

Vol. 27 -- No. 44

Friday, October 30, 1959

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Commodity exports in September climbed 15% over September last year to make total shipments for the nine months nearly 3% higher this year than last. Exports were higher in value to all main areas in the month, and in contrast with the trend in earlier months most of the gain was in sales to markets other than the United States. (Page 2)

...

Merchandising: Total retail sales in August showed an increase of 1.7% over a year earlier as compared to an average gain of 5.2% for the preceding seven months ... Wholesale sales continued to show substantial expansion in August with an overall increase of nearly 8%, but this was also below the increases of earlier months which averaged 10% ... Nearly 23% more motor vehicles were sold in August this year than last, making a 16% increase for the eight months to just over 368,000 units. (Pages 3-4)

...

Family Expenditure: Average family expenditure during 1957 in nine metropolitan areas of Canada amounted to \$4,830 and nearly 87% of this amount was devoted to current consumption as against somewhat over 13% for gifts and contributions, personal taxes and security, according to a special Bureau survey. It showed a slightly smaller proportion spent on food and more on car purchase and operation than a like survey on 1955 expenditure. (Pages 5-6)

...

Transportation: Railway carloadings rose again over last year in the second week of October with major increases in wheat and iron ore. (Page 7)

...

Food & Agriculture: Milk production in September increased over last year after a small decline in August; cumulative total was about the same as in 1958 ... Fluid milk sales in the month maintained the gain of 2% for earlier months ... Third Bureau estimate indicates smaller crops this year of most fruits. (Pages 8-9)

...

Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at the end of September were 81,000 fewer than a year earlier. Benefit payments in the month were down to \$13.4 million compared to \$19.9 million. (Page 12)

...

Exports In September & Nine Months

Canada's commodity exports to all countries increased 15% in September to \$457,500,000 -- top figure for the month -- from last year's corresponding total of \$397,400,000, gains being posted for all main geographic areas, according to advance DBS figures. This brought January-September exports to \$3,721,600,000, larger by 2.9% than last year's like total of \$3,616,400,000 and above the previous nine-month record of \$3,641,100,000 in 1957. Increased shipments to the United States and the United Kingdom more than offset decreases to other main areas in the nine months this year.

Total exports to the United States in September increased to \$281,400,000 from \$269,300,000 in the same month last year, bringing January-September shipments to a record \$2,320,200,000 compared with \$2,128,600,000 last year and the 1957 peak of \$2,179,700,000. September exports to the United Kingdom were up sharply to \$79,600,000 from \$55,700,000, raising the nine-month total to \$566,800,000 as compared to \$563,200,000 last year.

Exports to all other Commonwealth countries in September increased to \$20,500,000 from \$15,500,000 in the same month last year, while January-September exports decreased to \$200,700,000 from \$217,000,000 in the like 1958 period. Shipments to all other foreign countries advanced in September to \$76,000,000 from \$56,900,000, while nine-month shipments declined to \$633,900,000 from \$707,600,000.

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

	<u>September</u>		<u>January-September</u>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom .....	55.7	79.6	563.2	566.8
Other Commonwealth countries.	15.5	20.5	217.0	200.7
United States .....	269.3	281.4	2,128.6	2,320.2
All other countries .....	56.9	76.0	707.6	633.9
Totals .....	397.4	457.5	3,616.4	3,721.6

## FORESTRY

Pulpwood Production

Production of pulpwood in August rose to 1,282,967 rough cords from 1,079,307 a year earlier, making the January-August total larger than a year ago at 7,668,039 rough cords versus 6,802,122. Consumption climbed in the month to 1,204,491 rough cords from 1,070,403, placing the eight-month total ahead of last year at 9,005,828 rough cords against 8,515,927. August 31 stocks amounted to 12,942,522 rough cords, down from the July 31 total of 13,073,670 rough cords and last year's August 31 figure of 14,044,428 rough cords. (1)

Retail Trade In August Canada's retailers in August this year had sales valued at \$1,290,725,000, an increase of 1.7% from last year's August total of \$1,268,725,000. This brought sales in the January-August period to \$10,327,561,000, a rise of 5.2% from the year-earlier total of \$9,817,961,000.

Sales of grocery and combination stores (largest of the trades) in August were down 1.3% from a year earlier at \$265,040,000, while those of motor vehicle dealers (next in dollar volume) were up 10.0% at \$195,382,000 and department stores 2.9% at \$100,380,000. Nine of the remaining specified trades had larger sales in August as compared to a year earlier, while six had smaller totals.

