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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

Industrial Production: Overall output of industry in Canada reached a new peak in September this year, measured by the Bureau's seasonally adjusted index. This index rose 2.3% from August, with manufacturing production showing a gain of 1.2%, mineral output up 6.6%, and electricity and gas output 3.9% higher. (Page 2)

Mining: Production of copper, nickel, silver and lead was larger in the first nine months this year than last, output of gold, zinc and coal smaller. (Page 3)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot production set a new record in the week ended November 21, exceeding rated capacity ... Factory shipments of motor vehicles to the end of October were 12% greater this year than last ... Output of refined petroleum products showed a sharp 16% increase in September over a year earlier. (Page 4)

External Trade: Total commodity exports were up again in value, by 3.6%, in October, reaching a new peak figure for the month; for the ten months were 3% higher than last year. Most of the month's and cumulative gains were due to increased sales to the United States. (Page 6)

Food & Agriculture: Overseas wheat exports in the current crop year to November 4 were just over 4% above last year's ... This year's milk production to the end of October was practically the same as in 1958. Fluid milk sales to the end of September were 2% above last year. (Pages 7-8)

Housing: Number of new housing units started in the first nine months this year was nearly 16% smaller than in the same period last year and the number completed a little less than 4% smaller. (Page 9)

Merchandising: Estimated sales of wholesalers proper in the first nine months this year were almost 10% above last year, with sales in September up a smaller 9%. Most of the trades had gains in both periods, farm machinery in both cases showing the largest percentage increase ... Sales of new passenger cars to the end of September were 15% larger this year than in 1958; British and European vehicles accounted for nearly two-thirds of the numerical increase. (Pages 10-11)

September Index At Record Level Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for September reached a record level of 166.9, an increase of 2.3% from the revised August figure of 163.2. Manufacturing production registered a gain of 1.2%, a 3.5% rise in durables being partially offset by a 0.8% decline in the volume of nondurable output, seasonally adjusted.

Movements within non-durables manufacturing were mixed and largely offsetting. The most important single influence was a drop in beverage production of 13% from the unusually high August level. Declines ranging to 4% were recorded in foods, rubber products, leather products, textiles, clothing, and chemicals. Offsetting these declines were gains in tobacco products and petroleum products of 8% and 5%, respectively, along with smaller increases in paper products and printing and publishing.

Within durable manufacturing, substantial gains were made by the iron and steel group of industries (3%), transportation equipment (5%), non-ferrous metal products (6%), non-metallic mineral products (5%), and wood products (10%). This latter increase is largely due to the cessation of a major strike on the west coast. Partially offsetting these gains was a 4% decline in electrical apparatus and supplies reflecting substantially lower output of telecommunication equipment.

A rise of 6.6% in mineral production was the result of increases of 4% in metal mining, 11% in fuels, and 1% in non-metal mining. Within metal mining substantially higher output of iron ore and uranium was recorded. Fuels were affected by sharp gains in coal and crude petroleum output. The electric power and gas utilities component, reflecting the broad industrial strength, advanced 3.9%. Electric power rose 3% while gas utilities were up 11%.

Although the seasonally adjusted index of industrial production was showing substantial strength in September it was 0.4% lower in the third quarter compared with second quarter levels. In the same comparison mining and electric power and gas utilities were up 2% and 1%, respectively, but were more than offset by a drop of 1% in manufacturing. Both durable and non-durable manufacturing were off, with declines of 2% and 1%, respectively.

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

	<u>November 19</u>	<u>November 12</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>October 22</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	250.8	254.5	249.5
Industrials	256.5	261.4	254.0
Utilities	185.5	186.9	186.2
Banks	346.0	342.1	351.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	112.5	113.0	110.4
Golds	82.6	83.1	81.7
Base metals	180.8	181.4	176.2

Production Of Copper, Nickel
And Gold In September, 9 Months

Canadian production of copper and nickel was larger in September and the first nine months of this year than last while the output of gold declined in both periods. September totals: copper, 35,740 tons (27,446 a year earlier); nickel, 16,205 tons (11,757); gold, 363,944 fine ounces (378,022). January-September totals: copper, 293,695 tons (283,900); nickel, 133,487 tons (130,146); and gold, 3,320,808 fine ounces (3,418,688). (1 & 2)

Silver, Lead & Zinc Production

More silver and lead but less zinc was produced in January-September this year than last, while September totals were smaller for all three. January-September output of silver rose 2.8% to 23,835,647 fine ounces from 23,184,722 a year ago and lead 2.4% to 140,083 tons from 136,779; zinc declined 6.6% to 298,800 tons from 319,994. September totals: silver, 2,440,163 fine ounces (2,841,304 a year earlier); lead, 12,420 tons (15,651); zinc, 32,100 tons (35,213). (3)

Production & Imports Of Coal

Canadian production of coal declined to 1,176,000 tons in October from 1,259,000 in the corresponding month last year and to 8,178,000 tons in the January-October period from 9,071,000. Landed imports increased to 1,759,000 tons in October from 1,678,000 and to 11,684,000 tons in the ten-month period from 11,280,000.

