HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's commodity export trade in February was marked by a mixture of substantial increases and decreases for some of the leading commodities and by increases to the United States and United Kingdom, but decreases in totals to other Commonwealth countries, Europe and Latin America. Net result was a small decline in total value for the month... Final figures on imports for 1958 show a decline of 8% in value from 1957 and volume, with average prices narrowly higher, down only a little less. The decrease was all in the first nine months, imports in the final quarter rising about 4%.

Prices: The consumer price index declined by 0.2% during February to 125.5, making the fourth successive decrease from the peak of 126.3 at the first of November. All of the month's decrease was due to lower food prices. Since November this index has fallen 2.6%... Price index of 30 basic industrial materials rose 1% during the three weeks ending March 20.

Manufacturing: Steel output in the week ended April 4 eased downward a little to 105,134 tons of ingots from 106,712 tons the previous week for a rate of 86.6% of capacity. Production for the first three months was nearly 23% larger than last year... Number of motor vehicles turned out by Canadian plants in the first quarter was 15% larger this year than last... More refrigerators and freezers were both produced and shipped in February than a year ago... Sales of paints and varnishes in the month were 8% higher.

Merchandising: Department stores had a sales gain of more than 10% in February, with increases in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces and all except two of 29 specified departments... Motor vehicle sales in January were up 4.5% in number of units and almost 10% in value. British and European vehicles accounted for all of the rise in number of units with a gain of 36.5%... Total retail sales in January were 6% above last year's.

Mining: Natural gas sales increased more than a fifth in quantity during 1958 with biggest gains in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Sales of manufactured gas dropped to a third the previous year... A sharp rise in February put asbestos shipments for the first two months well above last year.
Domestic Exports In February

Canada's commodity export trade in February was featured by increases in wheat, other grains, seeds, planks and boards, wood pulp, farm implements and machinery, uranium ores and concentrates, and zinc and products, and by decreases for newsprint paper, aluminum and products, copper and products, nickel, crude petroleum, and cattle. According to final and detailed figures released today by DBS the month's domestic exports to all countries were valued at $317,100,000, close to last year's corresponding total of $319,000,000.

Among major countries there were increases in the value of shipments in February to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan. Exports to Latin American countries were little changed, and decreases were posted for Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom, and European countries.

Exports to the United States rose 4% in February to $201,221,000 from last year's corresponding total of $194,063,000, smaller shipments in the agricultural and vegetable products, animals and products, and miscellaneous commodities groups being more than offset by larger totals for the other six groups. Largest increases were in the iron and products, and non-ferrous metals and products groups.

Due mainly to a sharp increase in agricultural and vegetable products, exports to the United Kingdom rose 18% in February to $49,823,000 from $42,141,000 in the same month last year. Shipments in the animals and animal products group were also larger, while decreases were registered for the wood, wood products and paper, and the chemicals and allied products groups.

Domestic exports to the rest of the Commonwealth declined in total to $18,505,000 in February from $25,103,000 in the same month of 1958. Month's shipments were smaller to the Union of South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, and larger to countries of the West Indies Federation and Pakistan.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group in February were valued at $10,765,000, slightly below last year's corresponding total of $10,915,000. Shipments were smaller to Brazil and Cuba and larger to Mexico and Venezuela.

Due mainly to decreased shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and Norway, exports to European countries as a group fell to $22,404,000 in February from $34,699,000 in the same month of 1958. Shipments were larger in value to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, and Switzerland.

With shipments to Japan up sharply, exports to all "other" foreign countries in February increased to $13,377,000 from $10,698,000 in the corresponding month last year.

The table on the following page shows the value of Canada's 20 leading commodity exports in February and the January-February period, ranked according to size in the two-month period, with comparative data for 1958. (1)
## External Trade

### Commodity Imports into Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>February 1958</th>
<th>January - February 1959</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newsprint paper</td>
<td>$46,786</td>
<td>$40,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>$27,555</td>
<td>$32,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood pulp</td>
<td>$17,616</td>
<td>$22,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium ores &amp; concentrates</td>
<td>$14,551</td>
<td>$25,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planks &amp; boards</td>
<td>$19,288</td>
<td>$20,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum &amp; products</td>
<td>$13,087</td>
<td>$10,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish &amp; fishery products</td>
<td>$8,700</td>
<td>$8,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>$16,866</td>
<td>$10,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm machinery &amp; implements</td>
<td>$8,777</td>
<td>$11,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>$5,726</td>
<td>$6,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper &amp; products</td>
<td>$10,551</td>
<td>$7,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains other than wheat</td>
<td>$3,234</td>
<td>$8,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos &amp; products</td>
<td>$4,544</td>
<td>$4,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum, crude</td>
<td>$9,279</td>
<td>$6,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour of wheat</td>
<td>$4,054</td>
<td>$4,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>$4,507</td>
<td>$4,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc &amp; products</td>
<td>$3,262</td>
<td>$4,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>$4,259</td>
<td>$4,355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canadian Imports Reduced in 1958

Commodity imports into Canada in 1958 were valued at $5,192,400,000, some 8% lower than in 1957, according to final and detailed figures released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The volume of imports declined at about the same rate as the value and there was a very slight increase in average import prices. The final import figures are some $4,000,000 less than the preliminary total reported on February 6.

Imports in the fourth quarter of 1958 were about 4% higher at $1,379,300,000 than in the corresponding period of 1957 and this contrasted with the more or less sharp declines which took place in each of the three earlier quarters of the year. Imports were valued at $425,500,000 in December 1958 and were thus some 8% more than in the same month of 1957. On a seasonally-adjusted basis imports began to decline in the first quarter of 1957, continued to fall in subsequent quarters up to and including the third quarter of 1958 and then rose considerably in the fourth quarter.

The proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United States declined from 71.1% of the total in 1957 to 68.8% in 1958, the proportion from the Commonwealth (other than the United Kingdom) from 4.3% to 4.0%, and that from Latin America was virtually unchanged at 6.7%. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 9.3% to 10.1%, those from Europe from 5.6% to 6.3% and from other foreign countries as a group from 2.9% to 3.8%. In the fourth quarter of 1958, the proportion of imports from the United States and the Commonwealth declined to a respective 66.5% (from 68.2%) and 4.2%. The import shares attributable to the United Kingdom and Latin America increased moderately in the same quarter to 10.0% and 6.9%, respectively, and those accounted for by Europe and other foreign countries, respectively, increased somewhat more significantly to 7.5% and 4.6%.

