weekly bulletin DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Vol. 27 -- No. 46

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Balance Of Payments: Canada's current account deficit from transactions in goods and services with other countries in 1958 amounted to $\$ 1,085$ million, down from $\$ 1,424$ million in 1957. The decrease was due to a drop in the deficit on merchandise account to $\$ 170$ million from $\$ 579$ million the previous year, the deficit in other transactions rising to $\$ 915$ million from $\$ 845$ million.

Friday, November 13, 1959
(Pages 2-4)

Merchandising: Department store sales in the week ended October 31 were $9.1 \%$ greater than in last year's corresponding period... Chain store sales in September were estimated at $\$ 264,274,000$, an increase of $8.6 \%$ over a year earlier.
(Pages 4-5)

Mining: Iron ore shipments from Canada's mines in the January-September period this yeat advanced sharply to $17,365,965$ tons from 11,613,789 a year ago, while shipments of asbestos in the same period rose $15 \%$ to 98,363 tons from 88,992 ... Canadian consumption of coal in 1958 amounted to 25,209, 000 tons, one-fifth below the preceding year. DEC 11059 (Pages 5-6)

Labour: Canada's industrial composite employment index for August was 124.2, up $0.9 \%$ from the July figure of 123.1. Last year's August index was 121.8. Weekly wages and salaries for August averaged $\$ 73.46$, compared to $\$ 73.76$ for July and $\$ 70.67$ for August last year.
(Page 6)

Food \& Agriculture Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the August $1-0$ ctober 21 period amounted to $59,010,000$ bushels, some $6.6 \%$ greater than in the same period last year... Canners' stocks of most canned fruits and canned vegetables were smaller at September 30 this year than last.
(Page 7)

Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 7 amounted to 119,648 tons, up $4.6 \%$ from the preceding week's total of 114,396 tons and up steeply from the year-earlier figure of 65,731 tons ... Almost one-third more new motor vehicles rolled off the assembly lines of Canadian auto plants in October than in the corresponding month last year, increases being posted for both passenger and commercial vehicles ... Producers sold more radios but fewer television sets in September than in the corresponding month last year.
(Pages 10-12)

Canada's 1958 Balance of Payments ina Foreign Investments Fosition

Chatu's current account deficit from transactions in goods and services with other countries in 1958 amounted to $\$ 1,035$ million, down from ${ }^{W} 1$, 124 million in 1957, according to the Bureau's report "The Canadian Balance of Intermational Payments 1958 and Intemational Investment Position" releasod this weok. The decrease in tic orerall deficit was due to a drop in the deficit on merchandise account to $\$ 170$ million from $\$ 579$ million the previous year, the deficit on other transactions rising to $\$ 915$ million from $\$ 45$ million.

The repost provides detailed statistics over a period of years on Canada's comercial and financial transactions with other countries. Leading features of the Canadian balance of payments are presented along with the effects of heavy inflows of capital to Canada during the past decade upon Canada's intermitional indebtedness position. Qutstanding among these features are the size of deficits on current intermational accout and the sources of these.

Risinf Deficit From Non-Merchandise Transactions- The growth in the deficit from transactions other than merchandise trade has been under way for a numer of years and origimates from a variety of groups of transactions betreen Caneda and other countries. About one-half of the recent deficit can be traced to transactions directly arising from Canada's growing indebtedness to other countries. Interest and dividends peid to non-resident investors at $\$ 586$ million in 1958 were at about the same level as in 1957 and much higher than in any earlier year. After allowing for receipts by Canadians from investments abroad, net payments of interest and dividends amounted to $\$ 420$ million, which were also higher than in any year before 1957.

In addition, there were net miscellaneous income remittonces of \$16 million and payments by foreign-controlled subsidiaries to home offices for head office expenses and other business services vell in excess of $\$ 100 \mathrm{~m}$ milion. Other parts of the deffcit arise from the travel of Canadians abroad, payments for iroight and shipping, personal remittances, migrants' transfers, other business services, official contributions, and other expenditures by the Canadian Govemment abroad.

The rise in payments to other countries for semices has been widely distributed internationally. In the decade between 1949 and 1958 net payments for non-merchandise transactions have risen from \$116 million to $\$ 915$ million. A little less than one-half of this rise has occurred in transactions with the United States, these rising fron net payments of \$22.3 million in 1949 to \$606 million in 1958. With overseas countries there has been a rise in net pajments of \$416 million in this period from a surplus of \$107 mintion to a deficit of \$309 rillion. Contributing to the rising leficit trith overseas countriea have been hicher payments on most accounts, including travel, transpoitation, interest and dividends, military expenditures, personal remittances, official contributions, and business semvices. Growing contacts between Camda and the United Kingdom and Westem Europe, particularly in the spheres of personal and business rolationships and defence, have all contributed to this rising lavel of Canadian payments.

The deflcit of $\$ 309$ million from non-mexchandise transactions with overseas countries was large enough to offset most of the export surplus of $\$ 358$ million from overseas merchandize trade in 1958. The resulting current surplus of only $\$ 49$ million with overseas countries contrasts with the large surplias which used to be typical of transactions with this group of countries.

