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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Canada's consumer price index declined 0.3% from 128.3 to 127.9 between November and December 1959. The decrease was due to a drop of 1.1% in foods ... Price index of 30 industrial materials at wholesale moved up fractionally between November 27 and December 18. (Pages 2-3)

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Population: Canada's population increased 366,000 in the first eleven months of 1959 to an estimated 17,650,000 at December 1 from 17,284,000 at the beginning of the year. The increase was slightly larger than a year earlier (354,000) but sharply smaller than 1957's record eleven-month increase of 516,000. (Page 4)

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Labour: Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in October rose to \$1.74 from \$1.72 in September and average weekly wages to \$71.64 from \$71.13, while the work-week was unchanged at 41.2 hours. (Page 5)

...

Merchandising: Department store sales in the pre-Christmas week ending December 19 were up 5.5% from a year earlier ... Sales of new motor vehicles in October increased 8.2% to 36,495 units from 33,728 a year earlier, while January-October sales advanced 15.3% to 435,646 units from 377,852. (Pages 5-6)

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Mining: With large increases in copper, iron ore, nickel, uranium, asbestos and petroleum, the estimated value of Canada's mineral production climbed 13.7% in 1959 to a record \$2,389,683,000 as compared to \$2,100,739,000 in 1958. (Page 7)

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Business: Corporation profits before taxes increased 11.4% in the third quarter of 1959 to an estimated \$879,000,000 from a year earlier, bringing the January-September total to \$2,449,000,000, larger by 17.3% than in 1958 ... Business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the third quarter of 1959 numbered 526, an increase of 28% from a year earlier, while the nine-month total rose slightly to 1,556 from 1,526. (Page 8)

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Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills operated at 101.0% of rated capacity during the week ending January 2 compared to 84.2% in the preceding week and 87.9% in the corresponding week in 1958 ... Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles dropped sharply in November to 21,635 units from 35,797 a year earlier, while the eleven-month total rose to 340,967 units from 321,158. (Pages 9-10)

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Consumer Price Index Fell
Between November & December

Canada's consumer price index declined 0.3% from 128.3 to 127.9 between November and December 1959.

A year ago the index stood at 126.2. Over the year 1959 the index averaged 126.5, or 1.1% above the 1958 level of 125.1. The current month's movement was due entirely to a drop of 1.1% in foods as the other four group indexes recorded little or no change. The clothing and "other" commodities and services indexes were both unchanged, while the shelter and household operation indexes were up fractionally.

The food index moved from 123.8 to 122.4 to stand almost at the December 1958 level of 122.2. The sharpest drop in egg prices in some years accounted for most of this change as grade "A" large eggs decreased 14.4¢ to 48.3¢ a dozen, the lowest since March 1950 and the lowest December price since 1944. Imported fruits, orange juice, pork and chicken were also lower. Fresh vegetables, particularly tomatoes and cabbage, were higher.

The shelter index increased 0.1% from 142.6 to 142.7 as rents were unchanged and home-ownership rose slightly. The clothing index was unchanged at 111.4 as price increases for footwear and a scatter of children's items were balanced by sale prices for women's winter coats. The household operation index rose 0.2% from 123.5 to 123.7. Slightly higher prices were reported for coal, utensils and equipment, household supplies, laundry, dry cleaning, and shoe repairs. The "other" commodities and services index, unchanged at 136.9, showed little or no price movement on most items. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
December 1959....	127.9	122.4	142.7	111.4	123.7	136.9
November 1959....	128.3	123.8	142.6	111.4	123.5	136.9
December 1958....	126.2	122.2	139.9	110.5	122.0	133.4

Wholesale Prices Of Raw Materials

Price index of 30 industrial materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) moved up fractionally from 240.9 to 241.8 between November 27 and December 18. In the three-week period price increases were recorded for eight commodities, headed by major gains for beef hides and rosin, and lesser increases for sisal and bituminous coal, while declines for seven items were led by raw rubber, steers, linseed oil and oats.

