario for-hire trucks during 1958 was \$221.7 million or \$15,700 per vehicle.

Traffic Performed by Ontario Registered Trucks
Inside and Outside the Province, 1958

	<u>For hire</u>	<u>Private</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Intercity</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Farm</u>	
Total mileage travelled '000	428,451	801,274	830,966	223,457	2,284,148
Average yearly mileage per truck	30,400	11,500	6,700	3,700	8,500
Average distance each ton was carried. Miles	65.4	43.3	10.9	17.4	38.6
Total gallons of gasoline consumed ... '000	59,480	82,457	74,339	15,737	232,013
Total gallons of diesel oil consumed.. '000	12,014	4,789	-	-	16,803
Total tons of goods carried '000	52,098	45,323	54,726	4,405	156,552
Average weight carried. tons	10.8	5.1	1.3	1.0	4.9
Total net ton miles performed '000	3,406,295	1,962,959	594,230	76,547	6,040,031
Average net ton miles per truck	241,900	28,200	4,800	1,300	22,400

Oil Pipe Line Deliveries In August Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in August increased 9.4% to 25-311,229 barrels from last year's corresponding total of 23,141,064, making the January-August total 12.5% larger than a year ago at 204,636,911 barrels versus 181,880,363.

Provincial deliveries in August were as follows: British Columbia, 2,793,-831 barrels (2,345,890 a year earlier); Alberta, 1,732,191 (1,845,543); Saskatchewan, 1,740,533 (1,695,806); Manitoba, 8,830,869 (7,619,724); Ontario, 3,353,-547 (3,327,686); and Quebec, 6,860,258 (6,306,415). (20)

Canal Traffic In April With generally later opening dates this year than last, freight transported through all Canadian canals during April declined 21% to 1,667,595 tons from 2,117,417 in the corresponding month last year. Vessel passages dropped to 928 from 1,518 and the net registered tonnage to 1,621,252 from 2,126,189.

Freight carried through the Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie in April fell to 32,262 tons from 69,647 a year earlier, while the amount carried through the combined Canada-U.S. system rose to 3,219,410 tons from 1,137,537, due largely to increased shipments of iron ore and bituminous coal. Total freight carried through the Welland Canal declined 17.6% to 1,130,702 tons from 1,371,702, and on the St. Lawrence canals there was a decrease of 21% to 467,386 tons from 592,585. (21)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Stocks Of Canned Fruits And Vegetables At August 31 Cannery stocks at August 31 of canned apple juice, apple sauce, apricots, plums and strawberries were larger than at the same time last year, while the holdings of canned apples (solid pack), cherries, peaches, Bartlett pears, Kieffer pears and raspberries were smaller, according to a special DBS statement. End-of-August stocks of asparagus, corn, tomatoes and tomato juice were larger than a year ago, while holdings of green and wax beans, beets and peas were smaller.

August 31 stocks of canned fruit were: apples, solid pack, 79,000 cases (93,000 at August 31, 1958); apple juice, 127,000 (71,000); apple sauce, 155,000 (120,000); apricots, 209,000 (164,000); cherries, 275,000 (346,000); peaches, 795,000 (842,000); Bartlett pears, 78,000 (192,000); Kieffer pears, 44,000 (69,000); plums, 65,000 (45,000); raspberries, 119,000 (123,000); and strawberries, 94,000 (86,000).

End-of-August stocks of canned vegetables: asparagus, 176,000 cases (173,000); green beans, 898,000 (1,106,000); wax beans, 992,000 (1,087,000); beets, 364,000 (389,000); whole kernel corn, 1,059,000 (444,000); cream style corn, 1,261,000 (1,128,000); peas, 3,804,000 (4,688,000); tomatoes, 468,000 (340,000); and tomato juice, 2,515,000 (999,000).

Stocks Of Creamery Butter

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 8 rose to 73,543,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 65,407,000. Holdings were as follows by cities: Quebec, 7,707,000 pounds (6,488,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 33,092,000 (33,-679,000); Toronto, 5,890,000 (4,287,000); Winnipeg, 17,367,000 (10,683,000); Regina, 1,984,000 (1,523,000); Saskatoon, 2,064,000 (1,743,000); Edmonton, 2,-896,000 (3,337,000); Calgary, 1,280,000 (1,281,000); and Vancouver, 1,263,000 (2,381,000).

