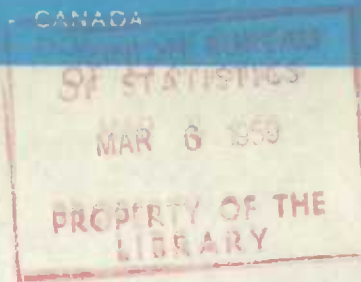


Vol. 27 -- No. 10

Friday, March 6, 1959



### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

**External Trade:** Commodity-wise, Canada's domestic export trade in January was featured by substantial decreases from a year earlier in shipments of news-print, non-ferrous metals, crude petroleum and cattle and by large increases in uranium ores and concentrates, iron ore, asbestos and wood pulp. The former heavily outweighed the latter and mainly accounted for a drop of 10% in total value. Shipments were down in value to the United States, United Kingdom and Latin America, practically unchanged to Europe, and higher in the totals to other Commonwealth and foreign countries as groups. (Page 2)

**Prices:** The consumer price index declined by 0.3% between January and February, making the third successive monthly decrease from the 1958 peak of 126.3 at the first of November. The decrease brought the index ~~down~~ up to 125.7, exactly two points above its level at the first of February last year. Most of the month's decrease was due to lower prices for foods ... Price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials rose 1% in the three weeks ending February 20, while the general index of wholesale prices advanced from 229.7 for January to 230.8 for February. (Pages 3-4)

**Labour:** Labour income in December amounted to an estimated \$1,359.0 million, 2% below the November total and 5% higher than for December 1957; for the year 1958, was estimated to be some 2% larger than in 1957. (Page 5)

**Merchandising:** Credit sales by retailers in the third quarter last year were 3.8% smaller than a year earlier, and cash sales 3.6% larger. Over the nine months ending September cash sales were more than 4% larger and credit sales 2.5% smaller. Customers' accounts receivable at the end of September were nearly 2% larger than a year earlier. (Page 6)

**Manufacturing:** Steel ingot output was at 85.5% of rated capacity in the last week of February ... Rubber consumption in 1958 was over 5% smaller than in 1957 ... Leather footwear output was 2.6% larger numerically ... Nearly 7% more motor vehicles were shipped from Canadian plants in January this year than last. (Pages 7-8)

**Mining:** Gold production last year rose close to the 1955 peak ... More silver, lead and zinc were also produced than in 1957. (Page 11)

Domestic Exports Down 10% In January Large decreases in exports of newsprint, aluminum and products, nickel, copper and products, crude petroleum, and cattle accounted for a large part of the overall drop of 10% in the value of Canada's domestic exports in January as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to final figures released in the Bureau's regular monthly summary bulletin. These were partly offset by substantial increases in uranium ores and concentrates, iron ore, asbestos and wood pulp. Overall export prices averaged higher, the lower value being due to reduced volume.

Geographically there were declines in the value of shipments to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Latin American countries as a group. Exports to European countries were little changed but there were increased shipments to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom and all "other" foreign countries.

January's domestic exports to all countries declined to \$343,800,000 from \$381,800,000 in the corresponding month last year and re-exports of foreign produce fell to \$6,379,000 from \$7,779,000.

Exports to the United States fell 13% in January to \$194,562,000 from the year earlier total of \$223,659,000, larger shipments in the iron and products and miscellaneous commodities groups being more than offset by reductions in the other seven groups. Largest group decreases were in animals and animal products, non-ferrous metals and products, and non-metallic minerals and products.

Exports to the United Kingdom declined 10% in January to \$55,118,000 from \$61,088,000 in the corresponding month last year. Increases in agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, and miscellaneous commodities being more than counterbalanced by decreases in the other six major classifications. Chief declines were in the non-ferrous metals and products, and wood, wood products and paper groups.

Domestic exports to the rest of the Commonwealth rose in total to \$24,838,000 from \$22,618,000 in the corresponding month last year. Larger exports to Australia, the Union of South Africa, and Pakistan, more than offset smaller totals for countries of the West Indies Federation, and India.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group dropped in January to \$13,818,000 from \$19,489,000 in the corresponding month last year. There were reductions posted for Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba, and Colombia. Exports to Brazil were larger.

January's exports to European countries as a whole were virtually unchanged at \$41,299,000 as compared with \$41,800,000 a year earlier. Shipments were larger in value to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, and Switzerland, but smaller to Italy, Netherlands, and Sweden.