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**MORE**
Iron and steel goods, which accounted for almost 36% of all Canadian imports in 1958, declined by more than 13% as compared to 1957 and were responsible for something like two-thirds of the overall decline. Among the main commodities in this group, non-farm machinery, the leading import category, fell by about 15%, rolling-mill products by almost 33% and pipes, tubes and fittings by nearly 40%. Considerable declines were also recorded in imports of farm implements and machinery, engines and boilers, iron ore, castings and forgings and a range of other iron and steel products. In marked contrast to the general trend in the group, automobile imports increased by more than 22%.

Among other leading commodities there were considerable decreases in imports of sugar, coffee, rubber, cotton, wool and wool products, electrical apparatus, coal and coal products, and petroleum and products. Imports of fruit, cocoa, vegetable oils, glass, and scientific equipment were higher than in the previous year.

In the fourth quarter changes in the leading commodity imports showed some contrast with the changes recorded in the year as a whole. In particular, iron and steel goods increased by 9% as the rate of decrease in non-farm machinery imports slackened greatly and as the earlier declines in imports of rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery and iron ore were reversed.

Imports from the United States fell by almost 11% in 1958 to $3,572,400,000 as significant declines in each of the first three quarters of the year more than offset a small increase in the fourth quarter. In the year as a whole there were small increases in imports of agricultural and vegetable products, forest products, and miscellaneous commodities, but lower totals were recorded for all other main groups. The decline was most evident among iron and steel goods and especially in the case of non-farm machinery, farm implements, rolling-mill products, and pipes, tubes and fittings. Among other leading imports reduced in value were electrical apparatus, coal, petroleum and products and raw cotton.

Canadian imports from the United Kingdom were valued at $526,700,000 in 1958, some 1% higher than in 1957. In the fourth quarter there was an increase of some 6% compared with smaller increases in the first and second quarters and a significant decline in the third. There were gains in the year in all main groups other than textiles and non-ferrous metals. The largest absolute increase was recorded for iron and steel imports and this mainly reflected the very considerable increase in imports of passenger automobiles. Imports of electrical apparatus and aircraft and parts also went up, while there was a marked decline in textile products.

Imports from the Commonwealth fell by 14% to $209,900,000 in 1958, with a fourth-quarter decline of some 6%, the smallest recorded in any quarter. In the twelve-month period imports were lower from all leading Commonwealth countries except Australia and the Union of South Africa. Among the principal commodities, there were lower imports of unrefined sugar (from the West Indies, Australia, British Guiana, Fiji and Mauritius), tea (from India and Ceylon), raw wool (from Australia and New Zealand), cocoa and crude rubber.
Imports from Europe at $325,000,000 were about 3.5% more than in 1957 as an increase of some 26% in the fourth quarter combined with a small increase in the third to more than offset decreases recorded in the first half of the year. In the year as a whole the increase in Canadian imports from the area resulted mainly from higher totals for France and the Federal Republic of Germany and, to a lesser extent, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The most significant commodity gain was in the import of passenger automobiles, especially from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Imports from Latin America declined by about 8% in 1958 to $350,200,000, an increase of some 6% in the fourth quarter being insufficient to offset the decreases recorded in the previous three quarters. The overall decline was mainly due to reductions in imports of petroleum from Venezuela and of coffee from Brazil. Imports from Mexico increased considerably as a result of a large increase in the purchase of cotton.

Canadian imports from other foreign countries increased by more than 23% over 1957 to $197,900,000 in 1958. Much of the increase resulted from greatly increased shipments of crude petroleum from Arabia and of a higher level of total imports from Japan. Imports from the Netherlands Antilles, comprised mostly of petroleum products, also increased, but only slightly. (2 & 3)

Details of the main commodity imports in 1958, together with figures for the month of December, are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machinery (non-farm)</td>
<td>40,685</td>
<td>39,053</td>
<td>631,600</td>
<td>532,929</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petroleum, crude</td>
<td>22,877</td>
<td>23,187</td>
<td>305,557</td>
<td>273,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile parts</td>
<td>18,670</td>
<td>25,072</td>
<td>260,075</td>
<td>240,526</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.</td>
<td>18,505</td>
<td>18,586</td>
<td>249,328</td>
<td>240,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm implements and machinery</td>
<td>8,853</td>
<td>13,882</td>
<td>202,230</td>
<td>198,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles, freight and passenger</td>
<td>12,061</td>
<td>17,096</td>
<td>135,923</td>
<td>165,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>11,820</td>
<td>13,378</td>
<td>139,173</td>
<td>154,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolling-mill products (steel)</td>
<td>10,554</td>
<td>17,675</td>
<td>221,257</td>
<td>148,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engines and boilers</td>
<td>9,061</td>
<td>10,019</td>
<td>138,451</td>
<td>134,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum products, n.o.p.</td>
<td>12,281</td>
<td>14,803</td>
<td>149,851</td>
<td>128,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton products</td>
<td>7,749</td>
<td>9,101</td>
<td>103,565</td>
<td>104,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft and parts</td>
<td>6,676</td>
<td>6,990</td>
<td>93,691</td>
<td>94,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and printed matter</td>
<td>6,411</td>
<td>6,476</td>
<td>83,912</td>
<td>88,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipes, tubes and fittings (steel)</td>
<td>7,582</td>
<td>3,901</td>
<td>147,727</td>
<td>88,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>6,127</td>
<td>6,490</td>
<td>117,714</td>
<td>88,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastics and products</td>
<td>5,111</td>
<td>6,376</td>
<td>70,937</td>
<td>80,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian tourists' purchases</td>
<td>4,954</td>
<td>4,867</td>
<td>77,403</td>
<td>78,967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar and products</td>
<td>3,532</td>
<td>4,319</td>
<td>92,949</td>
<td>76,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee and chicory</td>
<td>6,374</td>
<td>5,573</td>
<td>71,510</td>
<td>67,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>5,269</td>
<td>4,919</td>
<td>62,249</td>
<td>65,735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consumer Price Index Again Lower  

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) declined 0.2% from 125.7 to 125.5 between February and March 1959 to a point 0.6% below the November 1958 peak of 126.3. The decline between November and March was largely attributable to a 2.6% decrease in the food index over the same period, most of which was seasonal in nature. Similar decreases have occurred in most recent years. The March 1959 index stands 1.0% above last year's March index.

