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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

National Accounts: The expansion in gross national product slackened in the third quarter of the year to hold the gain for nine months to 7% and, after allowance for price advances, to 5% in physical volume of output. This compares with an average gain of 4% over the years 1947 to 1958, including virtually no change in 1957 and 1958. (Pages 2-4)

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Balance of Payments: Canada's deficit from current transactions in goods and services with other countries reached a record third-quarter total of \$286 million this year, bringing the nine-month deficit to \$1,119 million. This is a jump of 42% from \$788 million last year and only 4% below the record total of \$1,171 million for the first nine months of 1957. Most of the nine-month increase was due to a rise in the merchandise trade deficit to \$426 million from \$128 million last year. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions at \$693 million was up about 5%, and still accounted for most of the total deficit. (Pages 5-6)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings in the first December week rose by nearly 5,000 cars to 71,284 cars ... Intercity and rural bus lines carried about 3% less passengers in the first ten months this year than last, but had 1.4% more revenue. (Page 6)

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External Trade: Canada's commodity exports in November were 22.5% higher in value than last year at \$499,000,000, setting a new record for the month. From the first of January the gain in exports was 4.8%. Biggest part of the gains in November and the eleven months was in shipments to the United States. (Page 7)

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Industrial Production: Measured by the Bureau's seasonally adjusted index, Canada's industrial output in October was 2.3% greater than in September. Manufacturing accounted for the general gain with a rise of 3.4%, which was partly offset by a decrease in mining; electric power and gas showing no change. (Page 8)

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Merchandising: Continuing an uninterrupted series of monthly gains this year, retail sales in October were nearly 8% higher than a year earlier at an estimated \$1,429,014,000. Average gain for the ten months was 5.5%. All regions shared in the gains both for the month and ten months. (Page 11)

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Food & Agriculture: Farm cash income in the first nine months this year was 2% larger than for the like 1958 period at an estimated \$2,027,050,000. Livestock and livestock products accounted for the increase. (Page 12)

Rise In Gross National Product  
Slackened In Third Quarter

The expansion in gross national product which has been in progress since early 1958, slackened perceptibly in the third quarter of 1959 as the rate of advance in total final purchases of goods and services moderated. The increase in the value of gross national product between the second and third quarters (seasonally adjusted) was 0.3%, the smallest quarter-to-quarter gain since the beginning of the business recovery. With prices fractionally higher, it is estimated that there was no change in the physical volume of production.

Conflicting movements in the main categories of expenditure in the third quarter operated to restrain the rise in demand and to check the expansion in real output. The increase in final demand was very small. Exports of goods and services (a highly irregular series), having advanced sharply in the second quarter, were unchanged in the third; government expenditure on goods and services dropped to a somewhat lower level; the rise in outlays for plant and equipment was more moderate and with a further decline in outlays for new housing, business fixed capital formation was not so expansionary as previously; personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was the only component of final demand where the trend was firmer in the third quarter. However, the accumulation of goods in inventory rose at a somewhat accelerated rate. With imports continuing to rise, a substantial part of the demand for final purchases and for inventory was met from foreign sources of supply.

Quarter-to-Quarter Changes in Selected Expenditure Components  
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

	1Q to 2Q 1959	2Q to 3Q 1959
	Millions of dollars	
Personal expenditure .....	64	188
Government expenditure .....	124	-164
Residential construction .....	-8	-32
Non-residential construction .....	40	8
Machinery and equipment .....	240	96
Exports .....	312	-8
Total final purchases .....	772	88
Shift in business inventories .....	-244	164
Change in imports .....	204	196
Change in G.N.P. (ex farm) .....	552	88

On the income side, the pattern of change in the third quarter was also rather mixed. Labour income, seasonally adjusted, rose only fractionally, while corporation profits edged slightly upward; the latter item has shown very little change over the course of the first nine months of this year after rising sharply in the last half of 1958. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business declined slightly, reflecting mainly the fall-off in the construction and retail trade groups.



Net income received by farm operators from farm production was also down, as adjustment payments to farmers by the Canadian Wheat Board which were substantial in the second quarter were not repeated. Personal income showed little change and with direct personal taxes higher in the quarter by 3%, disposable income was level with the second quarter. In spite of a 1% advance in consumer spending, personal saving in the third quarter was running at an annual rate of \$1.8 billion, one of the highest rates of saving in several years.