Exports to all "other" foreign countries in January increased to \$12,940,000 from \$11,968,000 in the corresponding month last year. Shipments were smaller to Japan but larger to the Philippines.

MORE



Values of leading commodities exported in January (in thousands): news-print paper, \$52,584 (\$57,572 in January 1958); wheat, \$29,922 (\$30,872); wood pulp, \$24,166 (\$18,290); uranium ores and concentrates, \$21,115 (\$17,097); planks and boards, \$19,053 (\$18,245); aluminum and products, \$14,974 (\$19,512); fish and fishery products, \$11,881 (\$10,440); seeds, \$10,060 (\$9,531); nickel, \$9,496 (\$19,773); copper and products, \$8,680 (\$17,720); farm machinery and implements, \$8,354 (\$6,282); asbestos and products, \$7,677 (\$4,762); grains other than wheat, \$6,768 (\$5,582); flour of wheat, \$6,109 (\$6,507); and crude petroleum, \$5,745 (\$10,539). (1)

## PRICES

Consumer Price Index Down 0.3% Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) declined 0.3% from 126.1 to 125.7 between the beginning of January and February this year. This decrease resulted largely from a drop of almost 1% in foods. The shelter and other commodities and services indexes were both unchanged, the clothing index was down moderately and the household operation index edged up slightly.

The food index moved from 122.3 to 121.2 as lower prices were reported for a variety of items including eggs, coffee, lard, citrus fruits, and some fresh vegetables. Beef prices were down slightly on average, to register the first break in the sharp climb which has occurred in recent months. Pork prices increased slightly.

The shelter index was unchanged at 140.2 as both the rent and home-ownership components remained at January levels. The rent component, which has shown an increasing tendency to level off, was unchanged for the third successive month. The "other" commodities and services index was also unchanged at 133.4 as slight price increases for pharmaceuticals, hospital rates, tobacco and personal care items were balanced by a decline in prepaid health care. This latter movement took into account a measurement of price change resulting from the recently introduced federal-provincial hospital plans.

The clothing index, as in January, reflected sale prices, particularly for a number of items of women's and children's wear, which carried the clothing component from 109.2 to 108.8. The household operation index increased from 121.8 to 122.0 as fractionally higher prices were recorded for fuel oil, coal, and household supplies; some furniture and textile prices were up from January sale levels. (2)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
February 1959 .....	125.7	121.2	140.2	108.8	122.0	133.4
January 1959 .....	126.1	122.3	140.2	109.2	121.8	133.4
February 1958 .....	123.7	119.9	136.9	108.8	120.8	129.5

Wholesale Price Index Up 1% Price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials (1935-39=100) rose 1% from 234.7 to 237.0 in the three weeks January 30 to February 20. Prices were significantly higher for beef hides, which have continued to rise since mid-1958, fir timber and rosin. More moderate increases occurred in tin, copper and wheat, while declines were reported for lead, zinc and steers.

Canadian farm products at terminal markets eased 0.9% from 217.0 to 215.1 in the three weeks. The decline was shared by field and animal groups in both eastern and western Canada. Animal products index fell 1.2% from 278.0 to 274.7, reflecting lower prices for lambs in the East and steers. Offsetting advances were recorded for eastern eggs, calves and poultry and western lambs and calves. Field products index eased from 156.1 to 155.5 as lower prices for hay and eastern potatoes were partly offset by modest gains for western flax and rye. The composite index declined 1% in the East from 233.3 to 231.0 and 0.7% in the West from 200.8 to 199.3. (2)

#### Wholesale Price Indexes

	February 1958	January 1959	February 1959
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
General Index .....	227.7	229.7	230.8
Vegetable products .....	197.8	197.8	198.7
Animal products .....	245.8	255.6	255.8
Textile products .....	233.4	227.0	227.5
Wood products .....	299.4	300.6	304.6
Iron products .....	252.4	255.4	254.9
Non-ferrous metals .....	168.1	172.3	174.3
Non-metallic minerals .....	190.7	189.0	189.0
Chemical products .....	183.0	185.7	187.3
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) ..	240.8	245.4	247.1

Investors' Price Index Up Investors' price index (1935-39=100) for 93 common stocks stood fractionally higher at 269.1 at February 26 compared to 267.5 at January 29. Initial strength was followed by minor fluctuations over the month. Among major groups, 7 banks rose 3% from 327.9 to 337.6, and 13 utilities also 3% from 198.3 to 204.2. For 73 industrials, moderate opening strength, as indicated by an increase from 277.5 to 279.9, was followed by continued easing to a close of 277.3. Comparing monthly indexes (average of weeks), however, the February industrials index was 1.3% above the January figure. Sub-group changes included gains for milling, pulp and paper, and telephones, and losses for oils and machinery and equipment.