In the current period, a decline of 1.0% in foods accounted for all the decrease in the total index, and brought the food index 1.1% under last year's March level of 121.3. Compared to a year ago, prices were between 4% and 8% lower for fruits, vegetables, eggs and pork, but 14% higher for beef. Between February and March the food index declined from 121.2 to 120.0 as beef prices averaged about 2¢ per pound lower. Fractionally lower prices were also reported for pork, coffee, sugar, fats and fresh tomatoes. Prices were very slightly higher for a number of other items.

The shelter index increased fractionally from 140.2 to 140.3 as the rent component continued stable and the home-ownership component rose slightly. The clothing index rose from 108.8 to 109.4, with some of this increase reflecting prices up from January and February sale price levels. The household operation index moved up from 122.0 to 122.3, with furniture prices also up from sale prices of previous months. Both fuel oil and coal prices were somewhat higher, and a number of items of household supplies and services, including soaps, detergents, and laundry rates also increased. The "other" commodities and services index, unchanged at 133.4 for the fourth successive month, reflected offsetting price changes in automobile operation; repairs, lubrication, and brake relining were higher, but somewhat lower prices were recorded for new passenger cars and batteries. Some local transportation and inter-city bus fares increased. (4)

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**Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Index</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Household Operation</th>
<th>Other Commodities &amp; Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1959...</td>
<td>125.5</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>140.3</td>
<td>109.4</td>
<td>122.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1959...</td>
<td>125.7</td>
<td>121.2</td>
<td>140.2</td>
<td>108.8</td>
<td>122.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1958...</td>
<td>124.3</td>
<td>121.3</td>
<td>137.1</td>
<td>109.5</td>
<td>121.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Wholesale Price Index Up 1%  

Price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials (1935-39=100) advanced 1% from 237.0 to 239.3 in the three weeks February 27 to March 20. Further substantial gains were noted for fir timber and beef hides, with smaller increases for raw rubber, raw wool, linseed oil, and steers. Minor losses for a number of items were led by raw sugar.

Canadian farm products at terminal markets edged up from 212.6 to 213.1 in the three-week period. Animal products moved from 269.8 to 270.8, reflecting modest price gains for lambs, steers, poultry in the East and raw wool in the West. Calves and eastern cheesemilk were down slightly. The field products group, unchanged at 155.4, showed a scattering of minor increases in the West, while in the East a decrease for wheat was sufficient to offset price gains for "other" grains. Both total regional indexes showed small increases, rising from 229.0 to 229.5 in the East and from 196.2 to 196.8 in the West. (4)
Wholesale Price Indexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>March 1958</th>
<th>February 1959</th>
<th>March 1959</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Index</td>
<td>228.1</td>
<td>230.8</td>
<td>230.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable products</td>
<td>200.1</td>
<td>198.7</td>
<td>199.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal products</td>
<td>248.3</td>
<td>255.8</td>
<td>254.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile products</td>
<td>230.8</td>
<td>227.5</td>
<td>226.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>298.3</td>
<td>304.6</td>
<td>304.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron products</td>
<td>252.7</td>
<td>254.9</td>
<td>255.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-ferrous metals</td>
<td>167.6</td>
<td>174.3</td>
<td>176.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-metallic minerals</td>
<td>190.8</td>
<td>189.0</td>
<td>189.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical products</td>
<td>182.6</td>
<td>187.3</td>
<td>187.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined index, iron and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)</td>
<td>240.6</td>
<td>247.1</td>
<td>248.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investors' Price Index Down

Investors' price index (1935-39=100) for 93 common stocks stood at 268.0 at March 26 compared to 269.1 at February 26, representing a three-week decline following a rise to 272.9 in the first week. This pattern was evident in the industrials and utilities groups, whereas banks continued to improve throughout March. Group index changes over the four-week period were: 73 industrials from 277.3 to 275.3; 13 utilities from 204.2 to 200.7; and 7 banks from 337.6 to 350.7. Sub-group losses were led by milling (8.7%) and telephones (4.9%), while gains for five sub-groups were headed by textiles and clothing (3.1%).

The composite index of 27 mining stocks moved up 1% in the period from 124.4 to 125.6. A gain of 3.4% for 21 golds from 85.2 to 88.1 was partly offset by a loss of 1.3% for 6 base metals from 214.2 to 211.5. (4)

Security Price Indexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>April 2</th>
<th>March 26 1935-39 = 100</th>
<th>March 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investors' Price Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total common stocks</td>
<td>266.4</td>
<td>268.0</td>
<td>272.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials</td>
<td>273.0</td>
<td>275.3</td>
<td>281.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>200.5</td>
<td>200.7</td>
<td>205.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>353.1</td>
<td>350.7</td>
<td>340.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining Stock Price Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total mining stocks</td>
<td>123.1</td>
<td>125.6</td>
<td>125.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golds</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>84.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base metals</td>
<td>207.0</td>
<td>211.5</td>
<td>220.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings Greater

Railway carloadings in the seven days ended March 21 this year were 3.7% more numerous than a year earlier at 66,690 versus 64,284, moving the January 1 - March 21 total within 0.5% of a year ago at 744,024 cars versus 747,560. Receipts from connections fell 1.1% in the seven-day period to 28,492 cars from 28,813, placing the cumulative total 6.2% behind last year at 315,380 cars against 336,247. (5)
Weekly Steel Ingot Output  
Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 4 declined 1.5% to 105,134 tons from 106,712 tons in the preceding week but was 1.5% larger than the two-week earlier total of 103,551 tons, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 86.6% of rated capacity in the week compared to 87.9% in the previous week and 85.3% two weeks earlier.

Steel Ingot And Pig Iron Output Up In First Quarter  
Production of both steel ingots and pig iron was greater in March and January-March this year than last. March steel ingot production climbed 16% to 466,607 tons from 401,528 a year earlier, placing the January-March total almost 23% ahead of last year at 1,354,992 tons versus 1,105,272. Month's pig iron output advanced 29% to 346,605 tons from 268,032, making the three-month total 22% larger at 927,531 tons versus 761,285. (6 & 7)

Production Of Motor Vehicles Up In March And First Quarter  
Boosted by a further increase in March, production of motor vehicles rose 15% in the first quarter of this year to 113,309 units from 98,411 in the corresponding period last year. Output of passenger cars increased 14% to 95,506 units from 83,633 in 1958, and production of commercial vehicles rose 20% to 17,803 units from 14,778. Combined output for March rose to 40,561 units from 34,395 in the same month of 1958, passenger cars rising to 33,552 units from 29,213 and commercial vehicles to 7,009 units from 5,182. (8)

Motor Vehicle Shipments Up In February, 2 Months  
Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles (passenger and commercial) increased 15% in February to 37,011 units from last year's corresponding total of 32,088, raising January-February shipments 11% to 70,621 units from 63,628. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose in February to 2,265 units from 1,786 and in the two-month period to 4,520 units from 3,704.

Shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars intended for sale in Canada rose in February to 30,053 units from 24,604 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the two-month total to 58,791 units from 49,110. Export vehicles fell in February to 1,101 units from 2,672 and in the two months to 1,980 units from 5,310.

Commercial vehicles shipped for sale in Canada increased in February to 5,829 units from 4,198 in the same month last year and in the January-February period to 9,665 units from 7,874. Export vehicles declined in February to 28 units from 614 and in the two months to 185 units from 1,334. (9)

Shipments Of Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products  
Shipments of plain, round, uncoated steel wire in January this year increased to 8,899 tons from 6,199 in the first month of 1958. Shipments of bright or uncoated steel welded or woven wire mesh (for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing) advanced to 1,087 tons from 946 a year earlier, steel wire rope to 1,733 tons from 1,446, and iron and steel wire nails to 4,168 tons from 4,076. (10)
More Refrigerators, Home Freezers
Produced And Shipped In February

Canadian manufacturers produced and shipped increased numbers of domestic type mechanical refrigerators and home and farm freezers in February than in the corresponding month last year. Month-end factory stocks of both appliances were larger than a year earlier.

Production of mechanical refrigerators rose in February to 22,604 units from 14,998 a year earlier, shipments to 16,410 units from 15,928, and month-end factory stocks to 39,303 units from 32,976. February output of electric home and farm freezers increased to 4,250 units from 1,977, shipments to 3,755 units from 1,826, and factory stocks to 4,321 units from 3,760. (11)

Rigid Insulating Board

Shipments of all types of rigid insulating board in February declined to 20,634,514 square feet (1/2 inch basis) from 21,610,477 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-February shipments to 40,742,409 square feet as compared with 45,424,879. Domestic shipments fell to 18,778,973 square feet in February from 19,832,809 in the same month last year and to 37,592,787 square feet in the two months from 41,798,829. (12)

Paint & Varnish Sales

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by Canadian producers which normally account for all but a small part of the national total were valued at $9,407,595 in February, up 8% from $8,709,495 in the same month last year. This brought January-February sales to $18,030,678, some 6% above the preceding year's like total of $16,950,842. (13)

Sales Of Products

Total producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in January this year declined 5.2% to $1,834,000 from $1,934,000 a year ago. Sales of building brick decreased to $966,000 from $1,179,000 a year earlier, drain tile to $72,000 from $97,000, and pottery to $38,000 from $43,000. Sales of structural tile increased to $346,000 from $228,000, sewer pipe to $264,000 from $246,000, and "other" clay products to $128,000 from $119,000, while sales of fireclay blocks and shapes were unchanged at $21,000. (14)

More Synthetic Detergents
Less Soap Shipped In 1957

Shipments of synthetic detergents from all industries in 1957 advanced to an all-time high of 176,992,000 pounds valued at $49,340,000 from 1956's previous record of 155,579,000 pounds worth $42,391,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations industry. Soap shipments dropped to 141,666,000 pounds valued at $33,607,000 from 154,152,000 pounds worth $34,707,000 in the preceding year.

Number of establishments in the industry decreased to 139 in 1957 from 142 in 1956, but the factory value of their shipments increased 8.7% to a record $118,873,000 from $109,385,000. Employees fell to 3,680 from 3,722, but salaries and wages rose to $15,411,000 from $14,514,000, cost at plant of materials used to $49,530,000 from $45,955,000, and value added by manufacture to $69,748,000 from $63,128,000. (15)
Miscellaneous Leather Products Industries  Factory value of shipments from Canada's miscellaneous leather products industries declined 2.2% in 1957 to $28,411,000 from the record 1956 total of $29,040,000, according to the Bureau's annual review of the group. Establishments fell to 212 from 221 in 1956, employees to 4,281 from 4,575, salaries and wages to $10,081,000 from $10,263,000, and material costs to $12,806,000 from $13,985,000. Value added by manufacture rose to $15,484,000 from $15,279,000.

Trunks, custom-built luggage, and brief cases increased both in number and value of shipments, while deliveries of billfolds and wallets, and hand bags other than leather were smaller in number but larger in value. Hand luggage and leather hand bags fell in both number and value. (16)

Adhesives Industry in 1957  Factory value of shipments from Canada's adhesives industry reached an all-time high of $13,708,000 in 1957, 11.2% above 1956's previous peak of $12,330,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments were unchanged from a year earlier at 29, but employees increased to 627 from 611, salaries and wages to $2,322,000 from $2,153,000, cost of materials at plant to $6,475,000 from $5,424,000.

Shipments of adhesives from all industries in 1957 were factory valued at $19,914,000 compared to $17,392,000 in 1956, and included the following: linoleum cement, $1,312,000 ($1,260,000 in 1956); rubber cement, $3,060,000 ($2,675,000); bone and hide glue, $2,649,000 ($2,262,000); synthetic resin glue, $5,579,000 ($5,149,000); liquid vegetable glue, $2,490,000 ($2,144,000); and mucilage and paste, $435,000 ($650,000). (17)

Electrical Apparatus & Supplies Industry  Factory value of products shipped by Canada's electrical apparatus and supplies industry in 1957 was placed at $1,078,213,000, down 1.1% from 1956's all-time high of $1,090,194,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments increased to 486 from 473 in 1956 and salaries and wages to $320,417,000 from $310,523,000, but employees decreased to 81,272 from 83,296, cost of materials used to $498,243,000 from $558,250,000, and value added by manufacture to $569,240,000 from $577,412,000.

Among the top 10 items, shipments of wire and cable were valued at $153,-846,000 versus $186,519,000 in 1956; telephone materials, $84,646,000 versus $70,258,000; transformers and parts, $79,964,000 versus $69,075,000; television sets, $68,013,000 versus $94,507,000; switchgear and protective equipment, $67,-875,000 versus $55,862,000; motors and parts, $56,320,000 versus $56,856,000; refrigeration equipment, $49,024,000 versus $56,463,000; lighting fixtures, $34,959,000 versus $33,246,000; industrial control, $31,576,000 versus $23,901,-000; and storage batteries, $29,882,000 versus $27,279,000.