August increases were: lumber and building material dealers, 5.2%; drug stores, 4.0%; restaurants, 2.7%; furniture, appliance and radio stores, 1.3%; variety stores, 1.0%; hardware stores, 0.7%; general stores and fuel dealers, 0.5% each; and "other" food and beverage stores, 0.4%. Decreases: family clothing stores, 4.4%; shoe stores, 3.7%; women's clothing stores, 3.1%; garages and filling stations, 1.9%; jewellery stores, 1.2%; and men's clothing stores, 0.8%. (2)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended October 17 were 9.6% greater than sales in last year's corresponding period, according to a special DBS statement. Increases were common to all regions with those in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan exceeding the national average. Gains were: Ontario, 14.8%; Quebec, 12.1%; Saskatchewan, 10.6%; Manitoba, 10.2%; Alberta, 4.7%; Atlantic Provinces, 3.1%; and British Columbia, 2.4%.

Wholesale Trade In August, Eight Months Sales of Canadian wholesalers proper in August were estimated at \$624,265,000, larger by 7.6% than last year's corresponding total of \$580,296,000. This brought January-August sales to \$5,494,838,000, an increase of 10% over the 1958 total of \$4,995,062,000.

All but three of the 19 trade groups recorded increases in August ranging from 0.7% for fresh fruits and vegetables to 39.5% for farm machinery. Sales of commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies rose 18.5%; newsprint, paper and paper products, 12.4%; drugs and drug sundries, 12.1%; automotive parts and accessories, 11.6%; and groceries and food specialties, 9.2%. Decreases were registered for coal and coke (22.5%), meat dairy products (11.2%), and clothing and furnishings (1.7%).

In the eight-month period, meat products and coal and coke had sales decreases of 4.4% and 4.6%, while the other trades had increases ranging from 0.6% for fresh fruits and vegetables to 24.5% for farm machinery. Eight-month sales of commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies were up 16.1% in value; automotive parts and accessories, 12.3%; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 12.2%; drugs and drug sundries, 10.2%; and groceries and food specialties, 9.3%. (3)

New Motor Vehicle Sales In August Sales of new motor vehicles rose 22.6% in August to 37,565 units from 30,638 in the corresponding month last year and 16.0% in January-August to 368,151 units from 317,363. Retail value of these sales climbed 21.8% in the month to \$113,494,000 from \$93,153,000 a year earlier and 16.3% in the eight months to \$1,131,499,000 from \$972,692,000.

August sales of new British and European motor vehicles (included in total sales) advanced to 10,109 units from 6,131 a year earlier, lifting the January-August total to 83,119 units from 55,881. Month's retail value of these sales climbed to \$20,492,000 from \$12,083,000 last year, bringing the eight-month total to \$165,789,000 versus \$110,094,000 a year ago.

August sales of new passenger cars increased in total to 30,453 units (including 9,155 of British and European make) from 25,565 (5,694) a year earlier, with the retail value rising to \$87,285,000 (\$18,439,000) from \$74,035,000 (\$11,159,000). Month's sales of new commercial vehicles rose to 7,112 units (954) from 5,073 (437), with the value climbing to \$26,209,000 (\$2,053,000) from \$19,118,000 (\$924,000).

Of the total sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in August, some 15,525 units were financed as compared to 13,290 a year earlier, involving \$39,668,000 versus \$32,300,000. New passenger car financed sales numbered 13,443 units against 11,576 to the extent of \$31,825,000 against \$26,209,000.

August financed sales of used passenger and commercial vehicles aggregated 31,101 units compared to 34,117 a year earlier and involved \$32,489,000 versus \$33,929,000. Used passenger car financed sales totalled 27,474 units compared to 30,550, with a value of \$27,677,000 versus \$29,760,000. (4)

Consumer Credit In August Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of August this year amounted to \$1,121,900,000, up 1.1% from the July 31 total of \$1,109,500,000 and 3.4% from last year's August 31 figure of \$1,085,100,000.

End-of-August outstandings on consumer goods aggregated \$806,200,000, up from the month-earlier total of \$802,900,000 but virtually unchanged from the year-earlier total of \$807,800,000. Balances on commercial goods were placed at \$315,700,000, up 3.0% from \$306,600,000 a month earlier and nearly 14% from \$277,300,000 a year ago.

Cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act increased to \$447,900,000 at August 31 from \$438,900,000 at July 31 and \$393,200,000 at August 31 last year. Accounts receivable held by department stores at the end of August eased to \$244,700,000 from \$245,000,000 a month earlier but climbed 7.7% from \$227,100,000 a year ago. (5)

City Family Outlays In 1957 Average family expenditure reported by 1,088 sample families in the metropolitan areas of nine Canadian cities -- St. John's, Halifax, Three Rivers, Montreal, Toronto, Kitchener-Waterloo, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver -- in 1957 averaged \$4,830, of which 86.6% was devoted to current consumption, and 13.4% to gifts and contributions, personal taxes and security, according to advance figures on results of a sample survey in these nine cities by the DBS. Average family size for the survey families was 3.40 persons.

This is the third in a series of biennial surveys of family budgets initiated in 1953 by DBS. Three Rivers and St. John's are additional to the cities which comprised the seven-city composite in 1955 when expenditures averaged \$4,424 for 787 participating sample families. Total expenditures for the seven cities (excluding St. John's and Three Rivers) averaged \$4,941 in 1957 for a sample of families selected within a somewhat higher income range, from \$2,500 to \$7,000, as compared with \$2,000 to \$6,500 in 1955.

With minor variations between the two groupings of cities, survey families in 1957 allocated 24% of their annual expenditure to food, 17% to housing, fuel, light and water, 6% to home furnishings and equipment, 9% to clothing, almost 10% to car purchase and operation, and a substantial 21% to such other categories of current consumption as medical and personal care, recreation and reading, smoking and alcohol.

These proportions do not differ significantly from those revealed in the 1955 survey. Food accounted for a slightly smaller percentage of family spending in 1957, although dollar expenditures were higher. Proportionately more was spent on car purchase and operation than in 1955 and 1953. There was a decrease in the percentage devoted to recreation which can be explained entirely in terms of one item -- television and radio purchase. Expenditure on this item was at maximum levels in Montreal and Toronto in 1953 and in the remaining cities in 1955, reflecting the effect of expanding television markets in the respective regions. Also consistent with higher income levels was the fact that gifts and contributions, personal taxes and security accounted for slightly higher proportions of expenditure in 1957.

Survey families were selected by systematic sampling from a list previously drawn for the Labour Force area sample. The same criteria of family type and size applied as in 1955 and 1953, namely, families of two to six persons consisting of two adults, two adults and from one to four children, three adults, three adults and one child, and four adults. The range of family income, which was raised from \$1,800-\$6,500 in 1953 to \$2,000-\$6,500 in 1955, was changed to \$2,500-\$7,000 in 1957.

Results of the 1957 survey are shown in summary form in the table on page 6 for the nine cities individually and for the nine-city composite. More detail on the results of this survey will be given in "City Family Expenditure 1957" to be published later this year. Results from similar surveys taken in 1953 and 1955 are available in two publications -- City Family Expenditure 1953, and City Family Expenditure 1955.

