Construction: Construction expenditures in Canada this year are expected to amount to $7,202,000,000, slightly below last year's record total of $7,231,000,000. To carry out the year's programme will require an estimated 596,503 full-time workers. For many of the principal types of construction, outlays will be greater this year than last. The major decrease in prospect is in pipe-line construction. Residential building outlays will likely be under last year's high figure.

Labour: The number of persons with jobs during the third week of March was estimated at 5,552,000, virtually unchanged from a month earlier but 151,000 more than in March last year. In contrast with the usual unemployment increase from February to March, the number without jobs and seeking work declined by 12,000 to an estimated 525,000, some 72,000 fewer than a year earlier, and representing 8.6% of the labour force in the month compared to 10.0% last year.

Industrial Production: Showing the sixth consecutive gain, the seasonally adjusted index of industrial production in February was 2% higher than in January, touching an all-time high of 160.9. Previous high was 159.6 in March 1957. All the major seasonally adjusted components of the index rose in February over the previous month.

External Trade: Preliminary figures for March show the value of imports in the first quarter of this year 5% higher than in 1958 at $1,244,000,000 and exports 3% lower in value at $1,058,000,000. In March, however, exports were 2% higher in value than a year earlier and imports about 3% higher.

Transportation: Railway carloadings in the first week of April showed an increase of nearly 18% over the same week last year, to put the cumulative total just over 1% above last year... Tonnage of cargo handled at Canadian ports in 1958 was nearly 9% smaller than in 1957, cargoes handled in foreign trade falling almost 19% but those in coastwise trade rising 3%.

Merchandising: Canadian retail sales in February were 7% higher in dollar value than a year earlier, with motor vehicle dealers reporting a gain of more than 15%. Chain stores increased their dollar sales by 6.5% in the month.
Near-Record Year Forecast For Canada's intended construction programme for 1959 is placed at $7,202,000,000, very slightly (0.4%) below 1958's record total of $7,231,000,000. Expenditures on many of the principal types of construction will be greater in 1959, but decreases, chiefly in pipeline construction, will result in a total net decrease from 1958. The decrease anticipated for 1959 is on contrast to an increase of 3% in 1958 and 8.8% in 1957. It is apparent that, while the construction programme is continuing at a very high level, the rate of increase has been declining steadily since 1956.

It is estimated that 596,503 full-time workers will be required to carry out the 1959 construction programme and that the value of this labour will be $2,372,000,000 or 33% of the total value of work. The estimated cost of materials required for the programme is $3,425,000,000, about 48% of the total. This proportion has remained relatively constant over the past seven years.

Value of new construction is estimated at $5,864,000,000 in 1959, down from $5,956,000,000 in the preceding year, while the value of repair construction is placed at $1,338,000,000, up from $1,275,000,000. New construction undertaken by contract is estimated at $4,793,000,000 versus $4,911,000,000 and repair construction at $611,000,000 versus $590,000,000.

In total, construction in 1959 is expected to be slightly below 1958, largely due to an anticipated decline of $198,000,000 in gas and oil facilities. Electric power construction and marine construction also show decreases of $65,000,000 and $37,000,000, respectively. These declines will be partly offset by increases in railway, telephone and telegraph construction, highway construction and waterworks and sewers. On balance, the engineering group will show a decline of $167,000,000 to $2,965,000,000.

In building construction, decreases will occur in residential and industrial buildings. Substantial increases, however, are indicated for the remaining categories in the building group, with the result that total building construction will be up $138,000,000 to $4,237,000,000.

Breakdown for the engineering group in 1959: marine construction, $119,000,000 ($156,000,000 in 1958); road, highway and aerodrome construction, $800,000,000 ($750,000,000); waterworks and sewage systems, $226,000,000 ($195,000,000); dams and irrigation, $51,000,000 ($52,000,000); electric power construction, $471,000,000 ($536,000,000); railway, telephone and telegraph construction, $478,000,000 ($407,000,000); gas and oil facilities, $481,000,000 ($679,000,000); and other engineering, $339,000,000 ($357,000,000).

For building construction, 1959's estimated values were as follows: residential, $2,154,000,000 ($2,188,000,000 in 1958); industrial, $378,000,000 ($391,000,000); commercial, $783,000,000 ($709,000,000); institutional, $585,000,000 ($533,000,000); and other building, $337,000,000 ($278,000,000).
Projected values of construction work for 1959 follow by provinces: Newfoundland, $82,951,000 ($92,152,000 in 1958); Prince Edward Island, $29,405,000 ($24,458,000); Nova Scotia, $190,907,000 ($164,093,000); New Brunswick, $196,398,000 ($161,754,000); Quebec, $1,749,383,000 ($1,742,922,000); Ontario, $2,563,604,000 ($2,692,740,000); Manitoba, $392,552,000 ($343,482,000); Saskatchewan, $367,471,000 ($376,046,000); Alberta, $799,568,000 ($803,692,000); and British Columbia, $829,741,000 ($829,750,000). (1)

Labour

Employment Situation In March  The substantial employment gains from a year ago made during the first two months of this year were maintained but not increased during March, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Number of persons with jobs was estimated at 5,552,000 in the week ended March 21, about the same as a month earlier and 151,000 more than in the same week last year. The increase over the year was in non-farm industries; the number engaged in farming was slightly lower than a year ago.

Unemployment, which usually rises slowly from February to March, declined this year. An estimated 525,000 were without jobs and seeking work, 12,000 less than in February and 72,000 fewer than in March last year. There were 62,000 fewer males and 10,000 fewer females seeking work compared to a year earlier. An estimated 29,000 were on temporary layoffs compared to 39,000 a year ago and 46,000 were on short time versus 67,000. The seeking-work figure was 8.6% of the labour force, down from 10% in March 1958.

The drop in unemployment was associated with a slight decline in the labour force. Although this decline amounted to only 7,000, it was in contrast to the expansion that usually occurs at this time of year. In the past five years the labour force has increased between February and March by an average of 22,000.

