

The increase in the scope of the Act resulted in a very large increase in the number and the amount of small loans made and in the number and amount of small loan balances outstanding during 1957 as compared with 1956. During 1957, 1,075,322 small loans valued at \$368,392,107 were made as against 844,348 loans amounting to \$184,293,692 in 1956. The average small loan was approximately \$343 in 1957. At the end of that year small loans outstanding numbered 812,135 for an amount of \$229,199,629 or an average of \$282; at the end of 1956 the outstanding loans numbered 543,394 and amounted to \$88,428,203 or an average of \$163 per loan.

Section 3.—Sales of Canadian Bonds*

Previous editions of the Year Book have traced the sales of Canadian bonds to the end of 1956. This review continues the record of new issues placed through the years 1957 and 1958.

New issues came on the bond market in 1957 and 1958 at a higher rate than in previous years and found a fairly ready acceptance in view of recessionary trends. In 1958, however, there were two distinctive trends not shown by the accompanying statistics. Principal emphasis was on the refunding of a major portion of Canada's long-term debt and a very significant increase in the weekly treasury bill issues as representing short-term financing of less than one year. The refunding operation is dealt with separately on pp. 1130-1131.

In the flotation of new issues, offerings of Canadian bonds and debentures in 1957 (excluding all refunding and new issues with a term to maturity of less than one year) totalled \$4,495,044,738, up sharply from 1956. In 1958, the comparative total advanced still higher to \$4,550,033,925 and both totals were over the previous peak of \$4,468,983,364 in 1954. Advances for 1957 and 1958 were caused by increases in all categories of new issues placed with the exception of corporate sales which were down from the record peak reached in 1957.

Excluded from the statistical calculations in this review are federal short-term issues in the form of treasury bills with a maturity of less than one year, which amounted to \$6,530,000,000 in 1957 and \$6,761,000,000 in 1958. With these issues included, the totals would be \$11,025,044,738 and \$11,311,033,925, respectively, and if the amount of \$5,805,519,850 for the Canada Conversion Loan were also added to the 1958 figure, the grand total for the year would be \$17,116,553,775, placing it in a completely unique position.

Excluding all such refunding and short-term financing of less than one year, federal and guaranteed sales amounted to \$2,468,787,450 in 1957 and \$2,566,000,000 in 1958, compared with \$1,357,000,000 in 1956. A very considerable amount of new capital was acquired by public subscription to Canada Savings Bonds, Series 12 (1957) and Series 13 (1958). These series, while similar in many respects to previous issues, reflected the upward movement in interest rates.

Canada Savings Loan, Series 12, matures on Nov. 1, 1970, and bears interest at a rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for the first two years and at a rate of $4\frac{3}{4}$ p.c. for the remaining eleven years, giving an over-all yield, if held to maturity, of 4.46 p.c. Series 13 matures on Nov. 1, 1973, and bears interest at a rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for the first year and at a rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for the remaining fourteen years, giving an over-all yield, if held to maturity, of 4.19 p.c. Table 6 gives total sales, number of applications, and limits per individual for all Canada Savings Loan issues from 1946 to 1958.

* Prepared by E. C. Gould, Financial Editor, *The Monetary Times*.