The index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets eased 0.7% from 216.0 to 214.5 in the same three-week period. Animal products moved down 1.4% from 266.1 to 262.4, reflecting lower prices for steers and eggs, both East and West, and for eastern cheesemilk, which were partially offset by price gains for calves and poultry, lambs and butterfat in the East. A fractional gain for field products from 165.9 to 166.6 reflected increases for tobacco, most eastern grains, and western hay, which were almost balanced by declines for potatoes, eastern barley and western flax and rye. Both regional indexes moved lower, the eastern 0.9% from 236.2 to 234.0 and the western 0.4% from 195.7 to 195.0. (1)

Security Price Indexes The investors index of 92 common stock prices (1935-39=100) advanced 3.7% from 253.5 to 262.9 in the four-week period November 26 to December 24. Increases for major groups: 72 industrials, 4.5% from 259.9 to 271.7; 13 utilities, 1.3% from 187.9 to 190.4; and 7 banks, 0.1% from 342.4 to 342.7.

Sub-group gains were led by oils, up 7.7% from 164.9 to 177.6; machinery and equipment, up 7.3% from 707.7 to 759.1; and industrial mines, up 3.9% from 203.2 to 211.2. Two sub-groups moved against the trend to show small declines: textiles and clothing from 208.4 to 206.8, and food and allied products from 227.9 to 227.7.

The index of 27 mining stocks moved up 2.5% from 110.9 to 113.7, reflecting increases of 3.3% for 6 base metals from 178.2 to 184.1, and 1.8% for 21 gold stocks from 81.5 to 83.0. (1)

Wholesale Price Indexes

	December 1958	November* 1959	December* 1959
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Index</u>	229.3	230.3	229.8
Vegetable Products	197.9	199.5	200.2
Animal Products	255.2	250.4	247.4
Textile Products	227.0	227.6	228.2
Wood Products	298.5	304.0	303.9
Iron Products	255.4	255.8	255.8
Non-ferrous metals.	172.7	177.4	175.8
Non-metallic minerals	188.8	186.0	185.9
Chemical products	184.5	188.0	188.1
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold).	246.6	250.8	249.6

* These indexes are preliminary.

Security Price Indexes

	December 31	December 24 1935-39=100	December 3
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	262.5	262.9	255.5
Industrials	271.0	271.7	262.0
Utilities	190.9	190.4	189.2
Banks	343.8	342.7	343.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	114.6	113.7	110.3
Gold stocks	83.4	83.0	80.9
Base metals	186.1	184.1	177.6

Population Up 366,000 In
First 11 Months Of 1959

Canada's population increased 366,000 in the first eleven months of 1959 to an estimated 17,650,000 at December 1 from 17,284,000 at the beginning of the year, according to the Bureau's quarterly estimate. The January-November increase was slightly larger than a year earlier (354,000), but sharply smaller than 1957's record eleven-month increase of 516,000 when immigration contributed heavily to the population growth.

Ontario had the largest numerical increase in population in 1959's eleven-month period, rising 142,000 (2.4%) to 6,029,000 from 5,887,000 at January 1. Quebec was next with an increase of 107,000 (2.2%) to 5,062,000 from 4,955,000. Alberta was third with a rise of 36,000 to 1,264,000 from 1,228,000, and British Columbia fourth with a gain of 29,000 to 1,592,000 from 1,563,000.

Estimated population of Saskatchewan showed an eleven-month increase to 907,000 from 896,000, Manitoba to 892,000 from 878,000, Nova Scotia to 719,000 from 715,000, New Brunswick to 595,000 from 584,000, Newfoundland to 453,000 from 443,000, and Prince Edward Island to 103,000 from 101,000.

Estimated Population Of Canada As At January 1 And By Quarters, 1956-1959

Year	January 1	March 1	June 1 (Thousands)	September 1	December 1
1956	15,919	15,972	16,081	16,193	16,308
1957	16,344	16,420	16,589	16,745	16,860
1958	16,887	16,948	17,048	17,154	17,241
1959	17,284	17,340	17,442	17,550	17,650

