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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

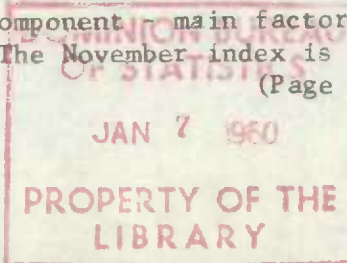
External Trade: Commodity imports during October were slightly lower than a year earlier in the first decrease this year. As total exports were higher in the month, there was also a decrease in the month's trade deficit. Over the ten months, however, imports gained over 9% and exports under 4% with the result that the overall deficit more than doubled to \$523,300,000 from \$239,500,000. In trade with the United States, imports in the ten months increased somewhat more than exports to push the import surplus to \$603,500,000 from \$584,100,000 ... Net inflow of capital from security transactions to the end of September this year was down moderately to \$479 million from \$495 million last year. (Pages 2-3)

Housing: Both the number of new dwelling units started and completed during October declined in centres of 5,000 population, but with earlier gains the ten-month total of completions remained slightly higher than last year in contrast to a drop of nearly 14% for starts. (Page 4)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot production in the week ended December 5 eased down from the record level of the previous week but was still 102.1 of rated capacity. November production was at the high total of 523,219 tons raising aggregate output for the eleven months to 5,266,984 tons, 37% greater than in 1958. Pig iron output in the period was 38% larger ... Output of motor vehicles fell sharply in November, leaving the cumulative numerical increase for the year just under 8% ... Ten-month shipments this year were up nearly 9% for refrigerators, 8% for washing machines, over 15% for radios, slightly lower for television sets ... Crude oil consumption by refineries in the ten months was about a ninth greater this year, the major part of the rise being in domestic crude oil. (Pages 6-9)

Merchandising: Department stores boosted their sales nearly 9% in October compared to a year earlier, bringing to 6.5% the gain for the ten months ... Chain stores had a still larger October gain of almost 13% that brought the cumulative increase close to 7%. Grocery and combination store chains contributed largely to the overall rise with a gain of 16.5% in the month and 7.5% in the ten months. (Pages 12-13)

Prices: The consumer price index moved up slightly between October and November to a new peak of 128.3, although the food component - main factor in the increases of preceding months - moved lower. The November index is two points or 1.6% above the standing a year earlier. (Page 16)



October Commodity Imports
Slightly Lower Than Last Year

With small increases in purchases from the United States and the United Kingdom narrowly outweighed by decreases in those from other Commonwealth and all other countries, commodity imports into Canada during October were slightly lower in value than a year earlier, easing to an estimated \$495,700,000 from \$498,000,000, according to advance figures released by the Bureau. It was the first month-over-month decrease this year from 1958. Since total exports for the month (as published by the Bureau on November 20) rose 3.6% to \$471,900,000 from \$455,300,000, the surplus of imports over exports declined to \$23,800,000 compared to \$42,700,000 in October last year.

Imports from all countries in the first ten months this year rose by 9.4% to an estimated \$4,717,100,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$4,311,100,000, with increases recorded for all main areas. Total exports to all countries were up 3% to \$4,193,800,000 from \$4,071,600,000, all of the gain being in shipments to the United States. The overall excess of imports over exports thus increased in the period to \$523,300,000 from \$239,500,000.

Imports from the United States in October moved up to an estimated \$334,100,000 from \$331,400,000 last year, while total exports to the United States climbed to \$298,000,000 from \$273,300,000, resulting in a drop in the import surplus for the month to \$35,100,000 from \$58,100,000. Over the ten months imports from the United States increased to \$3,221,600,000 from \$2,986,000,000 and total exports to the United States advanced somewhat less to \$2,618,100,000 from \$2,401,900,000, the import surplus increasing to \$603,500,000 compared to \$584,100,000.

Commodity purchases from the United Kingdom in October continued the upward trend of the previous six months with a small increase to \$52,440,000 from \$49,000,000 a year earlier, bringing the ten-month total to \$491,800,000 compared to \$437,200,000. Shipments to the United Kingdom were down in value in the month to \$72,600,000 from \$77,000,000 and for the ten months amounted to \$639,400,000 compared to \$640,100,000. The export balance thus declined for the month to \$20,200,000 from \$28,000,000 and for the ten months to \$147,600,000 from \$202,900,000.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries eased down in October to \$22,200,000 from \$23,500,000 a year earlier, while exports to these countries were up to \$26,300,000 from \$19,800,000. In the ten months, imports were up to \$199,600,000 from \$175,600,000 and exports lower at \$226,900,000 against \$236,900,000. Total purchases from all other countries declined in October to \$87,000,000 from \$94,100,000 a year ago and exports to \$75,000,000 from \$85,200,000, while total imports from January to October rose substantially to \$804,100,000 from \$712,300,000 and total exports fell sharply to \$709,400,000 from \$792,700,000.

The preliminary figures of imports and exports in October and the January-October period, with comparative figures for 1958, are summarized in the table following. Detailed country and commodity export figures were released on December 2; those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

	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.....	<u>85.2</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>792.7</u>	<u>709.4</u>
Totals.....	455.3	471.9	4,071.6	4,193.8
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom.....	49.0	52.4	437.2	491.8
Other Commonwealth countries..	23.5	22.2	175.6	199.6
United States.....	331.4	334.1	2,986.0	3,221.6
All other countries.....	<u>94.1</u>	<u>87.0</u>	<u>712.3</u>	<u>804.1</u>
Totals.....	498.0	495.7	4,311.1	4,717.1

*Estimate only for October; subject to revision.