MORE

## City Family Expenditure Patterns, 1957

No.		Nine city composite	Seven city composite <sup>1</sup>	Cities								
				St. John's	Halifax	Three Rivers	Montreal	Toronto	Kitchener-Waterloo	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Vancouver
	Number of families .....	1,088	913	76	79	99	255	213	84	100	90	92
	Average family size .....	3.40	3.32	3.87	3.16	3.81	3.45	3.20	3.31	3.29	3.29	3.38
Average dollar expenditure per family												
	Current consumption:											
1	Food .....	1,178	1,176	1,317	1,074	1,094	1,235	1,214	1,109	1,098	1,129	1,203
2	Housing, fuel, light, water ...	827	861	662	887	648	889	965	794	763	746	796
3	Household operation .....	177	186	120	187	142	191	207	174	168	160	174
4	Furnishings and equipment ...	275	264	224	248	227	270	255	251	290	395	335
5	Clothing .....	430	425	397	372	496	465	428	372	394	460	401
6	Automobile .....	452	480	341	595	263	456	437	453	472	541	517
7	Other transportation .....	83	87	59	61	60	95	115	48	97	72	68
8	Medical care .....	224	228	134	194	258	235	258	174	249	247	176
9	Personal care .....	97	100	75	92	61	97	111	105	93	102	93
10	Recreation .....	141	140	138	104	156	107	164	131	139	196	159
11	Reading .....	33	33	31	36	34	36	35	31	24	33	26
12	Education .....	30	29	54	15	20	33	28	31	22	34	31
13	Smoking and alcoholic drinks	182	185	142	159	190	205	203	142	167	175	178
14	Other .....	52	53	31	47	59	46	69	35	56	58	46
15	All current consumption .....	4,181	4,267	3,725	4,071	3,750	4,360	4,489	3,850	4,032	4,352	4,203
16	Gifts and contributions .....	132	135	128	149	111	136	139	125	156	135	96
17	Personal taxes .....	299	316	198	325	215	296	353	306	304	306	313
18	Security .....	218	223	120	271	245	232	222	197	231	216	161
19	Total expenditure .....	4,830	4,941	4,171	4,816	4,321	5,024	5,203	4,478	4,723	5,009	4,795
Percentage distribution of total expenditure												
	Current consumption:											
1	Food .....	24.4	23.6	31.6	22.3	25.3	24.6	23.3	24.8	23.2	22.5	25.1
2	Housing, fuel, light, water ...	17.1	17.4	15.9	18.4	15.0	17.7	18.5	17.7	16.2	14.9	16.6
3	Household operation .....	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.6
4	Furnishings and equipment ...	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.6	6.1	7.9	7.0
5	Clothing .....	8.9	8.6	9.5	7.7	11.5	9.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	9.2	8.4
6	Automobile .....	9.4	9.7	8.2	12.4	6.5	9.1	8.4	10.1	10.0	10.8	10.8
7	Other transportation .....	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.4
8	Medical care .....	4.6	4.6	3.2	4.0	6.0	4.7	5.0	3.9	5.3	4.9	3.7
9	Personal care .....	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
10	Recreation .....	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.2	3.6	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.3
11	Reading .....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7	.5	.7	.5
12	Education .....	.6	.6	1.3	.3	.5	.7	.5	.7	.5	.7	.7
13	Smoking and alcoholic drinks	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7
14	Other .....	1.1	1.1	.7	1.0	1.4	.9	1.3	.8	1.2	1.2	1.0
15	All current consumption .....	86.6	86.4	89.3	84.5	86.8	86.8	86.2	86.0	85.4	86.9	87.7
16	Gifts and contributions .....	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.0
17	Personal taxes .....	6.2	6.4	4.7	6.8	5.0	5.9	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.5
18	Security .....	4.5	4.5	2.9	5.6	5.7	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.3	3.8
19	Total expenditure .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes St. John's and Three Rivers.

Carloadings In Second October Week      Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended October 14 numbered 74,955 versus the year-earlier total of 72,796, placing the January 1 - October 14 loadings at 3,041,989 cars, some 2.4% above last year's 2,971,219 cars.

Receipts from connections aggregated 27,551 cars in the seven-day period compared to 23,877 a year earlier, lifting the cumulative total to 1,105,866 versus 1,110,045 cars. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services totalled 2,433 in the week, making a total of 102,106 for the year to date.

Principal commodities carried in greater volume in the seven days ended October 14 included: wheat, 3,147 cars (2,622 a year earlier); iron ore, 11,196 (6,790); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 783 (128); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 6,172 (5,164). Loaded in reduced volume included: "other" grain, 1,745 (3,071); "other" agricultural products, 1,434 (2,117); livestock, 1,078 (1,579); and l.c.l. merchandise, 8,479 (9,999). (6)

Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses Increased In July      Railway operating revenues in July rose 3.0% to \$107,684,400 from \$104,532,100 a year earlier and operating expenses a larger 6.0% to \$100,249,600 from \$94,604,700, resulting in a smaller net operating income of \$7,434,700 versus \$9,927,400.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, increased 3.3% to \$117,398,900 from \$113,679,500 and operating expenses 6.1% to \$109,300,700 from \$103,022,700, with the result that net operating income fell to \$8,098,300 from \$10,656,800.

Revenue freight carried in June rose to 17,082,400 tons from 16,230,800 a year earlier, and the number of passengers declined to 1,705,500 from 1,710,900. Freight was hauled an average of 352 miles versus the year-earlier total of 397, and passengers were carried an average of 144 miles against 156. (7)

## P R I C E S

### Security Price Indexes

	<u>October 22</u>	<u>October 15</u> 1935-39=100	<u>September 24</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	249.5	252.4	254.9
Industrials .....	254.0	256.9	260.0
Utilities .....	186.2	187.4	187.4
Banks .....	351.1	359.1	360.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	110.4	112.1	109.5
Golds .....	81.7	83.4	80.7
Base metals .....	176.2	177.7	175.4

Production Of Milk      Production of milk in September is estimated at 1,763,000,000 pounds, up 1.3% from last year's like total, according to DBS. This brought output in the January-September period to an estimated 14,172,000,000 pounds, almost the same level reached in the first nine months of 1958. Milk output in August eased to 1,853,472,000 pounds from 1,864,442,000 a year earlier, leaving the January-August total slightly (0.2%) below the year-earlier figure at 12,408,616,000 pounds versus 12,428,274,000.

