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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CENTRE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Balance Of Payments: The imbalance from both merchandise trade and non-merchandise transactions with other countries was higher in 1959, raising the current account deficit from \$1,131,000,000 in 1958 to \$1,429,000,000. (Pages 2-3)

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Industrial Production: Following the sharp drop in July, Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production edged upwards 0.6% to 165.4 in August from 164.4 in July. (Pages 3-4)

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Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 279,500 on September 30 this year, virtually unchanged from 280,200 on August 31 but up almost 40% from 201,600 on September 30 last year. (Page 4)

...

Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills operated at 87.1% of rated capacity in the week ended October 22 versus 74.9% in the preceding week and 96.0% in the corresponding 1959 week ... Manufacturers' shipments in August were valued at an estimated \$1,969,913,000, up 4.0% from the revised July total of \$1,893,488,000 and up 3.6% from last year's August figure of \$1,902,000,000. (Pages 6-8)

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Merchandising: Total sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in August declined 7.2% to 35,373 units from 38,099 in the corresponding month last year, while January-August sales were up slightly to 373,035 units from 370,876. (Page 11)

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Business: Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres in August rose 15.6% to \$22,833,844,000, while January-August cashings rose 10.2% to \$183,112,004,000. (Page 12)

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Mining: Production of coal rose 6.9% in September to 1,022,000 tons from 956,000 in the same month last year, while January-September output was 7.9% larger at 7,577,000 tons versus 7,023,000 ... Shipments of iron ore increased 9.9% in August to 3,562,000 tons, bringing the January-August total to 14,732,000, up 11.4%. (Page 14)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended October 14 numbered 69,948, down 7.7% from 74,923 in the same period last year. This brought loadings in the January 1-October 14 period to 2,924,362 cars, a decrease of 3.9% from a year earlier. (Page 15)

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Canada's 1959 Balance Of Payments
And Foreign Investment Position

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued today its comprehensive annual report, "The Canadian Balance of Payments 1959 and International

Investment Position", providing detailed statistics over a period of years on Canada's commercial and financial transactions with other countries. Leading features of the Canadian balance of payments are presented along with statistics of inflows of capital to Canada during the post-war period and Canada's international indebtedness.

In 1959 the imbalance from both merchandise trade and non-merchandise transactions was higher, raising the current account deficit from \$1,131,000,000 in 1958 to \$1,429,000,000 in 1959. The rise in the deficit reflected higher economic activity both in Canada and abroad, resulting from continued recovery in 1959 from the recession of 1957 and 1958. The impact of rising demands was greater on imports of goods and services than on exports and was augmented by financial pressures affecting capital markets.

The surpluses with overseas countries have been contracting each year since 1952. In 1959 it became a deficit of \$214,000,000.

The deficit on merchandise trade with all countries rose from \$179,000,000 in 1958 to \$380,000,000 in 1959 and the balance on non-merchandise transactions rose from \$952,000,000 to a new high level of \$1,049,000,000. While the deficit from merchandise trade was much less than in 1957, the deficit from other transactions was significantly larger and represented 73% of the total deficit. Increases in net payments arose from most types of transactions.

Among the elements of the current deficit which are the subject of extended analysis in this year's report are payments of dividends on foreign investments in Canada. These totalled \$453,000,000 in 1959 and \$431,000,000 in 1958, in addition to which there were growing interest payments. Three-quarters of the amount in 1958 originated from direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada, and about four-fifths of the total was paid to residents of the United States. Manufacturing enterprises paid \$187,000,000, with the iron and products group accounting for payments of \$63,000,000. Mining and smelting paid \$84,000,000, followed by the petroleum and natural gas industry at \$43,000,000. In addition to dividend payments there were large amounts of retained profits accruing to non-residents which add to foreign investment in Canada.

The net inflow of foreign capital for direct investment in foreign-controlled concerns in Canada totalled \$500,000,000 in 1959 and transactions in marketable Canadian securities led to a further inflow of \$661,000,000. These transactions added \$1,161,000,000 to Canadian external liabilities in long-term forms. On the asset side there were outflows of \$70,000,000 for Canadian direct investment abroad and of \$36,000,000 for the purchase of foreign stocks and bonds, which were partly offset by net repayments to Canada of \$33,000,000 on intergovernmental loans. The net inward movement of \$1,088,000,000 was supplemented by further capital inflows totalling \$341,000,000 mainly in short-term forms. Increases in the net external long-term debt of Canadian governments represented \$464,000,000 of the inflow.

MORE

Canada's net indebtedness to other countries has risen to \$15,300,000,000 at the end of 1959, more than four times the total a decade earlier. The 1959 total of all foreign long-term investments in Canada amounted to \$20,700,000,000, about double the 1952 figure.

The rise in United States investments in Canada of \$1,300,000,000 to a new high of \$15,700,000,000 in 1959 followed an increase of about similar magnitude in the previous year. Since 1955 there have been substantial rises in portfolio investments as well as in direct investments and this trend continued in 1959 as United States holdings of Canadian government and municipal bonds, in particular, continued to rise rapidly. At the same time the major part of increase each year except 1958 has been in direct investments which are widely distributed throughout Canadian industry and business. Greatest increases have been in petroleum, mining, and manufacturing.

British investments in Canada have been increasing each year since 1948. The continued rise in 1959 carried the total to over \$3,200,000,000 which is twice the value at the low point in 1948 and moderately higher than the earlier peak which occurred in 1930. The largest part of the increase has been in direct investments which have shown significant growth in recent years in primary industries as well as areas of secondary industry and finance where they have been traditionally prominent. While British portfolio investments have been rising, particularly in recent years, their total is still less than before the war-time repatriations.