Estimated Population Of Canada & Provinces

	Census June 1, 1956	January 1, 1959	March 1, 1959	June 1, 1959	September 1, 1959	December 1, 1959
				(Thousands)		
Nfld.	415	443	446	449	452	453
P.E.I. ...	99	101	101	102	103	103
N.S.	695	715	716	716	718	719
N.B.	555	584	587	590	593	595
Que.	4,628	4,955	4,974	4,999	5,032	5,062
Ont.	5,405	5,887	5,904	5,952	5,990	6,029
Man.	850	878	881	885	888	892
Sask.	881	896	897	902	906	907
Alta.	1,123	1,228	1,233	1,243	1,253	1,264
B.C.	1,399	1,563	1,567	1,570	1,581	1,592
Yukon	12	13	13	13	13	13
N.W.T. ...	19	21	21	21	21	21
Canada .	16,081	17,284	17,340	17,442	17,550	17,650

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in October last rose to \$1.74 from \$1.72 in September, average weekly wages to \$71.64 from \$71.13, and the work week was unchanged at 41.2 hours, according to advance DBS figures. Hourly earnings in October 1958 averaged \$1.66, weekly wages \$67.52, and the work week 40.8 hours.

Overtime work in primary iron and steel and aircraft and parts and wage-rate increases in motor vehicles and railroad and rolling stock contributed to the gains in earnings in durable goods manufacturing. Weekly wages averaged \$78.78 versus \$78.38 in September and hourly earnings \$1.89 versus \$1.88. A shorter work week was reported in motor vehicle plants, partly due to lowered supplies of steel because of strikes in the U.S.A.

Wage-rate increases in distilleries and meat-packing plants and a seasonal decline in lower-paid casual employment in fruit and vegetable canning, resulted in a rise in average hourly earnings and weekly wages in non-durable goods manufacturing. Weekly wages averaged \$64.75 against \$64.27 in the preceding month and hourly earnings \$1.59 against \$1.57.

A shorter work week and a decline in the number of wage-earners were reported in highway construction. A further decrease in employment in summer hotels contributed to the increased earnings in the service industries.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries,
Oct. and Sept. 1959 and Oct. 1958.

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	40.8	41.2	41.2	1.66	1.72	1.74	67.52	71.13	71.64
Durable Goods ...	40.9	41.7	41.7	1.79	1.88	1.89	73.21	78.38	78.78
Non-durable Goods	40.6	40.8	40.8	1.53	1.57	1.59	62.12	64.27	64.75
Mining	42.4	41.9	42.1	1.95	2.04	2.04	82.72	85.45	86.13
Electric and Motor									
Transportation ..	44.4	44.7	44.5	1.70	1.76	1.77	75.35	78.82	78.89
Construction	41.5	42.5	41.5	1.77	1.86	1.87	73.54	78.82	77.58
Service	39.4	39.6	39.5	0.98	1.00	1.01	38.57	39.51	39.85

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Oct. 171.6; Sept. 171.9.

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the pre-Christmas week ending
In Pre-Christmas Week December 19 were up 5.5% as compared with the corresponding week last year. Gains were posted for all provinces: Atlantic Provinces, 4.8%; Quebec, 3.4%; Ontario, 9.1%; Manitoba, 6.5%; Saskatchewan, 3.0%; Alberta, 0.7%; and British Columbia, 4.1%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales Total sales of new motor vehicles in October increased
In October And 10 Months 8.2% to 36,495 units from 33,728 a year earlier, while
January-October sales advanced 15.3% to 435,646 units
from 377,852 in the corresponding 1958 period. Retail value of the month's sales
rose 9.8% to \$111,584,000 from \$101,647,000, moving the 10-month total up 15.7%
to \$1,337,594,000 from \$1,156,129,000.

Sales of British and European vehicles (included in total sales) rose in
October to 8,905 units from 8,601 a year earlier, while January-October sales ad-
vanced to 101,226 units from 69,663. Retail value of these sales rose in the
month to \$17,533,000 from \$16,774,000 and in the 10 months to \$201,447,000 from
\$136,225,000.

October sales of new passenger cars increased to 31,834 units (including
8,327 units of British and European manufacture) from 27,902 (7,902) in the same
month of 1958. Commercial vehicle sales were one-fifth smaller at 4,661 units
(578) versus 5,826 (699).