Domestic production was smaller in October than a year earlier in all producing provinces except Alberta, totals being as follows: Nova Scotia, 449,000 tons (484,000 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 75,000 (78,000); Saskatchewan, 227,000 (268,000); Alberta, 362,000 (350,000); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 63,000 (78,000). (4)

F O R E S T R Y

Output Of Sawn Lumber In
September and Nine Months

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in September fell to 354,622,000 feet from 483,842,000 a year earlier, leaving the January-September total 6.7% under last year at 3,531,000,000 feet versus 3,785,585,000 feet, according to advance DBS figures. Output in the other provinces (excluding ties) in the month rose to 245,917,000 feet from 202,140,000, placing the nine-month total 12.8% ahead of last year at 2,237,422,000 feet against 1,984,049,000.

September totals for the other provinces were (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 924 feet (753 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 30,008 (25,534); New Brunswick, 21,817 (14,152); Quebec, 92,937 (74,427); Ontario, 90,638 (77,021); Manitoba, 1,550 (1,938); Saskatchewan, 3,100 (2,738); and Alberta, 4,943 (5,577).

January-September totals for these provinces (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 7,603 feet (6,273 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 181,285 (153,715); New Brunswick, 252,885 (175,659); Quebec, 882,091 (782,569); Ontario, 589,460 (537,347); Manitoba, 32,681 (26,423); Saskatchewan, 44,570 (46,539); and Alberta, 246,847 (255,524).

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 21 amounted to a record 123,166 tons, up 3.9% from the preceding week's total of 118,521 tons and almost 26% above the year-earlier figure of 98,066 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 101.4% of rated capacity in the week compared to 97.6% in the previous week and 82.2% in the same week last year.

Motor Vehicle Shipments In October And Ten Months Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in October increased to 28,629 units from 24,012 a year earlier, placing the January-October total close to 12% above a year ago at 319,282 units versus 285,361. Month's shipments of vehicles imported from the United States advanced to 3,125 units from 1,030, boosting the ten-month total to 20,750 units from 14,897.

October shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars for sale in Canada or for export rose to 22,765 units from 18,984 a year earlier and commercial vehicles to 5,864 units from 5,028. January-October shipments of passenger cars to both markets increased 10.8% to 260,213 units from 234,947 and commercial vehicles a larger 17.2% to 59,069 units from 50,414. (5)

Output Of Refined Petroleum Products Production of refined petroleum products by Canadian refineries in September increased 15.9% to 23,579,767 barrels from last year's comparable total of 20,348,967 barrels. Refineries used 15.4% more crude oil in the month at 23,312,774 barrels versus 20,204,648 and received 20.0% more crude at 23,050,000 barrels against 19,205,663. Receipts comprised more domestic crude oil at 13,274,062 barrels versus 10,944,960 and more imported crude at 9,775,938 barrels against 8,260,703.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in September were as follows (comparable 1958 totals in brackets): naphtha specialties, 148,453 barrels (144,094); aviation gasoline, 462,946 (395,768); motor gasoline, 9,352,581 (8,826,877); aviation turbo fuel, 405,260 (361,663); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 959,181 (978,277); diesel fuel, 2,300,879 (2,091,799); light fuel oil, 1,941,231 (2,091,010), and heavy fuel oil, 3,249,598 (3,839,944). (6)

Shipments Of Smaller Domestic Electrical Appliances In The First 9 Month Of 1959 Factory shipments of half of 14 specified domestic electrical appliances were larger in January-September this year than last, DBS reports. Nine-month shipments of some of the leading items were: steam flat irons, 217,095 units (210,485 a year ago); kettles, 210,039 (214,284); fry pans, 164,333 (175,907); domestic floor polishers, 153,020 (136,865); automatic toasters, 115,069 (99,608); and heating pads, 100,452 (95,327). (7)

Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile Shipments of asphalt floor tile in October dropped to 1,627,529 square feet from 1,911,385 a year earlier, leaving the January-October total 10.1% under a year ago at 14,749,769 square feet versus 16,404,232. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile advanced to 5,105,955 square feet from 3,888,326, putting the 10-month total sharply above last year at 44,038,593 square feet against 30,055,096. (8)

Consumption Of Cigarettes Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased in this year's January-September period to 24,821,501,000 from 24,277,154,000 in 1958's comparable period. Nine-month withdrawals of cigars declined to 218,585,000 from 232,498,000, plug tobacco to 875,000 pounds from 934,000 and raw leaf to 740,000 pounds from 761,000, while cut tobacco rose to 16,420,000 pounds from 16,080,000 and snuff to 597,000 pounds from 572,000.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at the end of September this year reached a high for the date of 179,611,401 pounds, up 10.8% from last year's corresponding total of 162,040,648 pounds. End-of-September stocks were larger than a year earlier for flue-cured, burley and "other" tobaccos, but smaller for dark (air-fire cured), cigar and pipe tobaccos. Totals: flue-cured, 158,410,882 pounds (141,929,312 at September 30 last year); burley, 10,979,411 (7,681,163); air-fire cured, 1,589,290 (1,808,863); cigar, 7,292,019 (9,442,845); pipe, 586,365 (1,145,339); and "other" tobaccos, 753,434 (33,126). (9)