Capital Inflows And Rising Indebtedness: Capital inflows in long-term forms for investment in Canada continued to be large enough in 1958 to finance the current deficit, although these were some $10 \%$ less than in the previous year. The effects of these inflows and of earnings on non-resident investments retained in Canada were to raise the amount of long-term non-resident investments in Canada by $9 \%$ to a new record of $\$ 19.1$ biliion. This total is more than swice the value of this group of investments in 1951. Since 1954 there has been a rise of $\$ 6.6$ billion, which amounts to over one-half of the value of non-resident investments in Canada in thet year.

The principal source of the capital inflows has been the United States and investments owned in that country made up most of the rise and some $77 \%$ of the total which has been accumulated. At the same time investments from the United Kingdom and other countries have also shown a sharp rise and are now greater in total than ever before.

With the United States investments the rise in the four veare has also been about one-half of the total in 1954. The latest total of $\$ 14,600$ million in 1958 includes $\$ 9,200$ million of direct investments. Investments by the United Kingdom total $\$ 3,100$ million and other overseas countries have $\$ 1,400$ million invested in Canada. While foreign long-term investments in Canade rose $9 \%$ in 1958, the value of Canadian long-term investment abroad remained unchanged.

The report points cut that, although the ret movement into Canada in 1958 of foreign direct investment capital totalling $\$ 450$ million was $12 \%$ lower than in the previous year, this reduction was lesa than the reduction in bustness gross fixed capital formation, excluding housing. Net inflows from the United States fell $15 \%$ to $\$ 331$ million. From the United Kingdom they rose by $37 \%$ to total $\$ 89$ million, although it is noted that part was not related to capital formation in 1958. Jnflows from other countries, mainly Western Europe, feli by $49 \%$ to $\$ 30$ million. Industrially, most of the overall decline was in inflows to manufacturing; in contrast, the movement was maintained into extractive industries as a group, covering petroleum, natural gae, and mining.

Many other forms of capital also served to finance Canada's current account deficit in 1958, sales of Canadian securities being particularly important. To some extent the movements taken as a whole were a reflection of Canadian economic activity. The net movement of direct investment capital into Canada fell by $\$ 64$ mililon, and the net movement for the acquisition of other securities of Canadian comparies fell by $\$ 286$ million. But despite this striking contraction, inflows into these Canadian business investments in 1958 amounted to over $\$ 750$ mililion; and the growth of non-restdent investment in Canadian corporations was
much larger because of the substantial amounts of earnings ploughed back. Substantially increased activity on government account was associated with the decline in the rate of business investment. This was reflected in an increase of $90 \%$ in net sales to non-residents of securities of Canadian governments which totalled $\$ 319$ million in 1958.

United States investors supplied a larger amount of capital in long-term forms to Canada in 1958 than in 1957, and their share of the annual movement rose from $73 \%$ to $82 \%$ 。

Ratios Of Foreign Ownership And Control = A supplement to the report brings up to the end of 1957 ratios of foreign ownership and control of selected Canadian industries. New ratios availaule for the first time show the effects of the intense industrial expansion in 1956-57. In the two years non-resident investment in Canadian manufacturing industries rose from $47 \%$ to half of the total and the proportion controlled by non-residents from $52 \%$ to $56 \%$. Non-resident ownership of the petroleum and natural gas industry rose 8 lightly to $64 \%$, but control fell from $79 \%$ to $76 \%$ reflecting the expansion of Canadian-controlled elements in the natural gas industry. Non-resident ownership of mining rose over the two years to $56 \%$, and non-resident control rose from $57 \%$ to 61\%。

When railways, other utilities, merchandising and construction are added to these industries, non-resident ownership in the group as a whole has risen in the two years by 3 points to $35 \%$. Between 1948 and 1955 the ratio had remained unchanged at $32 \%$, although there was increasing ownership of manufacturing, petroleum and mining, offset by decreasing ownership of the other categories. The ratio of non-resident control of these industries as a group also rose 3 points to $33 \%$. Although foreign ownership of these Canadian industries is now relatively somewhat smaller than thirty years ago, the proportion of them controlled by nonresidents has almost doubled.

From 1956 to 1958 Canadian sources of financing were sufficiently large to finarce nearly two-thirds of net capital formation. Some of these savings were uscd for other purposes such as debt repayment and investment abroad, and nonresidents directly financed about $44 \%$ of net capital formation in Canadz.

Canada's overall balance of international indebtedness increased $\$ 1,600$, 000,000 in the year to total $\$ 13,500,000,000$ at the end of 1958. The growth in this net indebtedness since 1954 was almost as great as the entire net indebtedness accumulated from the beginning of Canadian economic history to that time. (1)

MERCHANDISING
Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended October 31 were 9. $1 \%$ greater than in last year's corresponding period, according to a special DBS statement. Gains were comon to all regions except Saskatchewan where sales declined $4.2 \%$. Increases were: Manitoba, $21.6 \%$; Ontario, $14.0 \%$; Atlantic Provinces, $9.8 \%$; Quebec, 6.7\%; British Columbia, $4.8 \%$; and Alberta, $0.1 \%$

Chain Store Sales In September Chain store sales in Cmada were estimated at $\$ 264,274,000$ in September, an increase of $8.6 \%$ from last year's like to tal of $\$ 243,336,000$. This moved the January-September total to $\$ 2,274,941,000$ from $\$ 2,143,570,000$, a gain of $6.1 \%$. Stocks, at cost, at September 1 this year amounted to $\$ 375,276,000$, up $3.4 \%$ from the year-earlier figure of $\$ 362,890,000$.

