

Vol. 26 -- No. 31

Friday, August 1, 1958

H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

Manufacturing: Steel output in the week ended July 26 was just under 69% of rated capacity ... Rubber consumption in May was nearly 4,000,000 pounds smaller than a year earlier, the quantity used for tires and tubes falling over 3,000,000 pounds ... Domestic shipments of hard board and floor tiles in June showed further increases over last year, and sales of clay products to the end of March totalled higher. (Pages 2-3)

Prices: The general wholesale price index eased 0.3% downward from May to June, the animal products index declining for the first time since last November. Indexes for the textiles and chemical products groups advanced and the index for iron products was unchanged, but the other four were lower. (Page 5)

Labour: Industrial employment at June 1 showed a gain of about 3% over May 1 - slightly less than average - and remained below the level of a year earlier. Weekly wage and salary payments were nearly 4% higher than at the first of May and payrolls were at practically the same level as last year, with per capita weekly earnings reaching a new peak of \$70.76 ... Federal government employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 178,573 at the end of 1957 compared to 171,764 at the end of 1956, and employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other quasi-independent federal government bodies totalled 141,029 compared to 150,217. (Page 6)

Electric Power: Net generation of electric energy was over a tenth greater in June this year than last and somewhat more than 7% greater in the half-year. Quebec accounted for most of the half-year gain, but output was larger in all provinces except Ontario and Manitoba. (Page 7)

Mining: Natural gas production in the first quarter this year was nearly 50% larger than last year. Crude petroleum output was about 3,500,000 barrels smaller. (Page 8)

Transportation: Railway carloadings in the week ended July 14 were a sharp eighth less than last year, bringing the decline for the year to nearly 7% ... Net income of oil pipe-line companies was 7% larger in 1957 than 1956. Net deliveries rose 6%, exports accounting for nearly four-fifths of this increase. (Pages 10-11)

Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 26 declined to 78,200 tons from 80,831 a week earlier and 87,433 two weeks earlier. The industry operated at a rate of 68.8% in the week, based on a total annual capacity of 5,913,000 tons at January 1, compared to 71.0% in the preceding week and 76.9% two weeks ago.

Rubber Consumption Consumption of rubber (natural, synthetic and reclaim) in May dropped to 18,408,000 pounds from 22,330,000 in the corresponding month last year, natural rubber falling to 6,303,000 pounds from 8,205,000, synthetic to 9,013,000 from 10,429,000 and reclaim to 3,092,000 pounds from 3,696,000. Natural rubber accounted for 34.2% of total consumption versus 36.7%, synthetic 49.0% versus 46.7%, and reclaim 16.8% versus 16.6%.

Total rubber consumed in the manufacture of tires and tubes in May declined to 12,099,000 pounds from 15,135,000 in the same month last year, in footwear to 1,561,000 pounds from 1,816,000, in wire and cable to 518,000 pounds from 680,000, and in all other products to 4,230,000 pounds from 4,699,000. (1)

Hard Board Shipments Larger quantities of hard board were produced and shipped for domestic use in June and the first half of this year than last, but export shipments were smaller. June totals: production, 21,175,921 square feet (20,683,389 a year earlier); domestic shipments, 19,117,339 square feet (12,799,825); and export shipments, 2,625,668 square feet (9,139,692). Half-year totals: production, 121,604,441 square feet (112,157,594 a year earlier); domestic shipments, 99,195,768 square feet (79,245,827); and export shipments, 15,371,676 square feet (37,771,697). (2)

Floor Tiles Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in June amounted to 1,859,107 square feet versus 1,587,002 a year earlier, bringing the half-year total to 12,829,853 square feet versus 10,673,119. Domestic shipments were 2,108,079 square feet in June (1,410,013 a year earlier) and 11,681,341 square feet in the January-June period (8,962,237).

June production of asphalt floor tiles amounted to 1,202,224 square feet (884,627 a year earlier), bringing the six-month total to 10,400,858 square feet (11,516,982). Domestic shipments were 1,231,595 square feet in June (1,352,893 a year earlier) and 9,881,083 square feet in the half-year period (10,356,824). (3)

Net Shipments Of Carbon Steel Products Smaller Net shipments of carbon steel rolled products in May declined almost 7% to 307,707 tons from last year's May total of 330,958 tons. Hot-rolled products fell to 221,523 tons from 272,657, but cold-rolled and coated products rose to 86,184 tons from 58,301. Disposition of shipments in May of carbon steel products by major users: building construction, 60,780 tons (59,387 a year earlier); railway operating, 38,361 tons (42,560); pipes and tubes, 36,225 tons (42,717); container industry, 35,603 tons (16,764); wholesalers and warehouses, 32,757 tons (34,462); merchant trade products, 26,555 tons (37,442); pressing, forming and stamping, 22,490 tons (15,112); and automotive industries, 13,295 tons (11,155). (4)

Sales Of Clay Products Up In Value Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were higher in value in March and the first quarter of this year than last. Month's total value was \$2,872,854 versus \$2,331,800, bringing the quarter's total to \$6,198,422 versus \$5,505,626.