Shipments Of Tobacco Products Value of factory shipments of tobacco products (including excise duties and taxes) was placed at \$522,529,282 in 1958, up 7.9% from the 1957 total of \$484,176,353, according to advance DBS figures. Shipments of cigarettes numbered 32,777,573,000 in the year valued at \$439,366,706 compared to 1957's total of 30,394,572,000 worth \$407,237,324. Value of cigar shipments increased to \$22,518,284 from \$20,442,301 in the preceding year, fine-cut smoking tobacco to \$48,323,928 from \$45,108,792 and coarse-cut smoking tobacco to \$6,958,398 from \$6,461,049.

Smelting & Refining Industry In 1958 Gross value of products shipped by Canada's smelting and refining industry in 1958 declined 11.3% to \$1,135,771,000 from \$1,280,146,000 in 1957 and 18.7% from 1956's peak total of \$1,396,565,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Net value added by the industry in the processing of crude and semi-crude materials dropped 16.0% to \$378,451,000 from \$450,666,000 in the preceding year and 26.0% from 1956's all-time high of \$511,018,000.

Refined products included gold, silver, nickel, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, magnesium, calcium, barium, titanium, zirconium, indium, bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, selenium and tellurium. Other end-products of individual plants or companies were copper-nickel matte, cobalt salts, cobalt oxide, nickel oxide, nickel salts, bauxite concentrates, arsenious oxide, sulphuric acid, platinum metals residues, zinc oxide, zinc dust, blister and anode copper, copper salts, titanium dioxide slag, iron ingots, antimonial lead and sulphur.

Number of establishments rose to 25 in 1958 from 23 in 1957, but employees fell to 26,959 from 29,613 and salaries and wages to \$131,081,000 from \$134,775,000. Cost of fuel and electricity increased to \$63,522,000 from \$59,475,000 and cost of process supplies and containers decreased to \$66,061,000 from \$79,530,000. (10)

Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment Value of factory shipments by Canada's miscellaneous transportation equipment industry declined in 1958 to \$7,285,000 from the preceding year's \$7,365,625, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments dropped to 16 from 23, employees to 605 from 662 and salaries and wages to \$2,090,793 from \$2,162,878. Cost of materials and supplies rose to \$3,376,614 from \$2,980,252. (11)

EXTERNAL TRADE

Commodity Exports In October Rose To U. S., And In Total Canada's total commodity exports in October increased 3.6% to \$471,900,000 from \$455,300,000 in October last year to reach a new peak figure for the month, according to advance figures released today by the Bureau. The month's gain, following the sharp rise of 15% in September, brought the January-October total to \$4,193,800,000, up 3% from \$4,071,600,000 for the same 1958 period.

Most of the October gain and all of the cumulative gain was due to increased shipments to the United States. These rose in October by \$24,700,000 or 9% to \$298,000,000 from \$273,300,000 a year earlier, making January-October shipments also 9% higher at \$2,618,100,000 compared to \$2,401,900,000 last year. Total exports to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom also increased in October to \$26,300,000 from \$19,800,000, raising the cumulative total closer to last year's at \$226,900,000 compared to \$236,900,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom in the month declined to \$72,600,000 from \$77,000,000 for October last year, making the ten-month total this year slightly lower than last year at \$639,400,000 against \$640,100,000. Shipments to all other countries fell in October to \$75,000,000 from \$85,200,000 a year ago and for the ten months were down to \$709,400,000 compared to \$792,700,000.

The export figures for October and the January-October period, with comparative figures for 1958, are summarized in the table following. Detailed country and commodity figures will be published within a few days.

	October		January-October	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & Foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom	77.0	72.6	640.1	639.4
Other Commonwealth countries	19.8	26.3	236.9	226.9
United States	273.3	298.0	2,401.9	2,618.1
All other countries	85.2	75.0	792.7	709.4
Totals	455.3	471.9	4,071.6	4,193.8

External Short-Term Assets & Liabilities The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a reference paper under the title "Canada's External Short-Term Assets and Liabilities, 1945-1957" that explores this subject and makes available for the first time totals and industrial classifications of Canadian creditors and debtors on international commercial account.

Canadian short-term liabilities represented by inter-company and other accounts and loans payable totalled some \$1,000,000,000 at the end of 1958, while international assets of a corresponding nature totalled around \$300,000,000. A detailed examination of the figures for 1956 shows that the liabilities, then amounting to \$734,000,000, included amounts of \$150,000,000 or more payable each by the iron and products group, by merchandising, and by financial companies. On the asset side mining and smelting companies and wood and paper products companies each contributed more than \$50,000,000 to the total of \$403,000,000.