Net Capital Inflow From Security Transactions In 3rd Quarter And Nine Months

Canada's net import of capital from all transactions in portfolio securities during the third quarter of this year totalled \$199 million, up sharply both from the second quarter total of \$76 million and from last year's corresponding total of \$107 million. For the first nine months of this year the net inflow of capital from all security transactions amounted to \$479 million, down from \$495 million a year earlier.

The relatively small difference in the nine-month period concealed increases in net sales by Canadians of \$143 million of outstanding Canadian securities, a change of \$104 million on account of bonds and debentures and \$39 million on account of stocks. New issues sold to non-residents, on the other hand, fell by \$82 million and retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities rose by \$65 million. Canadians purchased \$12 million of foreign securities in the first nine months of 1959, while there was no net balance from transactions in foreign securities in the same period of 1958.

Trade in outstanding Canadian securities between Canada and other countries in September led to a capital inflow of \$14.7 million, up from \$8.3 million in the same month last year. Sales were valued at \$52.8 million versus \$59.5 million and purchases at \$38.1 million versus \$51.3 million. In the January-September period there were net sales resulting from these transactions of \$175 million versus \$32 million in the same period of 1958. Sales to all countries were valued at \$655 million versus about \$460 million a year earlier and purchases totalled \$480 million versus about \$428 million. (1)

Starts & Completions of New Dwelling Units In October

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in Canadian centres of 5,000 population and over in October declined to 10,724 units from 12,678 a year earlier, dropping the January-October total 13.8% to 87,281 units from 101,257 a year ago, according to advance DBS figures. Month's completions fell to 11,564 units from 13,057, leaving the 10-month total up 0.9% at 85,675 units compared to 84,900. Units in various stages of construction at the end of October this year numbered 63,585, a decline of 3.8% from last year's like total of 66,085.

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

	Year	<u>Month of October</u>		<u>Jan. 1 to Oct. 31</u>		<u>Under Construction at October 31</u>
		<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
Canada....	1959	10,724	11,564	87,281	85,675	63,585
	1958	12,678	13,057	101,257	84,900	66,085
Nfld....	1959	52	61	359	376	538
	1958	44	37	546	429	537
P.E.I....	1959	11	2	164	64	159
	1958	9	-	57	22	60
N.S.....	1959	215	141	1,568	1,173	1,495
	1958	162	235	1,269	1,139	1,025
N.B.....	1959	155	86	809	571	636
	1958	102	97	668	454	459
Que.....	1959	3,175	3,562	25,430	24,500	17,461
	1958	3,571	3,296	28,454	23,441	17,476
Ont.....	1959	4,021	4,587	31,848	31,696	23,830
	1958	4,423	5,776	39,655	34,552	26,185
Man.....	1959	530	659	4,581	3,309	3,699
	1958	668	463	4,169	3,243	2,733
Sask....	1959	517	478	3,513	2,786	2,476
	1958	510	561	3,198	2,844	1,947
Alta....	1959	1,282	925	8,680	9,087	6,466
	1958	1,860	1,580	10,365	8,639	6,798
B.C.....	1959	766	1,063	10,329	12,113	6,825
	1958	1,329	1,012	12,876	10,137	8,865

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

Sea-Fish Catch In October Catch of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen in October rose to 206,398,000 pounds from 203,862,000 a year earlier, moving the January-October total up to 1,602,302,000 pounds from 1,562,831,000 a year ago, according to advance DBS figures. Month's landed value dropped to \$6,920,000 from \$7,451,000 and the 10-month total fell to \$83,624,000 from \$93,928,000.

October landings on the Atlantic coast increased to 98,562,000 pounds from 88,805,000 a year earlier, raising the January-October total to 1,223,802,000 pounds from 1,117,501,000. Landed value fell in the month to \$3,318,000 from \$3,364,000 and rose in the 10 months to \$52,633,000 from \$45,320,000. Increased landings of cod and small flatfish in October compared to last year more than offset decreased catches of haddock and lobsters. These four species were caught in greater quantities in the 10-month period.

Landings on the Pacific coast in October declined to 107,836,000 pounds from 115,057,000 a year earlier and in January-October dropped to 378,500,000 pounds from 445,330,000 a year ago. Month's value decreased to \$3,602,000 from \$4,087,000 and the 10-month total to \$30,991,000 from \$48,608,000. Smaller totals both in the month and 10 months were due mainly to a smaller catch of salmon.

M I N I N G

Asbestos Shipments Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in October declined to 96,529 tons from 98,392 a year earlier, but rose 13.0% in January-October to 853,816 tons from 755,478. Quebec mines shipped less in the month at 91,117 tons versus 93,512, but 12.9% more in the 10-month period at 804,185 tons against 712,316. October asbestos exports showed little change from a year earlier at 92,760 tons versus 92,430. January-October exports were 17% greater at 822,521 tons against 703,100. (2)

Production Of Canada's Leading Minerals In First Nine Months Production of asbestos, cement, clay products, copper, gypsum, iron ore, lead, lime, nickel, salt, silver and uranium was greater in this year's January-September period as compared to the like period of 1958, and output of coal, gold, and zinc was smaller. September production was larger than a year earlier for all these minerals except clay products, gold, lead, silver and zinc.

January-September production for minerals with larger totals: asbestos, 757,287 tons (657,086 in the first nine months of 1958); cement, 4,869,557 tons (4,733,001); clay products, \$33,344,734 (\$31,118,725); copper, 293,695 tons (283,900); gypsum, 4,367,108 tons (2,781,508); iron ore, 17,384,165 tons (11,613,789); lead, 140,083 tons (136,779); lime, 1,231,356 tons (1,153,689); nickel, 133,487 tons (130,146); salt, 2,282,071 tons (1,570,159); silver, 23,843,075 troy ounces (23,184,722); and uranium, 23,397,865 pounds (18,802,484).