Value Of Fruit Production In 1958

Canada's commercial fruit crops in 1958 were valued at \$43,300,000, a small increase over the 1957 revised total of \$43,100,000. Receipts from the sale of apples in 1958 are estimated at \$14,700,000, 18% less than the preceding year's \$18,000,000. Growers received an estimated 87¢ per bushel for the 1958 apple crop, substantially below the revised estimate of \$1.15 per bushel for 1957. A larger crop in 1958 failed to offset the lower price.

The value of the 1958 crops of tender tree fruits totalled \$13,800,000, larger by 2% than in the preceding year. Small fruits returned an estimated \$14,800,000 to the producers, 28% greater than the preceding year's \$11,600,000. This increase was largely the result of higher returns from the sales of grapes, strawberries and blueberries. The raspberry and loganberry crops were worth less. Prices for all small fruits, except raspberries, were the same or higher in 1958 as in 1957, although the strawberry, grape and blueberry crops were heavier.

Value of fruit crops was as follows by provinces: British Columbia, \$13,-288,000 (\$15,492,000 in 1957); Ontario, \$20,754,000 (\$18,430,000); Quebec, \$6,-212,000 (\$4,995,000); Nova Scotia, \$1,564,000 (\$2,711,000); New Brunswick, \$1,-026,000 (\$1,127,000); Prince Edward Island, \$303,000 (\$239,000); and Newfoundland, \$115,000 (\$99,000). (22)

P R I C E S

Consumer Price Indexes
For Regional Cities

Eight of the ten regional consumer price indexes advanced between August and September 1959, with increases ranging from 0.2% in Saint John to 1.0% in Edmonton-Calgary. Indexes were down 0.1% in Halifax and 0.9% in St. John's.

Movements in the food indexes were similar to those in the total indexes as foods were up in all cities except St. John's and Halifax. Increases ranged from 0.2% in Saint John to 2.4% in Montreal and Vancouver. The Halifax food index declined 0.5%, while that for St. John's decreased 3.0%. Prices were generally higher for beef, cheese, eggs, lettuce and celery while prices for potatoes and tomatoes registered substantial declines in most cities.

Shelter indexes showed mixed results as they were up in five regional cities, down in two cities and unchanged in the remaining three. Clothing indexes were higher in eight cities and down in two. Household operation indexes were unchanged in two cities but rose in seven of the other eight regional cities, with the Ottawa index down fractionally. Other commodities and services declined in six of the ten regional cities, was unchanged in one city and rose slightly in the remaining three.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of September 1959(1) (Base 1949 = 100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - September 1959				
	August 1959	September 1959	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's(2).....	116.0	114.9	112.8	115.0	104.5	109.7	127.1
Halifax	126.4	126.3	116.5	133.7	119.5	129.3	138.1
Saint John.....	128.1	128.3	121.7	137.4	117.1	124.1	142.2
Montreal	126.9	127.8	127.8	144.7	104.9	119.9	135.9
Ottawa	127.2	127.6	121.4	147.1	112.8	120.9	137.0
Toronto	128.8	129.4	120.9	153.7	113.6	122.8	136.9
Winnipeg	123.4	123.9	118.7	132.4	116.2	119.8	132.2
Saskatoon-Regina..	123.5	124.2	122.3	123.9	120.1	125.0	128.0
Edmonton-Calgary..	122.8	124.0	119.1	124.6	118.1	126.1	132.1
Vancouver	127.2	128.3	123.2	138.4	113.9	131.4	135.7

(1) Total indexes for August and September and September group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another. (2) Index on the base June 1951 = 100.

S T A N D A R D C O M M O D I T Y C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

Volume II of The Manual Released The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released Volume II of the Standard Commodity Classification Manual. This volume contains an index of some 50,000 commodity terms classified under the 5,600 class headings of the manual. Volume I, which contains the classification structure, was published earlier this year as catalogue number 12-502. A third volume listing the index terms alphabetically is now in preparation.