August milk production was smaller than a year earlier in all provinces except Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 26,791,000 pounds (26,861,000); Nova Scotia, 37,525,000 (37,689,000); New Brunswick, 47,768,000 (50,547,000); Quebec, 683,717,000 (694,199,000); Ontario, 577,877,000 (573,282,000); Manitoba, 108,957,000 (117,187,000); Saskatchewan, 135,223,000 (139,253,000); Alberta, 151,440,000 (150,274,000); and British Columbia, 62,943,000 (57,642,000). (8)

Fluid Milk Sales In August      Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, were 2% greater in August this year than last at 461,936,000 pounds, making the January-August total also 2% larger than a year ago at 3,728,859,000 pounds. Increases were common to all provinces both in August and January-August except for British Columbia in the month and Prince Edward Island in the eight months.

August fluid milk sales were (percentage increases in brackets): Prince Edward Island, 2,549,000 pounds (5%); Nova Scotia, 15,918,000 (1%); New Brunswick, 12,975,000 (3%); Quebec, 138,014,000 (1%); Ontario, 173,449,000 (4%); Manitoba, 25,605,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 26,406,000 (2%); and Alberta, 28,397,000 (1%). Sales were down 3% in British Columbia at 38,623,000 pounds.

January-August sales (percentage increases in brackets): Nova Scotia, 124,835,000 pounds (2%); New Brunswick, 104,293,000 (3%); Quebec, 1,120,276,000 (1%); Ontario, 1,399,049,000 (3%); Manitoba, 205,868,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 213,329,000 (3%); Alberta, 237,364,000 (4%); and British Columbia, 306,033,000 (1%). Sales were unchanged from a year earlier in Prince Edward Island at 17,812,000 pounds. (9)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks      Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at October 22 were estimated at 73,123,000 pounds, up 8.6% from last year's comparable total of 67,342,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all these centres except Montreal, Edmonton and Vancouver. October 22 stocks were: Quebec, 7,557,000 pounds (6,623,000 a year ago); Montreal, 33,000,000 (34,507,000); Toronto, 5,991,000 (4,765,000); Winnipeg, 17,367,000 (10,816,000); Regina, 1,995,000 (1,521,000); Saskatoon, 2,077,000 (1,589,000); Edmonton, 2,761,000 (3,329,000); Calgary, 1,211,000 (1,119,000); and Vancouver, 1,164,000 (3,073,000).

Overseas Exports & Visible  
Supplies Of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended October 7 amounted to 5,136,000 bushels, placing the August 1-October 7 total 5.2% above a year ago at 48,582,000 bushels versus 46,201,000 bushels. Visible supplies in all North American positions at October 7 aggregated 383,370,000 bushels, down slightly (0.2%) from the week-earlier total of 384,190,000 bushels but up 1.4% from the year-earlier total of 378,005,000 bushels. (10)

Third Estimate Of The Commercial  
Production Of Fruit In Canada In 1959

Third estimate of Canada's 1959 fruit crops indicates sharp reductions as compared to 1958 in the production of all fruits except loganberries and blueberries. The decline in output was largely due to a generally poor set, together with dry weather during the growing season throughout many of the fruit-producing districts in Ontario, and frost damage to blossoms early in the season and cool weather in the latter part of the summer in British Columbia.

Production totals in 1959 were (percentage decreases from a year earlier in brackets): apples, 14.9 million bushels (12%); pears, 1.2 million bushels (20%); sweet cherries, 200,000 bushels (33%); sour cherries, 227,000 bushels (51%); peaches, 1,885,000 bushels (38%); apricots, 172,000 bushels (26%); strawberries, 17.8 million quarts (23%); raspberries, 9.6 million quarts (13%); and grapes, 75.2 million pounds (29%). Output of loganberries was 49% greater than last year at 1.3 million pounds and blueberries 43% at 23,263,000 pounds. (11)

Skim Milk Powder Dry skim milk powder packed in consumer-size containers (24 pounds or less) totalled 5,201,309 pounds in this year's third quarter, according to a special DBS statement. Output in the third quarter of 1958 was placed at 5,220,624 pounds.