Grocery and combination store chains, largest of the trades, had sales valued at $\$ 118,991,000$ in September, a rise of $11.0 \%$ from the September 1958 tototal of $\$ 107,212,000$. January-September sales thus were $6.4 \%$ above a year ago at $\$ 1,609,591,000$ versus $\$ 1,004,955,000$.

All the remaining trades recorded increased sales in September this year coxpared to last. Sales were (percentage increases in brackets): shoe stores, $\$ 6,229,000(18.0 \%)$; women's clothing stores, $\$ 6,208,000(12.2 \%)$; family clothing stores, $\$ 4,227,000$ ( $11.0 \%$ ); variety stores, $\$ 22,144,000$ ( $8.9 \%$ ); men's clothing stores, $\$ 2,076,000$ ( $8.2 \%$ ); lumber and building material dealers, $\$ 11,=$ 484,000 (5.9\%); hardware stores, $\$ 3,897,000$ ( $5.4 \%$ ); drug stores, $\$ 3,827,000$ ( $5.0 \%$ ); jewellery stores, $\$ 3,696,000(4.6 \%$ ); and furniture, radio and appliance stores, \$11,223,000 (2.6\%). (2)

MINING
Iron Ore Shipments Iron ore shipments from Canada's mines in January-September this year advanced sharply to $17,365,965$ tons from 11,613, 789 a year ago. Ore shipped for export in the nine-month period increased to $14,558,179$ tons from $10,220,388$ and to Canadian consumers to $2,807,786$ tons from 1,393,401. End-of-September stocks were below year-earlier levels at $2,419,282$ tons versus $3,534,444$.

Nine-month shipments of iron ore from mines in Quebec rose to $8,273,425$ tons from $4,495,586$ a year ago, from Ontario to $4,200,539$ tons from $2,516,140$, and from the other provinces (Newfoundland and British Columbia) to 4,892,001 tons from 4,602,063.

September shipments of iron ore rose in total to $4,136,949$ tons from 2,337,390 a year earlier, shipments for export increasing to $3,395,168$ tons from 2,112,330 and to Canadian consumers to 741,781 tons from 225,060. Area shipments were larger than a year earlier and were: Quebec, $2,324,947$ tons $(1,057,363$ a year earlier); Ontario, 910,006 tons $(471,223)$; and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 901,996 tons $(808,804$ ). (3)

Asbestos Shipments Shipments of asbestos from Canada's mines in September this year rose to 98,363 tons from 88,992 a year earlier, placing the January-September total $15.3 \%$ ahead of last year at 757,287 tons versus $657,-$ 086. Mines in Quebec shipped 92,853 tons in the month versus 84,391 and 713,068 tons in the nine months against 618,804. Exports in September were up to 95,726 tons from 80,848 a year earlier, making the nine-month total $19,5 \%$ greater than last year at 729,762 tons versus 610,670 . (4)

Coal Consumption One-Fifth Smaller In Canada In 1958

Canadian consumption of coal in 1958 amounted to $25,209,000$ tons, down $20 \%$ from 1957's total of $31_{2}=$ 516,000 tons, according to the Bureau's annual report on coal mining. This was the lowest total since 1939 when consumption amounted to $24,468,000$ tons, and compares to the record high consumption of $47,383,000$ tons reached in 1948.

Consumption of domestic coal dropped $11.4 \%$ in 1958 to $11,055,000$ tons from $12,479,000$ in the preceding year and was sharply below $1950^{\circ}$ s peak figure of $18,225,000$ tons. Consumption of imported coal fell nearly $26 \%$ to $14,154,000$ tons from 19,041,000, total from the United States declining to $14,090,000$ tons from $18,911,000$ and from Great Britain to 65,000 tons from 135,000.

Domestic production of all grades of coal declined $11.4 \%$ in 1958 to $11,687,000$ tons valued at $\$ 79,963,000$ from $13,189,000$ tons worth $\$ 90,221,000$ in 1957. Imported coal "entered for consumption" decreased $25.6 \%$ to $14,491,000$ tons valued at $\$ 88,016,000$ from $19,476,000$ tons worth $\$ 117,644,000$, and exports of Canadian coal a smaller $14,6 \%$ to 339,000 tons from 396,000 tons.

Number of coal mines in operation in 1958 decreased to 158 from 170 in 1957. employees to 13,162 from 14,569 and salaries and wages to $\$ 42,250,000$ from $\$ 47,222,-$ 000. (5)

## LABOUR

Employment \& Payrolls In August
Canada's industrial composite employment index for August was $124.2 \quad(1949=100)$, up $0.9 \%$ from the July figure of 123.1. Last year's August index was 121.8. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the increase between July and August was $0.5 \%$, leaving the index below the June level as industrial disputes affecting the lumber industry in British Columbia contfnued unsettled through August.

The composite figure for average weekly wages and salaries for August this year was $\$ 73.46$, compared to $\$ 73,76$ for July and $\$ 70.67$ for August last year. The composite payrull index was 213.3. an increase of $0.4 \%$ from July and $6.1 \%$ from a year ago.

August employment indexes for the provinces were as follows: Newfoundland, 143.4 (138.1 in August 1958); Prince Edward Island, 148.6 (126.3); Nova Scotia, 102.5 (98.3); New Brumswick, 106.7 (103.1); Quebec, 123.8 (121.1); Ontario, 124.7 (121.3): Manitota, 11.8 .8 (113.2); Saskatchewan, 141.7 (137.2); Alberta (including the Northwest Territories), 166.6 (161.9); and British Columbia (including the Yukon), 112.2 (120.5).