January-March values for major items were as follows: building brick, \$3,879,534 (\$3,282,606 a year earlier); structural tile, \$721,500 (\$892,517); drain tile, \$325,936 (\$273,207); sewer pipe, \$743,821 (\$505,039); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$69,370 (\$77,116); pottery, \$131,528 (\$127,935); and other clay products, \$326,733 (\$347,206). (5)

Shipments By Biscuit Industry Reached Record Value In 1957 Canada's biscuit industry shipped products to the record value of \$78,203,000 in 1957 versus \$76,610,000 in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments fell to 44 from 46, but employees rose to 6,245 from 6,191, salaries and wages to \$15,753,000 from \$14,128,000, and cost of materials to \$38,804,000 from \$37,226,000.

The industry's shipments of plain and fancy biscuits fell to 196,076,000 pounds from 204,354,000 but the factory value rose to \$60,746,000 from \$59,828,000. Shipments of soda biscuits fell to 44,921,000 pounds from 46,547,000 but the factory value rose to \$11,403,000 from \$11,354,000. Shipments of ice cream cones were valued at \$1,768,000 versus \$1,581,000. (6)

Women's And Children's Factory Clothing Industries In 1956 Value of factory shipments of the women's and children's factory clothing industries in 1956 increased almost 7% to a record total of \$295,256,000 from the preceding year's \$276,195,000, according to the annual report on the two industries.

Shipments were greater in value in 1956 than in the preceding year in all of the six major divisions of the industries. Totals by groups were as follows: women's dresses, \$83,931,000 (\$80,160,000 in 1955); children's clothing, \$57,644,000 (\$49,848,000); women's coats and suits, \$54,189,000 (\$52,712,000); skirts, blouses, slacks and jackets, \$43,400,000 (\$40,916,000); lingerie, \$35,920,000 (\$33,727,000); and other outerwear, \$20,172,000 (\$18,832,000).

Women's and misses' rayon mixture dresses proved to be the most important commodity shipped in 1956. Some 4,836,000 were shipped to the value of \$40,938,000. Shipments of other main commodities in order of importance were the following women's and misses' garments: wool coats, 1,372,800 valued at \$33,744,000; fine cotton dresses, 2,450,000 at \$16,465,000; wool skirts, 1,703,000 at \$10,440,000; and wool suits, 415,000 at \$9,998,000. Children's wool coats followed with shipments of 913,600 worth \$8,974,000.

Number of establishments fell to 874 from 930 in 1955 and employees to 33,351 from 33,990. Salary and wage payments were boosted to \$77,713,000 from \$74,796,000, cost of materials to \$164,891,000 from \$149,606,000 and value added by manufacture to \$131,968,000 from \$125,731,000. (7)

Wool Textile Industries In 1956 Factory shipments by the wool textile industries in 1956 were valued f.o.b. plant at \$126,976,000, an increase of 3% over the value of \$123,324,000 for 1955 shipments, according to the Bureau's annual report of these industries, which comprise the wool cloth, wool yarn and miscellaneous wool goods industries. The number of employees rose nearly 3% in 1956 to 12,135 from 11,797 the previous year, and salary and wage payments 5.5% to \$32,146,000 from \$30,477,000. Cost of materials used also advanced 3.4% to \$72,391,000 from \$69,998,000.

Shipments of apparel fabrics - the wool industry's most important line of production - were down in volume to 29,704,243 square yards from 30,192,492 in 1955, but up in value to \$47,240,025 from \$46,418,159. On the other hand, the value of woollen and worsted yarns for sale declined to \$26,069,925 from \$28,285,651 although the quantity shipped at 13,485,129 pounds was practically the same. Deliveries of felts of all kinds rose in value to \$17,101,634 from \$16,393,123, with shipments of papermakers' felts rising to \$12,264,638 from \$10,974,477. (8)

Petroleum Products Industry In 1956 Value of shipments by Canada's petroleum products industry in 1956 rose nearly 20% to a record \$1,253,799,000 from the preceding year's \$1,048,834,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The industry employed 13,925 persons versus 13,340 in the preceding year, paid \$66,342,000 in salaries and wages versus \$57,892,000 and spent \$766,375,000 for materials and supplies versus \$642,872,000.

Petroleum refineries shipped products to the record value of \$1,228,623,000 in 1956 versus \$1,026,340,000 in the preceding year. Concerns engaged in blending oils and greases shipped products to the value of \$16,768,000 versus \$15,294,000, and output from absorption plants totalled \$8,408,000 versus \$7,200,000. Forty-one petroleum refineries were in operation in 1956, one more than in 1955 and their daily rated capacity of crude rose to 706,400 barrels from 625,100.