While most of the statistical indicators for the third quarter of 1959 reflect the hesitation in the upward course of the economy, it is not possible to evaluate all of the factors which have contributed to this development. Of some importance in this country was the strike of 27,000 forestry workers in British Columbia, which had a major impact on production and income in both forestry and in durable goods manufacturing; the very small increase in labour income in the third quarter is largely attributable to the losses associated with this strike, as is the drop of one-half a percentage point of the index of industrial production. This production set-back coincided with a decline in government purchases of goods and services in the third quarter and a levelling-off of exports following the substantial increase in the second quarter. In the United States, the steel strike which began in mid-July was the major factor interrupting the course of the expansion and bringing about a decline of 1% in gross national product in the third quarter. Shortages of steel do not appear to have directly disrupted Canadian production programmes up to the end of the third quarter, but the repercussions of the strike on the United States economy have probably influenced the climate and course of the business expansion in Canada. Moreover, shortages of steel have developed in Canada in recent weeks, and fourth-quarter statistics not yet available will reflect the effects of this development. Finally, quite apart from the effects of labour disputes in both Canada and the United States, the historical record suggests that periods of hesitation are not uncommon during the course of an expansionary phase.

Nine-Month Gain Above Post-war Average In the first nine months of this year, gross national product has averaged 7% above the same period of 1958. With final product prices higher by about 2% in this comparison, the physical volume of output has shown an increase of about 5%. This compares with virtually no change in the physical volume of output in both 1957 and in 1958, and a post-war average for the years 1947 to 1958 of 4% per year.

This comparison includes the value of the 1959 grain crop, which is estimated to be very slightly above the year 1958. However, the full effect of adverse weather conditions which delayed grain harvesting in the Prairie Provinces cannot yet be evaluated. It is assumed that the part of the crop now under snow will be harvested in the Spring and will be of average quality.

MORE

The increase in output in 1959 has been accompanied by broad changes in the composition of the nation's income and outlay. Over the course of the past year, reversals in trend have occurred in a number of major categories of demand, and the pattern of the nation's total expenditure has shown a marked change.

Business inventories have swung around from a position of heavy liquidation in 1958 to one of moderate accumulation in 1959; the turn-around has been the equivalent of about \$0.5 billion in terms of new demands on production. The downward trend in business capital expenditure for new plant and equipment, which was moderating in the latter part of 1958, has been reversed, and outlays by the business sector are now providing a stimulus to the advance in final demand. Whereas between 1957 and 1958 total plant and equipment expenditures declined by about 13%, in the first three quarters of 1959 total plant and equipment outlays have been running about 3.2% above the same period in 1958. On the other hand, outlays for new housing, which rose by 25% in 1958, have been moving downward through the first three quarters of 1959; for the year thus far they have averaged very close to the first nine months of 1958. Imports of goods and services, which fell sharply during the recession period, have been rising since the latter part of 1958; in the first three quarters of 1959, they were running about 10% above the same period a year earlier.

Personal expenditure on goods and services has shown a slightly greater increase in 1959 than in the earlier comparison, and with prices up more moderately, the volume of consumption has shown a more pronounced gain than in 1958. However, government expenditure on goods and services has risen less sharply this year, by only 5% compared with 7% in 1958. Taken together, these shifts in the pattern of the nation's total expenditure have produced a gross national product in 1959 which has so far averaged about 7% above the level of the first nine months of 1958, compared with a gain of only 2% between 1957 and 1958. (1)

## SAWMILLING

<u>Sawn Lumber Production</u> <u>In October &amp; 10 Months</u>	Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in October this year fell 13.1% to 428,334,000 feet from 492,588,000 in last year's same month, according to advance DBS figures. This dropped January-October output 7.5% to 3,959,334,000 feet from 4,278,173,000 in the like period of 1958.
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Output in the month in the remaining provinces (excluding ties) rose sharply to 184,819,000 feet from 138,843,000 a year earlier, lifting the 10-month total 14.1% to 2,422,241,000 feet from 2,122,892,000. October production in these provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 617,000 feet (612,000 in October 1958); Nova Scotia, 13,352,000 (13,164,000); New Brunswick, 21,373,000 (11,099,000); Quebec, 74,795,000 (49,701,000); Ontario, 67,645,000 (57,693,000); Manitoba, 1,500,000 (1,816,000); Saskatchewan, 347,000 (199,000); and Alberta, 5,190,000 (4,559,000).



Canadian Balance Of International Payments Canada's deficit from current transactions in goods and services with other countries rose to a record third-quarter total this year of \$286 million, comparing with \$198 million in the same period of 1958, \$201 million in 1957 and \$216 million in 1956. In the first nine months of this year the excess of expenditures by Canadians on goods and services in other countries over receipts from exports of goods and services amounted to \$1,119 million, larger by 42% than last year's corresponding total of \$788 million and only 4% less than the record nine-month total of \$1,171 million in 1957.

Because of certain seasonal influences, particularly on merchandise trade, and in the tourist trade, the factors making for a current deficit have usually been less strong in the third quarter than in any other period of the year. In this period of 1959 the rise in the deficit from the previous year was entirely on account of merchandise trade.