Average weekly wages and salaries by provinces: Newfoundland, $\$ 63.43$ ( $\$ 61.57$ a year ago): Prince Edward Island, $\$ 53,71$ ( $\$ 50.14$ ); Nova Scotia, $\$ 59.87$ ( $\$ 58.18$ ); New Brunswick, $\$ 60.73$ ( $\$ 57.88$ ); Quebec, $\$ 70.41$ ( $\$ 67.70$ ); Ontario, $\$ 76.64$ ( $\$ 73.62$ ); Manitoba, $\$ 71.46$ ( $\$ 67.96$ ); Saskatchewan, $\$ 70.84$ ( $\$ 69.55$ ); Alberta (including Northwest Territories), $\$ 75.26$ ( $\$ 73.58$ ) ; and British Columbia (including Yukon), $\$ 79.63$ ( $\$ 75.65$ ). (6)

Number of revenue passengers flown by Canadian air carriers in May this year increased $19.2 \%$ to 394,100 from 330, 600 in the same month of 1958, and total revenue cargo carried advanced $15.0 \%$ to 17,311 , 600 pounds from 15,052,900. Operating revenues in May rose $15.3 \%$ to $\$ 17,801,400$ from $\$ 15,438,200$ a year earlier and operating expenses $16.2 \%$ to $\$ 17,871,200 \mathrm{from}$ $\$ 15,375,200$, resulting in an operating deficit of $\$ 69,800$ compared to an operating income of $\$ 63,000$ last year.

Passengers carried in unit toll service in the month increased to 354,000 from 297,500 a year earlier and in chartered service to 40,100 from 33,100. Revenue cargo comprised $12,586,400$ pounds of freight ( $11,109,900$ a year earlier), 1,581, 800 pounds of express $(1,046,300), 564,200$ pounds of excess baggage $(452,800)$, and $2,579,200$ pounds of airmail $(2,444,000)$.

FOOD \& AGRICULTURE

Overseas Export Clearances And Visible Supplies of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending October 21 totalled 4,223,000 bushels, placing clearances in the August 1 - October 21 period at $59,010,000$ bushels, some $6.6 \%$ greater than last year's corresponding total of $55,359,000$ bushels. Visible supplies in all North American positions stood at $377,275,000$ bushels at October 21 , down $0.9 \%$ from the weekearlier total of $380,553,000$ bushels but up $0.7 \%$ from the year-earlier figure of 374,672,000 bushels.

Wheat Flour Output Production of wheat flour in September amounted to 3,303,000 cwt., virtually unchanged from the August total of 3,307,000 cwt. but up $3 \%$ from last year's September figure of 3,206,000 cwt. The 10 -year (1949-1958) September average is placed at $3,545,000$ cwt. August-September wheat flour output rose to $6,610,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. from $6,263,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. a year earller. Wheat flour exports in September rose to 1,542,000 cwt. from 1,389,000 cwt. in August, placing the August-September total sharply above a year ago at $2,931,000$ cwt. versus 2,033,000 cwt.

Canned Fruit \& Vegetable Stocks
Canners' stocks of most canned fruits and canned vegetables were smaller at September 30 this year than last, according to a special DBS statement. End-of-September canned fruit stocks were: apples, solid pack, 81,000 cases ( 78,000 a year ago) ; apple juice, $124,000(180,000)$; apple savce, $192,000(125,000)$; apricots, 203,000 (149,000); cherries, $246,000(321,000)$; peaches, $1,457,000(1,715,000)$; Bartlett pears, 91,000 $(256,000)$; Kieffer pears, $38,000(64,000)$; plums, $173,000(243,000)$; raspberries, $108,000(118,000)$; and strawberries, $82,000(79,000)$.

September 30 holdings of canned vegetables: asparagus, 145,000 cases ( $169,-$ 000 a year ago) ; green beans, $904,000(1,129,000)$; wax beans, $1,095,000(1,165$, $000)$; beets, 359,000 ( 398,000 ); whole-kernel corn, $1,391,000(1,379,000)$; creamstyle corn, $2,348,000(1,893,000)$; peas, $3,473,000(4,450,000)$; tomatoes, $1,327,-$ $000(1,162,000)$; and tomato juice, $5,049,000(4,644,000)$.

Boys and girls borrowed an average of 21 books per borrower from Canada's larger public libraries in 1957, according to the Survey of Libraries 1957-1958 just released by DBS. Wherever public library services were made available, children approximately 5-14 years of age, representing $20 \%$ of the total population, flocked to public libraries to form $41 \%$ of all borrowers and to borrow $46 \%$ of all books circulated.

In addition to the usual circulation, advisory and reference work of the boys and girls departments, librarians conducted story hours, dramatic presentations, puppet shows and clubs and appeared on radio and television programmes. Nearly $2,000,000$ books were loaned directly to schools by the reporting public libraries, and visits by librarians to classes and by classes to public libraries brought more than 500,000 children in touch with putlic library service.