Financed sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in October 1959 were
one-quarter larger than in the same month of the preceding year at 15,763 units
compared to 12,523. Amount of financing was slightly more than one-quarter greater
at \$38,928,000 against \$30,570,000. Financed sales of new passenger cars accounted
for 13,718 units versus 10,754 and involved \$31,776,000 against \$24,674,000.

Financing of used motor vehicles in the month declined 5.5% to 26,208 units
from 27,728 while the amount of financing rose 2.5% to \$27,923,000 from \$27,237,-
000. Financed sales of used passenger cars fell to 22,813 units from 24,311 and
the amount involved to \$23,122,000 from \$23,387,000. (2)

C O N S U M E R C R E D I T

Consumer Credit In October Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance
companies at the end of October amounted to \$1,143,-
000,000, up 0.6% from the September 30 total of \$1,135,900,000 and larger by 8.2%
than 1958's corresponding total of \$1,056,700,000.

Outstandings on consumer goods at the end of October were up to \$811,400,-
000 from \$809,700,000 a month earlier and \$790,500,000 at the same time in 1958,
while balances on commercial goods rose to \$331,600,000 from \$326,200,000 at the
end of September and \$266,200,000 a year earlier.

Cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the
Small Loans Act climbed to \$460,900,000 at October 31 from \$453,000,000 at the end
of September and \$390,100,000 at October 31, 1958. Accounts receivable held by de-
partment stores at the end of October advanced to \$265,100,000 from \$254,400,000 a
month earlier and \$242,600,000 a year earlier. (3)

Production Of Minerals In 1959 With large increases in copper, iron ore, nickel, uranium, asbestos and petroleum, the estimated value of Canada's mineral production climbed 13.7% in 1959 to a record total of \$2,389,683,000 as compared with the preceding year's \$2,100,739,000, according to annual estimates by DBS. Decreased values were posted for gold, lead and coal.

Metals were valued at \$1,359,032,000, one-fifth larger than the preceding year's \$1,130,160,000. Uranium continued to be the leading metal with a value of \$324,550,000 versus \$279,538,000 in 1958. Nickel was next largest with a sharp gain in value to \$257,173,000 from \$194,142,000, followed by copper with an increase to \$233,296,000 from \$174,431,000, and iron ore to \$186,206,000 from \$126,131,000. Value of zinc rose to \$96,563,000 from \$92,601,000, silver to \$28,381,000 from \$27,530,000, and platinum to \$10,952,000 from \$9,481,000. Gold dropped to \$149,213,000 from \$155,334,000, and lead to \$39,574,000 from \$42,414,000.

Non-metallics as a group increased 16.5% in value to \$176,230,000 from \$150,355,000. Asbestos output rose to \$106,592,000 from \$92,277,000, salt to \$17,462,000 from \$14,990,000, gypsum to \$8,890,000 from \$5,189,000, and peat moss to \$6,128,000 from \$4,779,000.

With substantial increases in crude petroleum and natural gas more than offsetting a drop in coal, production of mineral fuels rose to \$540,106,000 from \$510,769,000 in 1958. Production of crude petroleum rose in value to \$426,950,000 from \$398,748,000, and natural gas to \$40,099,000 from \$32,058,000, while coal declined to \$73,057,000 from \$79,963,000.

Structural materials as a group climbed in value to \$314,315,000 from \$309,455,000, increases in cement, lime, sand and gravel and clay products more than counterbalancing a decrease in stone. Cement rose to \$97,889,000 from \$96,414,000, lime to \$19,707,000 from \$19,466,000, sand and gravel to \$100,366,000 from \$96,282,000, and clay products to \$45,186,000 from \$41,710,000. Stone fell to \$51,167,000 from \$55,583,000.

Value of minerals produced in Ontario in 1959 rose to \$962,757,000 from \$789,602,000 in the preceding year, accounting for 40.3% of the national total versus 37.5% in 1958. Quebec's output was valued at \$432,820,000 or 18.1% of the all-Canada total versus \$365,706,000 or 17.4%. Alberta's value was \$378,142,000 versus \$345,939,000, and Saskatchewan's \$213,744,000 versus \$209,941,000.