In comparison with last year the largest part of the rise in the deficit in the nine-month period has been from the merchandise trade deficit of \$426 million which compares with \$128 million in 1958. But the major source of the deficit (over 60%), continued to arise from non-merchandise transactions. The deficit on the latter contributed \$693 million, a rise of some 5% over the same period last year. In spite of its sharp rise from 1958, the merchandise deficit in 1959 was still less than in 1957, while the deficit from non-merchandise transactions was 15% larger.

Capital inflows of a generally long-term character in the third quarter were relatively substantial in relation to the smaller size of the current deficit which occurred in the third quarter. Inflows in these forms amounted to \$269 million compared with \$261 million in the second quarter and \$268 million in the first quarter. In the two earlier periods the current deficits were much larger and substantial amounts were financed by capital inflows of a short-term type. In the first half-year some 36% of the current deficits was financed by net capital inflows in short-term forms. In the third quarter some types of short-term inflow continued, particularly in the earlier part of the period, but there were also outflows offsetting most of this group of inflows.

Deficit on merchandise trade: The rise in the import balance on merchandise account in the third quarter of 1959 from the same period of 1958 was brought about by a greater rise in imports than in exports. Imports were 13% higher than in the previous year compared with a rise of 6% in exports, and the import balance of \$82 million compares with an export balance of \$12 million last year. This is a larger import balance for this quarter than in any earlier year except 1956 when the value of exports was appreciably less than in this quarter of 1959.

Deficit from services and other non-merchandise items: Interest receipts increased slightly, while interest payments rose considerably more, particularly in the first two quarters, reflecting such factors as the effects of new borrowing, a general shift in the holdings, and the debt conversion in 1958. The gain

in dividend payments was in the form of remittances by Canadian subsidiaries to their parents in the United Kingdom and, in particular, in the United States. The increased remittances were restricted to the first half of the year, as fairly large payments by several companies in the third quarter of 1958 were not made in the corresponding quarter of the current year. A notable improvement occurred in the quarter in the level of United States travel expenditures in Canada which rose more than Canadian travel expenditures in the United States. Meanwhile there was a further rise in the deficit on travel account with overseas countries in the quarter.

Transactions by areas - The exceptional deficit with overseas countries as a group which had emerged in the first half-year further widened in the third quarter. For the three quarters of 1959 the current deficit with all overseas countries totalled \$200 million compared with a surplus of \$40 million in the same period of 1958. The change was brought about by a sharp contraction in the merchandise trade export balance with overseas which was greatly reduced to \$54 million as imports rose while exports fell. The deficit of \$200 million on current account resulted from net payments of \$254 million which Canada made to overseas countries for a variety of services and remittances. Substantial deficits with overseas, particularly with the United Kingdom and Western Europe, resulted from payments for travel, transportation, interest and dividends, military expenditures, personal remittances, and business services. There were also large official contributions to countries in Asia. Included in the above current account deficit is a small deficit with the United Kingdom which appeared for the first time in the third quarter as the export balance from trade with that country contracted to less than the deficit on non-merchandise transactions. Current deficits with overseas countries present, of course, a striking contrast with the substantial surpluses which used to be a feature of the triangular nature of Canada's trade, in which surplus balances with overseas played a part in the settlement of deficits with the United States. (2)

## TRANSPORTATION

Loadings Of Railway Revenue Freight      Number of cars of railway revenue freight  
Greater In First December Week      loaded on lines in Canada in the first  
seven days of December this year increased  
to 71,284 from 66,354 in the same period of 1958, moving the January 1 December  
7 total up 2.5% to 3,645,026 cars from 3,557,250 in last year's like period.  
Receipts from connections rose in the seven-day period to 28,522 cars from 27,-  
503, lifting the cumulative total just above a year ago at 1,321,086 cars versus  
1,320,253. Week's loadings of flat cars in piggyback services numbered 2,938  
cars, putting the year-to-date total at 124,993. (3)

Less Traffic, More Revenue On      Number of passengers carried by intercity and  
Intercity And Rural Bus Lines      rural bus systems in October declined to 4,040,-  
685 from 4,118,384 a year earlier, lowering the  
January-October total 2.8% to 40,813,271 from 41,969,494 a year ago. Month's  
revenue edged up to \$3,164,959 from \$3,137,277, raising the 10-month total 1.4%  
to \$34,017,193 from \$33,543,244. Fewer passengers were carried in regular ser-  
vice but more in chartered service both in the month and the 10 months. (4)



Commodity Exports In  
November, 11 Months

With sharply increased shipments to the United States and substantial gains to other foreign countries taken together and to the United Kingdom, Canada's total commodity exports reached a record value for November at \$499,000,000, rising 22.5% over last year's corresponding total of \$407,200,000, according to advance figures released by DBS. This brought the value of January-November exports to \$4,693,000,000, up 4.8% from \$4,478,800,000 for the same 1958 period.