The composite index of 27 mining stock prices registered a small loss over the four weeks from 125.4 to 124.4, but the February index recorded a gain from January of 1%. Six base metals were responsible for this pattern, declining 1.9% from 218.3 to 214.2 in the weekly comparison but rising 1.7% from 211.2 to 214.8 in the monthly comparison. The index for 21 golds rose from 84.8 to 85.2 in the four-week period. (2)



Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings In The  
Pay Period Preceding January 1, 1959

Average weekly wages in manufacturing in the pay period preceding January 1 this year declined to \$63.92 from \$68.43 in the pay period preceding December 1, 1958 and average hours worked to 37.4 from 40.9, but average hourly earnings rose to 170.9¢ from 167.3¢, DBS reports in an advance statement. Weekly wages in the pay period preceding January 1, 1958 averaged \$61.68, work-week 37.2 hours and hourly earnings 165.8¢.

Average hourly earnings in durable goods manufacturing rose to 184.0¢ in the pay period preceding January 1 from 181.0¢ a month earlier due mainly to shorter hours worked during the Christmas holidays (especially in industries paying below the general average), wage-rate increases in the automotive industry and the settlement of strikes in smelting and refining in Ontario. Average hourly earnings in non-durable goods manufacturing rose to 158.0¢ from 154.3¢ in the previous month, caused in part by short time and a seasonal decrease of lower paid wage-earners in canning and preserving, leather products and clothing factories, and scattered wage-rate increases in pulp and paper mills.

Average hourly earnings in mining rose to 199.2¢ from the month-earlier total of 197.9¢, short time in coal and non-metal mining being more than offset by overtime in oil extraction. Excessive short time and further declines of seasonal workers were reported in construction.

Labour Income In December Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,359.0 million in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in December 1958, down 2.0% from the preceding month's \$1,386.8 million but up 5.0% from the December 1957 total of \$1,294.9 million, according to advance DBS figures. Total labour income in the full year 1958 amounted to \$16,180.0 million, an increase of 2.2% over the 1957 total of \$15,824.9 million. December's seasonally adjusted total was placed at \$1,387.2 million, a rise of 1.5% from the November total of \$1,367.1 million.

Labour income in 1958 was greater than in the preceding year in all regions except British Columbia where the decline amounted to 1.1%. The December totals were greater for all regions.

The table following contains regional figures for the month and cumulative period together with comparisons:

Regions	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted	
	Dec./57	Nov./58	Dec./58	January-December 1957 1958	Nov./58	Dec./58
	(\$ million)					
Atlantic Region..	87.9	93.6	91.5	1,080.0	1,092.8	92.7 93.0
Quebec.....	335.8	358.4	346.6	4,054.7	4,138.4	347.6 350.1
Ontario.....	553.5	580.3	576.3	6,675.9	6,823.4	571.2 583.3
Prairie Region...	188.0	207.3	204.7	2,307.7	2,427.6	206.9 211.8
British Columbia..	125.4	142.0	134.9	1,654.0	1,636.5	141.6 144.5
Canada.....	1,294.9	1,386.8	1,359.0	15,824.9	16,180.0	1,367.1 1,387.2

Department Store Sales Greater Department store sales in the week ending February 21 were 8.4% greater this year than last, DBS reports in a special statement. Gains were common to all regions except the Atlantic Provinces which recorded a decline of 8.7%. Increases were: Quebec, 15.5%; Ontario, 10.4%; Manitoba, 2.0%; Saskatchewan, 14.8%; Alberta, 10.3%; and British Columbia, 5.5%.

Credit Sales Lower But Cash Sales Higher In 3rd Quarter And 9 Months Credit sales declined 3.8% in the third quarter of 1958 from a year earlier but cash sales increased 3.6%, DBS reports in its quarterly report on retail credit. In the January-September period credit sales declined 2.5% from the like 1957 period but cash sales increased 4.2%. Customers' accounts receivable at the end of September were 1.8% larger than at the same time in 1957.

Third-quarter credit sales totalled \$1,314,500,000 versus \$1,366,200,000 a year earlier, bringing the nine-month total to \$3,822,800,000 versus \$3,919,000,000. Cash sales in the third quarter amounted to \$2,462,900,000 versus \$2,376,800,000, raising the January-September total to \$7,225,100,000 versus \$6,931,200,000.