Total circulation of books by public libraries in 1957 amounted to an estimated $41,939,109$, or an average of 17.55 books per borrower, an increase over the preceding year's figure of 16.6 books per borrower. In addition to books, pamphlets and periodicals, libraries reported circulation of 96,898 films, 4,435 filmstrips and 150,109 sound recordings. Audio-visual equipment, such as moving picture and filmstrip projectors and record players, was loaned 18,454 times. Libraries organized and displayed 578 art, craft and other special exhibits, and sponsored 2,372 lectures, concerts, discussion groups and the like.

In 1957 public library service in some form was available to $77.3 \%$ of Canada's population with $94.7 \%$ of the population of centres over 10,000 served, as compared with $63.9 \%$ of the population in centres under 10,000 and rural areas. All types of public libraries showed increases over 1956 of $9 \%$ in bookstock and $17.2 \%$ in circulation of books.

The survey includes data collected from 131 public libraries in 124 centres of 10,000 population and over, 29 regional and co-operative public libraries and eight travelling and open-shelf libraries serving the public for the calendar year 1957. Some information is included on public libraries in smaller centres and estimates for all public libraries are given. The survey also contains some information on 329 special libraries for the fiscal year ending in 1957.

Thirty-two libraries in universities and colleges with full-time enrolments of over 500 were surveyed for the academic year 1957-58 and estimates are given for all university and college libraries. Rapid expansion of library resources to meet rising enrolments is evident, and the libraries reported a median expenditure of $\$ 43$ per full-time student enrolled, representing $4.58 \%$ of the total expenditure of the institutions.

The number of professional graduates of Canadian library schools averaged about 82 per year during the past five years (1955-59). Full-time staffs of public libraries increased about $5 \%$ in 1957 over the preceding year, while full-time professional staffs increased only $0.2 \%$. These figures contrast sharply with the increase of $9 \%$ in bookstock and $17.0 \%$ in circulation. Staffs of university and college libraries reporting increased $11.4 \%$ in 1958 over 1957, while professional staffs increased $9.5 \%$ 。

Median salaries of staff in professional positions in public libraries in centres of 10,000 population and over increased $\$ 425$ to $\$ 555$ in the various positions between 1956 and 1957. In the regional libraries increases in median salaries ranged from $\$ 150$ to $\$ 352$. Median salaries of staff in professional positions in university and college libraries increased from $\$ 401$ to $\$ 500$ in the various positions for which comparable figures were available from 1957 to 1958. (10)

Following are summsry statistics for the libraries reported in the survey:
Public Libraries = Calendar Year 1957
Population Number of Operating Full-time
Libraries served libraries Books Circulation expenditures staff In centres over $10,000 \quad 7,170,191 \quad 131 \quad 6,863,514 \quad 29,610,800 \quad \$ 9,814,005 \quad 1,814$

In centres
under $10,000 \quad 1,245,350 \quad 702 \quad 2,997,835 \quad 5,933,922 \quad \$ 1,427,752 \quad 59$

Regional and
co-operative $2,066,263 \quad 29 \quad 1,172,563 \quad 6,345,378 \quad \$ 1,111,366 \quad 163$

Travelling \&

| open-shelf | $2,298,358$ | 8 | 437,072 | 588,472 | $\$$ | 290,248 | 65 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Total (un-
duplicated) $12,423,981 \quad 870 \quad 11,328,188 \quad 41,939,109 \quad \$ 12,359,540 \quad 2,067$
University and College Libraries - Academic Year 1957-1958

| Libraries in = | Full-time enrolment | Number of libraries | Operating expenditures | Full-time staff |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Institutions with over 500 full-time enrolment | 74,431 | 32 | \$3,435,749 | 635 |
| Al1 undyersities | 86.500 | 263 | \$3.956.400 | 810 |

Special Libraries - Fiscal Year Ending in 1957

| Libraries in - | Number of libraries | Stock |  |  | Full-time staff |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Books | Pamphlets | Current periodicals |  |
| Federal government departments | 84 | 1,648,680 | 1,021,774 | 25,623 | 427 |
| Provincial government departments | 91 | 1,374,293 | 774,865 | 8,409 | 283 |
| Professional, business and technical |  |  |  |  |  |
| establishments. | 154 | 930,601 | 361,981 | 24,786 | 377 |

## Weekly Steel Ingot Output

Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 7 amounted to 119,648 tons, up $4.6 \%$ from the preceding week's total of 114,396 tons and up steeply from the year-earlier figure of 65,731 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at $98.5 \%$ of rated capacity in the week versus $94.2 \%$ in the earlier week and $57.8 \%$ in the same week of 1958.

Steel Ingots \& Pig Iron Production of both steel ingots and pig iron was larger in October and January-October this year than last. October output of steel ingots advanced to 517,411 tons from 253,024 tons a year earlier and 372,737 tons in the same month of 1957 . This brought January October production to $4,709,277$ tons, an increase of $35.4 \%$ from the year-earlier total of $3,477,460$ tons and $11.3 \%$ from the like 1957 figure of 4,229,967 tons.

October production of pig iron climbed to 361,269 tons from 229,459 tons a year earlier and 293,425 tons two years earlier. January-October output reached $3,458,096$ tons, a gain of $38.2 \%$ from last year's corresponding total of $2,502,669$ tons and $7.9 \%$ from the comparable 1957 figure of $3,204,326$ tons. (11)

## Revised Figures Pruduction of pig ixon climbed to 362,421 tons from 186, For September Show 326 a year earlier, steel ingots to 491,638 tons from 241855 , and steel castings to 11,508 tons from 6,045. <br> January-September output of pig iron advanced to $3,096,827$ tons from $2,273,210$ a year ago and steel ingots to $4,218,649$ tons from $3,194,436$, but that of steel castings fell to 73,102 tons from 75,434 . (12)

Production of Motor Vehicles Almost one-third more new motor vehicles rolled In October And Ten Months off the assembly lines of Canadian auto plants year, increases being posted for both passenger and commercial vehicles. October's combined production rose to 27,079 units from 20,540 a year eariier, boosting the January $=$ October total to 323,279 units from 282,382 .