Investments in Canada in 1959 owned by countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom valued at \$1,700,000,000, were five times the value in 1949. Western Europe has been the source of most of this capital.

The 74-page report contains detailed industry classifications of international investments, measures of foreign financing of Canadian capital formation and of foreign ownership and control of Canadian industry, as well as new material on Canadian investments in Latin America. (1)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

August Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for August edged upwards by 0.6%, following the sharp drop in July. An increase of 0.6% in manufacturing output together with a rise of 5.6% in electric power and gas utilities more than offset a decline of 2.5% in the production of Canadian mines.

Non-durable manufacturing output was virtually unchanged, the result of offsetting and generally marginal movements within components. After the abnormally large decrease recorded in July, tobacco products increased substantially. Textiles output dropped a further 3%. Leather products continued to advance, rising by 3% in August. Products of petroleum and coal advanced 1% while chemicals and allied industries declined 1%.

MORE

Production of durable manufactures increased 1.6%, with five of the six major groups contributing to the advance. Iron and steel products and non-metallic mineral products each gained 3%, while transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal products and electrical apparatus and supplies recorded 1% advances. Wood products declined by slightly less than 1%.

All three major groups within mining registered declines in August, amounting to 2% in metal mining and 3% in both non-metal mining and fuels. Fuels declined for the third consecutive month, the August decrease being due to a substantial drop in coal output. The decrease in non-metals was due mainly to a 3% decline in asbestos mining. Lower metal mining production was primarily caused by the continued decline in other metals, including uranium.

LABOUR

Unemployment Insurance Claims and Benefit During September

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 279,500 on September 30 this year, virtually unchanged from 280,200 on August 31

but up almost 40% from 201,600 on September 30 last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the September issue of "Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act". All provinces except New Brunswick and Ontario reported more claimants in September than a month earlier, while all had larger totals than a year earlier. Largest relative gains from a year ago were 62% in Manitoba and 58% in Alberta.

Initial and renewal claims filed in September totalled 140,300, down 7% from 149,600 in August but up 22% from 115,100 in September 1959. All provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island had a higher claim volume in September this year as compared to last.

Number of weekly beneficiaries averaged 222,700 in September, compared to 210,900 in the previous month and 155,000 in the corresponding 1959 month, and benefit payments totalled \$21.2 million versus \$21.4 million a month earlier and \$13.4 million a year ago. Average weekly payment in September was \$22.65 compared to \$22.01 in August and \$20.54 in September last year.

Claimants on last working day of month

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	In thousands										
Sept. 30, 1960	279.5	5.2	0.8	12.4	9.1	84.7	105.7	8.8	4.7	13.6	34.4
Aug. 31, 1960	280.2	5.1	0.8	11.6	9.3	83.4	112.1	7.6	4.5	12.2	33.7
Sept. 30, 1959	201.6	4.1	0.7	9.5	7.1	61.5	74.6	5.5	3.7	8.6	26.3

Initial and renewal claims filed

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	In thousands										
Sept. 1960 ...	140.3	1.9	0.3	6.4	3.9	40.3	54.6	4.2	2.3	7.7	18.7
Aug. 1960 ...	149.6	1.7	0.3	9.9	4.3	39.7	62.2	3.4	1.9	6.6	19.6
Sept. 1959 ...	115.1	2.9	0.3	4.6	3.6	33.3	44.3	2.7	1.9	4.9	16.5

Federal Government Employment Federal Government employees in July numbered 351,663 and their earnings totalled \$121,418,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Federal Government Employment". Excluding staff employed outside Canada by agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies, the total for the month was 342,483 versus 351,363 in the corresponding month last year and earnings were \$116,858,000 versus \$117,582,000.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 203,135 in July, compared to 204,849 a year earlier and had earnings of \$65,582,000 against \$63,019,000. Included in July earnings was an estimated \$600,000 increase in pay granted to some 18,600 salaried employees on the first of July. Employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies (excluding staff located outside Canada) numbered 139,348 in the month versus 146,514, with earnings of \$51,276,000 against \$54,563,000.

Review Of Employment & Payrolls Industrial employment averaged about 1.5% higher in 1959 than in the preceding year, while average weekly wages and salaries rose 4.3% and payrolls by 6.0%, DBS reports in its annual review of employment and payrolls.

Annual averages of monthly employment indexes indicated a rise in the industrial composite index from 117.9 (1949=100) in 1958 to 119.7 in 1959. All industry divisions surveyed, except mining and transportation, storage and communication, participated in this increase. On the average, mining employment was virtually unchanged between the two years.

Average weekly wages and salaries continued to rise, with the 1959 figure reaching \$73.47, up 4.3% from \$70.43 in 1958. The composite payroll index advanced from 194.1 in 1958 to 205.7. (2)

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

Consumer Credit In August Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of August this year amounted to an estimated \$1,250,000,000, up slightly (0.3%) from the end-of-July total of \$1,245,700,000 and up 10.4% from last year's end-of-August figure of \$1,132,700,000.

Outstandings at the end of August on consumer goods rose to \$854,400,000 from \$852,200,000 a month earlier and \$812,800,000 a year earlier, and balances on commercial goods increased to \$395,600,000 from \$393,500,000 and \$319,900,000.

Cash loans and instalment credit held at the end of August by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act amounted to \$536,500,000, compared to \$531,700,000 a month earlier and \$449,800,000 a year ago. Accounts receivable held by department stores at the end of August were valued at \$293,700,000 as compared to \$292,100,000 at the end of the previous month and \$243,500,000 at the end of the corresponding 1959 month. (3)

Building Permits Issured In August Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in August amounted to an estimated \$180,423,000, larger by 0.6% than the revised July total of \$179,273,000 and smaller by close to 27% than last year's August figure of \$244,848,000.