During the year 3,700,839,000 gallons of imported crude oil and 4,395,194,000 gallons of crude oil and absorption gasoline from Canadian wells, or a total of 8,096,033,000 gallons were put through Canadian refineries. This amounted to about 85.8% of rated capacity. Of the total crude input, about 2.8% was imported from the United States and 42.9% from other countries, while about 54.3% came from Canadian wells.

Shipments of major products made for sale in 1956: motor gasoline, 3,033,538,000 Imperial gallons (2,682,477,000 in 1955); heavy fuel oil, 1,474,753,000 gallons (1,191,240,000); light fuel oil, 1,347,893,000 gallons (1,006,564,000); diesel fuel, 738,561,000 gallons (538,917,000); kerosene and stove oil, 390,944,000 gallons (381,524,000); and asphalt, 296,449,000 gallons (252,064,000). (9)

Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries Shipments from 680 plants comprising the miscellaneous wood-using industries were factory valued at \$108,864,000 in 1956 versus \$96,505,000 shipped by 722 plants in the preceding year. Shipments by individual industries: boxes, baskets and crates, \$28,830,000 (\$26,318,000 in 1955); wood-turning, \$8,584,000 (\$7,277,000); coffins and caskets, \$9,902,000 (\$8,934,000); cooperage, \$7,119,000 (\$5,477,000); woodenware, \$4,117,000 (\$3,065,000); lasts, trees and wooden shoe-findings, \$3,835,000 (\$3,288,000); beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies, \$417,000 (\$395,000); excelsior, \$657,000 (\$694,000); and other wood-using industries, \$45,404,000 (\$41,056,000). (10)

P R I C E S

Wholesale Price Index Eased 0.3% Between May And June Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) eased 0.3% between May and June, moving from 228.1 to 227.4. Five of the major groups receded, two advanced and one remained unchanged.

Animal products dropped 0.7% to 257.2 from 259.0; this decrease was the first since last November and was largely due to prices of livestock, fresh meats and poultry. Higher prices registered by cured meats were not enough to avert the drop. Decreases in copper, lead, tin and silver brought the non-ferrous metals group down a further 0.7% to 163.7 from 164.9. This compares with an index of 168.6 at January last and 189.8 at January 1957.

Textile products showed an increase of 0.2% to 228.5 from 228.1. Higher prices for raw wool, both domestic and imported, raw cotton and worsted yarns were the main causes. Increases in prices for industrial gases, coal tar and inorganic chemicals largely contributed to the advance of 0.3% to 182.9 from 182.4 in chemical products.

Vegetable products group index declined 0.3% to 196.5 from 197.0, with decreases in potatoes, livestock and poultry feeds, and fresh fruits. The wood products group also fell 0.3%, dropping to 295.9 from 296.7, decreases being posted for pine lumber and newsprint paper. The iron products group was unchanged at 251.6. For the non-metallic minerals group there was a decrease of 0.2% to 187.0 from 187.4 (11)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>July 24</u>	<u>July 17</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>June 26</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	245.4	244.2	236.3
Industrials	255.5	254.3	244.4
Utilities	188.9	187.5	187.3
Banks	275.3	274.4	268.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	103.5	102.1	102.7
Golds	71.9	70.3	73.4
Base metals	176.0	175.0	169.8

Industrial Employment At June 1 Canada's composite index of industrial employment for June 1 stood at 118.2, a rise of 3.1% over the May 1 figure of 114.6. The rise was slightly below average for the time of year, fractionally reducing the seasonally adjusted index. Industrial employment continued below its level a year ago when the unadjusted index was 123.5

Weekly wage and salary payments were 3.8% higher in the latest survey period than a month earlier and raised the payroll index to 195.5, virtually the same as at June 1 last year (195.7). Per capita earnings reached a new high at \$70.76 as compared with \$70.35 in the week of May 1 and \$67.82 at June 1, 1957.

Employment and payrolls were generally higher in all provinces than a month earlier. Average weekly wages and salaries dropped slightly in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, mainly due to the addition of lower paid seasonal workers to the reported staffs. Reduced working hours in some establishments also contributed. In all provinces, however, the per capita figures were higher than in the same period in 1957 and preceding years.

Heightened activity was shown at June 1 in all main industrial divisions. As usual at the time of year, the improvement in construction was most noteworthy. There were also substantial gains in forestry, manufacturing and transportation, storage and communication. Within manufacturing, the most important increases were in foods and beverages and wood products.