Nine-month output for minerals with smaller totals: coal, 7,002,075 tons (7,811,166); gold, 3,320,852 troy ounces (3,418,688); and zinc, 298,800 tons (319,994). (3)

Salt Shipments In October Total salt content of brines used and shipped in October climbed to 357,655 tons from 206,726 a year earlier, comprising dry common salt at 200,836 tons versus 151,305 and salt content of brines at 156,819 tons versus 55,421. January-October shipments totalled 2,639,726 tons compared to 1,481,457 a year ago, dry common salt increasing to 1,318,861 tons from 946,728 and salt content of brines to 1,320,865 tons from 534,729. (4)

MANUFACTURING

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended December 5 eased to 123,955 tons from 124,586 tons in the preceding week, but was 27.6% larger than the year-earlier total of 97,135 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 102.1% of rated capacity in the week versus 102.6% in the preceding week and 85.4% in the comparable week last year.

Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots in November climbed steeply to 523,219 tons from 382,878 a year earlier, placing the January-November total over 37% above a year ago at 5,266,984 tons. Month's output of pig iron advanced to 353,349 tons from 253,447, making the 11-month total more than 38% larger than last year at 3,810,988 tons against 2,756,116.

Output of steel ingots in October rose to 525,116 tons from 254,844 tons a year earlier, according to revised figures, and pig iron to 360,812 tons from 229,459. Month's production of steel castings advanced to 11,793 tons from 6,289 a year earlier, moving the 10-month total up 3.9% to 84,895 tons from 81,723. (5 & 6)

Shipments Of Iron Castings, Pipes & Fittings In October Producers' shipments of iron castings, pipes and fittings in October rose to 67,599 tons from 57,713 a year earlier, making the January-October total over 21% larger than a year ago at 573,008 tons versus 473,084. Month's shipments steel pipes, tubing and fittings increased to 48,476 tons from 29,158, leaving the 10-month total 7.4% below last year at 390,763 tons against 422,187. (7)

Shipments Of Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire in October increased to 12,107 tons from 8,050 in the same month last year, bright or uncoated, welded or woven steel wire mesh for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing to 3,687 tons from 2,987, and steel wire rope to 2,322 tons from 1,971. Shipments of iron and steel wire nails decreased to 5,880 tons from 7,127.

January-October shipments of these items were: round steel wire, 98,396 tons (81,913 in the first 10 months of 1958); welded or woven steel wire mesh, 38,247 tons (26,092); steel wire rope, 20,530 tons (18,391); and wire nails, 64,351 tons (71,799). (8)

Motor Vehicle Production
Down Sharply in November

Canada's production of motor vehicles in November fell sharply to 17,222 units from 34,027 in the same month last year. This decline was offset by increases in all earlier months this year except May and August, to bring the January-November total to 340,630 units versus 316,409 a year ago, an increase of 7.7%.

November production of passenger cars dropped to 14,057 units from 28,571 a year earlier and commercial vehicles to 3,165 units from 5,456. January-November output of passenger cars rose 5.5% to 278,199 units from 263,758 a year ago and commercial vehicles a larger 18.6% to 62,431 units from 52,651. (9)

More Radios But Fewer TVs
Sold In October; 10 Months

Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets were ^{numerically} larger in October and January-October this year than last, while sales of television receiving sets and record players were smaller.

October sales of radios increased to 86,451 units from 81,323 a year earlier, placing January-October sales 15.5% ahead of last year at 609,524 units versus 527,740. Sales were larger both in the month and 10 months for all types except home sets in October.

October sales of television receiving sets eased to 56,549 units from 57,306 in the same month last year, leaving the January-October total 0.5% below a year ago at 329,252 units against 331,071. Month's sales of record players fell to 22,516 units from 28,750, lowering the 10-month total 8.4% to 138,917 units from 151,656. (10)

Shipments Of Refrigerators And
Freezers In October; 10 Months

Factory shipments of domestic-type mechanical refrigerators in October increased to 16,236 units from 15,356 a year earlier, placing January-October shipments 8.7% above a year ago at 214,138 units versus 197,025. End-of-October stocks were sharply greater than a year earlier at 39,044 units against 24,932.

October shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers climbed to 4,367 units from 2,741, moving the 10-month total sharply ahead of last year at 40,018 units versus 26,850. October 31 stocks were three and one-third times larger than last year at 7,977 units versus 1,831. (11)

Shipments Of Domestic Washing Machines
& Automatic Clothes Dryers In October

Factory shipments of domestic washing machines decreased in October to 28,825 units from 31,236 a year earlier, placing the January-October total at 270,675 units versus 251,055 a year ago, an increase of 7.8%. October 31 stocks amounted to 20,901 units, up 2.9% from last year's corresponding total of 20,308 units.