Value of residential building permits issued in August declined to \$83,305,000 from \$93,730,000 in July and \$112,033,000 in August last year. Month's value of non-residential building permits rose to \$97,118,000 from \$85,543,000 a month earlier but fell from \$132,815,000 a year ago.

Total value of building permits issued in August was smaller than a year earlier in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Totals were: Newfoundland, \$1,562,000 (\$993,000 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$114,000 (\$384,000); Nova Scotia, \$4,703,000 (\$4,159,000); New Brunswick, \$3,763,000 (\$4,018,000); Quebec, \$37,381,000 (\$87,678,000); Ontario, \$83,955,000 (\$79,975,000); Manitoba, \$13,221,000 (\$15,626,000); Saskatchewan, \$6,341,000 (\$10,394,000); Alberta, \$14,567,000 (\$23,225,000); and British Columbia, \$14,816,000 (\$18,396,000). (4)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 22 rose to 112,545 tons from 96,752 tons in the previous week, according to a special DBS statement. Output in the corresponding 1959 week was 116,576 tons. Canada's steel mills in the week ended October 22 operated at 87.1% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 74.9% in the preceding week and 96.0% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the corresponding 1959 week.

Manufacturers' Shipments Inventories And Orders Manufacturers' shipments in August were valued at an estimated \$1,969,913,000, up 4.0% from the revised July total of \$1,893,488,000 and up 3.6% from last year's August figure of \$1,902,000,000, according to advance figures that will be contained in the August report "Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments in the January-August period amounted to \$15,659,654,000, up slightly from the comparable 1959 total of \$15,585,799,000. The August increase from a year earlier is the first since March of this year. The largest gains in shipments were in the semi-durable consumers' goods, industries producing largely for export and motor vehicles and related industries.

Total inventories at the end of August at \$4,146,595,000 were down fractionally from the July figure of \$4,147,719,000, with inventories of finished products lower and stocks of raw materials and goods in process higher than a month earlier. Compared to August 1959, total inventory owned was nearly 5% higher, with stocks of finished products up 9% and goods in process up 7%; stocks of raw materials were only fractionally higher. Since inventories of goods in process held under progress payments arrangements declined by 28% during the year, total inventory held at the end of August this year was only 2% higher than at the end of August last year.

The ratio of stocks of finished products to shipments fell in August to 0.68 from the July high of 0.73, and the ratio of total inventory owned to shipments declined to 2.10 from 2.19 in the preceding month. The corresponding ratio was 2.08 in August 1959.

New orders in August were up to \$1,913,498,000 from \$1,888,350,000 in July and down from \$1,980,823,000 in August 1959. The level of unfilled orders in the month decreased to \$2,015,490,000 from \$2,071,905,000 a month earlier and from \$2,137,037,000 a year ago. The decline in unfilled orders from a month earlier was general in all economic-use groups except the durable consumers' goods industries and motor vehicles and related industries.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	Aug. 1960 (Preliminary)	July 1960 (Revised)	June 1960 (Revised)	Aug. 1959 (Revised)
	In thousands of dollars			
Shipments	1,969,913	1,893,488	2,096,090	1,902,000
Inventory Owned	4,146,595	4,147,719	4,179,962	3,965,375
Inventory Held	4,439,462	4,442,832	4,479,487	4,371,318
Raw Materials	1,958,044	1,956,348	1,934,377	1,942,570
Goods in Process ..	1,132,585	1,108,805	1,141,814	1,192,474
Finished Products .	1,348,833	1,377,679	1,403,296	1,236,274
New Orders	1,913,498	1,888,350	2,046,308	1,980,823
Unfilled Orders	2,015,490	2,071,905	2,077,043	2,137,037

Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces: Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments, by province of origin, showed declines in July as compared to July 1959 in six of the ten provinces. Declines ranged from 1.0% in Quebec to 12.4% in Saskatchewan, with decreases of 2.0% in Alberta, 2.2% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, 5.0% in Manitoba and 11.0% in Ontario. Shipments were up 13.0% in Newfoundland, 6.3% in New Brunswick and 1.0% in British Columbia.

The decline in the value of shipments in Saskatchewan was due to decreases in the foods and beverages and iron and steel products industries; in Ontario to declines in the wood products, iron and steel products, transportation equipment and petroleum products industries; and in Quebec to decreases in the foods and beverages, clothing, wood and iron and steel products industries. The increased shipment values in Newfoundland were due to increases in the paper products industry and in New Brunswick to increases in the foods and beverages industries.

The decline in July shipments as compared with last year has brought the accumulated shipments for the January-July period this year to the same level as reached at the end of July 1959. The equality in the total is, however, the result of considerable variation in provincial shipments with Ontario and the Prairie Provinces showing decreases and the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia increases.