Egg Production Greater Production of eggs in January-September this year increased 4.1% to 345,904,000 dozen from 332,309,000 a year ago. September output eased to 33,723,000 dozen from 33,740,000 a year earlier. Average number of layers in September declined to 29,706,000 from 30,556,000, but the average number of eggs per 100 layers rose to 1,377 from 1,335.

January-September net egg production was larger than a year ago in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 4,481,000 dozen (4,598,000 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 16,960,000 (14,287,000); New Brunswick, 6,700,000 (6,057,000); Quebec, 48,906,000 (43,377,000); Ontario, 147,926,000 (140,426,000); Manitoba, 29,533,000 (29,133,000); Saskatchewan, 30,830,000 (31,954,000); Alberta, 33,115,000 (36,076,000); and British Columbia, 27,453,000 (26,401,000). (12)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output      Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 24 amounted to 116,576 tons, virtually unchanged from the week-earlier total of 115,565 tons but sharply above last year's corresponding figure of 56,784 tons, according to a special statement released by DBS. Canada's steel mills operated at 96.0% of rated capacity in the week versus 95.2% in the previous week and 49.9% in the same week last year.

Motor Vehicle Shipments Up In January-September      Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles for sale in Canada or for export increased 11.2% in January-September this year to 290,653 from 261,349 units a year ago. Shipments of motor vehicles for sale in Canada rose to 276,756 from 242,214 units a year earlier, while the total for export fell to 13,897 from 19,135 units. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States climbed 27% in the nine months to 17,625 from 13,867 units in last year's like period.

January-September shipments of new Canadian-made passenger cars advanced 9.9% to 237,448 from 215,963 units a year ago, number for sale in Canada rising to 226,483 from 201,631 units but those for export falling to 10,965 from 14,332 units. Shipments of new commercial vehicles climbed 17.2% to 53,205 from 45,386 units, total for the domestic market advancing to 50,273 from 40,583 units but the number for export dropping to 2,932 from 4,803 units. Shipments of trucks rose in total to 52,985 from 45,327 units. Deliveries of coaches and buses numbered 220 versus 59 units. (13)

Shipments Of Hard Board      Shipments of hard board were almost 16% larger in the first nine months of this year than last, rising to 195,148,000 square feet from 168,606,000. September shipments were up 9% to 21,040,000 square feet from 19,340,000 in the same month of 1958. (14)

Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile      Shipments of asphalt floor tile rose in September to 1,627,591 square feet from 1,597,655 a year earlier, leaving the January-September total 9.5% below a year ago at 13,122,240 square feet versus 14,492,847. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased to 5,398,231 square feet from 4,180,578, and nine-month shipments to 38,932,638 square feet from 26,166,770. (15)

Leather Footwear Production      Production of leather footwear in August this year rose to 3,899,799 pairs from 3,781,939 a year earlier, placing the January-August total 8.2% above a year ago at 30,985,082 pairs versus 28,631,676. Production of footwear with soles other than leather in August amounted to 2,390,408 pairs and in January-August totalled 20,470,337 pairs.

August production by size groups was: men's, 843,144 pairs (810,538 a year earlier); boys', 139,944 (160,127); youths', 60,552 (45,689); women's and growing girls', 1,917,655 (1,796,101); misses', 343,531 (403,282); children's and little gents', 260,956 (281,163); and babies' and infants', 334,017 (285,039). (16)

Sugar Production Greater In September And Nine Months      Production of refined beet and cane sugar in September increased to 161,943,000 pounds from 156,813,000 a year earlier, bringing the January-September total to 1,055,785,000 pounds from 1,001,169,000 a year ago. Sales in September advanced to 179,514,000 pounds from 171,765,000, and in January-September to 1,275,766,000 pounds from 1,231,736,000. Company-held stocks at September 30 were larger than a year earlier at 148,606,000 pounds compared to 104,204,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in September climbed to 152,531,000 pounds from 124,729,000 in the same month last year, raising the January-September total to 1,132,264,000 pounds from 943,668,000. Meltings and sales in the month rose to 157,451,000 pounds from 141,865,000, boosting the nine-month total to 1,073,298,000 pounds from 1,013,059,000. End-of-September company-held stocks were sharply greater than a year ago at 324,342,000 pounds versus 162,362,000. (17)

## MINING

Production & Landed Imports Of Coal      Production of coal in the first nine months of this year decreased 11% to 6,949,300 tons from last year's corresponding total of 7,811,200, while landed imports increased 3% to 9,924,300 tons from 9,601,500. In September production eased down to 903,000 tons from 937,000 a year earlier, while landed imports were up to 1,989,900 tons from 1,928,500.