Total exports to the United States in November climbed nearly 27% to \$303,600,000 from \$239,700,000 in the same month last year, boosting January-November shipments to \$2,921,700,000 from \$2,641,600,000. November exports to the United Kingdom rose to \$79,300,000 from \$72,500,000, bringing the cumulative value to \$718,900,000, slightly above last year's \$712,700,000.

Commodity exports to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom moved down in value in November to \$28,100,000 from \$28,700,000 a year ago and in the January-November period to \$255,000,000 from \$265,600,000. Exports to all other foreign countries were higher in November at \$88,000,000 versus \$66,300,000 but lower in the eleven months at \$797,400,000 versus \$808,900,000.

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

	<u>November</u>		<u>January-November</u>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom .....	72.5	79.3	712.7	718.9
Other Commonwealth countries ..	28.7	28.1	265.6	255.0
United States .....	239.7	303.6	2,641.6	2,921.7
All other countries .....	66.3	88.0	858.9	797.4
Totals .....	407.2	499.0	4,478.8	4,693.0

## H O U S I N G

Upward Revision Of Dwelling  
Unit Completions In 9 Months

New dwelling units completed in Canada during the first nine months of this year totalled an estimated 100,333 units, an upward revision of 8,000 units over the estimated total of 92,333 published in the Daily Bulletin of November 23 and the September issue of "New Residential Construction".

This revision is due to problems associated with the introduction of a new sample for the Bureau's survey in areas outside cities of 5,000 population and over. Reference to the probable existence of the underestimate of completions was made under the heading "reliability of estimates" on pages 5 and 6 of the September issue of "New Residential Construction".

October Index Moved Upward Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for October showed substantial strength, rising from a revised September level of 167.0 to 170.8, an increase of 2.3%. This advance was the result of a 3.4% increase in manufacturing, partly offset by a 1.7% decrease in mining, with electric power and gas utilities showing no change. The decline in mining occurred in spite of increases in gold, copper, nickel, lead and asbestos, and was concentrated in iron ore, coal, natural gas, and crude petroleum.

Within manufacturing, the volume of both non-durable/ and durable output rose by 2.3% and 4.6%, respectively. Most non-durable major group components showed strength, with beverages, leather products, textiles, clothing, printing and publishing and chemical products registering increases of about 4%, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Tobacco products advanced 10%, while foods, rubber products, paper products and products of petroleum and coal reflected marginal and largely off-setting movements.

All seasonally adjusted major components of durable manufactures showed increased output with the exception of non-metallic mineral products, which declined by 5%. Wood products continued to advance strongly, with an increase of 15%, reflecting a return to pre-strike production levels. Transportation equipment rose 8%, reflecting a 19% increase in motor vehicle production. The output of the iron and steel industry group continued the expansion in evidence since late 1958, increasing in October by 3%. Non-ferrous metal products and electric apparatus and supplies advanced by 1% and 3%, respectively.

## MANUFACTURING

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended December 19 increased 8.3% to an all-time high of 131,483 tons from 121,434 tons in the preceding week and was close to 31% greater than last year's corresponding total of 100,515 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 108.3% of rated capacity in the week compared to 100.0% in the previous week and 88.4% in the like week last year.

Shipments Of Floor Tile Shipments of asphalt floor tile in November declined to 1,483,277 square feet from 1,897,952 a year earlier, lowering the January-November total 11.3% to 16,233,046 square feet from 18,302,184 a year earlier. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile advanced to 4,834,460 square feet from 3,660,301, raising the 11-month total 45% to 48,873,053 square feet from 33,715,397. (5)

Sales Of Pest Control Products Sales of pest control products by Canadian registrants in the 12 months ending September this year were valued at \$24,838,000, one-fifth larger than the preceding year's \$20,612,000. Year's sales by main groups: agricultural dusts and sprays, \$9,630,000 (\$7,976,000 in 1958); livestock treatments, \$1,748,000 (\$1,703,000); herbicides, \$7,608,000 (\$5,666,000); household and industrial insecticides, \$5,405,000 (\$4,207,000); and rodenticides, \$447,000 (\$349,000). Sales of products for which details are not available totalled \$485,000 (\$700,000). (6)



Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces Shipments of warm air furnaces in October increased in value to \$5,459,700 from \$4,584,000 a year earlier. Stoves with greater shipments in the month included: gas combination stoves and ranges, \$321,900 (\$142,400 a year earlier); electric combination stoves and ranges, \$166,300 (\$165,400); and gas heating stoves and space heaters, \$215,300 (\$93,200). Types with smaller shipments included: gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$436,800 (\$485,000); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$3,204,000 (\$3,284,000); and fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves, and space heaters, \$557,700 (\$561,300). (7)

Production Of Selected Garments In The Third Quarter Of 1959 More men's and youths' all-wool one-pant suits, all-wool pants and slacks, and boys' suits, but less men's and youths' all-wool two-pants suits, nylon dress shirts and fine-cotton dress shirts were produced in the third quarter of 1959 compared to the like quarter of 1958. Output of women's and misses' dresses, all-wool and partly-wool coats, and cotton blouses was greater than a year earlier.