MORE

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces (Revised)

	July 1960	July 1959	Change %	January 1960	January - July 1959	Change %
	Th usands of Dollars					
Newfoundland	13,000	11,500	13.0	71,345	63,104	13.1
Prince Edward Island.)	46,396	47,431	-2.2	278,378	273,603	1.7
Nova Scotia	31,699	29,820	6.3	198,079	180,688	9.6
New Brunswick	566,564	572,482	-1.0	3,952,880	3,904,075	1.2
Quebec	903,900	1,016,116	-11.0	6,860,190	6,919,583	-0.9
Ontario	63,574	66,910	-5.0	417,054	436,464	-4.5
Manitoba	28,196	32,172	-12.4	190,347	204,472	-6.9
Saskatchewan	82,894	84,559	-2.0	528,378	535,891	-1.4
Alberta	137,265	155,769	1.0	1,193,090	1,165,920	2.3
British Columbia (1) ..						
CANADA -	1,893,488	2,016,759	-6.1	13,689,741	13,683,799	0.0

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in September declined to 14,243,938 gallons from 14,685,474 in the corresponding month last year. However, increases from a year earlier in January, February, March and May more than offset decreases in the other months, putting the January-September total ahead of a year ago at 124,410,544 gallons versus 122,228,799 in the first nine months of last year. (5)

Shipments Of Asphalt and Vinyl Asbestos Floor Tile Shipments of asphalt floor tile declined in September to 1,313,573 square feet from 1,627,591 in the like 1959 month and in the January-September period to 11,683,967 square feet from 13,122,240 a year ago. Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased in the month to 6,138,982 square feet from 5,398,231 and in the nine months to 48,747,639 square feet from 38,932,638. (6)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments Shipments in August of asphalt shingles, mineral-surfaced roll roofing, roll-type sidings and tar and asphalt felts were smaller than a year earlier, while shipments of smooth-surfaced roll roofing were larger. Totals were: asphalt shingles, 328,738 roof squares (371,849 in August 1959); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 91,863 roof squares (91,310); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 97,556 roof squares (98,864); roll-type sidings, 20,077 roof squares (23,085); and tar and asphalt felts, 6,502 tons (6,540). (7)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds and secondary or complete feeds were larger in August and smaller in the January-August period this year than last, while shipments of all "other" animal feeds were smaller in both periods. August shipments were: primary feeds, 34,991 tons (33,239 a year earlier); secondary feeds, 216,689 (196,670); and all "other" animal feeds, 43,315 (49,452). January-August totals: primary feeds, 280,119 tons (304,471 a year ago); secondary feeds, 1,635,400 (1,727,400); and all "other" animal feeds, 350,575 (367,068). (8)

Veneer & Plywood Shipments Shipments of veneers were smaller in August and the January-August period this year than last, while those of plywoods were larger, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the August issues of "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods". Stocks of both veneers and plywoods were larger at the end of August this year as compared to a year ago.

August shipments of veneers dropped to 39,665,000 square feet from 60,047,000 a year earlier and January-August shipments fell to 433,032,000 square feet from 570,481,000. Month's shipments of plywoods increased sharply to 133,678,000 square feet from 33,980,000 and eight-month shipments to 1,070,126,000 square feet from 967,695,000. August 31 stocks of veneers were up to 91,100,000 square feet from 40,396,000 and plywoods to 134,796,000 square feet from 33,839,000.

Manufacturing In British Columbia Manufacturing establishments in British Columbia in 1958 had factory shipments valued at \$1,798,960,000, making it the third largest manufacturing province in Canada. This value was 0.8% larger than 1957's total of \$1,785,229,000 and 3.2% smaller than 1956's all-time high of \$1,859,368,000.

Number of establishments in 1958 decreased to 4,072 from 4,250 in the preceding year and employees to 100,222 from 105,631, while salaries and wages increased to \$406,628,000 from \$405,130,000. Cost of materials and supplies declined to \$965,940,000 from \$985,519,000.

Value of shipments in 1958 for the five major industries were: sawmills, \$356,104,000 (\$335,039,000 in 1957); pulp and paper, \$181,209,000 (\$169,469,000); petroleum products, \$133,624,000 (\$136,366,000); fish processing, \$89,310,000 (\$62,888,000); and veneer and plywood, \$83,017,000 (\$76,750,000). (9)

Chemicals Industries In 1958 Shipments of products from Canada's chemicals and allied products industries in 1958 were valued at an all-time high of \$1,293,332,000, an increase of 7.5% from 1957's previous peak of \$1,203,411,000, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the group. Establishments in the group numbered 1,143 in 1958 (1,137 in 1957), and had 54,570 employees (54,708) with a payroll of \$233,819,000 (\$222,044,000). These plants also spent \$589,316,000 for materials and supplies (\$565,746,000).

Value of factory shipments by industries in 1958 were (in thousands): acids, alkalies and salts, \$260,968 (\$215,834 in 1957); fertilizers, \$89,146 (\$83,808); medicinals and pharmaceuticals, \$155,006 (\$140,093); paints and varnishes, \$143,097 (\$131,133); primary plastics, \$97,802 (\$91,837); soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations, \$132,023 (\$118,873); toilet preparations, \$51,856 (\$49,838); vegetable oils, \$53,795 (\$60,952); inks, \$17,482 (\$16,912); adhesives, \$14,381 (\$13,708); polishes and dressings, \$24,508 (\$22,324); compressed gases, \$23,742 (\$24,281); coal tar distillation, \$12,018 (\$13,664); and miscellaneous chemical products, \$217,508 (\$220,155). (10)

General Review Of The Clothing Industries Canada's clothing manufacturers in 1958 had factory shipments valued at \$748,309,000, slightly (0.2%) below 1957's all-time high of \$749,628,000, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the clothing industries.

Number of establishments in 1958 declined to 2,460 from 2,550 in the preceding year, employees to 87,740 from 91,114 and salaries and wages to \$217,973,000 from \$218,959,000. Cost of materials and supplies decreased to \$389,244,000 from \$398,406,000, while value added by manufacture increased to \$355,057,000 from \$352,614,000.