Canada's total holdings of foreign exchange, apart from the official holdings, amounted to some \$900,000,000 at the end of 1958. The report reveals the industrial classification of the holders at the end of 1956 and 1957, showing in the latter year holdings of more than \$300,000,000 by financial institutions, holdings of \$50,000,000 or more by mining and smelting companies and by utilities, and holdings of \$25,000,000 or more by five other industrial groups. The total of \$916,000,000 in 1957 included \$849,000,000 of United States dollars and \$43,000,000 of sterling, as well as other currencies.

Addition of the newly-produced material places Canada's overall net balance of international indebtedness at \$13,500,000,000 at the end of 1958.

The report is a technical one and includes descriptions of statistical sources and methods. It provides greater background information than heretofore available covering Canada's short-term external assets and liabilities, in answer to a need by those interested in the mechanism of adjustment in the balance of payments, exchange rate behaviour, and related subjects. (12)**

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended November 4 amounted to 5,960,000 bushels, placing the August 1 - November 4 total 4.2% ahead of last year at 69,980,000 bushels versus 67,154,000. Visible supplies in all North American positions at November 4 aggregated 369,881,000 bushels, down 1.1% from the week-earlier total of 374,080,000 bushels and 1.0% from the year-earlier total of 373,708,000 bushels. (13)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at November 19 amounted to 64,527,000 pounds, up 3.4% from last year's comparable total of 62,432,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger in seven of the cities. November 19 stocks were: Quebec, 7,019,000 pounds (6,795,000) a year ago); Montreal, 26,588,000 (30,950,000); Toronto, 5,498,000 (4,730,000); Winnipeg, 16,594,000 (10,533,000); Regina, 2,015,000 (1,453,000); Saskatoon, 2,035,000 (1,503,000); Edmonton, 2,523,000 (2,925,000); Calgary, 1,066,000 (667,000); and Vancouver, 1,189,000 (2,876,000).

Milk Production Milk production in October is tentatively placed at 1,564,000,000 pounds, down 0.5% from last year's October total. This left the January-October total at virtually the same level as a year ago at 15,738,000,000 pounds. September output of milk is now put at 1,765,463,000 pounds, up 1.4% from the year-earlier figure of 1,741,195,000 pounds, moving the January-September total slightly ahead of last year to 14,174,079,000 pounds versus 14,169,469,000 pounds.

September milk production was greater than a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while January-September totals were smaller than a year ago for all except Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

January-September totals (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 169,256 pounds (170,847 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 306,394 (307,149); New Brunswick, 352,382 (364,850); Quebec, 4,683,545 (4,803,623); Ontario, 4,767,544 (4,662,787); Manitoba, 925,368 (923,552); Saskatchewan, 1,074,702 (1,080,753); Alberta, 1,184,738 (1,188,253); and British Columbia, 523,418 (502,256). (14)

Fluid Milk Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, were 2% larger in September this year than last at 465,781,000 pounds, placing the January-September total also 2% above a year ago at 4,194,640,000 pounds. Sales were greater both in the month and nine-month periods in all provinces except British Columbia in the month.

January-September sales (percentage increases in brackets): Prince Edward Island, 20,036,000 pounds (1%); Nova Scotia, 140,190,000 (2%); New Brunswick, 117,075,000 (3%); Quebec, 1,259,615,000 (2%); Ontario, 1,574,490,000 (3%); Manitoba, 231,811,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 239,608,000 (3%); Alberta, 268,128,000 (4%); and British Columbia, 343,687,000 (1%). (15)

More Mink To Be Pelted Canadian fur farmers plan to pelt 1,022,000 mink in the 1959-60 season, an increase of 4% over the preceding year's 981,000. While the number of mink on farms at the beginning of the year increased 6% to 454,700 from 427,300, the estimated number of kits raised increased only 4% to 1,069,700 from 1,025,500.

Prospective peltings are in proportion to the increased crop of mink kits, thus no significant withholdings for the further increase of breeding stock is indicated. However, improved prices realized at recent fur auctions may influence withholdings for breeding stock.

Increases are expected in the number of standard, brown, beige and white mink pelts, but the number of grey and blue pelts will be smaller than in 1958. Estimates of peltings by colour phase: standard (dark), 153,700 (123,500 in 1958); grey, 68,600 (118,200); dark blue, 73,200 (86,300); light blue, 237,500 (244,500); brown, 336,800 (279,600); beige, 64,100 (59,100); and white, 88,100 (69,800). (16)

New Residential Construction
In The First 9 Months Of 1959

Starts and completions of new dwelling units in Canada in the first nine months of this year were fewer in number than in last year's like period, according to advance DBS figures. Fewer units were in various stages of construction at September 30 this year also as compared to last.

July-September starts for all Canada declined to 43,732 units from 48,856 a year earlier, leaving the January-September total 15.8% below a year ago at 102,806 units versus 122,057. Third-quarter completions fell to 35,782 units from 37,698, placing the nine-month total 3.8% under last year at 92,333 units against 96,006. Number of units under construction at September 30 this year was put at 88,965 units compared to 97,649 at the same date in 1958.