Third-quarter production of male garments: men's and youths' all-wool one-pant suits, 209,200 (205,011 in 1958's third quarter); all-wool two-pant suits, 70,426 (74,321); all-wool pants and slacks, 246,444 (229,404); nylon dress shirts, 5,514 dozen (7,185); fine-cotton dress shirts, 111,764 dozen (112,648); and boys' suits, 28,526 (22,438).

July-September output of female garments: women's and misses' dresses, 2,624,109 (2,582,160 a year ago); all-wool and partly-wool coats, 456,408 (429,235); and cotton blouses, 100,080 dozen (99,883). (8)

## MINING

Copper & Nickel Production Production of both copper and nickel was greater in October and January-October this year than last. October copper output climbed to 35,980 tons from 22,308 a year earlier, boosting the January-October total 7.7% to 329,675 tons from 306,208 a year ago. Month's nickel output advanced to 17,212 tons from last year's strike-affected total of 3,370 tons, moving the 10-month total up 12.9% to 150,699 tons from 133,516. (9)

Coal Production Smaller Production of coal in November decreased to 1,182,000 tons from 1,239,146 a year earlier, leaving the January-November total 8.7% below a year ago at 9,411,318 tons versus 10,309,660. Landed imports in the month increased to 1,492,232 tons from 1,489,897, moving the 11-month total up 3.2% to 13,175,934 tons from 12,769,498.

Coal output was smaller in all producing regions in the January-November period this year as compared to last except New Brunswick and Alberta. Eleven-month totals were: Nova Scotia, 3,921,885 tons (4,812,736 in the same 1958 period); New Brunswick, 882,322 (700,238); Saskatchewan, 1,723,147 (1,885,120); Alberta, 2,220,264 (2,144,118); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 663,700 (767,448). (10)

Iron Ore Shipments Sharply Greater Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in October advanced to 3,755,479 tons from 2,361,979 a year earlier, raising the January-October total to 21,139,644 tons versus 13,975,768 a year ago. Ore shipped for export in the month increased to 3,081,453 tons from 2,152,446 and that to Canadian consumers to 674,026 tons from 209,533. January-October export shipments climbed steeply to 17,657,832 tons from 12,372,834 and domestic shipments to 3,481,812 tons from 1,602,934.

Total shipments from mines in Quebec in October nearly doubled to 1,859,418 tons from 932,852 a year earlier, from mines in Ontario to 937,315 tons from 649,342, and from mines in the other provinces (Newfoundland and British Columbia) to 958,746 tons from 779,785. Total 10-month shipments were: Quebec, 10,132,843 tons (5,428,438 a year ago); Ontario, 5,137,854 tons (3,165,482); and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 5,868,947 tons (5,381,848). (11)

Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting And Refining Industry In 1958 Gross value of products of Canada's nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining industry in 1958 declined to \$435,444,000 from 1957's all-time high of \$640,667,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. A labour dispute that began in September and continued throughout the remainder of the year was partly responsible for the decrease. Number of establishments fell to 54 from 92 in 1957, employees to 17,784 from 23,464, and their salaries and wages to \$88,929,000 from \$113,460,000. Cost of fuel and electricity decreased to \$17,230,000 from \$23,703,000 and cost of process supplies, materials and containers to \$184,065,000 from \$290,782,000, leaving the net value of production at \$229,681,000 versus \$321,763,000.

Ore hoisted in 1958 decreased to 12,861,918 tons from 19,289,516 in 1957, ore smelted directly to 1,376,237 tons from 1,943,787, ore milled to 11,540,530 tons from 17,354,529, and concentrates produced to 2,644,269 tons from 3,992,898. Nickel production amounted to 139,559 tons valued at \$194,142,000 compared to 187,958 tons valued at \$258,977,000 in the preceding year and copper output reached 345,114 tons valued at \$174,431,000 versus 359,109 tons valued at \$206,898,000. (12)

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

Department Store Sales Revised figures indicate an all-Canada decrease of 1.1% in department store sales in the week ended December 5 instead of 2.9% as reported in the Weekly Bulletin of December 18. The revised figures show decreases of 2.8% in the Atlantic Provinces, 2.2% in Manitoba, 7.5% in Saskatchewan and 5.7% in Alberta, and increases of 0.9% in Ontario and 0.2% in British Columbia. Sales in Quebec were unchanged from a year earlier.

Sales in the week ended December 12 were 0.7% above a year earlier, increases in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario, and British Columbia more than offsetting decreases in the other regions. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 0.8%; Ontario, 0.4%; and British Columbia, 9.5%. Decreases: Quebec, 1.2%; Manitoba, 6.0%; Saskatchewan, 6.6%; and Alberta, 0.5%.