Next in order was British Columbia at \$157,281,000 (\$151,149,000 in 1958); Newfoundland, \$72,307,000 (\$64,995,000); Nova Scotia, \$59,486,000 (\$62,707,000); Manitoba, \$58,067,000 (\$57,218,000); New Brunswick, \$18,391,000 (\$16,276,000); Northwest Territories, \$24,267,000 (\$24,895,000); and Yukon, \$12,422,000 (\$12,311,000). (4)

Corporation Profits Larger Corporation profits before taxes increased 11.4% in the third quarter of 1959 to an estimated \$879,000,000 from \$789,000,000 in 1958's corresponding period, bringing the January-September total to \$2,449,000,000 larger by 17.3% than \$2,088,000,000 in the like period a year earlier. Income tax liabilities climbed 21% in the quarter to \$409,000,000 from \$338,000,000, raising the nine-month total nearly 25% to \$1,109,000,000 from \$890,000,000. Corporation profits after taxes thus rose 4.2% in the quarter to \$470,000,000 from \$451,000,000 and 11.9% in the three-quarter period to \$1,340,000,000 from \$1,198,000,000.

Profits before taxes in the manufacturing sector advanced 19% in the third quarter to \$432,000,000 from \$363,000,000 in the same 1958 quarter. Increases were recorded for foods and beverages, rubber products, textile products, wood products, printing and publishing, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and supplies, non-metallic minerals, petroleum and coal products, chemical products, and "other" manufacturing industries which includes tobacco, leather and miscellaneous manufacturers. The paper products and non-ferrous metals groups reported no change.

Third-quarter profits before taxes in the non-manufacturing sector rose 4.9% in the quarter to \$447,000,000 from \$426,000,000. Gains were reported for mining, quarrying and oil wells, transportation, storage and communication, public utilities, wholesale trade, and service. Decreases were shown by retail trade and finance, insurance and real estate, while the "other" non-manufacturing group which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and construction recorded no change. (5)

Commercial Failures In Third Quarter And Nine Months Business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the third quarter of 1959 numbered 526, an increase of close to 28% from the preceding year's like total of 412. Their estimated defaulted liabilities were \$20,065,000, almost double 1958's third quarter total of \$10,132,000. In January-September the number of failures increased slightly to 1,556 from 1,526, while their defaulted liabilities rose to \$50,548,000 from \$44,421,000.

Largest number of failures occurred in the trade sector, the nine-month total increasing to 643 from 626 in 1958. Failures in construction rose to 296 from 256, manufacturing to 273 from 254, service to 211 from 203, and in agriculture to 42 from 30. Business failures in the transportation, storage and communication group declined to 50 from 65.

Number of failures in the January-September period by provinces: Atlantic Provinces, 26 (28 in 1958); Quebec, 930 (963); Ontario, 483 (397); Manitoba, 19 (22); Saskatchewan, 15 (15); Alberta, 34 (48); and British Columbia, 49 (53). (6)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 2 this year rose 20% to 122,658 tons from 102,231 tons in the week of December 26, 1959 and almost 23% from the year-earlier total of 99,993 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 101.0% of rated capacity in the week compared to 84.2% in the previous week and 87.9% in the like week a year earlier.

Net Shipments Of Carbon Steel Products Larger In October Net shipments of carbon steel products in October increased slightly more than 14.1% to 411,558 tons from 360,750 tons in September, according to DBS.

Disposition of net shipments to the larger consumers in October was: building construction, 84,551 tons (83,943 in September 1959); wholesalers and warehouses, 52,728 (47,880); pipes and tubes, 45,495, (38,383); direct export, 42,485 (17,375); merchant trade products, 41,054 (38,849); container industry, 33,975 (33,793); automotive industries, 24,001 (18,462); pressing, forming and stamping, 22,569 (19,814); railway operating, 21,111 (20,544); and agricultural, including implement and equipment manufacturers, 16,746 (14,123). (7)

Motor Vehicle Shipments In November & 11 Months Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles dropped sharply in November to 21,685 units from 35,797 in the like month of 1958. With increases in all earlier months except May, production in the January-November period rose 6.2% to 340,967 units from the preceding year's corresponding total of 321,158. Shipments of passenger cars in the month totalled 17,550 units versus the year-earlier total of 30,330 and in the 11 months amounted to 277,763 units against 265,277. Month's shipments of vehicles imported from the United States totalled 2,976 units compared to 2,230, placing the 11-month total well ahead of a year earlier at 23,745 units versus 17,127.