January-September starts in the centres of 5,000 population and over dropped to 76,557 units from 88,579 a year ago, while completions increased to 74,111 units from 71,843. Units under construction at the end of September numbered 64,467 versus 66,460. September starts in these centres fell to 9,755 units from 11,525 a year earlier and completions to 9,954 units from 12,065.

Third-quarter and nine-month data for Canada and the provinces are given in total, for urban centres of 5,000 population and over, urban centres under 5,000, and rural non-farm and farm areas in the table following.

	Year	Third Quarter		Jan. 1 to Sept. 30		Under Construction
		Started	Completed	Started	Completed	At September 30
Canada	1959	43,732	35,782	102,806	92,333	88,965
	1958	48,856*	37,698	122,057*	96,006	97,649*
Nfld.....	1959	918	229	1,230	731	2,431
	1958	513	309	1,123	968	3,257
P.E.I....	1959	218	50	371	122	369
	1958	69*	5	86*	41	98*
N.S.....	1959	1,479	933	2,934	2,037	3,659
	1958	1,003*	574	1,929*	1,530	1,957*
N.B.....	1959	695	445	1,403	1,330	1,358
	1958	1,046*	700	2,152*	2,086	1,818*
Que.....	1959	10,961	9,281	27,228	24,621	21,403
	1958	13,646*	9,424	33,515*	25,687	24,125*
Ont.....	1959	15,979	13,697	38,361	34,891	33,335
	1958	18,043*	16,272	47,937*	39,259	38,071*
Man.....	1959	2,387	1,185	4,563	2,924	4,311
	1958	2,181*	1,718	4,725*	3,702	3,196*
Sask.....	1959	2,591	1,762	4,770	3,431	3,673
	1958	1,629*	1,249	3,823*	2,801	3,348*
Alta.....	1959	4,294	3,475	9,040	9,192	7,947
	1958	4,982*	2,950	11,752*	8,340	9,616*
B.C.....	1959	4,210	4,725	12,906	13,054	10,479
	1958	5,744*	4,497	15,015*	11,592	12,163*

* Revised from originally published figures.

Wholesale Trade Greater
In First Nine Months

Canada's wholesalers proper had sales in January-September this year valued at an estimated \$6,199,323,000 compared to \$5,642,184,000 in the same period of 1958, an increase of 9.9%. September sales were 8.9% larger than a year earlier at \$704,485,000 versus \$647,122,000.

All specified trades except meat and dairy products and coal and coke reported increased sales as compared to last year both in the January-September and September periods. Nine-month gains ranged from 24.9% for farm machinery to 1.8% for fresh fruits and vegetables, while the month's increases were between 29.0% for farm machinery and 1.7% for construction materials and supplies, including lumber.

Larger percentage gains in the January-September period, besides farm machinery, were: commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 16.3% to \$86,849,000; automotive parts and accessories, 12.2% to \$298,516,000; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 11.2% to \$554,728,000; drugs and drug sundries, 9.8% to \$159,770,000; groceries and food specialties (largest of the trades dollar-wise), 9.1% to \$1,040,653,000; and household electrical appliances, 8.6% to \$116,768,000. Coal and coke sales in the nine months declined 6.1% to \$89,353,000, and meat and dairy products 5.4% to \$113,768,000.

Greater percentage increases in September were: commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 18.7% to \$8,791,000; household electrical appliances, 18.3% to \$18,329,000; footwear, 13.1% to \$4,059,000; clothing and furnishings, 13.0% to \$10,025,000; fresh fruits and vegetables, 12.0% to \$21,628,000; tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks, 11.5% to \$55,003,000; and automotive parts and accessories, 11.3% to \$35,123,000. Sales of coal and coke fell 14.7% to \$11,719,000, and meat and dairy products 12.2% to \$13,663,000. (17)

Farm Implement And Equipment
Sales In First Nine Months

Farm implement and equipment sales, including repair parts, were valued at wholesale at \$205,606,400 in the first nine months of 1959 compared to \$167,127,200 in the corresponding period of 1958, an increase of 23.0%. Sales of repair parts in the period were valued at \$34,729,400 versus \$29,246,700.

Nine-month sales were larger this year than last in all provinces except the Atlantic Provinces. Totals were: Atlantic Provinces, \$5,930,600 (\$6,176,000 a year ago); Quebec, \$25,762,700 (\$23,805,200); Ontario, \$49,359,300 (\$39,823,800); Manitoba, \$23,586,900 (\$17,376,300); Saskatchewan, \$49,635,600 (\$37,668,400); Alberta, \$45,933,800 (\$37,772,500); and British Columbia, \$5,397,500 (\$4,505,000).