Shipments of other items included: generators and parts, $17,992,000 ($12,364,000); welding apparatus, $9,287,000 ($10,194,000); vacuum cleaners and parts, $8,908,000 ($9,677,000); dry cell batteries, $8,014,000 ($7,784,000); line material, including pole line hardware, $8,970,000 ($9,094,000); and record players, $8,024,000 ($5,999,000). (18)
Coke Production Smaller  
Production of coke in January declined to 304,410 tons from 304,675 in last year's like month. Landed imports fell to 17,046 tons from 28,640 a year ago, exports to 11,050 tons from 14,063, and the amount available for consumption to 310,406 tons from 319,252. (19)

Feeds Industry In 1957  
Value of factory shipments from Canada's feeds industry declined slightly (0.8%) in 1957 to $249,034,000 from 1956's all-time high total of $250,958,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Production of concentrated feeds increased more than 12% to 385,591 tons from 343,650 in 1956, and complete livestock feeds 3.1% to 2,068,422 tons from 2,006,032. Establishments rose to 1,400 from 1,391, and salaries and wages to $21,430,000 from $20,670,000, but employees fell to 8,052 from 8,229. Material costs declined to $190,251,000 from $194,337,000. (20)

FORESTRY

Canada's Forest Production  
Canada's forest production in 1956 reached record levels in both volume and value, according to the Bureau's annual report on operations in the woods. Volume of forest production increased 5.6% in 1956 to 3,463,304,000 cubic feet from 3,280,070,000 cubic feet in 1955 and was 0.8% greater than 1951's previous peak of 3,436,422,000 cubic feet, while the value edged up 0.8% to $939,143,000 from $829,573,000 in the preceding year.

Of the total 3,463,304,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber cut in 1956, some 5.4% (186,176,000 cubic feet) was exported and 94.6% (3,277,128,000 cubic feet) was retained in Canada for immediate use or as raw materials for further manufacture in some Canadian industry. Consumption of home-grown and imported forest products in the year amounted to 3,083,650,000 cubic feet, with some 499,974,000 cubic feet being imported.

Production of leading primary forest products in 1956, expressed in equivalent volume of merchantable timber, was: logs and bolts for sawing, 1,625,633,000 cubic feet (1,563,135,000 in 1955); logs for pulping, 130,596,000 cubic feet (150,596,000); pulpwood, 1,354,298,000 cubic feet (1,214,436,000); and fuelwood, 289,771,000 cubic feet (289,872,000). Values for these items: logs and bolts for sawing, $443,888,000 ($393,861,000); logs for pulping, $33,582,000 ($38,986,000); pulpwood, $385,889,000 ($330,490,000); and fuelwood, $37,098,000 ($34,362,000).

British Columbia led the provinces in the value of primary forest output in 1956 with a total of $338,672,000 ($300,614,000 in 1955), followed by Quebec with $288,688,000 ($249,011,000), and Ontario with $153,273,000 ($144,477,000). Values for the remaining provinces were: New Brunswick, $63,429,000 ($45,930,000); Newfoundland, $26,667,000 ($28,050,000); Nova Scotia, $24,621,000 ($24,746,000); Alberta, $18,234,000 ($16,801,000); Manitoba, $13,193,000 ($9,486,000); Saskatchewan, $9,280,000 ($7,497,000); Prince Edward Island, $1,837,000 ($1,958,000); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, $1,269,000 ($514,000). (21)
More new public libraries have been established in Canada since 1950 than in any other decade in Canadian history, according to preliminary figures from the Survey of Libraries, 1957-58, to be published shortly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The survey will provide detailed data on 128 public libraries in 118 centres of 10,000 population or over, 29 regional public libraries, 8 travelling and open-shelf libraries serving the public and 32 university and college libraries in institutions with enrolments of 500 full-time students or more. Estimates will be included for all public libraries and all university libraries in Canada.

The following chart indicates the dates of establishment of the libraries surveyed, by decades, for the past 100 years, showing that 25% of these were established between 1950 and 1957.

New public libraries as well as long-established ones, are planning and erecting new buildings as fast as funds will allow, to meet the demand for increased facilities. Sixty-six of the public libraries surveyed reported new buildings or extensions, completed or under construction and new mobile units bought.

University libraries are also extending their physical facilities, aided by grants from the Canada Council, as student enrolment mounts. Public libraries in smaller centres and libraries in smaller universities show similar trends. At the same time, all types of libraries reported that they were experiencing an acute shortage of professional librarians to staff existing services and future developments.

Summary statistics of the public and university libraries surveyed for the calendar year 1957 or the academic year 1957-58 are tabulated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Library</th>
<th>Number of Libraries</th>
<th>Population Served (Census, 1956)</th>
<th>Expenditure per Person Served</th>
<th>Bookstock per Person Served</th>
<th>Circulation per Person Served</th>
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<tr>
<td>Public libraries in centres of 10,000 population or over</td>
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1. Estimate; 2. Full-time student enrolment.
Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings  Average weekly wages in manufacturing in January this year (pay period preceding February 1) increased to $69.28 from $63.71 in December (pay period preceding January 1) and average hours to 40.6 from 37.3, but average hourly earnings eased to $1.70 from $1.71, DBS reports in an advance statement. Weekly wages in January 1958 averaged $65.56, work-week 39.9 hours, and hourly earnings $1.64.

The work-week was longer in January compared to December in all branches of manufacturing, following seasonal declines in December. Durable goods manufacturing showed a rise of 3.2 hours in the average work-week and 1¢ in hourly earnings compared to a month earlier, caused in part by wage-rate increases in electrical apparatus and supplies and machinery manufacturing and overtime in aircraft and automobile plants and some branches of iron and steel products. Termination of strikes in smelting and refining was also partly responsible. Non-durable goods manufacturing recorded an increase of 2.5 hours in the average work-week and a decrease of 2¢ in average hourly earnings, mainly due to more normal operations in the leather and clothing factories that employ many women at rates below the general average.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Industries. Jan. 1959(1) and Dec.(2) and Jan. 1958.