Industrial employment indexes for the provinces were as follows: Newfoundland, 123.7 (111.3 at May 1); Prince Edward Island, 112.9 (102.7); Nova Scotia, 94.1 (91.3); New Brunswick, 96.5 (87.9); Quebec, 116.7 (112.8); Ontario, 120.4 (118.5); Manitoba, 109.0 (105.4); Saskatchewan, 129.1 (119.5); Alberta, 150.5 (141.1); British Columbia, 115.7 (111.2). (12)

Federal Government Employment Federal government employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 178,573 at the end of December last year as compared with 171,764 on the same date a year earlier. The total comprised 151,949 salaried employees versus 145,815 at the end of December 1956, 24,249 prevailing rate employees versus 23,729, and 2,375 ships' officers and crews versus 2,220.

Regular earnings paid last December totalled \$52,854,035 compared to \$46,892,804 in December 1956, salaried employees receiving \$46,482,018 versus \$41,178,025, prevailing rate employees \$5,743,158 versus \$5,117,591, and ships' officers and crews \$628,859 versus \$597,188.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other quasi-independent federal government bodies employed 141,029 persons in December 1957 versus 150,217 a year earlier. Earnings of these employees amounted to \$44,898,000 versus \$45,961,000. (13)

Department Store Sales
Increased 9.6% In Week

Department store sales increased 9.6% during the week ending July 19 as compared with a year earlier. Following were the gains by provinces: Atlantic provinces, 10.4%; Quebec, 6.7%; Ontario, 10.6%; Manitoba, 13.3%; Saskatchewan, 5.6%; Alberta, 19.0%; and British Columbia, 3.7%.

Television Share Advertising
Billings Continued Rise In 1957

Television received a larger share of commissionable billings of Canadian advertising agencies in 1957 than in 1956, continuing the increases of the previous two years but in smaller degree, and publications and radio again had somewhat smaller shares, according to the Bureau's annual report on advertising agencies. Advance figures of this report were published in the Weekly Bulletin of July 25.

Total commissionable billings (excluding billings for market surveys and other services not commissionable) by 113 agencies covered in the 1957 survey amounted to \$222,025,288 in 1957, up 10% over \$201,797,434 reported by 110 agencies in 1956. Television received 18.3% of the larger 1957 total compared to 16.6% of the 1956 total. These compare again with 13.5% in 1955 and 5.5% in 1954, the first year for which separate figures are available for radio and television. Dollar volumes for commissionable billings have increased each of these years, the 1957 total being a new high figure.

Dollar volume received by publications rose in 1957, but the share declined to 51.6% of the total from 52.6% in 1956. These proportions compared with 53.3% in 1955 and 56.4% in 1954. The share received by radio was fractionally lower in 1957 at 10% compared to 10.3% the previous year, after declining earlier from 11.9% in 1955 and 15.4% in 1954. There was no change from 1956 to 1957 in the share of "other visual" at 4.4%. Production, artwork, printing, etc. and other media - accounting for the remainder - showed small declines. (14)

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

Net Generation Of Electric Energy
Rose 10.5% In June, 7.3% In 6 Months

Net generation of electric energy by Canadian firms which produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 10.5% in June to 7,463,296 megawatt hours from last year's corresponding total of 6,752,005, raising the half-year total 7.3% to 48,199,527 megawatt hours from 44,919,846 a year earlier.

Electric energy made available for use in Canada increased 12% in June to 7,231,287 megawatt hours from 6,446,596 a year earlier and the six-month total rose 8% to 46,362,236 megawatt hours from 42,868,336. Production in the half year was larger than in 1957 in all provinces except Ontario and Manitoba.

Net energy production totals for the half-year for the provinces: Newfoundland, 693,128 megawatt hours (687,338 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 29,658 (27,088); Nova Scotia, 768,337 (738,576); New Brunswick, 748,683 (663,462); Quebec, 21,813,946 (18,572,912); Ontario, 14,514,706 (14,971,262); Manitoba, 1,701,445 (1,715,069); Saskatchewan, 901,119 (835,964); Alberta, 1,261,181 (1,165,181); and British Columbia, 5,704,802 (5,487,842). (15)

Production Of Crude Petroleum Lower
But Output Of Natural Gas Higher

Canadian production of crude petroleum declined to 14,457,598 barrels in March from the year-earlier total of 15,998,704.

Decreases were also posted for January and February, resulting in a drop the first quarter of this year to 44,256,614 barrels from 47,712,988 a year earlier. Production of natural gas rose sharply in March to 31,428,897,000 cubic feet from 18,263,969,000 and in the first quarter to 91,253,261,000 cubic feet from 60,340,352,000. (16)

Record Quantities Of Lime
Shipped Or Used In 1957

Canadian producers shipped or used record quantities of lime in 1957 the year's total amounting to 1,378,600 tons valued at \$16,679,000 as compared with 1,295,700 tons worth \$15,668,000 in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Number of establishments increased to 39 from 38, employees to 1,152 from 1,100, salaries and wages to \$3,983,000 from \$3,853,000, and cost of process supplies and containers to \$1,277,000 from \$1,236,000.