Value of shipments from establishments in Quebec in 1958 edged up 0.4% to \$476,752,000 from \$475,051,000 in 1957, raising their share of the national total to 63.7% from 63.4%. Value of shipments from Ontario plants declined 1.7% to \$196,458,000 from \$199,877,000, lowering their share of the all-Canada total to 26.2% from 26.4%. (11)

Concrete Products Industry Shipments from 684 plants comprising Canada's concrete products industry in 1958 were valued at a record \$186,235,000, larger by 14.3% than the preceding year's \$162,898,000, according to the annual industry report released by DBS. Number of employees rose to 11,819 from 10,369 in 1957, salaries and wages to \$44,807,000 from \$36,926,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$91,364,000 from \$79,468,000.

Major products were valued as follows: ready-mixed concrete, \$91,362,000 (\$82,756,000 in 1957); concrete blocks, \$38,314,000 (\$33,236,000); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, \$25,245,000 (\$18,967,000); concrete bricks, \$6,944,000 (\$4,692,000); artificial stone, \$5,514,000 (\$4,592,000); concrete chimney blocks, \$837,800 (\$753,900); concrete laundry tubs, \$829,600 (\$743,900); and concrete burial vaults, \$465,100 (\$207,100). (12)

Coke & Gas Industry Gross selling value of products in the coke and gas industry in 1958 fell 21% to \$82,789,000 from \$104,749,000 in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments decreased to 16 from 22 in the preceding year, employees to 2,455 from 3,043, salaries and wages to \$10,872,000 from \$13,179,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$56,272,000 from \$66,120,000.

Total quantity of gas made in 1958 declined to 53,389,140,000 cubic feet from 74,477,992,000 in 1957 and gas sold or used to 51,097,215,000 cubic feet from 73,141,554,000. Output of coke in the year dropped to 3,483,105 tons from 4,119,200, tar to 35,869,842 imperial gallons from 43,651,464, ammonium sulphate to 58,765,127 pounds from 61,099,102 and benzol, toluol, xylol and naphthalene to 9,346,639 imperial gallons from 11,187,399. (13)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended October 15 were 5.7% lower in value as compared to a year earlier, according to a special DBS statement. Decreases were common to all provinces except the Atlantic Provinces that recorded an increase of 4.4%. Declines were: Quebec, 6.0%; Ontario, 8.6%; Manitoba, 7.2%; Saskatchewan, 7.1%; Alberta, 2.4%; and British Columbia, 5.1%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales In August Total sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in August declined 7.2% to 35,373 units from 38,099 in the corresponding month last year; in the January-August period sales were up slightly to 373,035 units versus 370,876 a year ago. Retail value of the month's sales fell 7.8% to \$105,633,000 from \$114,541,000 and the eight-month total dropped 1.4% to \$1,121,012,000 from \$1,136,906,000.

Sales of British and European vehicles, included in total sales, fell 12.2% in August to 9,339 units from 10,642 a year earlier, while January-August sales rose 8.2% to 92,931 units from 85,857 in the first eight months of 1959. Retail value of these sales fell 11.0% in the month to \$19,159,000 from \$21,535,000 and rose 8.9% in the eight-month period to \$186,475,000 from \$171,222,000.

Total sales of new passenger cars in August declined 5.6% to 29,265 units from 30,987 a year earlier and the retail value 5.7% to \$83,281,000 from \$88,332,000. Sales of British and European passenger cars, included in these sales, decreased 10.6% to 8,661 units from 9,688 and the value 10.0% to \$17,724,000 from \$19,482,000.

Financed sales of new motor vehicles increased in August to 16,699 units from 15,583 a year earlier and the financed value to \$41,862,000 from \$39,803,000. Financed sales of used passenger cars and commercial vehicles rose in the month to 32,081 units from 31,426 and the amount of financing to \$33,110,000 from \$32,828,000. (14)

Natural Gas Sales In August Sales of natural gas in August increased 17.9% to 17,053,362,000 cubic feet from 14,464,100,000 a year earlier, bringing the January-August total to 216,034,875,000 cubic feet, some 19.7% larger than the corresponding 1959 figure of 180,449,982,000. Revenue from the month's sales advanced 23.0% to \$8,719,000 from \$7,091,000 and the eight-month total increased 26.6% to \$130,247,000 from \$102,879,000. Number of customers using natural gas in August rose 8.6% to 1,138,746 from 1,048,395. (15)

SAWMILLING

Production Of Sawn Lumber Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia climbed sharply in August to 498,508,000 feet from 261,987,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-August total to 3,556,064,000 feet from 3,144,650,000 a year ago, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the August issue of the two sawmill reports. Output (excluding ties) in the remaining provinces declined in August to 293,856,000 feet from 295,453,000, placing the eight-month total at 1,918,105,000 feet versus 1,981,850,000.

August sawn lumber production in the remaining provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 798,000 feet (876,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 22,172,000 (22,898,000); New Brunswick, 30,969,000 (33,468,000); Quebec, 120,389,000 (115,717,000); Ontario, 104,835,000 (104,491,000); Manitoba, 3,500,000 (4,669,000); Saskatchewan, 4,643,000 (6,984,000); and Alberta, 6,550,000 (6,350,000).

Cheque Cashings In August Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres in August rose 15.6% to \$22,833,844,000 from \$19,757,189,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the total value of cheques cashed in the January-August period to \$183,112,004,000, a rise of 10.2% from the like 1959 figure of \$166,205,538,000.

Debits were larger in August and the January-August period this year than last in all economic regions. Percentage increases in the month (eight-month gains in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 13.3% (10.4%); Quebec, 27.2% (16.2%); Ontario, 8.5% (8.2%); Prairie Provinces, 14.8% (8.0%); and British Columbia, 18.9% (3.8%).