October shipments of automatic clothes dryers climbed steeply to 14,324 units from 10,771 a year earlier, making the January-October total almost 43% larger than a year earlier at 75,585 units versus 52,965. End-of-October stocks were sharply greater than a year ago at 9,663 units against 6,527. (12)

Shipments Of Smaller Domestic Electric Appliances In October Shipments of some of the smaller domestic electrical appliances in October were fry pans, 38,384 units (49,078 in October last year); steam flat irons, 37,568 (40,333); floor polishers, 27,558 (22,794); automatic toasters, 27,547 (24,290); kettles, 24,599 (41,543); cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 21,071 (12,083); and automatic dry irons, 18,523 (11,863). (13)

Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment Value of shipments of some air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in October was as follows: air-and-water-cooled-open and hermetic type condensing units, \$287,500 (\$310,000 a year earlier); air-conditioning units (not self-contained), \$298,200 (\$207,500); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$110,800 (\$110,000); air-conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion), \$173,400 (\$127,500); normal and low temperature display cases, \$368,400 (\$266,600); and normal and low temperature prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$136,500 (\$111,300). (14)

Portland Cement Shipments Canadian producers shipped or used 678,135 tons of Portland cement in October compared to 696,722 a year earlier, leaving the January-October total 2.2% above a year ago at 5,547,692 tons versus 5,429,724. End-of-October stocks at plants and warehouses were nearly 22% larger than last year at 491,608 tons versus 404,249. (15)

Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal Stocks Dealers' stock of scrap aluminum, copper and tin and lead were greater at the end of this year's third quarter compared to the beginning of the period, while holdings of scrap magnesium, nickel and zinc were smaller. End-of-quarter stocks were: scrap aluminum, 2,580,332 pounds (2,570,162 at the start of the third quarter); scrap copper, 12,937,687 pounds (12,904,147); scrap tin and lead, 5,753,768 pounds (5,682,285); scrap magnesium, 28,107 pounds (52,306); scrap nickel, 527,499 pounds (543,274); and scrap zinc, 3,179,233 pounds (3,762,350). (16)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production declined in October to \$10,626,700 from \$11,189,000 a year earlier, but rose 5.6% in January-October to \$124,166,400 from \$117,579,300 a year ago. Both trade sales and industrial sales were smaller in the month but larger in the 10 months this year as compared to last. (17)

Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts and granulated mineral wool were larger in October and January-October this year than last, while those of bulk or loose mineral wool were smaller. October totals were: batts, 30,322,070 square feet (30,271,117 a year earlier); granulated wool, 1,223,978 cubic feet (1,169,480); and bulk or loose wool, 111,874 cubic feet (137,250). January-October: batts, 231,000,220 square feet (224,078,262 a year ago); granulated wool, 7,852,901 cubic feet (7,499,984); and bulk or loose wool, 698,825 cubic feet (755,012). (18)

Veneers & Plywoods In October Shipments of veneers in October declined to 69,-636,000 square feet from 73,317,000 a year earlier, leaving the January-October total 18.4% ahead of last year at 720,118,000 square feet versus 607,965,000, according to advance DBS figures. End-of-October stocks were one-fifth larger than a year ago at 41,439,000 square feet against 34,351,000.

October shipments of plywoods increased to 143,806,000 square feet from 140,178,000 a year earlier, moving the 10-month total to within 5.3% of a year ago at 1,194,578,000 square feet versus 1,261,176,000. October 31 stocks were 4.4% greater than last year at 59,393,000 square feet against 56,873,000.

Receipts And Stocks Of Hides & Skins In October Tanners' receipts of cattle hides in October fell to 177,442 from 185,641 a year earlier and calf and kip skins to 51,728 from 98,593, and sheep and lamb skins increased to 14,591 dozen from 9,174. January-October receipts of cattle hides declined to 1,776,674 from 1,785,850 a year ago and calf and kip skins to 804,061 from 865,774, and sheep and lamb skins advanced to 79,104 dozen from 53,588.

End-of-October stocks held by packers, dealers and tanners were larger than a year earlier for sheep and lamb skins and goat skins, but smaller for cattle hides, calf and kip skins, horsehides and all -other" hides and skins. (19)

Crude Oil Consumption Greater Canada's refineries used more crude oil in October this year than last at 21,776,531 barrels versus 20,959,006, moving January-October consumption up 10.9% to 220,109,683 barrels from 198,447,571 a year ago. Month's consumption of domestic crude oil increased to 12,470,705 barrels from 11,296,423 a year earlier but imported crude decreased to 9,305,826 barrels from 9,662,583. Ten-month consumption of domestic crude was 14.4% greater than a year ago at 125,934,348 barrels versus 110,047,064 and that of imported crude 6.5% larger at 94,175,335 barrels against 88,400,507.

Receipts of domestic and imported crude oil are forecast at 21,126,428 barrels for November, 23,191,342 barrels for December, 24,012,412 barrels for January 1960, and 21,743,457 barrels for February. (20)

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

Type of Garment	October		January-October	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Shipments in Dozens			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments ...	3,561	3,979	34,972*	37,184
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic	11,290	16,868	109,597	119,151
Girdles, principally elastic	16,186	12,993	146,104	162,380
Bandeaux bras	74,338	71,129	663,201	713,699
Longline bras	12,525	12,076	123,089	130,391
Garter belts	7,582	7,400	70,446	67,326

* Revised.

General Review Of The
Clothing Industries 1957

Shipments by Canada's clothing manufacturers in 1957 reached an all-time high of \$749,628,000, up 2.2% from 1956's previous peak of \$733,770,000, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the clothing industries.

Number of establishments in 1957 rose 1.0% to 2,550 from 2,525 in 1956, employees 1.5% to 91,114 from 87,799 and their salaries and wages 5.2% to \$218,959,000 from \$208,216,000. Fuel and electricity costs increased 4.7% to \$3,369,000 from \$3,218,000 and value added by manufacture 4.6% to \$352,614,000 from \$337,266,000. Material costs were virtually unchanged from the preceding year at \$398,406,000 versus \$399,249,000.