Steped-up production of motor vehicles was the most prominent stimulus to manufacturing employment during the first quarter of 1959, although there was increasing support from the manufacture of lumber, primary steel, iron castings and home appliances. Aside from manufacturing, significant gains resulted from high levels of winter activity in construction and transportation. The service industry showed continued strength.

Employment was higher and unemployment lower than last year in all regions, the western provinces showing the most marked improvement. Labour supplies, though still excessive in most areas, were less plentiful than last spring, and in some areas of British Columbia shortages of skilled loggers were reported. At the end of March the area classification was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 72 (91); in moderate surplus, 36 (19); and in balance, 2 (0).

The labour force totalled 6,077,000 in the week ended March 21 this year compared to 6,084,000 a month earlier and 5,998,000 in the corresponding March week last year. (2)
Industrial Employment In January

Industrial employment declined less than usual from December to January this winter, according to the Bureau's monthly survey. The unadjusted composite employment index for January was 113.7 (1949=100), down 1.8% from December's 115.8. However, the seasonally-adjusted index was up 0.7% over the month and 1.3% from the low reached in November 1958. At 118.4, the adjusted index for January was about the same as that for January 1958, but down 4% from the figure for January 1957.

Data supplied by establishments covered in the monthly survey suggests that the underlying employment situation in a number of industries has improved in recent months. For example, employment in trade declined less from December to January this winter than in the winters of 1956-57 and 1957-58, and the relatively small size of the decline was a factor in the rise in the adjusted composite index between the two months. However, a large part of the rise in the index which occurred in the two-month period ending in January was caused by the return of workers previously engaged in industrial disputes.

During January, average weekly wages and salaries rose seasonally past the level of November 1958 after dipping in the latter part of December. The industrial composite figure for January was $72.29, up 5% from the figure for the last period in December and 1% from the corresponding statistics for November. The index of industrial payrolls for January 1959 was 192.0 as compared with 183.9 for January 1958 and 184.7 for January 1957. (2.)

Industrial Production

Index At New Peak In February

Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) reached an all-time high of 160.9 in February, a full 2% above January's revised index of 157.8 and 0.8% above the previous high of 159.6 in March 1957. The overall index has shown 6 consecutive monthly gains, resulting in a 7.1% increase from the August 1958 level of 150.2.

All of the major seasonally adjusted components of the index showed increases in February as compared with the preceding month. The manufacturing index stood at 143.4, up 1.4% from January's revised figure of 141.4, and that for mining at 256.4 was up 5.5%, due largely to a substantial increase in the output of metals. The index for electric power and gas utility output at 263.6 showed a further but small increase in February.

Within manufacturing, both the seasonally adjusted non-durable and durable components showed gains. The non-durable manufacturing index at 143.2 was 1% above January's revised figure, and that for durable manufacturing at 143.7 was up 2%. Internal industry movements were mixed.

In a comparison of February this year with February last year the unadjusted index of industrial production showed a gain of 6.9%. Mining was up 6.7%, total manufacturing 6.3%, and electric power and gas utilities 13.1%. Non-durable and durable manufacturing were up 6.9% and 5.4%, respectively.
Commodity Import Balance

Commodity imports into Canada in the first quarter of 1959, on the basis of preliminary figures released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were valued at $1,244,000,000, about 5% higher than in the same period of 1958. Canada's total exports in the quarter were 3% lower than in the corresponding three months of last year and stood at $1,058,000,000. Although the import balance increased to $186,000,000 from $97,000,000, it was still much below the figures for the same period in 1957 and 1956.

Exports in March were valued at $383,000,000, about 2% higher than in March 1958. This increase, however, was insufficient to offset a marked fall in January which was somewhat reinforced by a slight decline in February. On the import side, the trend in monthly year-to-year increases which started in the fourth quarter of 1958 continued throughout the first quarter of 1959. Imports in March 1959 totalled $441,000,000, about 3% higher than in March 1958, and the import balance for the month at $58,000,000 was somewhat higher than last year.

Exports to the United States declined by less than 1% to $651,000,000 in the first quarter of 1959, while imports from that country went up by about 4% to $896,000,000. Exports were higher in February and March this year than in the corresponding months of 1958, but not quite enough to compensate for the drop in January. Imports from the United States exceeded those of last year in every one of the first three months of 1959, especially in February but only very slightly in March. As a result Canada's import balance with the United States rose from $204,000,000 in the first quarter of 1958 to $245,000,000 in the same period of 1959. Between the two first quarters, the United States share of Canada's exports increased from 60% to 61.6% and the proportion of Canadian imports accounted for by that country declined fractionally to 72.0%.

Exports to the United Kingdom went up by about 4% to $164,000,000 in the first quarter of 1959, as imports from that country declined by about 8% to $108,000,000. Exports dropped in January but picked up in February and March, while imports were lower in all three months. Consequently Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom rose to $57,000,000 in this year's first quarter from $42,000,000 in the same period of 1958. Over the two periods, the proportion of Canadian exports going to the United Kingdom went up 14.5% to 15.5% and the share of Canada's imports coming from that country dropped from 9.8% to 8.6%.

Exports to the Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom) in the first three months of 1959 fell by about 14% to $64,000,000, and imports from that area went up about 5% to $38,000,000. In the month of March, exports were substantially lower and imports somewhat higher. There was thus a reduction in Canada's export balance with the Commonwealth from $39,000,000 to $27,000,000 between the first quarters of 1958 and 1959. The share of the Canadian export total accounted for by the Commonwealth declined from 6.9% to 0.1%, and the proportion of Canada's import total consigned from that area was unchanged at 3.0%.

MORE
Exports to all the remaining countries taken together fell by about 12% to $178,000,000 in the first quarter of 1959, but imports from that group of countries rose by 14% to $203,000,000, with the same trend, substantially more pronounced on the import side, prevailing in the month of March. As a result last year's export balance of $26,000,000 gave way to an import balance of $24,000,000 in the first quarter of 1959. There was a corresponding decline in the export share and an increase in the import share for that group of countries in the Canadian export and import totals.