Total quicklime used or shipped in 1957 rose to 1,074,300 tons valued at \$13,049,000 from 947,300 tons valued at \$11,853,000 in the preceding year. Hydrated lime used or shipped fell to 304,300 tons valued at \$3,630,000 from 348,400 tons valued at \$3,815,000. Quicklime used or shipped for chemical and industrial purposes rose to 1,011,000 tons from 862,000 a year earlier but the amount shipped or used for building and other non-industrial purposes fell to 63,500 tons from 85,500. Hydrated lime shipped or used for chemical and industrial purposes dropped to 178,800 tons from 208,400 and hydrated lime to 124,500 tons from 139,900. (17)

F I S H E R I E S

Sea-Fish Catch Larger
In The Maritimes In June

Landings of seafish and shellfish in the Maritimes were larger in June this year than last, according to a joint release of summary fish statistics by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Weight of the month's catch rose to 92,923,000 pounds from 85,333,000 and the landed value advanced to \$5,755,000 from \$4,882,000.

Landings of groundfish increased to 52,412,000 pounds from 49,934,000 and the landed value to \$1,590,000 from \$1,490,000. Heavier landings of pollock, cusk, redfish and catfish more than counterbalanced lighter landings of cod, haddock, hake and halibut. Catch of pelagic and estuarial fish rose to 29,771,000 pounds from 26,480,000 and the landed value to \$782,000 from \$679,000, larger landings of herring and salmon more than offsetting smaller landings of mackerel, alewives and shad.

Total catch of molluscs and crustaceans increased to 10,739,000 pounds from 8,919,000 a year earlier and the landed value to \$3,383,000 from \$2,713,000. Increased landings of lobsters and scallops more than offset a decrease in clams.

Review Of Canada's Foreign
Trade In Calendar Year 1957

The high level of Canadian exports was little more than maintained in 1957, and the level of Canadian imports was slightly lower than in 1956, according to the Review of Foreign Trade for the year 1957 published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) in 1957 increased 1.5% to \$4,934,000,000 and imports declined 1.4% to \$5,623,000,000. Total trade was consequently somewhat reduced and the import balance fell from the 1956 record of \$842,000,000 to \$689,000,000.

There was slight fall in export prices and those of imports rose about 3%. The volume increase in exports was thus somewhat greater than the value increase, whereas the volume decline in imports was more than 4% and their value decline would have been greater but for the rise in prices. On a seasonally adjusted basis, total exports were at their highest in the third quarter and declined in the fourth quarter to an annual rate of \$4,995,000,000. Imports, on the other hand, increased in the first quarter but decreased continuously thereafter, until, in the fourth quarter, they were running at an annual rate of \$5,234,000,000. The changes of 1957 as a whole contrast markedly with the developments of both 1955 and 1956 when exports and imports increased considerably.

There was no major change in the ranking of Canada's leading trading partners in 1957. Contrary to the general increase which took place in 1956, there were some decreases in exports to and imports from different countries and areas. Imports from the United States declined as those from the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, Europe and Latin America increased; and exports to the United States, Europe and Latin America increased as those to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth declined.

The United States continued to be the leading country in Canadian foreign trade but accounted, at 65.7%, for a somewhat reduced share of total trade. The United Kingdom was responsible for 12.0% of total trade in 1957 -- a slightly lower proportion than in 1956 -- but Europe, Latin America and the Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom) increased their shares to 8.2%, 5.8% and 4.6%, respectively. Total Canadian exports to the United States reached a record \$2,942,000,000 in 1957, exceeding the previous peak in 1956 by about 2%. Imports from the United States amounted to almost \$3,999,000,000, nearly 4% less than in 1956, and thus declined for the first year since 1954. Total exports from Canada to the United Kingdom fell some 9% in 1957 to \$743,000,000 and imports from the United Kingdom increased almost 8% to \$522,000,000.

Although there was relatively little overall change in Canadian exports in 1957, the main commodity groups showed considerable and diverse movement. Wood, wood products and paper and agricultural and vegetable products, which together accounted for more than 48% of total domestic exports, declined around 15% and 4%, respectively. These decreases were offset by increases of around 5%, 13% and 19%, respectively, in non-ferrous metals, iron and its products, and non-metallic minerals, which three groups accounted for almost 40% of the domestic export total. The other four main groups all recorded relative increases: animals and animal products, fibres, textiles and products, and chemicals reversed previous declines and gained respectively about 16%, 20% and 7%, and miscellaneous commodities rose some 24% compared to an increase of more than 54% in the previous year.

Newsprint paper was still the leading commodity export in 1957 and accounted for almost 15% of total domestic exports. Its relative value increase, however, was the smallest in seven years and was insufficient to offset declines in other wood and paper products, notably planks and boards and plywood and veneers. The decline of agricultural and vegetable products was due largely to reduced sales of wheat which were some 26% less than in 1956. Both the regular European market for Canadian wheat and the special market in the Soviet countries, the development of which had been an important factor in the 1956 recovery, were affected.