Value of shipments from Quebec establishments rose 1.3% in 1957 to \$475,051,000 from \$469,088,000 in the preceding year and accounted for 63.4% of the national total versus 63.9%. Ontario shipments increased 3.2% to \$199,877,000 from \$193,721,000, accounting for 26.7% of the all-Canada total against 26.4% in the previous year. (21)

Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Flour Milling Shipments from 71 plants comprising the flour milling industry in 1958 were valued at \$218,321,000, close to 7% larger than the preceding year's 73-plant total of \$204,376,000. These plants gave employment to 4,412 persons (4,417 in 1957), paid \$15,949,000 in salaries and wages (\$51,214,000), and spent \$173,438,000 for materials and supplies (\$168,635,000). Shipments of flour were valued at \$169,642,000 (\$157,493,000), and bran, shorts and middlings \$26,833,000 (\$26,791,000).

Cotton Yarn & Cloth Products valued at \$210,292,000 were shipped by manufacturers of cotton yarn and cloth in 1958, a decrease of 3.9% from \$218,903,000 in the preceding year. The industry had 19,434 employees (21,131 in 1957) with salary and wage payments totalling \$53,515,000 (\$57,252,000). Materials and supplies cost \$124,741,000 (\$129,869,000). Factory shipments of broadwoven fabrics amounted to 377,719,000 linear yards worth \$116,332,000 (402,601,000 yards worth \$124,942,000 in 1957).

Cotton Thread Industry Value of factory shipments by the cotton thread industry in 1958 was \$10,502,000, a decline of 2.1% from the preceding year's \$10,721,000. Cost of materials used dropped 7% to \$5,295,000 from \$5,691,000. Factory shipments of thread, the only significant product of the industry, amounted to \$10,402,000 versus \$10,646,000. In 1958, 3,121,200 pounds of cotton and synthetic yarns worth \$4,342,000 were used, compared to 3,228,000 costing \$4,745,000 in 1957.

Prepared Breakfast Foods Industry Shipments by 19 plants comprising the prepared breakfast foods industry in 1958 were valued at \$35,901,000, an increase of 10% over \$32,527,000 for 17 plants in 1957. Employees numbered 1,348 (1,402 in 1957), and salaries and wages totalled \$5,235,000 (\$4,985,000). Materials and supplies cost \$13,862,000 (\$13,353,000).

Sand & Gravel Industry Shipments by the sand and gravel industry in 1958 were worth \$96,282,000 as compared with \$87,555,000 in the preceding year. The industry employed 5,957 persons (5,987 in 1957), paid \$18,226,000 in salaries and wages (\$18,162,000), and shipped 160,211,000 tons of sand and gravel (159,-830,000).

Stone Industry Shipments by the stone industry were valued at \$55,583,000 in 1958, a decrease of 6% from the preceding year's record total of \$59,198,000. Number of employees fell to 4,067 from 4,331 and salaries and wages to \$14,024,-000 from \$14,553,000. Cost of process supplies and materials rose to \$5,165,000 from \$4,202,000. Shipments of stone declined to 38,157,000 tons from 40,282,000.

Primary Plastics Industry Factory shipments from 34 plants comprising the primary plastics industry in 1958 were valued at \$97,802,000, larger by 6.5% than the preceding year's \$91,837,000 reported by 29 plants. Number of employees was virtually unchanged at 3,435 versus 3,443, while salaries and wages rose to \$16,-255,000 from \$15,710,000. Materials and supplies cost \$52,092,000, up from \$48,-089,000.

LABOUR

Employment & Payrolls In September Canada's industrial composite employment index for September was 125.3 (1949=100), up 1.0% from the August figure of 124.2. Last year's September index was 121.9. The increase between August and September on a seasonally-adjusted basis was also about 1.0%, reflecting the settlement of industrial disputes which had affected the lumber industry in British Columbia.

The composite figure for average weekly wages and salaries for September this year was \$74.36, compared to \$73.42 for August and \$70.85 in the same month of 1958. The composite payroll index was 217.9, up 2.2% from 213.3 in the preceding month and 8.0% from 201.8 a year ago.

Average weekly wages and salaries were greater in September this year as compared to last in all provinces except Newfoundland where they were unchanged. Provincial averages were: Newfoundland, \$63.02 (\$63.02 in September last year); Prince Edward Island, \$55.39 (\$50.78); Nova Scotia, \$61.35 (\$58.65); New Brunswick, \$61.17 (\$58.84); Quebec, \$71.22 (\$68.18); Ontario, \$77.68 (\$73.41); Manitoba, \$71.37 (\$67.69); Saskatchewan, \$71.15 (\$69.29); Alberta (including the Northwest Territories), \$75.93 (\$73.83); and British Columbia (including the Yukon), \$80.49 (\$76.47). (22)

Hourly Earnings And Weekly Wages
In Manufacturing Up In September

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in September rose to \$1.72 from \$1.70 in August, weekly wages to \$71.14 from \$69.56 and the work week to 41.2 hours from 41.0, according to advance DBS figures. Hourly earnings averaged \$1.64 in September last year, weekly wages \$66.91 and the work week 40.7 hours.

Average hourly earnings in durable goods manufacturing increased in September to \$1.88 from \$1.85 in August, partly due to the settlement of industrial disputes in saw and planing mills in British Columbia and the return to normal operations in motor vehicle plants following model changeover. In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings rose to \$1.58 from \$1.56, caused in part by a seasonal decrease of casual workers in fish packing and fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.

Average work week in mining increased in September to 41.9 hours from 40.8 in the preceding month, reflecting a lengthened work week in Nova Scotia coal mines. A drop in the month in the number of lower-paid employees in highway construction contributed to the rise in average hourly earnings in construction generally.

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending November 28 were 3.3% lower than sales in last year's comparable period, according to a special DBS statement. Decreases were common to all regions and were: Atlantic Provinces, 5.4%; Quebec, 3.4%; Ontario, 0.3%; Manitoba, 4.9%; Saskatchewan, 12.1%; Alberta, 9.7%; and British Columbia, 0.8%.