Eight of the 10 leading clearing centres had increased values of cheque cashings in August and the January-August period as compared to a year earlier. Percentage gains in the month (eight-month rises in brackets) were: Toronto, 10.0% (9.9%); Montreal, 26.0% (16.6%); Winnipeg, 32.3% (11.4%); Vancouver, 15.2% (4.0%); Quebec City, 47.6% (15.3%); Hamilton, 0.6% (2.6%); Ottawa, 10.4% (0.6%); and Regina, 6.6% (21.0%). Debits in Calgary were down 7.3% in August and up 3.5% in January-August, while those in Edmonton were up 9.5% in the month and down 0.1% in the cumulative period. (16)

Advertising Revenues Of Radio And Television Stations Total net advertising revenue of the Canadian radio and television broadcasting industry in 1958 was \$68,284,000, an increase of 11.3% from 1957's total of \$60,384,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the report "Radio and Television Broadcasting".

*Net Advertising Revenues Of Radio & TV Broadcasting Stations, 1958 & 1957

	Total	CBC Stations	Private Stations	Total	CBC Stations	Private Stations
	1958	1958	1958	1957	1957	1957
Thousands of Dollars						
Radio	40,888	1,098	39,790	38,118	863	27,255
Television	27,396	10,438	16,958	22,266	8,758	13,508
Total	68,284	11,536	56,748	60,384	9,621	50,763

*Net advertising revenues are exclusive of advertising agency commissions, representative commissions and all fees and production charges billed and paid out.

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>October 20</u>	<u>October 13</u> 1935-39=100	<u>September 22</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	242.4	243.0	244.3
Industrials	247.2	248.1	248.6
Utilities	187.8	188.1	190.5
Banks	321.2	319.1	326.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	113.7	103.3	102.7
Golds	87.1	75.2	73.4
Bas. metals	174.7	167.7	169.8

Production Of Milk Production of milk in September is placed at 1,676,000,000 pounds, according to preliminary estimates, a decrease of 5.2% from a year earlier. Output in January-September is estimated at 14,500,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1.9% from a year ago. Revised figures put August milk production at 1,885,944,000 pounds versus 1,848,485,000 a year earlier and January-August output at 12,824,050,000 pounds against 12,461,023,000 a year ago.

Production of milk in August was larger than a year earlier in all provinces except the Maritimes and Saskatchewan. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 24,611,000 pounds (26,855,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 35,927,000 (38,373,000); New Brunswick, 46,489,000 (47,486,000); Quebec, 687,438,000 (674,700,000); Ontario, 595,348,000 (578,431,000); Manitoba, 113,187,000 (111,404,000); Saskatchewan, 135,021,000 (135,773,000); Alberta, 163,570,000 (152,228,000); and British Columbia, 65,311,000 (62,617,000). (17)

Fluid Milk Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, amounted to 467,962,000 pounds in August, larger by 1% than a year earlier. Sales in the January-August period were placed at 3,798,322,000 pounds, a rise of 2% from a year ago.

Sales in August were larger than a year earlier for all provinces except Ontario where they were down 3% to 169,137,000 pounds. Sales in the remaining provinces (percentage gains in brackets) were: Prince Edward Island, 2,699,000 pounds (5%); Nova Scotia, 16,778,000 (5%); New Brunswick, 13,181,000 (3%); Quebec, 142,381,000 (3%); Manitoba, 26,171,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 27,990,000 (6%); Alberta, 28,918,000 (2%); and British Columbia, 40,707,000 (5%). (18)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at October 20 amounted to 81,004,000 pounds, an increase of 10.6% from last year's comparable total of 73,241,000 pounds, according to a special DES statement. October 20 holdings by city were: Quebec, 7,255,000 pounds (7,516,000 a year ago); Montreal, 38,321,000 (33,000,000); Toronto, 7,087,000 (5,891,000); Winnipeg, 14,981,000 (17,367,000); Regina, 3,120,000 (1,995,000); Saskatoon, 3,155,000 (2,077,000); Edmonton, 4,407,000 (3,020,000); Calgary, 1,375,000 (1,211,000); and Vancouver, 1,303,000 (1,164,000).

Greenhouse Industry In 1959 Value of sales at wholesale of 1,191 greenhouse firms in 1959 was \$21,697,837, larger by 14.8% than the preceding year's 1,125-plant total of \$19,126,562. Cut flowers accounted for about one-half total sales, being valued at \$11,938,126 as against \$10,544,521 in 1958. Potted plants were worth \$4,416,992 (\$3,352,061 in 1958); vegetables, \$3,421,308 (\$3,175,285); and plants and rooted cuttings, \$2,191,411 (\$2,054,690). Area under glass was 16,542,277 square feet versus 15,525,691. (19)

MINING

Cement Shipments In August Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement shipped or used more cement in August this year than last at 750,473 tons versus 725,836, but less in the January-August period at 3,718,414 tons versus 4,123,027. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of August were larger than a year earlier at 621,111 tons versus 586,533. (20)

Production Of Coal Production of coal in September rose to 1,022,000 tons from 956,274 in the corresponding month last year, while landed imports declined to 1,552,587 tons from 1,989,873. Output in the January-September period increased 7.9% to 7,577,304 tons from 7,022,876 in the same 1959 period, while landed imports decreased 10.0% to 8,932,823 tons from 9,924,286.