The preliminary figures for March and the period January - March 1959, together with comparative figures for 1958, are summarized in the table which follows. More detailed country and commodity export figures will be issued shortly, while those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

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* Estimate only for 1959; subject to revision.

**BORDER TRAVEL**

TVP Entries Greater Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits increased 5.6% in this year's first quarter to 200,940 from 190,215 a year ago. March entries were 7.4% greater at 84,444 versus 78,606. After adjustment for changes in procedure at certain New Brunswick ports, the national increase in the month amounted to 1% but for the quarter declined about 3%.

January-March entries were more numerous this year than last in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Yukon Territory, but fewer in the other provinces. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship, 186 (308 a year ago); New Brunswick, 30,571 (14,445); Quebec, 35,776 (35,674); Ontario, 89,845 (92,311); Manitoba, 6,470 (6,029); Saskatchewan, 1,646 (1,941); Alberta, 2,393 (2,508); British Columbia, 33,232 (36,217); and the Yukon, 821 (782). (3)
Cheque Cashings Up 11.3% in February

Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in February was $17,730,000,000, an increase of 11.3% over last year's like total of $15,933,000,000. All five economic areas shared in the advance. Total for Ontario rose 15.2%, Quebec 9.5%, Atlantic Provinces 8.4%, Prairie Provinces 6.0%, and British Columbia 4.9%.

Forty-one of the 52 clearing centres had higher values of cheques cashed in February than a year earlier. Payments in Toronto increased 15.3%, Montreal 9.6%, Vancouver 7.1%, Winnipeg 3.0%, Calgary 1.6%, Quebec City 12.5%, Edmonton 17.3%, Ottawa 20.3%, Hamilton 12.0%, Regina 11.4%, and London 18.1%.

February totals by economic areas: Ontario, $8,558,844,000 ($7,432,341,000 in February 1958); Quebec, $5,173,414,000 ($4,726,576,000); Prairie Provinces, $2,332,589,000 ($2,200,763,000); British Columbia, $1,227,517,000 ($1,169,876,000); and the Atlantic Provinces, $437,333,000 ($403,345,000). (4)

Transportation

Carloadings Greater

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended April 7 increased 17.8% to 67,062 from 56,905 in last year's like period, making the January 1 - April 7 total 1.1% greater than a year ago at 895,578 cars versus 885,984. Receipts from connections rose 6% in the seven-day period to 28,220 cars from 26,616, but fell 4.9% in the cumulative period to 383,793 cars from 403,752.

Railway flat cars loaded in piggyback services in the seven-day period numbered 2,674, comprising 2,064 in the East and 610 in the West. (5)

Freight Handled At Canadian Ports

Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in December rose 8.5% to 8,049,540 tons from 7,419,565 in the corresponding month of 1957. The rise was chiefly attributable to increased coastal trade with unloading up 19.0% to 2,367,238 tons from 1,989,947 and loadings up 8.2% to 1,781,523 tons from 1,607,521. In foreign trade, unloading rose 15.1% to 1,510,149 tons from 1,311,708, while loadings declined 4.8% to 2,390,630 tons from 2,510,389.

In the full year 1958 the tonnage of cargo handled at Canadian ports was 148,558,373, a decline of 8.8% from the preceding year's 162,804,922 tons. Cargo handled in foreign trade fell 18.8% to 71,628,097 tons from 87,913,595, while loadings and unloadings in coastwise trade aggregated 77,130,276 tons, an increase of 3% over 1957's 74,891,327 tons.

Canadian ports registering the greatest volume of freight in the year 1958 were: Montreal, 17,428,007 tons (16,434,623 in 1957); Vancouver, 11,525,434 (12,970,631); Seven Islands, 9,212,613 (14,216,215); Port Arthur, 7,525,552 (8,248,722); Halifax, 6,285,763 (6,278,688); and Hamilton, 6,166,409 (7,815,837). (6)
Railway operating revenues in 1958 declined 7.9% to $1,160,801,000 from $1,259,775,000 in 1957, and operating expenses 5.8% to $1,124,844,000 from $1,194,450,000. As a result, the net railway operating income dropped 457. to $35,957,000 from $65,325,000. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues rose to 96.9% from 94.8% a year earlier.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, aggregated $1,266,667,000 in 1958 in contrast to $1,362,091,000 in 1957; rail operating expenses totalled $1,224,907,000 as against $1,292,905,000; and net operating income amounted to $41,759,000 compared to $69,186,000.

Volume of revenue freight carried during 1958 fell 12.1% to 172,412,000 tons from 196,143,000 in 1957, and ton-miles declined to 66,323,490,000 from 71,059,513,000. Average revenue received per ton-mile of freight dropped to 1.50¢ from 1.51¢, while average haul rose to 385 miles from 362. Number of passengers carried decreased to 21,362,000 from 22,963,000. Passenger-miles fell to 2,493,441,000 from 2,923,741,000 and average passenger journey to 117 miles from 127. Average revenue per passenger-mile rose slightly to 3.10¢ from 2.97¢. (7)

Department store sales in the week ending April 11 were 1.1% greater this year than last, DBS reports in a special statement. Gains were common to all regions except Manitoba and British Columbia. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 1.6%; Quebec, 8.5%; Ontario, 0.6%; Saskatchewan, 3.4%; and Alberta, 2.2%. Decreases: Manitoba, 11.3%; and British Columbia, 1%.

Canada's retailers had sales valued at an estimated $1,084,709,000 in February this year, up 7% from last year's like total of $1,013,710,000. This gain, coupled with an increase of 6.3% in January, placed the January-February total 6.6% above last year at $2,249,813,000 versus $2,109,836,000. All regions and all trades reported larger sales in the month as compared to a year earlier.