Production of new passenger cars in October increased to 22,563 units from 16,729 in the same month last year, raising the January-October total to 264,127 units from 235,187. Output of commercial vehicles rose in October to 4,516 units from 3,811 a year ago and in the ten-month period to 59,152 units from 47,195. (13)

## Shipments Of Concrete Products

Factory shipments of concrete blocks (except chimney), concrete chimney blocks, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, and ready-mixed concrete were lar $r$ both in September and January-September this year than last. Ninemonth shipments were: concrete brick, $93,173,595$ ( $105,414,761$ a year ago); blocks (except chimney), $101,307,354$ ( $96,624,981$ ); chimney blocks, 537, 841 $(515,878)$; cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 642,268 tons $(475,064)$; and ready-mixed concrete, $5,296,501$ cubic yards $(4,905,810)$. (14)

More Radio Receiving Sets, But Producers domestic sales of radio receivFewer TV Sets Shipped In 9 Months
ing sets in September, advanced to 77,918 units from 66,796 a year earlier, lifting the January-September total $17.2 \%$ to 523,073 units from 446,417 a year ago. Month's sales of home sets rose to 42,581 units from 39, 336, portable and auto to 27,343 units from 21,442 and combinations to 7,994 units from 6,018. Nine month shipments of home sets increased to 234,252 units from 209, 342, portable and auto to 247,609 units from 206,552, and combinations to 41,212 units from 30,523 .

September sales of television receiving sets by Canadian producers fell to 48,832 units from 52,906 a year earlier, leaving the January-September total slightly $(0.4 \%)$ below a year ago at 272,703 units versus 273,765 . Month"s sales of secord players dropped to 20,600 units from 25,215 , placing the ninemonth total $5.3 \%$ under last year at 116,401 units against 122,906 . (15)

Shipments Of Warm Air Furnaces Shipments of gravity or forced warm air furnaces designed exclusively for oil burning (including floor and wall furnaces) increased $22 \%$ in January-September this year to 69,977 units valued at $\$ 14,088,000$ from 57,321 units worth $\$ 11,602,000$ a year ago, and those designed exclusively for gas burning (including floor and wall furnaces) $6.1 \%$ to 58,548 units valued at $\$ 8,867,000$ from 55,159 units worth $\$ 8,784,000$. Deilveries of furnaces designed for coal or wood burning declined $8.9 \%$ in the period to 3,095 units vaiued at $\$ 403,000$ from 3,399 units worth $\$ 462,000$.

January - September shipments of electric cooking stoves or ranges increased $15,6 \%$ in value to $\$ 30,922,000$ from the year-earilez total of $\$ 26,755,000$. Ninemonth deliveries were greater thar a year ago for gas cooking stoves and ranges (both combinations and not combinations), gas heating stoves and space heaters, and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters. (16)

Air Conditioning \& Refrigeration Equipment
Shipments of air-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units in January-September this year deciined to $\$ 1,21$, 600 from $\$ 1,426,100$ a year ear1 iex, water-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units to $\$ 1,126,300$ from $\$ 1,139,500$, and air conditioning units (not self-contained) to $\$ 2,035,200$ from $\$ 2,483,800$. Nine-month shipments of window-sill type room-air conditioners increased to $\$ 2,164,300$ from $\$ 1,220,000$, self-contained packaged air conditioners to $\$ 2,145,600$ from $\$ 1,539,200$, beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets to $\$ 1,595,000$ from $\$ 1,490,200$ and normal and low temperature display cases to $\$ 3,116,700$ from $\$ 2,792,500$. (17)

Sales of Paints, Varnishes \& Lacquers Up In Sept ember

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total. Canadian production increased $5.0 \%$ in September to $\$ 11,806,000$ from $\$ 11,247,000$ a year earlier, placing the January-September total $6.7 \%$ ahead of last year at $\$ 123,540,000$ versus $\$ 106,390,000$. Both trade sales and industrial saies were larger in the month and nine-month periods as compared to last year. (18)

Shipments of Certain Wire Products
wire in January-September this year increased to 36,259 tons from 73, 363 a year ago, welded or woven wire for farm fencing to 12,818 tons from 12,017, bright or uncoated, welded or woven steel wire mesh for concrete reinforcement or purposes other thin fencing to 34,740 tons from 23,105, and steel wire rope to 18,208 tons from 16,420. Nine-month shipments of iron and steel wire nails declined to 58,471 tons from 64,672. (19)

## Electric Storage Batteries

Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased 6.3\% in September to $\$ 3,037,800$ from $\$ 2,858,500$ a year earlier, lifting the January-September total $4.6 \%$ above a. Jear ago to $\$ 20,695,100$ from $\$ 19,779,900$. Sales in the month of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines (the major product) rose to $\$ 2,545,400$ from $\$ 2,403,200$ a year earlier and in the nine months advanced to $\$ 16,863,300$ from $\$ 15,547,500$. (2.0)

Rubber Consumption In September Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclained rubber in September rose $12.0 \%$ in total to 24,033,000 pounds from 21,302,000 a year earlier. Month's consumption of natural mubber increased to $9,561,000$ pounds from $8,783,000$, synthetic to $11,105,000$ pounds from $9,453,000$, and reclaimed to $3,367,000$ pounds from 3,060,000 .