Shipments to the domestic market of passenger cars and commercial vehicles in November fell to 20,386 units from 34,196 a year earlier and those for export to 1,299 units from 1,601. January-November shipments for sale in Canada increased to 325,141 units from 300,387 in the like 1958 period, while shipments for export decreased to 15,826 units from 20,771. (8)

Production Of Leather Footwear Canadian manufacturers produced 3,902,000 pairs of leather footwear in October, a decrease of 4.5% from the preceding year's corresponding total of 4,086,000. This followed a small decrease in September but with increases in the January-August period production in the first 10 months of the year advanced 5.8% to 38,874,000 pairs from 35,755,000 a year earlier. (9)

Factory Shipments Of Canadian
Textile Mills Declined In 1957

Factory value of shipments from Canada's 929 textile mills in 1957 declined 2.5% to \$747,-667,000 from \$766,977,000 by 965 mills in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual general review. The index of volume of production (1935-39=100) fell to 175.3 from 182.4 in 1956.

Number of employees in 1957 fell to 68,512 from 70,873 in 1956, but their salaries and wages rose to \$201,579,000 from \$199,328,000. Cost of fuel and electricity edged up to \$15,395,000 from \$15,010,000, while cost of materials dropped to \$412,434,000 from \$430,420,000. Value added by manufacture increased to \$330,985,000 from \$323,821,000.

Decreases in shipments by two of the six main groups in 1957 more than offset increases in the other four groups. Totals were: cotton textiles, \$238,980,000 (\$255,570,000 in 1956); woollen textiles, \$118,984,000 (\$126,976,000); synthetic textiles and silk, \$163,310,000 (\$161,161,000); dyeing and finishing of textile goods, \$15,153,000 (\$15,017,000); narrow fabrics, \$19,500,000 (\$18,889,000); and miscellaneous textile products, \$191,239,000 (\$189,363,000). (10)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Wheat Flour Production

Production of wheat flour in November last amounted to 3,758,000 cwt., down 2% from the October total of 3,820,000 cwt. and 3% from the November 1958 figure of 3,860,000 cwt. This brought output in the first four months of the current crop year to 14,188,000 cwt., an increase of 2% from the year-earlier total of 13,915,000 cwt. Wheat flour exports in November rose 8.3% to 1,440,000 cwt. from 1,330,000 cwt. in October, bringing the four-month total to 5,701,000 cwt., an increase of 7.0% from the year-earlier total of 5,327,000 cwt. (11)

Export Clearances & Visible
Supplies Of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended December 16 amounted to 2,669,000 bushels, placing August 1 - December 16 clearances at 108,263,000 bushels, 11% larger than 1958's like total of 97,471,000 bushels. Visible supplies in all North American positions at December 9 totalled 376,518,000 bushels, slightly larger than the week-earlier total of 372,374,000 bushels and last year's 372,247,000 bushels. (12)

9-City Holdings Of Creamery
Butter And Cheddar Cheese

Larger total storage stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were held in nine cities of Canada on January 1 this year than last. Holdings of creamery butter increased to 58,084,000 pounds from 52,752,000 and cheddar cheese to 25,957,000 pounds from 21,449,000, while holdings of cold storage eggs decreased to 9,000 cases from 19,000.

January 1 stocks of creamery butter by cities: Quebec, 6,507,000 pounds (5,937,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 24,088,000 (25,255,000); Toronto, 4,879,000 (4,551,000); Winnipeg, 15,176,000 (9,653,000); Regina, 1,600,000 (1,272,000); Saskatoon, 1,892,000 (1,294,000); Edmonton, 2,154,000 (2,021,000); Calgary, 726,000 (443,000); and Vancouver, 1,062,000 (2,326,000). (13)

Railway Carloadings Carloadings on Canadian railways during the seven-day period ended December 21 amounted to 64,536 cars, a decrease of 3.4% from 66,793 in the same period of 1958, while loadings in the January 1-December 21 period increased 2.3% to 3,775,635 cars from 3,689,663. Receipts from connections in the seven days rose 4.8% to 28,743 cars from 27,426, bringing the cumulative total to 1,378,809 cars versus 1,374,421. Loadings in piggyback service totalled 2,855 cars in the seven days and 130,865 cars in the cumulative period.