February increases ranged between 3.1% in British Columbia and 11.3% in Alberta. Other increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 7.7%; Quebec, 7.1%; Ontario, 6.6%; Manitoba, 7.4%; and Saskatchewan, 10.2%.

Month's increases in the trades ranged from 15.3% for motor vehicle dealers to 1.5% for restaurants. Major advances were: lumber and building material dealers, 12.2%; department stores, 10.1%; jewellery stores, 8.4%; general stores, 7.4%; women's clothing stores, 6.5%; drug stores, 6.2%; and fuel dealers, 6.0%. (8)
Chain Store Sales Larger

Chain store sales in February increased 6.5% to $210,413,000 from last year's corresponding total of $197,634,000, making the January-February total 9.6% greater than a year ago at $448,828,000 versus $409,426,000. Stocks (at cost) at February 1 were 6.7% larger than last year at $331,579,000 versus $310,864,000.

Sales by grocery and combination store chains in February advanced 6.1% to $107,877,000 from last year's comparable total of $101,651,000, placing the January-February total 12% ahead of a year ago at $236,236,000 versus $210,879,000.

Greater sales were reported by all the remaining chains in February, ranging from 14.2% in family clothing to 0.1% in men's clothing chains. Totals were: variety stores, $13,950,000 ($13,330,000 a year earlier); men's clothing stores, $1,696,000 ($1,694,000); family clothing stores, $2,299,000 ($2,014,000); women's clothing stores, $4,132,000 ($3,701,000); shoe stores, $2,885,000 ($2,748,000); hardware stores, $2,412,000 ($2,219,000); lumber and building material dealers, $5,211,000 ($4,661,000); furniture, radio and appliance stores, $9,713,000 ($8,682,000); drug stores, $3,630,000 ($3,374,000); and jewellery stores, $2,815,000 ($2,495,000). (9)

Manufacturing

Weekly Steel Ingot Production

Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 18 aggregated 112,822 tons, up 5.3% from the week-earlier total of 107,133 tons and 7.3% from the two-week earlier total of 105,134 tons, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 92.9% of the rated capacity in the week compared to 88.2% in the previous week and 86.6% in the two-week earlier period.

More Radios, Fewer TV Sets

Producers' sales of radio receiving sets and record players were larger in February this year than last, while television-set sales were smaller. Sales of radio receiving sets advanced 28% to 56,401 units from 44,074 a year earlier, home sets rising to 26,653 units from 21,467, portable and auto sets to 24,291 units from 18,475, and combinations to 5,457 units from 4,132. Sales of television receiving sets dropped 2.7% to 31,795 units from 32,669, but record players rose 6.1% to 14,254 units from 13,432. (10)

More Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers Shipped in February

Shipments of domestic washing machines in February increased 16.5% to 25,249 units from 21,671 a year earlier, placing January-February shipments 24% ahead of last year at 50,328 units versus 40,856. More automatic and conventional electric machines but fewer gasoline-powered types were shipped in both periods. End-of-February stocks were 26% greater than a year earlier at 33,996 units versus 27,001. Month's shipments of automatic clothes dryers advanced 31% to 6,988 units from 5,335, raising the two-month total more than 41% to 16,912 units from 11,949. Month-end stocks were 41% smaller than a year ago at 5,789 units versus 9,860. (11)
Domestic Electrical Appliances  Shipments of most specified domestic electrical appliances were greater in February this year than last. Major shipments in the month were: fry pans, 21,133 units (16,603 a year earlier); steam flat irons, 16,959 (19,007); floor polishers, 16,860 (12,264); kettles, 14,545 (15,457); and cylinder or other straight suction type vacuum cleaners, 11,051 (9,693). (12)

Electric Storage Batteries  Factory sales of electric storage batteries by principal Canadian producers in February were valued at $2,365,171, an increase of 11.5% over last year's like total of $2,120,887. Sales for the January-February period were valued at $5,212,555, an increase of 11.7% over last year's $4,667,186. (13)

Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces  Shipments of most types of stoves and furnaces were greater in February this year than last. Larger shipments included: warm air furnaces, $1,577,900 ($1,145,700 a year earlier); electric cooking stoves or ranges, $3,313,100 ($2,575,400); gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), $398,500 ($342,100); electric combination stoves and ranges, $104,300 ($84,600); and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, $97,800 ($84,600). Smaller shipments were: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, $91,800 ($94,100); solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, $21,600 ($25,800); gas heating stoves and space heaters, $12,000 ($13,200); and fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, $54,300 ($68,100). (14)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning  Shipments of major types of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in February were valued as follows: commercial display cases, $309,803 ($257,091 in February last year); air and water-cooled condensing units, $171,632 ($267,844); self-contained packaged air conditioners, $127,565 ($50,310); air-conditioning units (not self-contained), $96,117 ($290,293); office type beverage coolers and ice cream cabinets, $88,233 ($45,504); refrigeration unit coolers, $70,944 ($48,900); prefabricated walk-in coolers, $60,419 ($190,323); and air-conditioning coils, $40,696 ($54,787). (15)

Shipments Of Iron Castings, Pipes And Tubing In February  Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings rose in February to 47,249 tons from 35,786 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-February shipments to 92,160 tons versus 70,312 in 1958. February's shipments of steel pipes and tubing dropped to 23,980 tons from 40,679 and in the January-February period to 47,498 from 86,578. (16)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments  Shipments of asphalt shingles (210 pounds and over) declined in February to 102,181 squares from 112,899 a year earlier, shingles (less than 210 pounds) to 14,397 squares from 21,415, smooth-surfaced roll roofing to 32,413 squares from 51,445, mineral-surfaced roll roofing to 25,165 squares from 36,266, and roll-type sidings to 2,540 squares from 9,581. Month's shipments of tar and asphalt felts dropped to 2,011 tons from 2,531. (17)
Shipments Of Asphalt And Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles

Less asphalt but more vinyl-asbestos floor tiles were shipped in March and January-March this year than last. March deliveries of asphalt floor tile fell 20% to 1,447,669 square feet from 1,816,405 a year earlier, leaving the January-March total 15% under last year at 4,821,557 square feet versus 5,672,516. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile advanced sharply (62%) to 4,617,326 square feet from 2,857,119, placing the three-month total well above (61%) the year-earlier total at 11,896,941 square feet against 7,412,241. (18)

Steel Wire & Wire Products

Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire in February rose to 8,876 tons from 6,071 in the like month of last year, bright or uncoated welded or woven steel wire mesh for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing to 1,235 tons from 1,053, steel wire rope to 1,512 tons from 1,476, and iron and steel wire nails to 4,835 tons from 4,705. (19)

Veneers & Plywoods

Production of both veneers and plywood was greater in February and January-February this year than last, while end-of-February stocks were smaller, according to advance DBS figures. February output of veneers increased 19% to 72,215,000 square feet from 60,529,000 a year earlier, raising January-February production 8% to 130,832,000 square feet from 121,049,000. February 28 stocks were 40% smaller than a year ago at 34,577,000 square feet versus 57,553,000.

Month's production of plywood climbed 34% to 139,919,000 square feet from 104,238,000 a year earlier, boosting two-month output 20% to 239,845,000 square feet from 200,344,000. End-of-February stocks were 25% below a year earlier at 101,629,000 square feet versus 134,914,000.

Receipts Of Cattle Hides

Receipts of cattle hides by tanners in February increased 3.3% to 172,811 from 167,251 a year earlier and calf and kip skins 26% to 74,724 from 59,131, while sheep and lamb skins decreased sharply (48%) to 5,157 dozen from 9,899. February 28 stocks of cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers dropped to 429,888 from 536,293 on the like date of last year, calf and kip skins to 177,916 from 285,761, and sheep and lamb skins to 52,384 dozen from 58,456. End-of-February stocks of goat skins increased to 50,894 from 16,777, horeshides to 5,374 from 4,966, and all "other" hides and skins to 7,698 from 7,733. (20)

Boilers & Plate Work Industry

Factory shipments from the 102 establishments comprising Canada's boilers and plate work industry in 1957 were valued at an all-time high of $121,959,000, an increase of 10.1% from the 1956 total of $110,697,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Employees rose to 9,226 from 9,004 in 1956, salaries and wages to $38,248,000 from $34,385,000, cost of materials to $62,647,000 from $56,998,000, and value added by manufacture to $57,326,000 from $53,533,000. The industry is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of heating and power boilers, heating radiators, tanks and miscellaneous products from steel plate, such as bins, hoppers, and smokestacks. (21)
Fruit And Vegetables Preparations Industry Value of factory shipments by Canada's fruit and vegetable preparations industry increased 6.2% in 1957 to an all-time high of $265,470,000 from the previous record of $249,884,000 set in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Ontario accounted for the lion's share of the total in both years at $179,577,000 versus $168,449,000.

Establishments decreased to 430 from 446 in 1956, but employees increased to 17,742 from 16,750, salaries and wages to $43,712,000 from $39,969,000, cost of materials to $173,508,000 from $150,500,000 and value added by manufacture to $105,082,000 from $96,045,000.

Production of canned foods in 1957 was as follows (net weight of contents): canned fruits, 148,851,000 pounds (141,976,000 in 1956); canned vegetables, 489,804,000 pounds (474,924,000); jams, jellies and marmalades, 102,481,000 pounds (105,850,000); canned soups, 264,522,000 (230,573,000); catsups, 43,155,000 pounds (38,434,000); canned infant foods, 61,995,000 pounds (53,443,000); tomato juice, 125,562,000 pounds (128,908,000); frozen fruits and vegetables not for reprocessing, 43,596,000 pounds (33,074,000); and pickles, relishes and sauces, 8,003,000 gallons (6,591,000).

Factory value of shipments of the above items: canned fruits, $23,335,000 ($23,290,000 in 1956); canned vegetables, $61,245,000 ($59,605,000); jams, jellies and marmalades, $20,930,000 ($19,985,000); canned soups, $43,047,000 ($41,853,000); catsups, $9,688,000 ($8,340,000); canned infant foods, $17,429,000 ($13,909,000); tomato juice, $9,814,000 ($11,107,000); frozen fruits and vegetables not for reprocessing, $8,581,000 ($7,154,000); and pickles, relishes and sauces, $15,960,000 ($13,001,000). (22)

Hardware, Tools & Cutlery Industry Value of factory shipments by Canada's hardware, tools and cutlery industry rose 0.8% in 1957 to an all-time high of $159,654,000 from the 1956 previous record of $158,406,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments increased to 419 from 392 in 1956, and salary and wage payments to $52,415,000 from $51,858,000, while employees decreased to 13,852 from 14,614. Cost at plant of materials used dropped to $59,818,000 from $60,033,000 and value added by manufacture to $98,812,000 from $98,882,000.

Value of factory shipments of some of the major products in the industry in 1957 were: bolts, nuts, rivets, washers, screws, and allied products, $31,880,000 ($30,394,000 in 1956); hardware -- appliance, automobile, builders' and shelf, furniture and cabinet, and trunk and suitcase, $31,636,000 ($29,343,000); hand and small tools -- automotive, carpenters' and mechanics', jigs and fixtures, and machine knives, $26,885,000 ($28,918,000); drawing, cutting or stamping dies, $11,042,000 ($10,103,000); safety razors and blades, steel table cutlery, scissors, and army knives, $5,788,000 ($6,194,000); and wood-cutting saws and parts, $5,583,000 ($7,735,000). (23)
Pulp And Paper Industry In 1957

Factory value of products shipped by Canada's pulp and paper industry in 1957 grossed $1,411,934,000, a decrease of 3% from the preceding year's all-time peak total of $1,453,442,000, according to the annual industry report by DBS.