More rubber was consumed in the manufacture of tires and tubes in Soptember at $17,165,000$ pounds versus $14,894,000$ a year earlier, in wire and cable at 677,000 pounds verstis 553,000, in footwear at 1,875,000 pounds versus 1, 708,000, and in "other" products at 4,316,000 pounds versus 4,137,000. (21)

Production Of Certain Chemicals Production of hydrochloric acid in JanuarySeptember this year increased to 31,159,050 pounds from $26,914,845$ a year earlier, sulphuric acid to $1,197,902$ tons from 1,134,891, chlorine to 208, 77I tons from 196, 866, mixed fertilizers to 567,658 toms from 509,098, and caustic soda to $21,6,997$ tons from 227,066. Nine-month output of ammoniun sulphate fell to 244,465 tons from 255,027.

September production of hydrochloric acid rose to $3,455,247$ pounds from $2,231,768$ a year earlier, chiorine to 23,564 tons from 23,258 , and caustic soda to 27,743 tons frora 27,169. Month's output of sulphuric acid declined to $124,-$ 417 tons from 128,538, anrionium sulphate to 25,531 tons from 27,727, and mixed fertilizers to 52,055 tons from 53,095. (22)

Portiand Cement Canadian menufacturers of Portland cement shipped or used 746,530 tons in September this year comjared to last year's 737,622 tons. Jonuary-September shipments rose 2 . C $\%$ to $4,869,557$ tons from 4,733,002 a year ago. Stocks at plant and warehouse at the end of September were larger than a year ago at 54, 036 tons versus 418,868. (23)

Coke Production In August

Production of coke in August this year increased to 347,290 tons from 259,610 a year earlier and landed imports to 16,818 tons from 5,795, while exports decreased to 7,184 tons from 8,965. Coke available for consumption in the month thus rose to 356,924 tons frow 256,440 .

January-August coke output rose almost $13 \%$ to $2,674,421$ tons from 2,375 , 351 a year ago, landed imports nearly $26 \%$ to 186,615 tons from 148,350 , and exports close to $22 \%$ to 93,665 tons from 76,954 . Amount available for consumption in the eight months was over $13 \%$ greater than a year ago at $2,767,371$ tons versus $2,446,747$. (24)

## Shipments of Foundation Garments

Manufacturers ${ }^{0}$ shipments of foundation garments for September and January-September this year and last are shown in the following table which is a special statement released monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## Type of Garment

Corselettes, or all-in-one-garments $\ldots$ Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic Girdles, principally elastic ...........

Longline bras ................................. Garter belts .................................... *Revised.
$\frac{\text { September }}{1958} \frac{\text { January-September }}{1959}$

| 1958 | 1959 | 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipments in dozens |  |  |


| 4,037 | 3,754 | $31,411 *$ | 33,205 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12,850 | 14,327 | 98,307 | 102,283 |
| 15,023 | 17,269 | 129,918 | 149,387 |
| 77,938 | 91,199 | 588,863 | 642,570 |
| 12,184 | 14,736 | 110,564 | 118,315 |
| 6,105 | 6,442 | 62,864 | 59,926 |

## Receipts \& Stocks of Hides \& Skins

Receipts of cattle hides by tanners in September fell to 164,825 from 222,010 a year eariier and calf and kip skins to 61,431 from 78,472 , while sheep and lamb skins rose to 12,964 dozen from 7,725. January-September receipts of cattle hides dropped to $1,599,232$ from 1,600,209 a year ago and calf and kip skins to 752,333 from 767,181 , but sheep and lamb skins increased to 64,513 dozen from 44,414 .

September 30 stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners were smalier than a year ago for cattle hides, calf and kip skins and horsehides, but larger for sheep and lamb skins and goat skins. Totals: cattle hides, 411,810 ( 459,061 a year ago) ; calf and kip skins, 295,848 ( $315,-$ 326); sheep and lamb skins, 83,027 dozen ( 41,053 ); goat skins, 66,895 ( 11,951 ); horsehides, 2,923 ( 4,848 ); and all "other" hides and skins, 2,176 (2,702). (25)

Shipments Of Pressure-Sensitive Tape Shipments of pressure-sensitive tape in 1958 were valued at $\$ 11,205,724$, comprising $\$ 9,499,795$ Canadian and $\$ 1,705,929$ imported, according to a special statement by DBS which makes these figures available for the first time. Breakdown of the year's total shipments: industrial cloth tape, $\$ 1,647,848$; paper tape, $\$ 2,720,347$; plastic celluiose tape, $\$ 3,410,137$; and other shipments, including surgical and medical cloth tape and other plastic tape, $\$ 3,427,392$.
(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 coples and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