Largest numerical decreases in the seven days ending December 21 occurred in loadings of the following: wheat, 3,052 cars (versus 4,866 in 1958); other grains, 1,289 (2,346); coal, 3,676 (5,185); fuel oil, 3,011 (3,969); automobiles, trucks and parts, 1,241 (1,747); and l.c.l. merchandise, 8,738 (10,710). Principal commodities requiring more cars: copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 879 (132); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 2,200 (1,510); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 6,833 (5,359). (14)

Gas Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of natural gas through Canada's pipe lines declined 1.7% in September to 15,016,263 MCF from 15,277,367 in August, bringing net deliveries in the January-September period to 163,772,204 MCF. Data for 1958 are not available.

January-September net deliveries comprised 93,005,216 MCF delivered to distribution systems, 61,646,794 MCF to foreign transmission lines and 9,120,194 MCF to industrial consumers and others. Net deliveries were augmented by 52,153,470 MCF of inter-company transfers, placing nine-month gross deliveries at 215,925,674. (15)

Urban Transit Systems In October Urban transit systems carried fewer passengers in October and January-October 1959 compared to the like periods of 1958, while revenue was higher in both periods. Passengers carried in October decreased to 90,546,862 from 91,992,051 in the preceding year and revenue edged up to \$11,656,380 from \$11,607,451. January-October passenger count fell 3.2% to 866,710,485 from 895,031,900 and revenue rose 3.6% to \$112,204,964 from \$108,313,920. (16)

F I S H E R I E S

Sea-Fish Catch In November And First 11 Months Of 1959 Catch of sea fish and shellfish by Canada's fishermen in November dropped 6% to 172,936,000 pounds from 184,023,000 in November 1958, leaving the January-November total 2% ahead of a year earlier at 1,775,020,000 pounds versus 1,746,936,000, according to advance DBS figures. Month's landed value decreased 10% to \$4,279,000 from \$4,753,000, placing the 11-month total 11% under a year earlier at \$88,099,000 against \$98,658,000.

Catch on the Atlantic coast in November last year declined to 43,957,000 pounds from 58,501,000 a year earlier, leaving the January-November catch slightly above a year earlier at 1,267,541,000 pounds versus 1,176,084,000. Landed value fell in the month to \$1,768,000 from \$2,370,000, but increased in the 11 months to \$54,597,000 from \$74,667,000.

MORE

Landings on the Pacific coast in November rose to 128,979,000 pounds from 125,522,000 in the preceding year and in January-November decreased to 507,479,000 pounds from 570,852,000 in the like 1958 period. Landed value edged up in the month to \$2,511,000 from \$2,383,000, but dropped sharply in the 11 months to \$33,502,000 against \$50,991,000.

E L E C T R I C P O W E R

Net Generation Of Electric Energy Up In November And Eleven Months

Total net generation of electric energy by firms that produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 10.2% in November last year to 9,327,104 megawatt hours from 8,464,210 mwh in the like month of 1958, lifting the January-November total 7.0% to 94,095,839 mwh from 87,902,199 in the comparable 11-month period of 1958.

November imports of electric energy rose to 23,861 mwh from 11,221 a year earlier, exports to 443,485 mwh from 394,820, and amount made available in Canada to 8,907,480 mwh from 8,080,611. Of the total made available some 546,185 mwh were used in electric boilers versus 516,023.

Net generation of electric energy was larger in November than a year earlier in all provinces and regions except Newfoundland. Totals were: Newfoundland, 114,722 mwh (115,120 mwh a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 6,542 (5,745); Nova Scotia, 144,365 (138,571); New Brunswick, 153,531 (137,647); Quebec, 4,009,681 (3,744,514); Ontario, 2,982,185 (2,604,034); Manitoba, 335,050 (266,680); Saskatchewan, 184,411 (168,960); Alberta, 283,129 (239,153); British Columbia, 1,100,449 (1,032,496); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 13,039 (11,290). (17)

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