Customers' accounts receivable at the end of September were larger than a year earlier at \$1,008,000,000 as compared with \$990,100,000, instalment receivables rising to \$458,900,000 from \$445,600,000, and charge receivables to \$549,100,000 from \$544,500,000.

Cash sales in the third quarter accounted for 65.2% of total sales, up from 63.5% in the same 1957 period. Instalment sales dropped to 11.3% of the total from 13.0% and charge remained unchanged at 23.5%. Instalment account receivables rose to 45.5% of the total from 45.0%, but charge receivables dropped to 54.5% from 55.0%.

Third-quarter credit sales were up 8.7% from a year earlier for department stores, 11.0% for family clothing stores, 5.3% for hardware stores and 1.8% for jewellery stores. Credit sales were down 13.1% for motor vehicle dealers, 6.0% for furniture, appliance and radio stores, 4.5% for women's clothing stores, 3.2% for men's clothing stores, 2.5% for fuel dealers, and 0.6% for independent grocery and combination stores. (3)

Operating Results Of Hardware Wholesalers A panel of 72 firms in the hardware wholesaling business in 1957 realized an average gross profit of 20.05% of net sales, incurred average total operating expenses of 16.72% and, after allowing for non-trading items, had net profit before income tax deduction of 3.43% of net sales, according to advance figures released by DBS. End-of-year inventories, stated as a percentage of net sales, were 21.39% as against 20.74% in the beginning. The rate of stock turnover was estimated at 3.80 times per year.

Average net sales of 55 firms that reported for both the 1955 and 1957 surveys increased by 12.5% to \$3,278,875 in 1957 from \$2,913,939 in 1955. Average gross profit (20.26%), expressed as a percentage of net sales, did not increase sufficiently to offset increased expenses which were 16.84% of net sales. As a result, the net operating profit position (3.4%), shown as a percentage of net sales, was less favourable than in 1955.



Weekly Steel Ingot Output      Production of steel ingots in the week ended February 28 declined 3.8% to 103,812 tons from 107,960 a week earlier and 4% from 108,094 two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 85.5% of the rated capacity in the week compared to 88.9% in the preceding week and 89% two weeks earlier.

Net Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products Smaller In 1958      Net shipments of rolled carbon steel products declined 12.5% in the full-year 1958 to 3,245,735 tons from 3,707,547 in 1957, DBS reports in its December issue of the monthly report "Primary Iron and Steel". Shipments were smaller to most consuming industries as compared to the preceding year.

Disposition of net shipments of rolled carbon steel products to the 10 major consumers in 1958 was as follows: building construction, 599,837 tons (679,374 in 1957); pipes and tubes, 461,297 (464,529); container industry, 320,899 (296,946); merchant trade products, 318,875 (377,743); railway operating, 317,376 (403,384); wholesalers and warehouses, 316,141 (359,197); direct export, 216,691 (197,517); pressing, forming and stamping, 177,371 (157,361); automotive industries, 137,269 (148,425); and machinery and tools, 136,596 (209,874). (4)

Factory Sales of Primary Iron & Steel Products Reached New Record In 1957      Factory sales of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots and castings, and finished rolled products rose 3.5% to a record value of \$704,566,000 in 1957 from \$680,860,000 in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the primary iron and steel industry. The industry employed an average of 35,944 persons versus 36,043 in 1956, paid \$170,779,000 in salaries and wages versus \$162,881,000, and spent \$329,582,000 on materials and supplies versus \$301,299,000.

Output of 3,718,000 net tons of pig iron in 1957 was 4.2% higher than the 3,568,000 reported for the preceding year. Production of basic iron amounted to 3,209,000 tons or 86.3% of the total; foundry iron amounted to 104,800 tons and malleable iron to 404,100 tons. Producers' sales of pig iron totalled 734,400 tons valued at \$40,953,000 compared with 649,200 tons at \$34,502,000 in 1956.