Dealer sales to users of some of the major types of farm implements and equipment in the first nine months of this year were: wheel-type tractors for farm use, 19,912 units (17,509 last year); crawler-type tractors for farm use, 435 units (447); pull-type combines, 2,113 units (1,915); self-propelled combines, 3,548 units (2,243); and automatic hay balers, 11,240 units (10,505). Sales of swathers and windrowers numbered 3,905 units; year-earlier figures are not available. (18)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending November 14 were 3.0% larger than in last year's corresponding period, according to a special DBS statement. Gains of 1.7% in Quebec, 6.1% in Ontario, 9.0% in Manitoba and 3.9% in British Columbia more than offset declines of 2.9% in the Atlantic Provinces, 0.6% in Saskatchewan and 4.9% in Alberta.

New Motor Vehicle Sales Greater In First 9 Months Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles in January-September this year totalled 399,151 units, an increase of 16.0% from the like 1958 total of 344,124 units. Retail value of these sales climbed 16.3% to \$1,226,010,000 from \$1,054,482,000. September sales advanced 15.8% to 31,000 units from 26,761 a year earlier and the retail value 15.6% to \$94,511,000 from \$81,790,000.

January-September sales of new British and European vehicles (included in total sales) climbed steeply to 92,321 units from 62,051 a year ago, with a rise in the retail value to \$183,914,000 from \$122,241,000. September sales advanced to 9,202 units from 6,170 a year earlier and the retail value to \$18,125,000 from \$12,147,000.

Total sales of new passenger cars in the January-September period climbed 15.1% to 337,177 units (including 85,921 of British and European manufacture) from 292,865 (57,315) a year ago. September passenger car sales rose in number to 25,337 units (8,476) from 21,869 (5,662) a year earlier.

Financed sales of new motor vehicles in the first nine months of this year advanced 6.4% to 140,928 units from 132,471 a year ago, passenger car total rising 4.6% to 121,742 units from 116,389. Amount of financing involved climbed 13.2% to \$359,189,000 from \$317,369,000, passenger car sales accounting for \$287,578,000 versus \$263,547,000. (19)

CONSUMER CREDIT

Increase In September Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of September this year amounted to \$1,135,900,000, up 1.2% from the August 31 total of \$1,121,900,000 and 5.9% from last year's September 30 figure of \$1,072,400,000.

September 30 outstandings on consumer goods increased 0.4% to \$809,700,000 from \$806,200,000 a month earlier and 1.0% from the year-earlier total of \$801,500,000. Balances on commercial goods at the end of September rose 3.3% to \$326,200,000 from \$315,700,000 at the end of August and 20.4% from the year-ago total of \$270,900,000.

Cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act climbed to \$453,000,000 at September 30 from \$447,200,000 at the end of August and \$392,100,000 at September 30 last year. Accounts receivable held by department stores at the end of September advanced to \$254,700,000 from \$243,500,000 a month earlier and \$235,700,000 a year ago. (20)

Unemployment Insurance Claims And Benefit Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 250,600 on October 30, an increase of almost 25% from 201,600 at September 30, according to advance DBS figures. While the increase in all provinces was substantial, it was more pronounced for Manitoba (62%), Saskatchewan (75%) and Newfoundland (38%). New Brunswick and Alberta claimants were up about 33% each and Quebec by 27%. The percentage increase for the other provinces was below the national rate, with 80% of the increase occurring among males. In comparison with October 31 last year, current totals are some 22% lower.

The month-to-month upswing in initial and renewal claims at 31% was slightly higher than for claimants. During October, 151,200 claims were filed as against 115,100 in September. The October 1958 intake of claims was 191,200. The failure rate on initial claims processed during October was 29.9%, compared with 24.0% in September and 30.7% in October 1958.

Average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 159,800 for October, 155,000 for September and 220,700 for October 1958. Benefit payments amounted to \$13.8 million for October, \$13.4 million for September and \$20.3 million for October last year. The average weekly payment amounted to \$20.51 for October, \$20.54 for September and \$20.88 for October 1958.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended November 14 this year numbered 77,547, up from last year's like total of 73,006 cars. This brought loadings in the January 1 - November 14 period to 3,408,958 cars compared to 3,329,928 a year ago, an increase of 2.4%. Receipts from connections in the seven-day period rose to 27,429 cars from 26,756, placing the cumulative total close to last year's figure at 1,230,221 cars against 1,230,804. Flat cars loaded in piggy-back services numbered 2,880 in the seven days and 115,719 in the year to date. (21)

Gas Pipe Line Transport Total gross receipts of natural gas by Canada's 16 gas pipe line transport companies in January-June this year amounted to 153,362,173 MCF, comprising 116,592,992 MCF received from gathering systems and foreign transmission lines and 36,769,181 MCF from other domestic companies, according to the first issue of a monthly DBS report titled "Gas Pipe Line Transport". Monthly data from the beginning of this year to date are also included.

Gross deliveries of natural gas in the first six months of this year totalled 155,862,828 MCF, made up of 119,093,647 MCF delivered to distribution systems, foreign transmission lines, and industrial and other customers, and 36,769,181 MCF delivered to other Canadian transmission lines. The 2,500,655 MCF of natural gas excess of deliveries over receipts is accounted for by variations in line pack inventory, gas used for pipeline fuel, pipeline losses and metering differences, and net receipts of gas from storage within the system. (22**)

Railway Freight Traffic In July Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections in July increased 10.3% to 16,187,976 tons from 14,679,308 a year earlier. This placed the January-July total at 90,111,816 tons, an increase of 4.6% from the like 1958 figure of 86,113,018 tons.

Revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) in July rose to 14,136,647 tons from 12,837,151 a year earlier, receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada to 862,973 tons from 838,495, and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) to 1,188,536 tons from 1,003,662. (23)

Volume Of Railway Freight Traffic Down 11.8% in 1958 Canada's railways carried 153,441,756 tons of revenue freight in 1958, down 11.8% from 1957's total of 174,044,161 tons, according to Part V of the Bureau's annual report on railway transport. Freight unloaded by railways operating in Canada, including terminations at points in Canada and deliveries to United States rail connections, amounted to 153,648,587 tons, a decline of 11.9% from the preceding year's 174,319,896 tons.

Movement of mine products in 1958 amounted to 59,895,924 tons versus 73,322,895 in 1957 and accounted for 39.0% of total movements against 42.1% in the preceding year. Volume of movements of the other main commodity groups in 1958 were (1957 totals in brackets): manufactures and miscellaneous products, 46,534,971 tons (51,690,052) for 30.3% of the total (29.7%); products of agriculture, 29,309,235 (28,376,417) for 19.1% (16.3%); products of forests, 14,556,917 (16,645,960) for 9.5% (9.6%); animals and products, 1,634,878 (1,939,952) for 1.1% (1.1%); and l.c.l. freight, 1,509,831 (2,068,885) for 1.0% (1.2%). (24)

Oil Pipe Line Companies In 1958 Net income of Canadian oil pipe line companies, after provision for income tax, rose 9.0% in 1958 to \$25,155,000 from \$23,088,000 in 1957, despite a drop of 5.5% in oil transported to 274,773,000 from 290,858,000 barrels. Exports via pipe line to the United States in the year declined sharply to 29,750,000 barrels from 54,879,000 in 1957, while net deliveries within Canada rose 3.8% to 245,022,000 barrels from 235,979,000. Total mileage of oil pipe lines operated in Canada at the end of 1958 increased 274 miles (4.0%) to 7,147 miles from 6,873.

Operating revenues in 1958 dropped 12.7% to \$76,622,000 from \$87,720,000 in 1957 and operating expenses a smaller 4.2% to \$21,115,000 from \$22,047,000. As a result, net revenue from operations fell 15.5% to \$55,507,000 from \$65,673,000. Deductions from income, other than income tax, increased to \$30,087,000 from \$27,569,000, and provision for income tax decreased to \$13,799,000 from \$19,604,000.

Total cost of property and equipment climbed a further 4.9% to \$450,316,000 in 1958 from \$429,130,000 in the preceding year. The current figure represents almost a seven-fold increase over 1950's \$67,564,000, the first year for which statistics are available. Average number of employees fell 4.0% to 1,653 from 1,722 in 1957 and total earnings 2.3% to \$9,322,000 from \$9,541,000. Average earnings, however, rose 1.8% to \$5,639 from \$5,541. (25)

Urban Transit In September, 9 Months

Fewer passengers were carried by urban transit systems in September and the January-September period this year than last but revenues were larger in both periods. Number of passengers fell in September to 85,384,773 from 86,578,800 a year ago and in the nine-month period to 776,163,623 from 803,039,849. Revenue was up in September to \$11,067,644 from \$10,957,973 and in the nine months to \$100,548,584 from \$96,706,469. (26)

Intercity & Rural Bus Companies

Passengers carried by intercity and rural bus lines in September decreased to 4,055,800 from 4,091,100 in the same month last year, leaving the January-September total 2.9% below a year ago at 36,751,400 versus 37,851,100. Month's revenue edged up to \$3,601,300 from \$3,404,600 a year earlier, placing the nine-month total 1.4% above last year at \$30,826,300 against \$30,406,000. (27)

Motor Carrier Operations In 1958

Motor carriers with gross operating revenues of \$500,000 and over, comprising about two-thirds of the motor carrier industry, had gross operating revenues in 1958 of \$187,910,657, larger by 6.5% than the preceding year's \$176,417,817, according to preliminary figures released by DBS. Operating expenses were \$179,501,943, up 6.6% from \$168,447,384 in 1957.

Net operating revenue for this segment of the industry rose 5.5% to \$8,408,714 from \$7,970,433 in the preceding year, net income for the same group fell markedly to \$3,584,311 from \$4,692,201. Value of operating property reported by these carriers advanced 4.9% to \$128,504,539 from \$122,531,230.

Average number of persons employed by these firms in 1958 was 16,871, down 2.9% from the comparable 1957 figure of 17,368, while salaries paid rose 3.5% to \$72,349,598 from \$69,929,712.

Civil Aviation In Canada In 1958

Canada's air carriers had an operating income of \$1,435,700 in 1958, more than double the 1957 total of \$629,300, according to the Bureau's annual report on civil aviation. Operating revenues increased 6.1% to \$201,713,900 from \$190,043,100 in the preceding year and operating expenses 5.7% to \$200,278,200 from \$189,413,800.