Coal production in Nova Scotia in the nine months this year declined to 3,050,700 tons from 3,895,500 in the like 1958 period, in Saskatchewan to 1,226,800 tons from 1,324,300, and in British Columbia and the Yukon to 530,700 tons from 616,100. Nine-month production in Alberta was up to 1,458,900 tons from 1,422,100 and in New Brunswick to 682,200 tons from 553,100.

Landed imports in Ontario in the January-September period were larger this year than last at 8,682,700 tons versus 8,284,800 but smaller in Quebec at 1,189,800 tons versus 1,250,400. (18)

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Financial Statistics Of Municipal Governments      Revenue and expenditure of municipal governments of Canada increased in 1958 and 1959, continuing the trend of a number of years, according to the annual report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, Revenue and Expenditure, Preliminary 1958, Estimates 1959" released today by DBS. The trend was the same for assessment and debenture debt. The information is based on a sample number of municipalities which supplied data on their accounts and budgets.

Municipal revenues in thousands of dollars indicated for 1959, by provinces, are as follows (1957 in brackets): Newfoundland, \$5,625 (\$4,958); Prince Edward Island, \$2,842 (\$2,440); Nova Scotia, \$38,363 (\$33,817); New Brunswick, \$34,753 (\$31,087); Quebec, \$372,700 (\$318,613); Ontario, \$696,726 (\$597,912); Manitoba, \$79,584 (\$73,330); Saskatchewan, \$96,571 (\$87,007); Alberta, \$148,660 (\$125,546); and British Columbia, \$156,403 (\$127,691). (19)

Unemployment Insurance Claims  
And Benefit During September

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 201,600 on September 30 this year, down 4% from the August 31 figure of 210,000, according to advance DBS figures. There were 282,600 claimants on September 30 last year. Declines from a month earlier in New Brunswick and Ontario more than offset increases in the other provinces. Totals were about 30% below September 30 last year, with all regions contributing to the drop.

Initial and renewal claims filed in September totalled 115,100, about 13% more than in August but 27% less than in September 1958. The failure rate on initial claims processed during the month was 24.0% against 21.5% in August and 25.9% in September last year. Benefit payments amounted to \$13.4 million in September compared to \$13.1 million in August and \$19.9 million in September 1958.

Industrial Employment Up  
1% Between July & August

Canada's index of industrial employment (1949=100) rose about 1% between July and August this year to 124.2 from 123.1. Last year's August index stood at 121.8. Weekly wages and salaries averaged 30¢ lower at \$73.45 versus \$73.76 in July, but were up \$2.79 from a year ago. The month's composite payroll index reached 213.3, up 0.5% from the preceding month's figure of 212.3 and 6.1% from last year's corresponding index of 201.1.

The trend in employment in iron and steel products remained upward between July and August and more-than-seasonal increases were reported for trade. Indexes for durable goods manufacturing and forestry continued to reflect industrial disputes in British Columbia's lumber industry and employment dropped sharply in the automobile industry as plants shut down for model changeover. (20)

## C A P I T A L I N V E S T M E N T

Private & Public Outlays In Canada

Capital expenditures for durable physical assets in Canada increased 421% in the 12-year period from 1946 to 1957 to \$8,717 million from \$1,674 million, according to a new Bureau report "Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1946-1957".

In constant (1949) dollars, capital outlays advanced 172% in the same period to \$6,051 million from \$2,223 million. Significant increases occurred in all sectors during the period, with major gains occurring in mining where capital outlays rose to \$606 million (current dollars) in 1957 from \$27 million in 1946 and in utilities to \$1,479 million from \$251 million.

This publication draws together under one cover the final estimates of actual capital and repair spending prepared jointly by the Economics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published annually in the report "Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook". Some revisions have been made to previously published data to ensure that estimates are conceptually and technically consistent from year to year. The tabular material covers in detail the period 1946-1957 and is presented in the same form as the annual outlook report. It is strictly comparable with figures which will appear in future reports on the private and public investment outlook. (31)