The Standard Commodity Classification is a vehicle for the standardization of commodity statistics from different sources. The principal sources are statistics of exports and imports, domestic production or shipments, and prices. In the course of the next few years, it is expected that these different series will be adapted to the standard classification structure. Obviously, the degree of detail possible in each case will be different but the working classifications employed will be designed on the basis of the standard structure as shown in Volume I.

The classified index (Volume II) provides a definition of each commodity class in that the list of terms indicates the content of the class. This is a valuable guide both to users of the classification and to those interpreting the statistics derived from it. In each case a knowledge of the content of a particular class is a prerequisite to intelligent and uniform application of the classification. (23)

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

- 1 - 41-003: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 2 - 42-002: Motor Vehicle Shipments, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 3 - 43-004: Radio & Television Receiving Sets, Including Record Players,
August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 43-001: Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 5 - 43-006: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 41-005: Stoves & Furnaces, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 44-002: Concrete Products, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 44-005: Products Made From Canadian Clays, July, 10¢/\$1.00
- 9 - 46-001: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 46-002: Specified Chemicals, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 45-003: Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 31-204: Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Section B, Atlantic Provinces,
1957, 50¢
- 13 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 33-001: Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 61-003: Corporation Profits, Second Quarter 1959, 50¢/\$2.00
- 16 - 61-001: Cheques Cashied in Clearing Centres, August, 20¢/\$2.00
- 17 - 63-002: Department Store Sales & Stocks, August, 10¢/\$1.00
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- 21 - 54-001: Summary of Canal Statistics, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 22-003: Value of Fruit Production, 1958, 20¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 12-515: Standard Commodity Classification Manual -- Volume II -- Classified
Index, \$4.50
- - 24-002: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, August, 30¢/\$3.00
-- Summarized in issue of October 2
- - 35-001: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, August, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in
issue of October 9
- - 72-005: Estimates of Labour Income, July, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue
of October 2
- - 73-001: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance
Act, August, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 25

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Sheet Music Sheet music was produced by the Canadian printing trades in 1957 to the value of \$204,400, a marked increase over the preceding year's \$160,900.

Greeting Cards Over \$14,322,000-worth of greeting cards were produced in Canada in 1957, an increase of more than 9% over the preceding year.

Continuous Forms Continuous forms of all kinds were produced in 1957 to the value of \$25,471,000, an increase of more than one-third over 1956.

Nova Scotia Lobsters Fishermen in Nova Scotia were equipped with 1,041,450 lobster traps in 1957 versus 1,080,529 in the preceding year. They landed 18,169,000 pounds of lobsters during the year versus 23,031,000.

Locomotives There were 417 standard gauge diesel-electric locomotives produced in Canada in 1958 versus 521 in the preceding year. They were valued at \$75,230,000 versus \$94,417,000.

Waterborne Commerce 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 in 1958.

International Shipping During 1958 a total of 71,433,000 tons of freight was loaded and unloaded at Canadian ports in international shipping. Of this, 21,324,000 tons or 30% was handled by ships of Canadian registry.

Railway Spikes Some 13,200 tons of railway spikes were produced in Canada in 1958, an increase of 7% over 1957.

Canadian Visitors To United States Over one-quarter of all Canadians who had visits in the United States of 48 hours or more in 1958 gave their destination as the State of New York. Washington was next at 11.73%, Florida 10.71%, Michigan 9.80%, California 5.38%, and Massachusetts 5.06%.

Returning Canadians Well over two-fifths of Canadians returning from visits to the United States in 1958 had visited that country for recreational purposes, one-third were visiting friends or relatives, 9.4% shopping, 8.8% on business, 2.2% for health reasons, and the remainder for educational and other purposes.

Equipment In Cordage And Rope Industry Fourteen establishments comprising the cordage, rope and twine industry in 1958 were equipped with 3,172 spindles that consumed fibre and 491 that consumed no fibre during the year, 891 twisting and doubling spindles, 4 looms, 450 braiding machines, 169 rope machines, 369 winding machines, and 25 netting machines.

Talc & Soapstone Shipments of talc and soapstone by Canadian producers in 1958 amounted to 35,400 tons valued at \$429,000. Ground talc, including soapstone and pyrophyllite, is used chiefly in the paint, roofing, paper, rubber, insecticide and ceramic industries. Soapstone is used extensively for lining alkali recovery furnaces and kilns of kraft pulp and paper mills.

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