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<th>Industry</th>
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<th>Average Hourly Earnings</th>
<th>Average Weekly Wages</th>
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<tr>
<td>Non-durable Goods ..</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining ..............</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric and Motor</td>
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<td>Construction ........</td>
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MERCHANTISING

Department Store Sales  Department store sales in the week ending March 28 were 10.3% smaller this year than last, DBS reports in a special statement. All regions except Alberta recorded declines as compared to a year earlier. Decreases were: Atlantic Provinces, 17%; Quebec, 16.8%; Ontario, 6.4%; Manitoba, 6.4%; Saskatchewan, 10.1%; and British Columbia, 18.6%. The increase in Alberta was 3%. 
Department Store Sales
10.1% Greater in February

Department store sales in February this year were 10.1% greater than in February last year at $86,042,000 versus $78,141,000. January 31 stocks (at selling value) were 2% larger than a year ago at $285,379,000 versus $279,644,000. All regions except the Atlantic Provinces and all except two of the 29 specified departments had larger sales this year than last.

February sales rose 9.2% in Quebec to $14,782,000 from $13,537,000 a year earlier, 9.7% in Ontario to $28,452,000 from $25,936,000, 15% in Manitoba to $8,039,000 from $6,990,000, 7% in Saskatchewan to $4,465,000 from $4,173,000, 22.8% in Alberta to $10,671,000 from $8,690,000, and 7% in British Columbia to $14,065,000 from $13,145,000. Sales declined 1.8% in the Atlantic Provinces to $5,568,000 from $5,670,000.

Departments with the greatest percentage increases in February were: photographic equipment and supplies, 30.2%; women's and misses' coats and suits, 24.2%; millinery, 19.4%; major appliances, 18.1%; and piece goods, 15.6%. Gains for others ranged from 15.5% in stationery, books and magazines to 1.5% in radio and music. Declines were 15.8% in aprons, housedresses and uniforms and 1.6% in food and kindred products. (22)

Motor Vehicle Sales Greater

Sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in January this year rose 4.5% to 32,348 units from 30,966 a year earlier, and the value 9.9% to $103,705,000 from $94,358,000. New passenger car sales advanced 3.8% to 27,497 units from the year-earlier total of 26,490, and commercial vehicles 8.4% to 4,851 units from 4,476. Retail value of new passenger car sales increased 6.6% to $84,550,000 from $79,290,000, and of commercial vehicles 27% to $19,155,000 from $15,068,000.

January sales of new British and European passenger and commercial vehicles, included in total sales, jumped 36.5% to 5,205 units from 3,812, and the value 40% to $10,391,000 from $7,410,000. Passenger car sales advanced to 4,761 units valued at $9,464,000 from 3,492 units valued at $6,723,000, and commercial vehicles to 444 units valued at $927,000 from 320 units valued at $687,000.

Financed sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in January declined almost 20% to 9,710 units from 12,073 a year earlier and the amount of financing involved 13.5% to $24,970,000 from $28,868,000. Financed sales of new passenger cars dropped to 8,347 units for $19,851,000 from 10,567 units for $24,062,000, and commercial vehicles to 1,363 units involving $5,119,000 from 1,506 units for $4,806,000.

January financing of sales of used passenger and commercial vehicles involved fewer units at 18,631 versus 24,247, and less money at $20,557,000 against $24,833,000. Financed sales of used passenger cars declined to 16,217 units accounting for $17,208,000 from 21,201 units for $21,123,000, and commercial vehicles to 2,414 units for $3,349,000 from 3,046 units for $3,710,000. (23)
January Retail Sales Greater

Retail sales in January increased 6.3% to $1,165,104,000 from last year's corresponding total of $1,096,126,000. All regions and all trades, except restaurants, reported larger sales this year than last.

Regional increases from a year earlier were: Atlantic Provinces, 6.8%; Quebec, 4.8%; Ontario, 8.2%; Manitoba, 10%; Saskatchewan, 2.8%; Alberta, 2.8%; and British Columbia, 4.9%. Trade gains were led by grocery and combination stores with 11.1%, followed by jewellery stores with 10%, men's clothing stores with 9.5%, general stores with 8.5%, and department stores with 8.2%. Other advances ranged between 7.2% for fuel dealers and 0.1% for both hardware stores and lumber and building material dealers. Restaurant sales declined 0.1%. (24)

Credit

Consumer Credit Outstanding

Accounts outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of January this year amounted to $990,000,000, down 3.2% from the month-earlier total of $1,022,800,000 and 5.5% from the year-earlier total of $1,047,300,000.

The total outstanding on consumer goods declined 1.7% to $715,600,000 from $728,000,000 a month earlier and was 6.3% under last year's comparable total of $763,700,000. Month-end balances on commercial goods eased to $274,400,000 from $274,800,000 at the end of December and were 3.2% smaller than a year ago at $283,600,000.

End-of-month balances outstanding on cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act fell 0.3% to $398,500,000 from the month-earlier total of $399,600,000, but rose 10.2% from the year-earlier total of $361,500,000. Accounts receivable held by department stores at the end of January dropped 5.4% to $266,600,000 from $281,800,000 a month earlier, but advanced 8% from $246,800,000 a year ago. (25)

Electric Power

Net Generation Of Electric Energy Greater In February

Net generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 3.9% in February to 8,099,001 megawatt hours from 7,795,778 mwh a year earlier, making the January-February total 3.1% larger than a year ago at 16,872,624 mwh versus 16,360,216.

Net generation was greater in February this year than last in all regions except Newfoundland. Totals were: Newfoundland, 102,918 megawatt hours (110,-213 mwh a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 5,642 (4,807); Nova Scotia, 129,-435 (125,518); New Brunswick, 123,633 (117,340); Quebec, 3,484,443 (3,441,158); Ontario, 2,487,247 (2,408,990); Manitoba, 319,577 (298,433); Saskatchewan, 173,017 (159,612); Alberta, 258,423 (218,141); British Columbia, 1,003,588 (902,226); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 11,078 (9,340). (26)
Volume Of Sea-Fish Catch Greater
But Value Smaller In February

Catch of sea fish and shellfish by Canada's fishermen in February rose 6.7% to 68,161,000 pounds from last year's comparable total of 63,854,000 pounds, but the value fell 8.7% to $1,971,000 from $2,158,000, according to advance DBS figures. January-February landings increased to 141,654,000 pounds from 125,535,000, and the value to $4,341,000 from $4,107,000. The increases in both periods were due mainly to heightened activity on the west coast.

Landings of sea fish and shellfish on the Atlantic coast in February fell to 17,559,000 pounds from 38,535,000 a year earlier, and the value to $990,000 from $1,590,000. Unfavourable weather was the main cause for the sharp decline in the month. Two-month landings declined to 41,799,000 pounds from 74,343,000 last year, and the landed value to $2,532,000 from $2,999,000.