Steel production declined about 4.4% to 5,068,000 tons in 1957 from 5,301,000 in 1956, the output of steel ingots dropping to 4,931,000 tons from 5,180,000 tons and production of castings rising to 136,700 tons from 120,800. Factory sales of ingots and castings totalled 187,800 tons at \$65,554,000 versus 164,300 tons valued at \$55,326,000 in 1956. Output of ferro-alloys in 1957 amounted to 204,500 tons, a decline of 15% from 240,500 in 1956. (5)

Mineral Wool Shipments      Shipments of 4-inch mineral wool batts in January this year declined to 303,126 square feet from 374,620 a year earlier, 3-inch batts to 4,087,675 square feet from 6,578,391, and 2-inch batts to 9,947,336 square feet from 18,776,116. Month's shipments of granulated wool dropped to 721,131 cubic feet from 939,191 a year ago, and bulk or loose wool to 71,240 cubic feet from 89,259. (6)

Floor Tiles Shipments of asphalt floor tiles in January to domestic and export markets declined to 1,634,594 square feet from 2,061,267 a year ago, the domestic total falling to 1,632,344 square feet from 2,051,817 and the export total to 2,250 square feet from 9,450. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles increased to 3,742,355 square feet from 2,404,125, the home market receiving all deliveries. (7)

Less Rubber Consumed In 1958 Consumption of rubber (natural, synthetic and reclaim) in 1958 declined 5.3% to 221,600,000 pounds from 233,977,000 in 1957, natural declining 9.2% to 83,072,000 pounds from 91,477,000, synthetic 1.7% to 104,654,000 pounds from 106,491,000 and reclaim 5.9% to 33,874,000 pounds from 36,009,000. Natural rubber consumed in the year accounted for 37.5% of the total compared to 39.1% in 1957, synthetic for 47.2% versus 45.5% and reclaim for 15.3% against 15.4%.

December consumption of all rubber increased 22% to 21,267,000 pounds from 17,424,000 in the same month of 1957. Natural rubber consumed climbed 25% to 8,415,000 pounds from 6,730,000 a year earlier, synthetic 21% to 9,649,000 pounds from 7,987,000 and reclaim 18% to 3,203,000 pounds from 2,707,000.

Month's consumption of all rubber used in the manufacture of tires and tubes rose to 15,152,000 pounds from the year-earlier total of 11,852,000, in footwear to 1,398,000 pounds from 1,369,000 and in all other products to 4,193,000 pounds from 3,642,000. Amount used in the output of wire and cable declined to 524,000 pounds from 561,000. (8)

Motor Vehicle Shipments Greater Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles for home and foreign markets in January this year increased 6.6% to 33,610 units from 31,540 in last year's like month. Shipments to home markets rose to 32,574 units from 28,182 a year earlier, but vehicles intended for delivery to foreign markets dropped to 1,036 units from 3,358. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States advanced almost 18% to 2,255 units from 1,918.

January shipments of passenger cars rose 9.1% to 29,617 units from 27,144, total for sale in Canada rising to 28,738 units from 24,506 but the export total falling to 879 units from 2,638. Commercial vehicle shipments fell 9.2% to 3,993 units from 4,396, deliveries to the Canadian market increasing to 3,836 units from 3,676 but those for export decreasing to 157 units from 720. (9)

Production Of Leather Footwear Up 2.6% In 1958 Production of leather footwear in 1958 amounted to 43,641,400 pairs, an increase of 2.6% over the preceding year's 42,546,900, according to the Bureau's monthly report. Output was greater for all size groups except men's. December production of all sizes rose 11.5% to 3,319,800 pairs from 2,976,100 in the corresponding month of 1957, all size groups recording increases.

1958 production by size groups: men, 9,406,600 pairs (9,548,100 in 1957); boys, 1,671,000 (1,596,700); youths, 465,900 (306,200); women and growing girls, 20,576,300 (20,372,100); misses, 4,649,900 (4,359,800); children and little gents, 3,337,400 (3,179,800); and babies and infants, 3,534,200 (3,148,100). (10)



More Refined Sugar Made And Shipped In January Production of refined beet and cane sugar in January increased almost 16% to 107,859,000 pounds from 93,-227,000 in January last year and sales 3.1% to 104,-947,000 pounds from 101,764,000. January 31 stocks in companies' hands were up to 379,379,000 pounds from 332,923,000 a year earlier.