Production in the January-September period was larger this year than last in all producing areas except Alberta. Nine-month totals were: Nova Scotia, 3,404,621 tons (3,050,717 a year ago); New Brunswick, 723,107 (719,980); Saskatchewan, 1,399,817 (1,229,634); Alberta, 1,434,199 (1,488,249); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 615,560 (534,296). (21)

Shipments Of Iron Ore Canadian mines shipped 3,561,206 tons of iron ore in August, an increase of 9.9% from last year's comparable total of 3,240,846 tons. This brought shipments in the January-August period to 14,731,538 tons, larger by 11.4% than the like 1959 total of 13,226,702 tons. Shipments for export were larger than a year earlier both in the month and in the eight-month period, while shipments to Canadian consumers were smaller in both periods.

Shipments of iron ore in August from mines in Quebec declined to 1,478,492 tons from 1,700,007 a year earlier, while shipments from mines in Ontario increased to 849,519 tons from 668,582 and from mines in Newfoundland and British Columbia to 1,233,195 tons from 872,257. January-August shipments followed the month's pattern, as follows: Quebec, 5,189,876 tons (5,948,478 a year ago); Ontario, 3,898,178 (3,274,719); and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 5,643,484 (4,003,505). (22)

Gold Production Production of gold in August rose 8.9% to 380,670 fine ounces from 349,470 in the corresponding month last year. This gain, coupled with increases in all earlier months this year except April and May, brought the January-August total to 3,042,884 fine ounces, a rise of 2.9% from last year's like total of 2,956,834. Output was larger this year than last in all regions both in the month and eight-month period.

Production in August, by region, was as follows: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,486 fine ounces (1,341 a year earlier); Quebec, 87,708 (79,216); Ontario, 206,559 (196,205); Prairie Provinces, 13,059 (11,091); British Columbia 20,759 (17,839); Yukon, 15,225 (13,440); and Northwest Territories, 35,874 (30,338). (23)

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

Urban Transit Systems In August Number of passengers carried by urban transit systems increased in August to 78,060,328 from 77,218,506 in the same month last year, but decreased in the January-August period to 681,417,418 from 690,869,834 a year ago. More passengers were carried in the month and eight-month period this year than last by motor bus and chartered service and fewer by electric car and trolley coach. Revenue edged up in August to \$10,828,517 from \$10,333,574 and in the January-August period to \$89,964,075 from \$89,500,215. (24)

Intercity & Rural Passenger Bus Lines In August, 8 Months Number of passengers carried by intercity and rural bus systems decreased in August to 4,263,750 from 4,264,717 in the corresponding month last year and in the January-August period to 31,311,008 from 32,717,608 a year ago. Fewer passengers were carried in regular service both in the month and eight months, while more were transported in chartered service. Revenue eased down in August to \$4,534,798 from \$4,691,476 and edged up in the January-August period to \$27,486,241 from \$27,250,434. (25)

Railway Carloadings In Week Ended October 14 Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended October 14 numbered 68,948, down from 74,923 in the corresponding period last year. This brought loadings in the January 1 - October 14 period to 2,924,362 cars, a decrease of 3.9% from the year-earlier total of 3,041,957 cars.

Receipts from connections dropped in the week ended October 14 to 25,940 cars from 27,624 a year earlier, but rose slightly (0.1%) in the January 1 - October 14 period to 1,106,766 cars from 1,105,939 a year ago. Piggyback loadings increased in the week to 2,744 cars from 2,433 and in the cumulative period to 123,761 cars from 102,106. (26)

Oil Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of oil through Canada's pipe lines in August edged up 0.5% to 25,437,917 barrels from 25,311,229 a year earlier, bringing the January-August total to 213,442,144 barrels, compared to 204,636,911 a year ago, an increase of 4.3%. Daily average sendout increased in the month to 820,578 barrels from 816,491 and in the eight months to 874,763 barrels from 842,127.

January-August net deliveries were: British Columbia, 28,107,552 barrels (22,746,702 a year ago); Alberta, 15,436,246 (14,951,352); Saskatchewan, 12,598,832 (12,775,382); Manitoba, 71,908,024 (66,618,835); Ontario, 31,817,270 (30,111,559); Quebec, 53,379,377 (57,433,081); and the Yukon, 194,843 (year-earlier data not available). Included in Manitoba deliveries were 64,576,075 barrels (59,386,414) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company, the bulk of which moved through the United States destined to refineries in Ontario. (27)

F I S H E R I E S

Nova Scotia Fisheries In 1958 Products of Nova Scotia's fisheries were valued at a record \$50,811,800 in 1958, an increase of 11% over the preceding year's \$45,779,100, according to the annual report on the province's fisheries released by DBS. Landings of sea fish amounted to 468,462,000 pounds valued at \$47,135,000 as compared with 438,687,000 pounds worth \$42,901,600 in 1957.

There were increased landings of herring, flounders, pollock, and redfish, and decreased landings of cod, haddock, hake, halibut, plaice, witch, mackerel, and alewives. Capital equipment employed in primary operations of the province's fisheries in 1958 was valued at \$22,476,200 as compared with \$26,797,500 in 1957, and the number of fishermen was 13,747 as against 15,265. (28)

English Edition Released Containing an up-to-date portrayal of the Canadian
Of 1960 Canada Handbook economy and of Canada's political, social and cul-
tural development, the 1960 English edition of the
popular Canada Handbook has been released by DBS. Thirty-first in the series,
this year's edition runs again to over 300 pages and as usual is profusely il-
lustrated with photographs, some of which are in colour.

Canada 1960 opens with a panoramic description of the development of the
nation's economy during the first sixty years of the 20th Century, followed by
a special historical-geographical study of Canada's growth from colony to nation.