February landings on the west coast advanced to 50,602,000 pounds from 25,319,000 a year earlier, with a corresponding rise in the landed value to $981,000 from $568,000. The herring fishery, unhampered by a strike this year, showed a substantial increase from last year, while the salmon catch remained unchanged from a year earlier. Two-month landings were sharply greater in volume than a year ago at 93,686,000 pounds versus 51,192,000, and in value at $1,809,000 versus $1,108,000.

MINING

Sales Of Natural Gas Up Sharply In 1958

Sales of natural gas in 1958 topped previous years by a wide margin, while sales of manufactured gas dropped to approximately one-third the size of the preceding year's. DBS reports the year's sales of natural gas at 206,022,355 M cubic feet versus 168,783,456 M cubic feet in 1957, and manufactured gas at 5,729,129 M cubic feet versus 15,954,597 M cubic feet. Number of natural gas customers at year's end was up sharply to 1,032,930 from 645,646 a year earlier and manufactured gas customers dropped steeply to 31,899 from 374,286.

Natural gas sales in January this year amounted to 34,021,008 M cubic feet, an increase of almost 57% over last year's January total of 21,721,450 M cubic feet, and the month's sales of manufactured gas fell to 172,528 M cubic feet from 1,361,565. Number of customers served with natural gas in January rose to 1,043,633 from 665,457 a year earlier and the number served with manufactured gas fell to 34,814 from 358,193.

The increase in the year 1958 in natural gas sales took place in all provinces except the Atlantic area, gains being pronounced in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Sales to domestic, industrial and commercial users in the provinces in 1958: Alberta, 115,878,536 M cubic feet (114,347,229 M in 1957); Ontario and Quebec, 53,241,015 M (35,692,967 M); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 24,582,747 M (12,287,757 M); British Columbia, 9,231,909 M (5,129,109 M); and the Atlantic Provinces, 85,756 M (145,367 M).

Alberta had 48.9% of the total volume of natural gas sales in January this year but its predominance was less than in January last year when it accounted for 59.3% of the total. In contrast, sales in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces together made up 33.9% of the total in January this year compared to 25% in the preceding January. (27)
MINING (Concluded)  Page 17

Asbestos Shipments  Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in February rose
Larger In February to 60,084 tons from 53,949 in the corresponding month last
year, bringing January-February shipments to 114,752 tons versus 111,399. Exports were 53,425 in February versus 50,308 tons a year earlier and 124,599 tons in the two-month period versus 102,069. (28)

Salt Shipments  Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers increased in
February to 181,966 tons from 92,139 a year earlier, but salt content of brines used and shipped declined to 52,203 tons from 52,471. Total salt and salt content of brine shipped advanced to 234,169 tons from 144,610. (29)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

9-City Butter Stocks Larger, But Cheddar Cheese Smaller At April 1 Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at April 1 this year were greater than a year earlier at 36,408,000 pounds compared to 22,481,000, and cold storage eggs at 128,000 cases versus 86,000, but holdings of cheddar cheese were smaller at 16,179,000 pounds against 18,042,000.

Creamery butter stocks by cities were: Quebec, 2,130,000 pounds (3,017,-000 a year ago); Montreal, 17,150,000 (14,555,000); Toronto, 4,817,000 (971,-000); Winnipeg, 8,843,000 (1,723,000); Regina, 768,000 (261,000); Saskatoon, 312,000 (280,000); Edmonton, 608,000 (567,000); Calgary, 320,000 (219,000); and Vancouver, 1,460,000 (888,000). (30)

Egg Production Greater Production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) in February rose 3.1% to 37,754,000 dozen from 36,610,-000 a year earlier, raising January-February output 1.5% to 79,291,000 dozen from 78,148,000 a year ago. Average number of layers in February increased to 30,309,000 from 29,270,000 and average number of eggs per 100 layers to 1,505 from 1,501. February production was larger this year than last in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (31)

Wool Production 3% Lower In 1958 Canadian production of wool in 1958 amounted to 7,524,000 pounds, a decrease of 4.5% from the preceding year's 7,875,000 pounds. Shorn wool production increased 3% to 6,245,000 pounds from 6,050,000, while output of pulled wool decreased to 1,279,-000 pounds from 1,825,000. Farm value of shorn wool production in 1958, estimated at $3,020,000, was 20% larger than in 1957. The 1958 farm value estimate includes a payment to producers by the Agricultural Stabilization Board of 28¢ per pound on graded wool.

Exports of Canadian wool during 1958 rose to 4,002,000 pounds (greasy equivalent) from 3,917,000 in the preceding year, and imports fell to 42,209,000 pounds from 47,331,000. Assuming no change in inventory, domestic disappearance during 1958 amounted to 46,211,000 pounds, a decrease of 10% from 51,289,000 in 1957. (32)
Wheat Flour Production  
Production of wheat flour in February increased 1.2% to 3,138,000 cwt. from 3,098,000 cwt. a year earlier, but was 3.9% below the ten-year (1949-1958) February average of 3,266,000 cwt. August-February output rose 0.9% to 23,750,000 cwt. from 23,541,000 cwt. a year ago. Wheat flour exports declined sharply in February to 1,113,000 cwt. from 1,533,000 cwt. in January, placing the August-February total at 9,257,000 cwt., some 1.7% below the year-earlier total of 9,419,000 cwt. (33)

Wheat Exports & Supplies  
Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending March 25 amounted to 4,290,000 bushels, up 3% from last year's like total of 4,166,000 bushels. August 1 - March 25 clearances declined 4.3% to 155,096,000 bushels from 162,044,000 bushels a year ago. Visible supplies in Canada at March 25 aggregated 375,304,000 bushels, down 0.2% from the week-earlier total of 376,126,000 bushels but up 3.1% from the year-earlier total of 364,048,000 bushels. (34)

Half-Year Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye And Flaxseed  
Total exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the first half of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 44,700,000 bushels, 6% below last year's comparable total of 47,500,000, and 4% less than the five-year (1953-1957) August-January average of 74,300,000 bushels.

Current crop year exports of the four grains to January 31, 1959 were as follows, with figures for the corresponding period of 1957-58 and the five-year August-January averages, respectively, in brackets: oats, 3,400,000 bushels (13,500,000, 18,700,000); barley, 32,400,000 (27,200,000, 46,100,000); rye, 1,000,000 (100,000, 4,500,000); and flaxseed, 7,900,000 (6,700,000, 5,100,000).