Two new mills began operations in 1957, bringing the number to 128. There was a slight decrease in employment to 65,940 from 65,985, but an increase of 3.3% in salary and wage payments to $307,628,000 from $297,572,000. Cost of fuel and electricity increased to $108,637,000 from $103,506,000, and cost at plant of materials and supplies decreased to $617,176,000 from $625,205,000.

Production of newsprint paper declined to 6,362,000 tons valued at $729,009,000 from 1956's record output of 6,445,000 tons valued at $735,644,000, and output of other kinds of paper and paperboard to 1,938,000 tons valued at $327,362,000 from 2,020,200 tons valued at $334,848,000. Wood pulp production in 1957 declined to 10,425,000 tons from 10,735,000 tons but the value was little changed at $706,195,000 versus $706,233,000.

Quebec was the industry's leading producer again in 1957, its gross value of products amounting to $596,215,000 versus $617,986,000, followed by Ontario at $442,866,000 versus $441,629,000. British Columbia was next in order at $169,469,000 ($184,526,000 in 1956); New Brunswick, $94,521,000 ($101,358,000); Newfoundland, $63,303,000 ($68,085,000); Manitoba and Alberta, $23,708,000 ($17,834,000); and Nova Scotia, $21,852,000 ($22,022,000). (24)

Record Amounts Of Acetylene And Oxygen Produced In 1957

Producers of industrial gases in Canada manufactured record quantities of acetylene and oxygen in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual report on the compressed gases industry. Production of acetylene from all industries advanced 5.7% in volume to 195,838,400 cubic feet from 185,203,400 in 1956 and 9.9% in value to $7,304,000 from $6,648,000. Output of oxygen climbed 8.3% in volume to 1,323,847,600 cubic feet from 1,222,729,200 and 13.1% in value to $10,924,000 from $9,658,000. (25)

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

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Sawn Lumber Output Rose In February

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia rose 6.1% in February to 419,362,000 feet from 395,292,000 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures. Output in the other provinces (excluding ties) increased 5.8% to 199,435,000 feet from 188,472,000.

Production in February in the other provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 270,000 feet (165,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 12,577,000 (12,316,000); New Brunswick, 25,889,000 (18,732,000); Quebec, 60,400,000 (51,625,000); Ontario, 22,772,000 (21,493,000); Manitoba, 7,163,000 (8,577,000); and Alberta, 66,352,000 (69,125,000).

Pulpwood Production & Consumption Greater

Both production and consumption of pulpwood were greater in February and January-February this year than last, while end-of-February stocks were smaller. February output increased to 684,205 rough cords from 620,127 a year earlier, and consumption to 1,066,123 rough cords from 1,019,930. January-February output advanced to 1,555,276 rough cords from 1,353,404 a year ago, and consumption to 2,116,155 rough cords from 2,002,413. Stocks at February 28 declined to 14,117,074 rough cords from 14,596,433 a month earlier and 15,634,364 a year earlier.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Canadian Wheat Exports & Supplies

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended April 8 declined 13.5% to 3,178,000 bushels from 3,672,000 bushels a year earlier, leaving August 1-April 8 clearances 4.1% under a year ago at 161,753,000 bushels versus 168,595,000 bushels. Visible supplies in Canada at April 8 amounted to 374,339,000 bushels, virtually unchanged from the week-earlier total of 374,184,000 bushels but 4.4% greater than the year-earlier total of 358,430,000 bushels.

Stocks Of Canadian Grain At March 31

Total stocks of the five major Canadian grains in all North American positions at March 31 this year are estimated at 1,177,600,000 bushels compared with 1,372,900,000 in the same date in 1958, the record 1,512,200,000 set in 1957, and the ten-year (1949-58) average of 1,042,900,000. This year's March 31 stocks, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year (1949-58) averages, respectively, in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 706.8 (815.8, 589.7); oats, 244.4 (310.6, 255.4); barley, 201.3 (217.1, 170.4); rye, 11.8 (16.4, 18.5); and flaxseed, 13.3 (13.0, 8.8).

Data for these estimates were obtained from the Bureau's annual March 31 survey of grain held on farms, from mill returns, and from information supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada relative to grain in commercial positions at the close of business on April 1.
9-City Creamery Butter Stocks

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at April 16 amounted to 35,535,000 pounds, sharply (76%) greater than last year's comparable total of 20,199,000 pounds, DBS reports in special statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all cities except Quebec. Totals were: Quebec, 1,945,000 pounds (3,119,000 a year ago); Montreal, 16,701,000 (12,430,000); Toronto, 4,680,000 (1,014,000); Winnipeg, 8,947,000 (1,570,000); Regina, 800,000 (265,000); Saskatoon 360,000 (286,000); Edmonton, 685,000 (626,000); Calgary, 275,000 (226,000); and Vancouver, 1,142,000 (663,000).

Fluid Milk Sales Larger

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, amounted to 443,147,000 pounds in February, up 3% from a year earlier. January-February sales were 917,875,000 pounds, some 4% greater than a year ago.

February sales were greater than a year earlier in all provinces. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 1,992,000 pounds (up 1%); Nova Scotia, 14,423,000 (4%); New Brunswick, 12,327,000 (4%); Quebec, 134,926,000 (2%); Ontario, 165,650,000 (37%); Manitoba, 24,422,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 25,741,000 (4%); Alberta, 28,507,000 (5%); and British Columbia, 35,159,000 (2%).

Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables

Larger quantities of apples and fruit (frozen and in preservatives) were held in cold and common storage at April 1 this year than last, while stocks of pears and all vegetables except celery were smaller. April 1 fruit stocks were: apples, 2,092,000 bushels (1,011,000 a year ago); pears, 17,000 bushels (26,000); and fruit, frozen and in preservatives, 38,278,000 pounds (30,229,000).