Department store sales in October increased 8.9% to an estimated \$134,647,000 from \$123,618,000 in the same month last year, raising January-October sales 6.5% to \$1,071,878,000 from \$1,006,737,000 in the corresponding period of 1958. September 30 stocks had an estimated selling value of \$339,253,000, up 9.0% from last year's comparable total of \$311,160,000.

October sales were larger than a year earlier in all regions. Totals were: (percentage increases in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, \$9,298,000 (0.4%); Quebec, \$23,404,000 (8.6%); Ontario, \$46,954,000 (12.3%); Manitoba, \$11,712,000 (16.1%); Saskatchewan, \$6,805,000 (5.9%); Alberta, \$14,649,000 (5.6%); and British Columbia, \$21,825,000 (5.9%).

Month's sales were greater than a year earlier for all departments except aprons, housedresses and uniforms, where sales fell 9.5%. Percentage increases ranged from 19.8% for men's and boys' shoes to 1.1% for linens and domestics. Other major advances in the month were: women's, misses' and children's shoes, 14.9%; hosiery and apparel accessories, 14.2%; women's and misses' sportswear, 14.0%; women's and misses' coats and suits, 12.3%; boys' clothing and furnishings, 12.0%; toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, 11.8%; girls' and infants' wear, 11.7%; stationery, books, and magazines, 10.7%; photographic equipment and supplies, 10.5%; men's clothing, 10.3%; and men's furnishings, 10.0%. (23)

Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in October were valued at an estimated \$305,031,000, an increase of 12.8% over last year's October total of \$270,372,000. January-October sales rose 6.9% to \$2,579,972,000 from \$2,413,942,000 a year ago. October 1 stocks (at cost) amounted to \$380,501,000 compared to \$361,632,000 last year, a rise of 5.2%.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains advanced 16.5% in October to \$141,764,000 from \$121,731,000 a year earlier. This brought sales in the January-October period to \$1,211,355,000, up 7.5% from the year-earlier total of \$1,126,686,000.

All the remaining trades except lumber and building materials had greater sales in October this year than last, gains ranging from 22.4% for men's clothing store chains to 1.4% for furniture, radio and appliance store chains. The decline in sales for lumber and building material dealers was 2.7%. Other major gains in the month were: shoe stores, 22.1%; family clothing stores, 19.2%; women's clothing, 15.6%; and variety stores, 12.6%. (24)

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

Production Of Wheat Flour Production of wheat flour in October this year increased 16% to 3,820,000 cwt. from 3,303,000 cwt. in September and was 1% above last year's October figure of 3,792,000 cwt., but virtually unchanged from the 1949-1958 October average of 3,819,000 cwt. August-October wheat flour output increased 3.7% to 10,430,000 cwt. from the year-earlier total of 10,055,000 cwt. Wheat flour exports in October fell to 1,330,000 cwt. from 1,542,000 cwt. in September, placing the three-month total 17.6% ahead of last year at 4,261,000 cwt. versus 3,622,000 cwt. (25)

Production & Acreage Of Hops Production of hops in 1959 amounted to 1,455,300 pounds, slightly larger than the preceding year's 1,435,400, according to preliminary figures. Year's acreage was larger at 1,071 versus 1,010, while the yield per acre was smaller at 1,359 pounds versus 1,421. Production was confined to British Columbia in both 1958 and 1959.

9-City Holdings Of Creamery Butter And Cheddar Cheese Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at December 1 this year than last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. December 1 creamery butter stocks increased to 62,331,000 pounds from 60,508,000 at the same date last year and cheddar cheese to 26,006,000 pounds from 23,845,000, but cold storage eggs decreased to 8,000 cases from 15,000.

December 1 holdings of creamery butter were greater than a year earlier in all of these centres except Montreal and Vancouver. Totals were: Quebec, 7,140,000 pounds (6,864,000 a year ago); Montreal, 25,400,000 (29,740,000); Toronto, 5,001,000 (4,606,000); Winnipeg, 16,210,000 (10,367,000); Regina, 1,887,000 (1,375,000); Saskatoon, 1,961,000 (1,439,000); Edmonton, 2,691,000 (2,680,000); Calgary, 818,000 (595,000); and Vancouver, 1,223,000 (2,842,000). (26)

Natural Gas Pipe Line Deliveries In July Net deliveries of natural gas through Canada's pipe lines in July fell 2.9% to 14,016,042 MCF from 14,430,370 in June, according to the second in a series of monthly reports on gas pipe line transport. January-July net deliveries were placed at 133,109,689 MCF.

July deliveries were made up of 7,185,425 MCF delivered to distribution systems, 5,841,322 MCF to foreign transmission lines, and 989,295 MCF to industrial consumers and others. Seven-month deliveries comprised 75,778,001 MCF to distribution systems, 50,218,001 MCF to foreign transmission lines, and 7,113,687 MCF to industrial consumers and others. Transfers of 5,076,591 MCF to other Canadian transmission lines brought gross July deliveries to 19,092,633 MCF, and transfers of 41,845,772 MCF placed seven-month gross deliveries at 174,955,461 MCF. (27)

More Freight Handled At Canada's Ports In July Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in July increased nearly 18% to 20,612,900 tons from 17,479,000 a year earlier. Loadings in foreign service climbed to 5,485,200 tons from 4,381,700 and unloadings to 4,874,500 tons from 3,839,700. Loadings in coastwise service advanced to 5,238,400 tons from 4,265,500 and unloadings to 5,014,800 tons from 4,992,100. Vessel arrivals and departures in both services rose in the month to 33,277 from 27,102, with the net registered net tonnage rising to 36,068,800 tons from 27,380,600.