Among non-ferrous metals, aluminum exports fell just over 2% in value with the volume decrease being somewhat greater. Copper exports increased in volume, and a decrease in value of around 17% was due entirely to a fall in prices, whereas nickel exports were about 11% greater than in 1956, very largely as a result of price increases. Price changes also played a large part in the reduction in value of zinc, lead and platinum metal exports. Uranium exports rose almost 180% as compared with an increase of some 73% in the previous year. Among other leading commodities, petroleum exports increased in value some 36%; cattle sales rose very strongly from \$630,000 in 1956 to almost \$42,000,000 in 1957; and used ships, sold mostly to Panama, increased almost 350%.

Import changes were moderate and evenly distributed as between increases and decreases. Fibres, textiles and products, and iron and its products declined roughly 2% and 5%, respectively; and wood, wood products and paper, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous commodities each decreased about 1%. On the other hand, agricultural and vegetable products increased around 4% and each of the other three main groups around 2%. In 1955 and 1956 a high rate of economic growth and domestic resource development resulted in increasing imports of virtually all the leading commodities in the iron and steel group. As the rate of growth slackened, the demand for imports was affected and most of the leading iron and steel imports in 1957 either increased only moderately or declined more or less sharply. Contrary to this general trend, pipes, tubes and fittings, largely on account of continued and widespread pipe-line construction, increased by about 20%.

Apart from discussing the general developments in Canadian foreign trade, the Review includes chapters describing in more detail trade with leading countries and principal trading areas. (18)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadings Cars of revenue freight loaded on railways in Canada during the seven-day period ended July 14 totalled 76,208, a decline of 12.5% from year-earlier loadings of 87,136 cars. From the beginning of the year to July 14 loadings aggregated 1,956,448 cars, down 6.8% from 2,098,272 in the like 1957 period. Receipts from connections fell 14.1% in the seven-day period to 23,356 cars from 27,175 and 13.9% in the cumulative period to 776,901 cars from 901,927. (19)

April Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses

Railway operating revenues of class 1 and 2 carriers in April declined 12.2% to \$92,622,138 from \$105,451,939 in the corresponding month last year. Operating expenses dropped 6.3% to \$93,519,382 from \$99,852,275, resulting in a net railway operating loss of \$897,244 as compared with a surplus of \$5,599,664 in 1957. Revenue freight carried in March declined to 12,605,424 tons from 14,611,214 and the average haul to 410 miles from 418. Number of revenue passengers fell to 1,754,929 from 1,912,499 and the average journey to 95 miles from 104. (20)

Railway Freight Traffic In March, First Quarter

Revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada or received from United States rail connections in March totalled 10,888,000 tons, down 13.5% from 12,582,000 tons in March last year, making an aggregate of 32,156,000 tons loaded in the first quarter this year as against 36,934,000 tons last year.

Tonnage totals of freight loaded in Canada during March were lower than a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where a rise in volume of agricultural products brought a substantial percentage gain. Among the main commodity groups, loadings of manufactures and miscellaneous were down in March to 2,963,298 tons from 3,195,569 last year, products of mines to 2,733,940 from 3,172,600, and products of forests to 1,160,747 from 1,661,823, while loadings of products of agriculture were up to 1,596,989 from 1,533,110 tons, and of animals and products to 96,865 from 86,702 tons. (21)

Oil Pipe Line Companies In 1957

Net income of Canadian oil pipe line companies rose 7% in 1957 to \$23,088,000 from \$21,565,000 in the preceding year. The rise, in large part, reflected the greatly increased volume of exports which occurred during the first half of the year when the Suez Canal was closed to shipping. Net deliveries of oil from all lines rose 6% to 290,858,000 barrels from 274,940,000. Exports accounted for 79% of the increase, rising to 54,879,000 barrels from 42,309,000. Total mileage of oil pipe lines operated in Canada increased 822 miles (13.6%) to 6,873 miles from 6,051.

Operating revenues went up 12% to \$87,720,000 from \$78,214,000 in 1956, but operating expenses climbed nearly 19% to \$34,934,000 from \$29,407,000. As a result, operating income rose only 8% to \$52,786,000 from \$48,807,000 in the preceding year. Deductions from income, other than income tax, increased to \$14,682,000 from \$12,547,000, while provision for income tax rose to \$19,603,000 from \$18,710,000.