During the first six months of the 1958-59 crop year the United Kingdom replaced the United States as the leading market for Canadian oats and accounted for shipments totalling 2,300,000 bushels compared with 1,600,000 a year earlier. Shipments to the United States, reflecting both larger domestic supplies as well as higher Canadian prices, declined to 700,000 bushels in contrast to last year's comparable total of 11,800,000.

Exports of Canadian barley in the six-month period went to 12 different countries with shipments to the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan accounting for the bulk of the current total. Half-year exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 22,200,000 bushels (6,900,000 a year earlier); United States, 7,000,000 (12,600,000); and Japan, 1,200,000 (7,200,000).

Exports of Canadian rye totalled 1,000,000 bushels in the six-month period and consisted of shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany, United States, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Sweden, France and Norway. The major portion of 7,900,000 bushels of Canadian flaxseed exported was accounted for by shipments of 4,800,000 to the United Kingdom and 1,000,000 to Japan. (35)
(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 - 65-002: Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, February, 20¢/$2.00
2 - 65-001: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, December, 10¢/$1.00
3 - 65-005: Imports For Consumption, December, 20¢/$2.00
4 - 62-001: Price Movements, March, 10¢/$1.00
5 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, March 21, 10¢/$3.00
6 - 41-002: Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, March, 10¢/$1.00
7 - 41-003: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, February, 10¢/$1.00
8 - 42-001: Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, March, 10¢/$1.00
9 - 42-002: Motor Vehicle Shipments, February, 10¢/$1.00
10 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, January, 10¢/$1.00
11 - 43-001: Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, February, 10¢/$1.00
12 - 36-002: Rigid Insulating Board, February, 10¢/$1.00
13 - 46-001: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, February, 10¢/$1.00
14 - 44-005: Products Made From Canadian Clays, January, 10¢/$1.00
16 - 33-205: Miscellaneous Leather Products & Leather Belting Industries, 1957, 50¢
17 - 46-203: Adhesives Industry, 1957, 50¢
18 - 43-201: Electrical Apparatus & Supplies Industry, 1957, 75¢
19 - 45-002: Coal & Coke Statistics, January, 20¢/$2.00
21 - 25-201: Operations in the Woods - Final Estimates of Forest Production, 1956, 50¢
22 - 63-002: Department Store Sales & Stocks, February, 10¢/$1.00
23 - 63-007: New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, January, 20¢/$2.00
24 - 63-005: Retail Trade, January, 30¢/$3.00
25 - 61-004: Credit Statistics (Selected Holders), January, 10¢/$1.00
26 - 57-001: Electric Power Statistics, February, 10¢/$1.00
27 - 45-005: Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, December & January, each, 10¢/$1.00
28 - 26-001: Asbestos, February, 10¢/$1.00
29 - 26-009: Salt, February, 10¢/$1.00
30 - 32-008: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, 9 Cities Advance Statement, April 1, 10¢/$1.00
31 - 23-003: Production of Eggs, February, 10¢/$1.00
32 - 23-205: Wool Production & Supply, 1958, 25¢
33 - 32-003: Grain Milling Statistics, February, 10¢/$1.00
34 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, March 25, 10¢/$3.00
35 - 22-001: Coarse Grains Quarterly, February, 50¢/$2.00
- - 31-001: Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, January, 40¢/$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of March 20
- - 35-001: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, January, 10¢/$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 3
- - 35-002: Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of March 26
- - 35-003: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills in British Columbia, January, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of March 26
- - 62-002: Prices & Price Indexes, February, 30¢/$3.00
- - 65-004: Exports, February & 2 Months Ended February, 75¢/$7.50
- - 73-001: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, February, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 3
- - 81-204: Fall Enrolment in Universities & Colleges, 1958, 50¢ -- Summarized in issue of January 23

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division 4502-503-49
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The Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1959

4502-32.1: 30-12-57
Electricity  All but about 4% of all households in Canada were served with electricity in 1958.

Calls Per Telephone  Completed calls per telephone in Canada averaged 1,710 in 1957 as compared with 1,726 in 1956, and average calls per capita rose to 498 from 486.

More Telephones  At the end of 1957 there were over 4,800,000 telephones in Canada or 29.1 per 100 population. Among principal countries of the world, only the United States with 35.45 and Sweden with 31.50 ranked ahead of Canada.

Locomotive Fuel  Locomotives in freight service in 1957 consumed an average of 8.97 tons of fuel per 100 locomotive miles, the same as in 1956, and those in passenger service averaged 7.05 tons versus 6.62.

Farm Land  Area of improved farm land in Canada increased from 96,853,000 acres in 1951 to 100,326,000 in 1956, or 3.6%, while area of unimproved land decreased 4.7% from 77,194,000 acres to 73,597,000.

Large Libraries  Collections of more than 100,000 volumes each were reported by 15 university and college libraries, 8 federal government libraries, 4 provincial government libraries, and 4 professional, business and technical libraries reported between 50,000 and 100,000 volumes in 1956.

Telephones  Number of telephones in Canada at the end of 1957 was 4,827,000, comprising 3,418,000 residential and 1,409,000 business.

Building Brick  Producers' sales of clay building brick have grown in quantity from 320,693 M in 1948 to 542,546 M in 1958 and in value from $9,600,000 to $27,000,000.

Non-Resident Farms  Canada had 50,452 farms with non-resident operators in 1956, two-fifths (21,161) of which were in Saskatchewan. Alberta had the next largest number at 9,366, followed by Ontario with 6,972, Manitoba 5,137, and Quebec 5,067.

More Diesels  At the close of 1957 there were 2,372 diesel locomotives in service on Canadian railways, up from 1,895 in the preceding year and 956 in 1953. Steam locomotives, on the other hand, declined to 2,394 in 1957 from 2,849 in 1956 and 3,829 in 1953.

Less Push  Shipments of "pushed" lawn mowers from Canadian plants declined from a post-war peak of 89,184 in 1947 to 10,429 in 1957, while those of power lawn mowers rose from 6,675 in 1948 (first year of separate figures) to 78,007 in 1957. Imports of both kinds increased from 58,646 in 1947 to a peak of 166,240 in 1954, then eased to 96,114 in 1957, power mowers accounting for 42,365 of the total in 1954 (first year recorded separately) and 25,451 in 1957.