January-July loadings and unloadings totalled 78,513,700 tons versus 71,131,300 a year ago, an advance of 10.4%. Loadings and unloadings in foreign service climbed to 41,880,400 tons from 34,240,000 and in coastwise service fell to 36,633,300 tons from 36,891,300. Vessel arrivals and departures in both services numbered 149,029 versus 132,827, with net registered tonnage amounting to 144,484,400 tons against 129,937,200.

Cargoes loaded in greatest volume in July for foreign countries were iron ore, wheat, gypsum, newsprint and general. Compared to July last year, loadings of iron ore were up by 384,600 tons, gypsum by 321,100 tons, and general by 50,300 tons. Cargoes unloaded from foreign countries in larger volume included bituminous coal, up by 443,800 tons, petroleum oils by 207,100 tons, limestone by 121,800 tons, and general cargo by 61,300 tons.

Loadings and unloadings in July were larger than a year earlier in all three regions. Loadings were: Atlantic and lower St. Lawrence River ports, 5,869,800 tons (up 29%); Great Lakes region, 3,429,400 tons (up 24.3%); and Pacific coast, 1,424,400 tons (up 6.8%). Unloadings: Atlantic region, 4,215,000 tons (up 12.2%); Great Lakes region, 4,876,800 tons (up 12.8%); and Pacific region, 797,600 tons (up 6%).

Ports handling the greatest volume of freight in July were: Montreal, 2,567,200 tons (2,087,000 a year earlier); Seven Islands, 1,836,100 (1,658,900); Port Arthur, 1,430,800 (919,300); Hamilton, 1,174,400 (985,300); Sault Ste. Marie, 900,300 (504,400); and Vancouver, 900,000 (896,400). (28)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>December 3</u>	<u>November 26</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>November 5</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	255.5	253.5	252.6
Industrials	262.0	259.9	259.0
Utilities	189.2	187.9	187.3
Banks	343.7	342.4	339.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	110.3	110.9	113.9
Golds	80.9	81.5	83.0
Base metals	177.6	178.2	184.8

Consumer Price Index Rose
Between October & November

Canada's consumer price index edged up slightly between October and November this year from 128.0 to 128.3. The current index is 1.6% above last year's November index of 126.3. The food component declined 0.3% in the month, and increases of 0.8% in the clothing index and 1.0% in the "other" commodities and services index were largely responsible for the upward movement in the total index. Fractional increases of 0.1% were registered both by the shelter and household operation indexes.

The clothing index advanced from 110.5 to 111.4 as November prices for women's fur coats and boys' parkas were up from prices prevailing at the end of last season as well as above the level of a year ago. Footwear recorded further price increases, particularly children's shoes, which were up 4.6%. A number of men's furnishings rose slightly.

The "other" commodities and services index rose from 135.5 to 136.9, due largely to initial pricing of 1960 passenger cars which were 4% above the 1959 model prices of a year ago and 13% higher than model year-end prices of October 1959. Higher prices were also in evidence for theatre admissions, pharmaceuticals, personal care items, men's haircuts, and women's hairdressing.

The shelter index increased from 142.4 to 142.6; rents were up 0.1% and home-ownership up 0.3%. The change in the household operation index from 123.4 to 123.5 reflected a number of minor price increases for household utensils, supplies and fuel. The food index declined from 124.2 to 123.8. Lower prices were reported for eggs, grapefruit, canned vegetables, some beef and pork cuts, and lamb. Most fresh vegetable prices were higher. (31)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	<u>Total Index</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Shelter</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Household Operation</u>	<u>Other Commodities & Services</u>
November 1959 ...	128.3	123.8	142.6	111.4	123.5	136.9
October 1959 ...	128.0	124.2	142.4	110.5	123.4	135.5
November 1958 ...	126.3	123.2	139.8	110.4	121.5	133.1

Railway Operating Revenues
& Expenditures In September

Railway operating revenues in September increased 9.7% to \$106,513,000 from \$97,097,900 in the same month of 1958 and operating expenses 7.0% to \$98,--918,000 from \$92,456,900. As a result, net rail operating income climbed to \$7,595,000 from \$4,641,100 a year earlier.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services advanced 9.7% in September to \$116,274,400 from \$106,022,800 a year ago and operating expenses 7.3% to \$108,--090,400 from \$100,780,800. Total net operating income thus rose to \$8,184,000 from \$5,242,000. (29)

Air Carriers Transported More
Passengers And Freight In June

Canadian air carriers transported 16.2% more revenue passengers and 21.5% more revenue freight in June this year as compared to last. Operating revenues and expenses were above year-earlier levels, as was operating income.

Operating revenues increased 17.0% to a high for any month of \$21,612,500 from \$18,464,600 in June 1958, and operating expenses rose 19.0% to \$19,212,900 from \$16,142,600. Operating income for the month thus advanced to \$2,399,600 from \$2,322,000.

Passengers carried in June numbered 446,100, up 16.2% from the year-earlier total of 383,900. Number carried in unit toll service rose to 378,500 from 337,--100 and those carried in charter service to 67,600 from 46,700. (30)

P R I C E S

Investors' Index Of Common Stocks

Investors' index of 92 common stock prices edged up 0.5% to 253.5 (1935-39=100) from 252.3 in the four weeks October 29 to November 26. The week-to-week movement showed gains in the first two and last weeks, with a sharp dip in the week of November 19 which reflected losses for a number of industrial component sub-groups. Changes for major groups in the period were: 72 industrials, up 0.6%; 13 utilities, up 0.5%; and 7 banks, down 0.3%. Compared to the week of August 6, the high point for 1959, these major group indexes have fallen 10.7%, 7.8% and 11.9%, respectively.