Total cost of property and equipment rose a further 19% during 1957 to \$429,055,000 from \$360,759,000 in the preceding year. The current figure represents a six-fold increase over \$67,564,000 in 1950, the first year for which statistics are available. Employment in the oil pipe-line industry increased 15% with an average of 1,722 employees in 1957 as compared with 1,499 in 1956. Payrolls went up 20% to \$9,541,00, while average earnings advanced 5% to \$5,541. (22)

Canadian National Railways In 1957 Operating revenue per mile of road operated by the Canadian National Railways averaged \$31,017 in 1957, about 3% below the preceding year's record average of \$31,923, according to the Bureau's annual report on the system. Total operating revenues of the CNR, which operated 24,282 miles of road in 1957 versus 24,271, declined to \$753,166,000 from \$774,801,000. Operating expenses rose to \$755,214,000 from \$728,009,000, averaging \$31,101 per mile of road operated against \$29,925.

The system's revenue freight tonnage dropped to 88,881,000 tons from the previous year's peak of 99,034,000 and revenue passengers fell to 13,920,000 from 15,989,000. Average revenue per ton of freight climbed to \$6.61 from \$6.19 and the average per passenger rose to \$3.36 from \$2.87. Average revenue per ton mile rose to 1.601¢ from 1.461¢ and per passenger mile to 3.124¢ from 3.054¢. (23)

C E N S U S

Administrative Report Of The 1956 Census The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the Administrative Report of the 1956 Census of Canada. This bilingual report is designed to present in summary form an account of the administrative, technical, clerical, and machine functions involved in the planning, enumeration, processing, and publication of Canada's first five-year census on a national scale.

In general, the methodology of the 1956 Census followed that of the regular decennial Census of 1951, when many new techniques and processes were introduced for the first time in a Canadian Census. However, within the framework of the modified scope of the 1956 Census as compared to its 1951 counterpart, it was possible to develop and introduce a number of innovation and changes in methodology from the previous census. It is on the more important of these changes that the main emphasis of the 1956 Administrative Report is placed.

In addition to some 93 pages of text and accompanying charts and tabular statements, the Administrative Report contains several appendices which reproduce the principal enumeration forms and schedules, as well as copies of the punch cards and processing flow charts, lists of the tabulation requirements and census publications. (24)

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

Creamery Butter Stocks 5% Larger Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 24 amounted to 44,231,000 pounds, almost 5% larger than last year's corresponding total of 42,198,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 5,560 (4,102 a year earlier); Montreal, 21,954 (23,834); Toronto, 1,990 (1,777); Winnipeg, 7,210 (4,589); Regina, 1,323 (713); Saskatoon, 1,230 (805); Edmonton, 2,228 (2,412); Calgary, 889 (2,077); and Vancouver, 1,847 (1,889).

Milk Production Higher In June, Half Year

Milk production in June reached an estimated 2,140,000,000 pounds, an increase of 5.6% from a year earlier. This brought the estimated total for the first half of 1958 to 8,504,000,000 pounds for an increase of 7.6% over the 1957 period. May production increased 5% to 1,849,299,000 pounds from 1,758,783,000 a year earlier and January-May production rose 8% to 6,364,766,000 pounds from 5,878,245,000.

January-May totals (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 60,144 pounds (65,371 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 151,165 (154,694); New Brunswick, 152,377 (150,565); Quebec, 1,885,550 (1,754,622); Ontario, 2,246,368 (2,042,297); Manitoba, 437,477 (397,053); Saskatchewan, 517,041 (461,167); Alberta, 560,587 (523,116); and British Columbia, 270,999 (250,373). (25)

Larger Amounts Of Dry Skim Milk Powder Packed

Dry skim milk powder packed in consumer-size containers totalled 4,958,458 pounds in this year's second quarter, DBS reports in a special statement. This was an increase of 535,780 pounds or 12.1% over the 1957 second-quarter total of 4,422,678 pounds.

Egg Production Increased

Larger numbers of egg were produced in June and the first half of this year than last. June production amounted to 35,400,000 dozen versus 34,300,000 a year earlier, bringing the six-month total to 232,473,000 dozen versus 230,243,000. (26)

Larger Quantities Of Stock And Poultry Feeds Shipped

Larger quantities of prepared stock and poultry feeds were shipped in May and the first five months of this year than last. May totals: primary or concentrated feeds, 36,831 tons (30,361 a year earlier); secondary or complete feeds, 216,111 tons (189,690); and all other animal feeds, 47,245 tons (44,010). January-May totals: primary or concentrated feeds, 174,648 tons (156,855); secondary or complete feeds, 966,632 tons (880,203); and all other animal feeds, 209,768 tons (208,410). (27)

First Estimates Of Commercial Fruit Crops

Larger commercial crops of pears, plums and prunes, peaches, cherries, strawberries and grapes but smaller crops of apples, raspberries, loganberries and apricots are expected this year than last, according to first estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Estimate of this year's commercial apple crop is placed at 15,584,000 bushels as compared with 16,095,000 a year earlier, strawberries at 22,942,000 quarts as compared with 16,459,000, raspberries 11,389,000 quarts as compared with 12,311,000, and grapes 79,587,000 pounds as compared with 69,319,000.