Specially prepared and illustrated surveys depict Canada's heritage of na-
tural resources, its industrial development, international trade, diverse faci-
lities of domestic trade, transportation and commerce, the labour force, and
finally its social, educational and cultural life.

A specially prepared political map of Canada in colour and including the
steamship, airline, and railway routes, is attached to the inside back cover.(29)

THEATRES

Motion Picture Theatres In 1959 There were 1,749 motion picture theatres in
Canada in 1959, of which 1,515 were regular
auditorium theatres and 234 were drive-in theatres, according to advance figures
that will be contained in the annual report entitled "Motion Picture Theatres
and Film Distributors." This is a decrease of 107 auditorium theatres and an
increase of 2 drive-in theatres compared with 1958.

Auditorium theatres had receipts from admissions (excluding taxes) of
\$68,370,049 and other revenue amounting to \$11,732,322. Comparable figures for
1958 were \$75,138,668 and \$11,954,377, respectively. Admissions in 1959 were
118,633,400 compared with 136,334,967 in 1958. In 1959 amusement taxes col-
lected amounted to \$5,959,857 compared with \$6,950,961 in 1958. Auditorium
theatres employed 11,537 persons and paid salaries and wages amounting to \$16,-
505,588.

Drive-in theatres had revenue from admissions amounting to \$7,143,925
(excluding taxes) as compared with \$6,254,410 in 1958, and other revenue to-
talling \$3,008,128 as compared with \$2,784,433. Amusement taxes collected
amounted to \$504,546 compared with \$504,281. The number of paid admissions was
10,225,995 compared with 10,148,774 in 1958. Employees numbered 2,039 and sala-
ries and wages paid were \$1,702,342.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis In 1959 Canada's tuberculosis institutions had 9,262 patients
under care at the end of 1959, according to the annual
report on tuberculosis statistics released by DBS. This was the first
time in 16 years that the figure was below 10,000. The 1959 total of patients
under care was some 14% below that of a year earlier and 32% below the 1953 peak.

MORE

The proportion of males (61% in 1959) has been steadily increasing from 57% five years earlier. There were 13,538 beds set up at the end of 1959 in tuberculosis sanatoria and in tuberculosis units of other hospitals. The total was 8% lower than 12 months before. Percentage occupancy (based on average number of patients and the standard bed capacity) was unchanged in the year at 78%, but down from 90% in 1954.

The Canadian tuberculosis death rate in 1959 fell to 5.5 per 100,000 population, down from 6.0 in 1958 and less than one-tenth the rate some two decades ago.

The number of persons admitted for the first time to tuberculosis institutions declined by 8% in 1959 to 10,576. Almost one-third of these (31%) did not have tuberculosis. Repeat admissions fell by 4% to 4,084, and 17% of these were non-tuberculous.

More patients left than entered during 1959; the difference was 1,447, or 7% of the admission total. This was the seventh consecutive yearly excess of separations over admissions, and was the largest, proportionately, on record.

The average length of stay for all tuberculous discharges (tuberculars who left hospital alive) was 285 days. This was 87 days shorter than in 1954, when the average length of stay was at its peak.

Statistics of case-finding programs undertaken in Canada include those of tuberculosis clinics and dispensaries, mass chest X-ray surveys, and routine chest X-rays of general hospital admissions. In 1959 each of these programs made fewer examinations than in 1958. Chest clinics and dispensaries made 5% fewer checks and mass surveys, 1% less. The ratio of these examinations found to have tuberculosis was also down in 1959 for clinics and dispensaries and mass surveys. On the other hand, although examinations made by X-rays of general hospital admissions were down by 15%, the number of cases discovered by this means was 8% higher than in 1958. (30)

(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).

- 1 - 67-201: Canadian Balance of International Payments & International Investment Position, 1959, 75¢
- 2 - 72-201: Review of Employment & Payrolls, 1959, \$1.00
- 3 - 61-004: Credit Statistics (Selected Holders), August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 64-001: Building Permits, August, 50¢/\$6.00
- 5 - 32-001: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, September, 10¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 47-001: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, September, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 45-001: Asphalt Roofing, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 32-004: Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, August, 30¢/\$3.00
- 9 - 31-208: Manufacturing Industries of Canada - Section F, British Columbia, Yukon & Northwest Territories, 1958, 50¢
- 10 - 46-201: Chemicals & Allied Products - General Review, 1958, 50¢
- 11 - 34-211: General Review of Clothing Industries, 1958, 50¢
- 12 - 44-205: Concrete Products Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 13 - 45-203: Coke & Gas Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 14 - 63-007: New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 45-005: Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 61-001: Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, August, 20¢/\$2.00
- 17 - 23-001: Dairy Review, September, 20¢/\$2.00
- 18 - 23-002: Fluid Milk Sales, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 19 - 22-202: Greenhouse Industry, 1959, 50¢
- 20 - 44-001: Cement, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 21 - 26-002: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, September, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 26-005: Iron Ore, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 26-004: Gold Production, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 24 - 53-003: Urban Transit, August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 25 - 53-002: Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), August, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, October 14, 10¢/\$3.00
- 27 - 55-001: Oil Pipe Line Transport, August, 20¢/\$2.00
- 28 - 24-205: Fisheries Statistics of Canada - Nova Scotia, 1958, \$1.00
- 29 - 11-203: Canada, 1960, \$1.00
- 30 - 83-206: Tuberculosis Statistics, 1959, \$2.00
- - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 5, 10¢/\$3.00
- - 24-001: Fish Freezings & Stocks, September, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in
issue of October 21
- - 45-004: Refined Petroleum Products, August, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
issue of October 21
- - 65-007: Imports (Detailed), June & 6 Months Ended June, 75¢/\$7.50

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