Retail Trade In Canadian retailers had sales estimated at \$1,429,014,000  
October, 10 Months in October, larger by 7.8% than last year's corresponding  
total of \$1,326,094,000. Increases over 1958 were also  
posted for all earlier months of the year and January-October sales rose 5.5%  
to \$13,057,855,000 from \$12,374,021,000 a year earlier. All provinces shared  
in the rise both in the month and cumulative period.

Lumber and building material dealers had sales 3.6% smaller in October  
than a year earlier, while the other 17 specified trades had sales gains rang-  
ing from 1.2% for garages and filling stations and 2.3% for fuel dealers to  
13.4% for motor vehicle dealers and 16.8% for shoe stores. All trades had  
sales increases in the 10-month period ranging from 1.3% for restaurants and  
1.6% for garages and filling stations to 11.2% for motor vehicle dealers.

Provincial sales increases in October were as follows with 10-month gains  
in brackets: Atlantic Provinces, 9.8% (6.5%); Quebec, 8.4% (4.6%); Ontario,  
8.9% (5.8%); Manitoba, 11.9% (9.1%); Saskatchewan, 2.5% (4.8%); Alberta, 3.7%  
(6.0%); and British Columbia, 4.8% (4.5%). (13)

## RETAIL CREDIT

Accounts Receivable At End Of September Accounts receivable on the books of  
Canadian retailers at the end of  
September this year reached an estimated \$898,100,000, up 4.6% from last year's  
corresponding total of \$858,300,000.

Amounts receivable were larger this year than last for 10 of the 12 trades  
for which separate figures are available, largest percentage increases being  
posted for women's clothing stores (11.6%), independent grocery and combination  
stores (10.6%), hardware stores (10.0%), men's clothing stores (8.9%), fuel  
dealers (8.8%), general stores (8.5%), department stores (7.9%), and family  
clothing stores (7.2%). Receivables of garages and filling stations were down  
5.3% and those of motor vehicle dealers 0.1%.

Department stores carry the largest amount of credit on their books, total  
at the end of September rising to \$254,400,000 from \$235,700,000 a year earlier.  
Accounts receivable held by furniture, appliance and radio stores stood at  
\$193,100,000 versus \$190,000,000 and motor vehicle dealers at \$102,900,000  
versus \$103,000,000.

Receivables of other trades: independent grocery and combination stores,  
\$35,600,000 (\$32,200,000 at September 30 last year); hardware stores, \$35,100,-  
000 (\$31,900,000); fuel dealers, \$32,300,000 (\$29,700,000); general stores,  
\$32,000,000 (\$29,500,000); garages and filling stations, \$28,600,000 (\$30,200,-  
000); family clothing stores, \$19,300,000 (\$18,000,000); jewellery stores,  
\$17,300,000 (\$17,000,000); men's clothing stores, \$13,400,000 (\$12,300,000);  
and women's clothing stores, \$12,500,000 (\$11,200,000). (14)

Farm Cash Income From The Sale  
Of Farm Products In Nine Months

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products in the first nine months of this year is estimated at \$2,027,050,000, larger by 2% than last year's corresponding total of \$1,990,145,000. This increase can be attributed in the main to substantially higher receipts in the first quarter (\$641,682,000 versus \$613,182,000 in 1958). Second-quarter earnings were only slightly higher than those of a year earlier (\$676,311,000 versus \$666,414,000), while third-quarter returns were slightly lower (\$709,057,000 versus \$710,549,000). Livestock and livestock products accounted for the increase in the nine months; returns from the sale of field crops were about the same as in the nine months of 1958.

Compared with a year ago, cash farm income for the January-September period this year was higher in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Increases ranged from 1% in Quebec to nearly 6% in Manitoba, while declines were almost 1% in Prince Edward Island, 2% in Saskatchewan and just over 5% in New Brunswick. Lower returns from the sale of potatoes accounted for the reduction in the two Maritime Provinces; in Saskatchewan it was due to smaller farm deliveries of wheat.

Returns from the sale of livestock and livestock products in the nine-month period are estimated at \$1,283,000,000, larger by 3% than last year's like total of \$1,247,000,000. With the exception of eggs, returns were larger for all commodities classified as either livestock or livestock products. Receipts from the sale of field crops were \$719,616,000, slightly larger than last year's \$716,753,000. Lower returns from the sale of wheat, oats, potatoes, fruits and vegetables were offset by the effects of higher Canadian Wheat Board payments and higher returns from the sale of barley, flaxseed and tobacco.