Gains for seven sub-groups since October 29 were led by pulp and paper, 5.2% to 1,146.1 from 1,089.4, industrial mines, 5.0% to 203.2 from 193.6, and telephones, 4.9% to 114.1 from 108.8. Five sub-groups moved down, led by oils, 3.6% to 164.9 from 171.0, and transportation, 3.6% to 292.8 from 303.6.

Price index for 27 mining stocks fell 1.5% in the period to 110.9 from 112.6, with 21 golds falling to 81.5 from 81.9 and 6 base metals to 178.2 from 183.0. (31)

Wholesale Prices Of Raw Materials

Price index of 30 industrial raw materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) eased 0.2% in the four weeks October 30 to November 20 to 242.1 from 242.7. Most significant price changes were a further drop for beef hides, an easing for linseed oil following recent sharp gains, and an increase for raw rubber which continued the upward trend apparent since July 1958. Lesser changes included declines for raw wool and oats, and gains for steers, domestic copper, raw sugar, raw cotton and wheat.

Index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved up 0.4% in the same period to 217.2 from 216.3. The animal product index rose 0.7% to 269.8 from 267.8, reflecting higher prices for calves and cheesemilk both in the East and the West, and steers, hogs and poultry on eastern markets, which were partly offset by lower prices for eggs, and for raw wool and steers on western markets. The field products index was virtually unchanged at 164.6 versus 164.8, as lower prices for western flax and rye and eastern barley, corn and potatoes were almost balanced by higher prices for western potatoes and hay and eastern rye and wheat. The eastern farm products index rose 0.9% to 237.6 from 235.5 and the western index fell 0.2% to 196.8 from 197.1. (31)

E D U C A T I O N

Enrolment In Schools
For The Blind & Deaf

There were 671 students enrolled in Canada's six schools for the blind in the current school year and 1,881 in the nine schools for the deaf, according to a special report on schools for the blind and deaf prepared by DBS and obtainable on request.

These pupils are not all totally blind nor totally deaf. In addition, many partly blind and partly deaf pupils are provided for in special classes in the public schools, particularly in certain provinces; and there are also some blind and deaf children who, by reason of location or the complication of other handicaps, are unable to attend special schools or classes.

Enrolments in both types of schools are increasing. In the six schools for the blind the number of students has increased from 584 in 1957-58 and 624 in 1958-59 to 671 this year. In the nine schools for the deaf enrolment has grown from 1,757 in 1957-58 and 1,860 in 1958-59 to 1,881 in the current year. Boys outnumber girls in both types of schools; in the current year there are 383 boys enrolled compared to 288 girls in the schools for the blind, and 956 boys and 925 girls in the schools for the deaf.

Enrolment in the schools for the blind in the current year by home province: Newfoundland, 28; Prince Edward Island, 6; Nova Scotia, 62; New Brunswick, 46; Quebec, 230; Ontario, 158; Manitoba, 23; Saskatchewan, 25; Alberta, 21; and British Columbia, 70. Figures for the schools for the deaf: Newfoundland, 57; Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 103; New Brunswick, 71; Quebec, 642; Ontario, 497; Manitoba, 91; Saskatchewan, 94; Alberta, 144; and British Columbia, 174. Pupils from the Territories and other countries make up the rest of the totals.

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Blind & Deaf There were 671 pupils enrolled in Canada's schools for the blind in the current year and 1,881 in the 9 schools for the deaf.

Train Mileage Train miles run in both freight and passenger service during 1958 was 109,201,276, a decline of 8.7% from 119,621,802 in 1957.

Air Mail Some 2,533,000 pounds of mail were transported by Canadian air carriers in the first half of 1959, over 8% greater than in the same period of 1958.

Air Travellers Some 446,000 persons travelled on Canadian air carriers in scheduled and charter service in the first six months of this year, an increase of 16% over the same 1958 period.

Hops Production of hops in 1959 (all in British Columbia), amounted to 1,455,300 pounds, up slightly from 1,435,400 in the preceding year. The acreage was larger at 1,071 versus 1,010.

Women's Hosiery Some 5,260,000 dozen pairs of women's hosiery were manufactured in 1957, an increase of 4% over the preceding year.

Footwear A record total of 34,972,000 pairs of leather footwear were produced in the first nine months of this year, an increase of 7% over a year earlier. Proportion soled with materials other than leather rose to 65.7% from 64.4%.

Brass Fittings Factory shipments of plumbers' brass fittings in 1958 were valued at \$18,146,000, more than one-quarter larger than in 1957.

Daily TB Costs Cost per patient-day in Canada's public tuberculosis sanatoria in 1958 climbed to a new peak of \$9.22 from \$8.54 in 1957. Provincial daily costs in 1958 ranged from \$6.84 in Quebec to \$14.84 in Alberta.

Infant Foods Production of canned infant and junior foods in the first nine months of this year amounted to 42,373,000 pounds, some 6% less than in the same period of 1958.

Transformers Manufacturers of electrical equipment shipped transformers to the value of \$64,236,000 in 1958, a decrease of some 7% from 1957.

Breakfast Foods Some 99,257,000 pounds of prepared breakfast foods, including corn flakes, wheat and bran flakes, and puffed grains, were shipped by 19 plants engaged in their manufacture in 1958. Six plants in Ontario were the large producers.

Flour Milling There were 71 establishments comprising Canada's flour milling industry in 1958, of which 40 were located in Ontario, 10 in Alberta, 10 in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, 7 in Manitoba, and 4 in Quebec. These plants produced 41,146,000 cwt. of flour and 684,000 tons of bran, shorts and middlings in 1958.

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