Number of passengers carried in 1958 advanced 8.0% to 4,022,900 from 3,726,600 in 1957, comprising 3,599,400 versus 3,217,300 transported in unit toll services and 423,600 against 509,300 carried in bulk or charter services.

Revenue goods transported by air aggregated 191,767,000 pounds, of which 63,761,000 pounds were carried in unit toll services and 128,006,000 in bulk service. Goods carried in unit toll service consisted of 44,236,000 pounds of freight, 13,620,200 pounds of express and 5,904,800 pounds of excess baggage. Volume of mail carried rose 7.3% to an all-time high of 31,387,300 pounds from 1957's previous peak of 29,263,700 pounds. (28)

Technical Education In Canada Technical education at the post-secondary level is showing tremendous growth in Canada, DBS reports in a special statement. Total full-time enrolment in Canadian technical institutes in 1959-60 reached 8,304, an increase of almost 83% for the five-year period 1954-55 to 1959-60. During the last two years alone, three provinces have inaugurated new programmes at that level and others have extensively expanded theirs.

Post-secondary level technical courses of one to three years duration require high school graduation or the equivalent for entrance. These courses stress the "whys" rather than the "hows" and they have as their occupational objective employment in a general or specific field at a higher level than that which could be obtained with high school qualifications.

Three provinces (Quebec, Ontario and Alberta) account for nearly all of the full-time enrolment in technical institutes. Quebec leads with 56.5% of the enrolment, Ontario is next with 32.6%, followed by Alberta with 7.8%, leaving only 3.1% for the other provinces. Enrolment by year in courses is as follows: 1st year, 4,148 students; 2nd year, 2,526; and 3rd year, 1,557. In addition, 73 Quebec students are taking a special 4th year. The engineering and scientific type of technicians outnumber the other 8 to 1.

Prospective graduates for the May-June 1960 period number 2,041, comprising 1,813 of the engineering and scientific type technicians and 228 others. The electronic, mechanical, metallurgical, and electrical fields account for more than 50% of the number of prospective graduates.

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Technical Education Technical education at the post-secondary level is showing tremendous growth in Canada. Total full-time enrolment in technical institutes in 1959-60 reached 8,304, an increase of almost 83% for the five-year period 1954-55 to 1959-60.

Lectures Public lectures offered by 37 universities and colleges in 1958 drew an attendance of approximately 238,000, and other activities such as film showings, dramatic and musical performances reached estimated audiences of 743,000, with a total attendance for all these types of programmes of more than 980,000.

Farm Tractors Sales of wheel-type farm tractors in 1958 amounted to 23,184 units, more than one-third of which were in the 20-25 h.p. range. Unit sales in Ontario totalled 6,269, Quebec 5,018, Saskatchewan 4,060, Alberta 3,948, Manitoba 2,047, Atlantic Provinces 1,131 and British Columbia 711.

Water Transportation Canadian water transportation companies reported 2,102 vessels in operation during 1958, of which 1,640 were owner-operated and 462 chartered. An additional 113 were reported as not having been in operation during the year. Of the total operated, 977 were in service in the Pacific, 618 in the Atlantic, 253 in the Great Lakes and 254 in other inland lakes and waterways.

Smelters There were 25 establishments in Canada engaged primarily in the smelting of non-ferrous ores or concentrates and in the refining of recovered metals in 1958, two more than in 1957 and about double the number in 1939.

Gold Output Gold production in 1958 amounted to 4,571 347 fine ounces, 84.06% of which was in crude gold bullion produced in mines, 12.64% in blister copper, 1.57% in alluvial gold, 0.20% in base bullion produced at lead smelters, and 1.53% in ores, matte, slags, etc. exported.

Artificial Abrasives Eighteen establishments were engaged in the manufacture of artificial abrasives and abrasive products in 1958 with shipments valued at \$37,211,000. Thirteen plants in Ontario accounted for about three-quarters of the value of shipments and 9 in Quebec for the remainder.

Silicon Carbide Producers' shipments of crude silicon carbide, an artificial abrasive grain used in the manufacture of abrasive wheels and other such products, amounted to 77,500 tons in 1958, 7% below the preceding year's record total of 83,321 tons.

Abrasive Wheels Manufacturers' shipments of abrasive wheels and segments in 1958 were valued at \$6,013,500, 15% and 17% below the two previous years but substantially above earlier years.

Oil Pipe Lines Oil pipe line mileage operated by 32 systems in Canada at the end of 1958 increased to 7,147 from 6,873 in 1957. In 1950 seven systems operated 1,423 miles of line. Trunk line mileage increased to 5,147 from 5,095 in 1957 (1,158 in 1950), while gathering line mileage increased to 2,000 from 1,778 in 1957 (265 in 1950). Oil deliveries in 1958 amounted to 274,773,000 barrels versus 290,858,000 in 1957 and 50,654,000 in 1950.

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