(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 - 25-001: Pulpwood Production, Consumption & Inventories, August, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 2 - 63-005: Retail Trade, August, 30¢/\$3.00
  - 3 - 63-008: Wholesale Trade, August, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 4 - 63-007: New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, August, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 5 - 61-004: Credit Statistics (Selected Holders), August, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 6 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, October 14, 10¢/\$3.00
  - 7 - 52-003: Railway Operating Statistics, July, 20¢/\$2.00
  - 8 - 23-001: The Dairy Review, September, 20¢/\$2.00
  - 9 - 23-002: Fluid Milk Sales, August, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 10 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 7, 10¢/\$3.00
  - 11 - 22-003: Third Estimate of the Commercial Production of Fruits, 1959, 20¢/\$1.00
  - 12 - 23-003: Production of Eggs, September, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 13 - 42-002: Motor Vehicle Shipments, September, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 14 - 36-001: Hard Board, September, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 15 - 47-001: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, September, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 16 - 33-002: Production of Leather Footwear, August, 20¢/\$2.00
  - 17 - 32-013: The Sugar Situation, September, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 18 - 26-002: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, September, 10¢/\$1.00
  - 19 - 68-203: Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, 1958 & 1959 - Revenue & Expenditure (Preliminary 1958 - Estimates 1959), 50¢
  - 20 - 72-001: Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, August, 10¢/\$1.00
  - \*\*21 - 61-504: Private & Public Investment in Canada, 1946-1957, 75¢
  - - 24-001: Fish Freezings & Stocks, September, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 23
  - - 31-001: Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, August, 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 16
  - - 35-003: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills In British Columbia, August, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 23
  - - 64-002: New Residential Construction, August, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 16
  - - 65-006: Articles Imported From Each Country, 6 Months Ended June, \$1.00/\$4.00
  - - 65-007: Imports, June & Six Months Ended June, 75¢/\$7.50
- \*\* Not contained in Current List of Publications 1959 or Subscription Order Form

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

4502-503-109

## PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Send the publications checked on the reverse side of this sheet, or listed below, to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as issue wanted, number of copies, or annual subscription.

Catalogue No.	TITLE AND PARTICULARS	\$

Enclosed find cheque ☐ or money order ☐ for ..... \$ .....

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No. ....

Date ..... Signature .....

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... Province .....

October 30, 1959

Time Tables Railway time tables and tariffs printed in 1957 were valued at \$1,424,000, an increase of 5% over the preceding year's \$1,355,000.

Decalcomania Decalcomania transfers were produced to the value of \$1,950,000 in 1957, a small increase over the preceding year's \$1,937,000.

Shipping Tags Shipping tags, labels and all forms attached to goods and packages were produced in 1957 to the value of \$17,505,000, a decrease of 12% from \$19,894,000 in 1956.

Advertising Number of advertising agencies in Canada in 1958 was 123, two and one-half times as many as in 1941. During the same period their billings showed an eight-fold rise to \$237,654,000.

Putty Factory shipments of wood and metal sash putty in 1958 amounted to a record 15,706,000 lb., one-quarter more than in 1957.

Gasoline Pumps Number of gasoline dispensing pumps shipped by producers in 1958 was 8,413 versus 8,342 in 1957, 9,595 in 1956 and 10,031 in 1955.

Peat Moss Canadian producers shipped a record 149,000 tons of peat moss in 1958, larger by 8% than the preceding year's 138,000. British Columbia accounted for 67,800 tons in 1958, Quebec 43,300, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 23,400 and Ontario and Manitoba 14,500.

B.C. Lumber Douglas fir accounted for 42.4% of the 4,412,387 M feet board measure of lumber sawn in British Columbia in 1957, hemlock 20.4%, spruce 19.7% and red and white cedar 9.5%.

Wood-Pulp Canadian production of wood-pulp in 1957 amounted to 10,425,000 tons, slightly under the preceding year's record tonnage of 10,734,000. Quebec accounted for 4,606,000 tons, Ontario 2,746,000, and British Columbia 1,376,000.

Station Wagons Canadian manufacturers shipped nearly 21,000 station wagons in the first nine months of this year, an increase of 11% over last year's three-quarter total of 18,000.

Railway Cars Canadian manufacturers of railway rolling-stock produced 306 flat cars in 1958, a three-fold increase over the preceding year. Number of refrigerator cars produced rose to 295 from 200 in 1957.

Sewing Machines Of the 84,869 domestic sewing machines imported into Canada in the first six months of 1959, nearly three-fifths or 50,151 came from Japan and over one-fifth or 18,143 came from the United Kingdom.

Bananas Ninety per cent of the 1,709,439 cwt. of bananas imported into Canada in the first half of 1959 came from the following countries: Panama, 621,076 cwt.; Costa Rica, 345,905; Ecuador, 330,592; and Honduras, 242,564.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729262