April 1 holdings of vegetables were: potatoes, 6,983,000 cwt. (8,173,000); onions, 137,000 bushels (156,000); carrots, 146,000 bushels (153,000); cabbage, 32,000 bushels (40,000); and vegetables, frozen and in brine, 24,831,000 pounds (28,768,000). Stocks of celery were unchanged at 23,000 crates.

Honey Crop Smaller In 1958

Canada's 1958 honey crop is estimated at 27,500,000 pounds, smaller by 14% than the preceding year's 32,000,000, according to revised DBS estimates. This decrease was due to a lower average yield of 83 pounds per colony, 15% less than that of 1957. Value of the honey crop fell 22% to $4,600,000 from $5,900,000.

Number of colonies in 1958 stood at 332,700, somewhat higher than the 1957 total of 325,700. The number of active beekeepers, however, at 13,150, was substantially below the 15,040 of the previous year. The average number of colonies per beekeeper in 1958 was 25.3 versus 21.7 in 1957.

Production of honey by provinces: Alberta, 7,574,000 pounds (6,459,000 in 1957); Ontario, 5,678,000 (11,111,000); Manitoba, 5,316,000 (5,208,000); Saskatchewan, 4,043,000 (3,819,000); Quebec, 2,407,000 (3,728,000); British Columbia, 2,166,000 (1,411,000); Nova Scotia, 162,000 (170,000); New Brunswick, 98,000 (90,000); and Prince Edward Island, 65,000 (55,000).
Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds

Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds were greater in January this year than last, according to DBS. Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds advanced 8% to 39,518 tons from 36,668 a year earlier, secondary or complete feeds 13% to 212,923 tons from 187,784, and all "other" animal feeds 4% to 47,557 tons from 45,778. (32)

VITAL STATISTICS

More Births, Fewer Marriages and Deaths in First Quarter

More births, but fewer marriages and deaths were recorded in provincial offices in this year's first quarter compared to last, while March totals were smaller for births and marriages but larger for deaths.

January-March birth registrations increased 1.87 to 120,002 from 117,870 in the like period of 1958, gains in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces offsetting declines in the other provinces. March registrations were slightly lower at 38,443 against 38,974.

Marriages registered in the quarter decreased 11.2% to 20,230 from 22,792, all provinces except Newfoundland reporting fewer. March total fell to 5,552 from 5,751. Deaths recorded in the first quarter fell 0.57 to 35,520 from 35,698, declines in Newfoundland, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta more than counterbalancing increases in the other provinces. Deaths in March rose to 11,783 from 11,618. (33)

MOTOR ACCIDENTS

More Motor Vehicle Accidents in 1958

Fatalities in motor vehicle traffic accidents in February this year fell 23% to 121 from 157 in the same month of last year, DBS reports in a special statement. Fewer deaths were recorded in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, but more in the other regions.

Death toll in the month by areas in February was: Newfoundland, 2 (1 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 1 (nil); Nova Scotia, 1 (12); New Brunswick, 9 (7); Quebec, 28 (29); Ontario, 52 (64); Manitoba, 8 (3); Saskatchewan, 1 (5); Alberta, 12 (21); British Columbia, 6 (15); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (nil).

Number of motor vehicle traffic accidents in 1958 increased 3.1% to 227,432 from 220,644 in 1957, number of persons killed declining 4.4% to 3,104 from 3,246 in the preceding year, but persons injured rising 2.1% to 80,046 from 78,413. Accidents reported in the fourth quarter of 1958 advanced to 70,040 from 63,670 in the like 1957 period; fatalities dropped to 827 from 986; and persons injured increased to 21,540 from 21,113. (34)
Report On Special Education For Exceptional Children

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a reference paper entitled "Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1953-54."

Based on the results of a survey undertaken to provide data for UNESCO, this report contains a brief history of special education in Canada, statistical data on schools, classes, teachers, and enrolments for all types of exceptionality. It also contains a list of special schools and regular public schools with special classes together with a list of voluntary organizations concerned with exceptional children. (35)

NEW DBS CATALOGUE

1959 Edition Of "Current Publications" Introduces Several New Features

Containing a number of new features including a revised classification of its numerous publications, an accompanying system of permanent catalogue numbers and entries in French for all bilingual and separate French-language reports, and dressed in an entirely new and enlarged format, the 1959 edition of Current Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been released by the Bureau and the Queen's Printer. The new list, which runs to 130 pages, has descriptions of the contents of some 500 individual titles and an enlarged detailed subject and commodity index to their contents consisting of several thousand entries in English and French.

Under the new system of classification and numbering, each publication now has a permanent five-digit catalogue number that is indicative both of its classification and periodicity. This number is printed on the cover of each publication as a means of identification additional to the title and can be used alone without risk of confusion by those ordering Bureau publications. This printing of catalogue numbers on the covers of publications is in line with suggestions made by various large users of Bureau reports; for these and others it will facilitate and simplify the filing, as well as ordering, of Bureau publications.

In brief, the new system classifies all DBS publications into nine main groups broadly related in subject matter. These groups are numbered 1 to 9, these numbers forming the first digit of each catalogue number. The nine main groups are: 1. General (Omnibus publications like the Daily Bulletin, Canadian Statistical Review and Canada Year book; working manuals, and comprehensive studies); 2. Primary Industries (Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Mining); 3. and 4. Manufacturing; 5. Transportation, Communications and Utilities; 6. Commerce, Construction, Finance and Prices; 7. Employment, Unemployment and Labour Income; 8. Education, Health and Welfare; 9. Census, Population Estimates and Immigration.
The main subject groups are broken down again into specific sub-groups, which are also numbered 1 up to 9, as required, and these numbers form the second digit of the catalogue numbers. The remaining three digits show periodicity by the use of the following figures: 001 up to 199 for reports issued more than once a year; 201 to 399 for annuals; 401 to 499 for biennials; and 501 to 999 for occasional issues. It is believed that regular users of Bureau publications will readily become familiar with this system and will find it convenient and time-saving.