1-67-201: Canadian Balance of International Payments \& International Investment Position, 1958, 75k
2-63-001: Chain Store Sales \& Stocks, September, 10 / / \$1.00
3 - 26-005: Iron Ore, September, $10 \mathrm{c} / \$ 1.00$
4-26-001: Asbestos, September, 10k/\$1.00
5 - 26-206: Coal Mining Industry, 1958, \$1.00
6-72-002: Employment \& Payrolls, August, 30k/\$3.00
7 - 51-001: Civi1 Aviation, May, $20 \mathrm{c} / \$ 2.00$
8 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 21, $10 \mathrm{k} / \$ 3.00$
9-32-003: Grain Milling Statistics, September, 10k/\$1.00
10-81-205: Survey of Libraries, 1957-1958, 75k
11 - 41-002: Steel Ingots \& Pig Iron, October, $10 \mathrm{k} / \$ 1.00$
12 - 41-003: Production of Pig Iron \& Steel, September, 10k/\$1.00
13 - 42-001. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles October, 10k/\$1.00
14 - 44-002: Concrete Products, September, $10 k / \$ 1.00$
15 - 43-004: Radio \& Television Receiving Sets, September, $10 k / \$ 1.00$
16 - 41-005: Stoves \& Furnaces, September, 10c/\$1.00
17 - 43-006: Air Conditioning \& Refrigeration Equipment, September, 10k/\$1.00
18 - 46-001: Sales of Paints, Varnishes \& Lacquers, September, 10 </ \$1.00
19 - 41-006: Steel Wire \& Specified Wire Products, September, $10 \mathrm{k} / \$ 1.00$
$20-43-005$ : Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September, $10 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{\$ 1.00}$
21 - 33-003: Consumption, Production \& Inventories of Rubber, September, 20c/\$2.00
22-46-002: Specified Chemicals, September, 10 k/\$1.00
23-44-001: Cement, September, $10 \mathrm{c} / \$ 1.00$
24 - 45-002: Coal \& Coke Statistics, August, $20 \mathrm{k} / \$ 2.00$
25 - 33-001. Raw Hides, Skins \& Finished Teather, September, $10</ \$ 1.00$

-     - 24-002: Month1y Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September, $30 \mathrm{c} / \$ 3.00=-$ Summarized in issue of November 6
-     - 65-004: Exports, September \& 9 Months Ended September, $75 \mathrm{c} / \$ 7.50$
-     - 72-005: Estimates of Labour Income, August, 20k/\$2.00-- Summarized in issue of November 6

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

## 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.

TITLE AND PARTICULARS
Catalogue No.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Enclosed tind cheque $\square$ or money order $\square$ for
$\$$

OR
Charge to Deposit Account No.

Date
Signature

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

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Servicas Division, Dominion Burenu of Statisties, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printor, Ottawo.

Name $\qquad$

Street

## City

## [1.3.S. NWWS NOTES

## Electricity Almost $97 \%$ of Canadian

 households were served with electricity in 1959 compared to slightly more than $96 \%$ in 1958.Radios, TV's Television receivers \& Telephones were in use in close to $75 \%$ of households in 1959 versus $70 \%$ in 1958. Some $96 \%$ had radios in both years and nearly $81 \%$ had telephones versus $79 \%$ in i958.

Cooking Electricity was used for cooking purposes in almost $53 \%$ of Canadian households in 1959 , up from 50\% in 1958. More $i=12$. ocs ( $21.9 \%$ versus $21.5 \%$ ), while fewer used wood and coal ( $19.5 \%$ versus $22.2 \%$ ), and kerosene or ofl (5.0\% versus $5.2 \%$ ).

Library Book Bor- Boys and girls rowings By Children borrowed an average of 21 books per borrower from Canada's larger public libraries in 1957. Children approximately 5-14 years of age, representing $20 \%$ of the total population, formed $41 \%$ of all borrowers and accounted for $46 \%$ of all books circulated.

Book Circulation Total circulation of books by public libraries in 1957 amounted to an estimated $41,939,109$, or an average of 17.55 books per borrower, an increase over the preceding year's figure of 16.6 books per borrower.

Book Matches Close to $650,500,000$ packages of book matches were shipped by producers in 1958, largest number on record. The increase over 1957 was $10 \%$.

## Novenber 13, 1959

Steel Drums Factory shipments of steel barrels and orums in 1958 included $1,060,000$ ne-time shippers and 50,466 repeat shippers.

Rock Drill Bita Tungs zen carbide rock drill bits were shipped by producers to the value of $\$ 7,380,000$ in 1958, some $13 \%$ below the preceding year's record $\$ 8,466,000$.

## Oil Burners Factory shipments of

 residential power-type ofl burners in 1958 decifined to $87,-$ 156 units from 93,794 in the precedi:. 8 year. Feak figure was 125,639 in 1955.Iron Miners Canada's iron minirg industry employed 5,366 mine workers in 1958, of whom 3,520 were surface workers and 1,845 were underground workers. In addition, 803 parsons were employed in mills or plants.

Urban Transit Motor buses carried $56.6 \%$ of the 1,079 ,712,000 passengers transported by urban transit systems in 1958 versus $53.0 \%$ in 1957. Electric cars accounted for $20.2 \%$ ( $22.8 \%$ in 1957), trolley coaches, $19.9 \%(20.9 \%)$, and subway cars, $3.3 \%$ in both years.

Imports Of Imports of text hooks Text Books for schools and colleges in 1958 were valued at $\$ 7,512,000$, the United States accounting for all except $\$ 576,000$. The Uniter Kingdom and France accounted for most of the latier total. In the first six months oft s year the imports were worth $\$ 4,665$, 000.