Provincial totals of farm cash income from the sale of farm products in the nine-month period were as follows (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$19,947 (\$20,190 in 1958); Nova Scotia, \$30,663 (\$29,398); New Brunswick, \$31,015 (\$32,770); Quebec, \$304,450 (\$301,495); Ontario, \$644,591 (\$621,567); Manitoba, \$162,038 (\$153,499); Saskatchewan, \$398,848 (\$409,991); Alberta, \$355,008 (\$342,422); and British Columbia, \$80,490 (\$78,813). (15)

Milk Production In November

Milk production in November is estimated at 1,200,000,000 pounds, up 2% from a year earlier, leaving the January-November total virtually unchanged from last year at 17,000,000,000 pounds. Revised estimates place the October output at 1,573,271,000 pounds versus 1,571,467,000 a year earlier and the January-October production at 15,747,350,000 pounds against 15,740,936,000.

October milk production was smaller than a year earlier in all provinces except New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Totals were (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 21,146 pounds (22,122 in October 1958); Nova Scotia, 33,777 (34,078); New Brunswick, 39,418 (38,156); Quebec, 569,783 (565,701); Ontario, 538,773 (522,280); Manitoba, 80,173 (91,046); Saskatchewan, 99,952 (105,364); Alberta, 113,056 (119,641); and British Columbia, 61,202 (67,804). (16)



Fluid Milk Sales In October Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, in October amounted to 486,354,000 pounds, an increase of 4% from last year's October total, placing January-October sales 3% above a year ago at 4,680,994,000 pounds. All provinces reported increased sales compared to a year earlier both in the month and 10-month periods, except Quebec that reported no change in the month.

October sales (percentage increases in brackets) were: Prince Edward Island, 2,341,000 pounds (7%); Nova Scotia, 16,155,000 (7%); New Brunswick, 13,255,000 (4%); Quebec, 141,001,000 (no change); Ontario, 184,900,000 (8%); Manitoba, 27,302,000 (3%); Saskatchewan, 28,814,000 (8%); Alberta, 31,987,000 (6%); and British Columbia, 40,599,000 (3%). (17)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at December 17 this year amounted to 59,631,000 pounds, up 5.3% from last year's corresponding total of 56,638,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings by city were: Quebec, 6,782,000 pounds (6,335,000 a year ago); Montreal, 24,768,000 (27,920,000); Toronto, 4,903,000 (4,615,000); Winnipeg, 15,487,000 (9,959,000); Regina, 1,725,000 (1,306,000); Saskatoon, 1,899,000 (1,326,000); Edmonton, 2,172,000 (2,213,000); Calgary, 777,000 (463,000); and Vancouver, 1,118,000 (2,501,000).

Apparent Per Capita Domestic Disappearance Of Food In 1958 Canadians consumed smaller quantities of meat, potatoes, eggs, and tea, but larger amounts of cereals, sugar, oils and fats, fruit and vegetables, poultry, milk and cheese, and coffee in 1958 than in the preceding year, according to a report containing figures on per capita domestic disappearance of food released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Per capita disappearance of red meats in 1958 was estimated at 138.1 pounds (cold dressed carcass equivalent), a decrease of 4.5% from 142.5 in 1957. There were decreases in beef, veal, and offal (fancy meats), and increases in pork and canned meats. Disappearance of poultry increased to 26.7 pounds from 26.0.

Disappearance of cereals on a per capita basis rose to 160.2 pounds from 155.6 in the preceding year, consumption of flour increasing to 142.8 pounds from 138.8 and breakfast foods to 6.7 pounds from 6.2. Disappearance of oatmeal and rolled oats declined to 4.9 pounds from 5.2. Consumption of pulses and nuts decreased to 10.3 pounds from 10.9.

Apparent per capita disappearance of potatoes dropped to 135.9 pounds from 161.7, while consumption of other vegetables increased to 107.5 pounds from 103.3. Disappearance of fruit was slightly lower at 234.6 pounds versus 234.8. Disappearance of oils and fats rose to 42.9 pounds from 42.4, increases in margarine, lard, shortening and other oils and fats more than outweighing a decrease in butter. Consumption of milk and cheese moved up to 65.7 pounds from 65.2. Consumption of coffee (green beans) rose to 8.6 pounds from 8.4, while tea declined to 2.6 pounds from 2.8. Disappearance of sugar and syrups rose to 105.5 pounds from 101.5. (18\*\*)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds were larger in the first ten months of this year than last, totals being as follows: primary or concentrated feeds, 379,837 tons (352,162 in 1958); secondary or complete feeds, 2,155,840 tons (2,052,764); and all other animal feeds, 468,963 tons (442,939). October totals: primary or concentrated feeds, 39,435 tons (39,870); secondary or complete feeds, 223,287 tons (235,181); and all other animal feeds, 53,476 tons (53,474). (19)

Sales Of Fertilizers Sales of mixed fertilizers and fertilizer materials for direct application to the soil, including exports, amounted to 1,791,400 tons in the 12 months ended June 30 this year, virtually unchanged from the year-earlier total of 1,798,300 tons, according to the Bureau's annual report on the fertilizer trade. Sales of fertilizer materials eased to 1,061,500 tons from 1,067,000 and mixed fertilizers to 729,900 tons from 731,300.