The 1959 edition of Current Publications was prepared in the Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with co-operation as regards printing of the Publications Branch, Department of Public Printing and Stationery. The new system of catalogue numbers is the result of lengthy study by various officials of the Bureau of ways and means to provide a ready, simple and permanent method for the identification of its numerous current publications and one that would lessen the possibilities of error in the maintenance of the Bureau's complicated mailing lists.

Copies of Current Publications 1959 may be obtained gratis on request from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. For this purpose, the order form on the reverse side of the last page of any issue of the DBS Weekly Bulletin may be conveniently used. (36)
(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 - 64-201: Construction in Canada, 1957 - 1959, $1.00
2 - 71-001 - 71-001F: The Labour Force, March, 20¢/$2.00 each
2a - 72-002: Employment & Payrolls, January, 30¢/$3.00
3 - 66-002: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, March, 10¢/$1.00
4 - 61-001: Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, February, 20¢/$2.00
5 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, April 7, 10¢/$3.00
6 - 54-002: Shipping Statistics, December, 20¢/$2.00
7 - 52-206: Railway Operating Statistics, Year 1958, 25¢
8 - 63-005: Retail Trade, February, 30¢/$3.00
9 - 63-001: Chain Store Sales & Stocks, February, 10¢/$1.00
10 - 43-004: Radio & Television Receiving Sets, February, 10¢/$1.00
11 - 43-002: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, February, 10¢/$1.00
12 - 43-003: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, February, 10¢/$1.00
13 - 43-005: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February, 10¢/$1.00
14 - 41-005: Stoves & Furnaces, January & February, 10¢/$1.00
15 - 43-006: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, February, 10¢/$1.00
16 - 41-004: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, February, 10¢/$1.00
17 - 45-001: Asphalt Roofing, February, 10¢/$1.00
18 - 47-001: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, March, 10¢/$1.00
19 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, February, 10¢/$1.00
20 - 33-001: Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, February, 10¢/$1.00
21 - 41-205: Boilers & Plate Work Industry, 1957, 50¢
22 - 32-218: Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1957, 50¢
23 - 41-208: Hardware, Tools & Cutlery Industry, 1957, 50¢
24 - 36-204: Pulp & Paper Industry, 1957, 75¢
25 - 46-205: Compressed Gases Industry, 1957, 50¢
26 - 25-001: Pulpwood Production, Consumption & Inventories, February, 10¢/$1.00
27 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, April 8, 10¢/$3.00
28 - 22-002: Stocks of Grain at March 31, April 17, 20¢/$4.00
29 - 23-002: Fluid Milk Sales, February, 10¢/$1.00
30 - 32-010: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, April, 20¢/$2.00
31 - 23-007: Revised Estimate of Honey Production - Preliminary Estimate of Value of Honey, 1958, 25¢/50¢
32 - 32-004: Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, January, 30¢/$3.00
33 - 84-001: Vital Statistics, March, 10¢/$1.00
34 - 53-001: Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, October-December, 50¢/$2.00
35 - 81-507: Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1953-54, $1.00
36 - List of Current Publications, 1959, Free on application
   - 24-001: Fish Freezings & Stocks, March, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 17
   - 24-002: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, February, 30¢/$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 10
   - 52-003: Railway Operating Statistics, December, 20¢/$2.00
   - 65-007: Trade of Canada: Imports, December & 12 Months Ended December, 75¢/$7.50
   - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, January, 30¢/$3.00

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division.

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4502-32.1: 23-3-59
Retail Sales in Shopping Centres
Canada's shopping centres in 1957 totalled $356,556,000. Grocery and combination stores accounted for approximately 45% of the total, followed by department stores with a little more than 19%.

Chains & Independents
Chain stores in Shopping Centres accounted for 63.6% of the value of retail sales made in Canada's shopping centres in 1957, and independents for the balance of 36.4%.

Shopping Centres
There were 91 shopping centres in Canada in 1957, an increase of 27 over the preceding year. Largest number (57) were located in Ontario versus 41 in 1956. Quebec had 18 in 1957, Alberta 8, British Columbia 7, Saskatchewan 2, and New Brunswick 2.

Flashlight Batteries
Almost 33,-900,000 dry cell flashlight batteries were shipped in 1957, an increase of some 16% over the preceding year's 29,-274,000.

Flat Irons
Close to 525,000 electric flat irons were shipped by producers in 1957, comprising 357,000 steam, 135,000 automatic and 33,000 non-automatic.

Photo Flash Bulbs
Almost 42,797,000 photo flash bulbs were shipped by Canadian producers in 1957, over 4 1/2 times 1952's total of 9,228,000.

Pottery Sales
Producers' sales of pottery made from domestic clays in 1957 were valued at $633,000, of which Ontario accounted for $438,000.

Chocolate Bars
Canadian confectioner manufacturers made 688,467,000 chocolate bars of all sizes in 1958, averaging close to 40 for every man, woman and child in Canada.

Household Heating
Furnaces were used for heating some 61% of Canadian households in 1958, up from 59% in 1957. Making up the proportion with furnaces, 34% used oil (32% in 1957), 13% coal or coke (16%), 10% gas (7%), and 4% wood, unchanged from 1956.

Forest Land
Area of Canada's productive forest land is estimated to be 960,285 square miles of which about 720,000 square miles or 461,069,000 acres, are accessible.

Timber Consumption
Out of a total of 3,463 million cubic feet of merchantable timber cut in Canada in 1956, 94.6% was retained in the country for immediate use or as raw material for further manufacture in some Canadian industry, and the remainder was exported in a more or less manufactured form.

Quebec, Largest Paper Producer
Quebec was the largest paper-producing province in Canada in 1957, accounting for about 48% of the year's national total of 8,300,000 tons. Ontario was next in order with 28%.

Newsprint Paper
Newsprint has consistently accounted for approximately three-quarters of Canada's total production of paper of all kinds since statistics on this commodity were first collected in 1917. Output in 1957 amounted to 6,362,000 tons, slightly under the 1956 record.