Estimates of other commercial fruit crops: pears, 1,332,000 bushels (1,094,000 a year earlier); plums and prunes, 579,000 bushels (566,000); peaches, 3,149,000 bushels (2,801,000); apricots, 273,000 bushels (281,000); sweet cherries, 276,000 bushels (239,000); sour cherries, 417,000 bushels (366,000); and loganberries, 994,000 pounds (1,059,000). (28)

Export Clearances Of Wheat Down
In Week But Up In Crop Year

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat amounted to 2,220,000 bushels during the week ending July 16 compared to the year-earlier total of 6,090,000. Clearances for the crop year to date totalled 255,574,000 bushels compared to 215,493,000. Farmers in the Prairie Provinces increased their marketings of wheat in the week to 9,286,000 bushels from 8,407,000 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total to 330,062,000 bushels versus 326,540,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on July 16 were smaller this year than last at 376,624,000 bushels versus 387,129,000. (29)

Crop Conditions Across Canada

Crop conditions continued to improve in Manitoba during the period from July 16 to July 30 and present prospects are for an average outturn in that province, according to the Bureau's telegraphic crop report on July 30. Conditions have also improved slightly in Saskatchewan but yields on the whole will be below average due to drought. Yield prospects vary from fair to very good over much of Alberta, but the outlook is poor in some eastern sections and part of the Peace River. Swathing of fall-sown crops has begun in all three provinces and grain is starting to turn colour in many districts.

Warm weather coupled with sufficient moisture has promoted rapid growth of all crops in Ontario during the two weeks. Haying is virtually completed in southern counties with yields lighter than normal but better than earlier expected. Fall wheat and rye are ready for harvest in most sections and largely harvested in the earliest areas with good yields. Oats and barley are ripening rapidly, with good yields generally in prospect. The harvest of raspberries and sour cherries is in full swing and high yields are reported.

Throughout Quebec warm rainy weather has hastened crop development, but these conditions delayed haying which is now nearing completion. Cereals show promise of a good crop but some lodging has occurred in many districts. The strawberry crop was heavy and quality good, and raspberry picking is under way with satisfactory yields.

Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia have had dry weather and the bulk of the hay is now in storage, but in New Brunswick heavy rains have hampered haying. Early potatoes are being harvested and grain is heading in Prince Edward Island. Early seeded grain is starting to ripen in Nova Scotia. The New Brunswick potato crop is now at full blossom and prospects improving. Warm dry weather continues over all of British Columbia with record temperatures; as a result, all crops are maturing early. Harvesting of apricots is finished and picking of pears and peaches has commenced in the Okanagan. Excellent crops of tomatoes and cucumbers are moving at full volume. Non-irrigated crops and pastures are showing the effects of drought in all areas. (30)

(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- 1 - Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, May, 25¢
- 2 - M: Hard Board, June, 10¢
- 3 - M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, June, 10¢
- 4 - Primary Iron & Steel, May, 25¢
- 5 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, March, 10¢
- 6 - Biscuit Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 7 - Women's & Children's Factory Clothing Industries, 1956, 50¢
- 8 - Wool Textile Industries, 1956, 25¢
- 9 - Petroleum Products Industry, 1956, 25¢
- 10 - Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, 1956, 25¢
- 11 - Prices & Price Indexes, June, 20¢
- 12 - Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, June, 10¢
- 13 - M: Federal Government Employment, December, 10¢
- 14 - M: Advertising Agencies, 1957, 10¢
- 15 - M: Electric Power Statistics, June, 10¢
- 16 - M: Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, March, 10¢
- 17 - Lime Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 18 - Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1957, 75¢
- 19 - M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, July 14, 1958, 15¢
- 20 - M: Railway Operating Statistics, April, 10¢
- 21 - Railway Freight Traffic, March, 25¢
- 22 - Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, 1957, 25¢
- 23 - Canadian National Railways, 1923-1957, 25¢
- 24 - Administrative Report of the 1956 Census (Bulletin 3-10), \$1.00
- 25 - The Dairy Review, June, 25¢
- 26 - M: Production of Eggs, June, 10¢
- 27 - Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, May, 25¢
- 28 - M: First Estimate of the Commercial Production of All Fruits, 1958, 10¢
- 29 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, July 16, 10¢
- 30 - Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, 10¢
 - - Trade of Canada: Exports, May & 5 Months Ended May (detailed), 50¢
 - - Trade of Canada: Articles Imported From Each Country, Three Months Ended March 1958, 50¢
 - - Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, May, 25¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of July 18, 1958
 - - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March, 25¢ -- Summarized in DBS Weekly Bulletin dated May 23, 1958
 - - M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, May, 20¢ -- Summarized in DBS Weekly Bulletin dated July 25, 1958
 - - The Motor Vehicle -- Preliminary Report of Registrations & Size, Weight & Safety Regulations, 1957, 25¢ -- Summarized in DBS Weekly Bulletin dated July 4, 1958

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Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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