Production of fertilizer materials, including such items as ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and cyanamide, decreased to 1,311,600 tons from 1,377,600, and the output of mixed fertilizers increased to 780,500 tons from 736,100. Imports of fertilizers rose to 951,000 tons from 946,200 and exports of materials fell to 842,800 tons from 885,100. Production and imports exclude anhydrous ammonia. (20)

## FORESTRY

Pulpwood Production In October Production of pulpwood in October rose to 1,944,052 rough cords from 1,617,762 a year earlier, and consumption to 1,261,477 rough cords from 1,120,612. January-October output increased 14.1% to 11,162,939 rough cords from 9,782,279 a year ago, and consumption 6.8% to 11,411,105 rough cords from 10,689,214. Inventories at October 31 were placed at 13,957,459 rough cords, up 5% from the September 30 total of 13,286,371 rough cords but down 5% from last year's October 31 figure of 14,687,170 rough cords. (21)

## LABOUR

Federal Government Employment Employees of the Federal Government, including Crown Corporations, numbered 338,140 in May, down slightly from 338,861 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau's monthly report on federal government employment. Total earnings of these persons rose to \$110,387,000 from \$106,581,000 a year earlier.

Total staff of departments and departmental crown corporations rose to 199,650 persons earning \$59,684,694 in regular pay and \$851,259 in overtime pay and \$77,137 in retroactive pay, compared with 198,384 persons earning \$57,921,377 regular pay, \$1,096,887 in overtime pay and \$57,731 in retroactive pay a year earlier. Salaried employees numbered 156,982 versus 155,002 and had regular earnings of \$49,250,178 in comparison with \$47,647,627.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies employed 138,490 persons in May 1959 and paid them \$49,774,000, a drop in numbers from 140,477 in May last year but a rise in earnings from \$47,505,000. (22)



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

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- 15 - 21-001: Farm Cash Income, July-September 1959, 25¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 23-001: The Dairy Review, November, 20¢/\$2.00
- 17 - 23-002: Fluid Milk Sales, October, 10¢/\$1.00
- \*\*18 - 32-226: Apparent Per Capita Domestic Disappearance of Food In Canada, 1959,  
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- 19 - 34-004: Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, October, 30¢/\$3.00
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- - 53-210: Motor Transport Traffic - Ontario, 1958, 50¢ -- Summarized in issue  
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Marital Status Proportion of the population married in the age group 15-24 years increased from 8.0% in 1941 to 15.6% in 1958 for males and from 21.7% to 33.9% for females.

Window Blinds Producers' shipments of window and slatted blinds in 1958 were valued at \$2,637,000, a decrease of 2.4% from \$2,847,000 in 1957.

Beer Factory shipments of beer in 1958 amounted to 219,848,000 gallons, a small decrease from the preceding year's 224,783,000 gallons.

Rolled Oats Apparent per capita domestic disappearance of oatmeal and rolled oats reached a new recorded low figure of 4.9 pounds in 1958, approximately halving the 1927-31 average.

Retail Credit Accounts outstanding on the books of retail dealers at the end of September amounted to \$898,100,000, larger by 4.6% than a year earlier.

Sand & Gravel Production of sand and gravel in 1958 amounted to a record 160,211,000 tons, more than double 1950's total of 73,095,000 tons.

Greenhouse Greenhouse firms had 15,526,000 square feet under glass in 1958, up 85,000 over the preceding year. Area under cloth was up to 473,500 square feet from 422,600, and the area of open field to 2,036 acres from 1,815.

Cut Flowers Wholesale sales of cut flowers by 1,125 greenhouse firms in 1958 were valued at \$10,545,000, of which chrysanthemums, roses and carnations accounted for close to four-fifths.

Cultivators Sales of row crop and field cultivators in 1958 totalled 12,588 units valued at \$5,242,000 versus 10,863 at \$4,063,000 in 1957.

Dairy Machinery Farm dairy machinery and equipment was sold in 1958 to the value of \$6,488,000, close to 19% higher than in 1957.

Harvesting Machinery Sales of harvesting machinery in 1958 were valued at \$29,851,000, up by almost one-quarter from \$23,984,000 in 1957 but down from \$34,753,000 in 1956.

Manitoba Trucking For-hire vehicles registered in Manitoba in 1958 comprised only 2.4% of total truck population (1,329 out of 54,728) and accounted for 66.9% of total net ton miles (512,985,000 out of 767,026,000) and for 10.0% of total goods carried (1,912,000 tons out of 19,030,000).

Ontario Trucking For-hire vehicles registered in Ontario in 1958 comprised only 6.0% of the total truck population (16,763 out of 280,302) and accounted for 61.1% of total net ton miles (4,113,548,000 out of 6,726,927,000) and for 37.1% of total goods carried (64,212,000 tons out of 173,162,000).

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