January receipts of raw cane sugar advanced 69% to 68,889,000 pounds from 40,734,000 a year ago and meltings and sales 11.2% to 108,406,000 pounds from 97,489,000. Month-end company-held stocks were up to 225,861,000 pounds from 174,998,000. (11)

Coke Supplies Smaller In 1958 Supplies of coke made available for consumption in Canada dropped 31% in 1958 to 3,600,700 tons from the preceding year's 4,572,000. Domestic production fell to 3,475,000 tons from 4,118,000, landed imports to 240,000 tons from 569,000, and exports to 114,000 tons from 240,000. December figures: domestic production, 294,000 tons (290,000 a year earlier); landed imports, 30,300 (35,700); and exports, 8,200 (9,100). (12)

Jewellery & Silverware Industry Canadian manufacturers of jewellery, silverware and other precious metal products had factory shipments valued at \$52,789,000 in 1957, a small decrease from the preceding year's record total of \$53,461,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

Factory shipments of jewellery from all industries rose in 1957 to a new high of \$21,205,000 from 1956's \$20,780,000, electro-plated holloware to \$1,-402,000 from \$1,371,000, electro-plated flatware and cutlery to \$6,736,000 from \$5,878,000, and sterling silver, hollow-ware, flatware and cutlery to \$2,165,000 from \$2,084,000.

There were 220 plants in the industry in both years and these employed 4,-731 persons (4,877 in 1956), paid \$14,573,000 in salaries and wages (\$13,991,000), and paid \$28,886,000 for materials and supplies (\$29,500,000). (13)

#### Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Synthetic Textiles & Silk Industry- Canada's synthetic textiles and silk industry had factory shipments valued at \$163,810,000 in 1957, a small increase over the preceding year's \$161,161,000. Top value for this industry was \$166,-550,000 in 1951. In 1957 its 44 plants (47 in 1956) employed 15,251 persons (15,694) and paid them \$51,034,000 in salaries and wages (\$49,116,000). Materials and supplies cost \$79,136,000 versus \$76,493,000.

Dyeing & Finishing of Textiles - Value of work performed by 56 plants engaged in the dyeing and finishing of textile goods in 1957 was \$15,153,000, slightly above the preceding year's \$15,017,000 for 54 plants. Salary and wage payments to its 2,027 employees grossed \$6,393,000 as compared with \$6,131,000 paid to 2,055 employees in 1956.

Corset Industry - Products shipped by 42 plants comprising the corset industry were factory valued at a record \$29,376,000 in 1957, an increase of 6% over the preceding year's \$27,683,000. These plants paid \$11,874,000 for materials and supplies versus \$11,495,000 in 1956, and the wage and salary bill for 4,041 employees was \$8,719,000 as against \$7,924,000 for 3,985 employees in 1956.

Women's Factory Clothing Industry - Shipments made by the women's factory clothing industry in 1957 were valued at a record \$245,395,000 as compared with \$237,611,000 in the preceding year. There were 670 establishments in the industry in 1957 (683 in 1956), and these employed 26,192 persons (25,821), paid \$66,393,000 in salaries and wages (\$63,224,000), and some \$132,232,000 for materials and supplies (\$132,860,000).

Children's Factory Clothing Industry - One hundred and eighty-eight establishments comprising the children's factory clothing industry had shipments valued at a record \$61,140,000 in 1957 as compared with the preceding year's 180-plant total of \$57,644,000. These provided employment for 7,610 persons (7,530 in 1956) and paid \$16,284,000 in salaries and wages (\$14,489,000).

Woodenware Industry - Canadian manufacturers of woodenware had shipments factory valued at \$3,870,000 in 1957, a decrease of 6% from the preceding year's \$4,116,500. There were 29 plants in 1957 (30 in 1956), and these employed 674 persons (632), and spent \$1,833,300 for materials and supplies (\$1,890,000).

Hardwood Flooring Industry - Dropping 22% from the previous year's record, the value of products shipped by Canadian producers of hardwood flooring in 1957 was \$15,509,000 as compared with \$19,818,000 in 1956. There were 27 establishments in operation in both years and these employed 1,454 persons (1,751 in 1956), and paid \$4,062,000 in salaries and wages (\$4,752,000).

Machinery Industry - Canada's 442 machinery manufacturing plants shipped products to the record value of \$520,733,000 in 1957, an increase of 10% over the preceding year's total of \$471,197,000 reported by 414 plants. These employed 38,915 persons (37,520 in 1956), paid \$151,363,000 in salaries and wages (\$142,114,000), and spent \$241,680,000 for materials and supplies (\$213,151,000).

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

Carloadings Greater Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended February 21 increased 3.8% to 65,784 from 63,392 in the like week of 1958, leaving loadings from the beginning of the year to date 1.4% under a year ago at 478,006 cars versus 484,909. Receipts from connections rose 9.5% in the seven-day period to 28,816 cars from 26,304, but declined 6.5% in the cumulative period to 197,918 cars from 211,569.

(14)



Salaries Of Teachers In Universities  
And Colleges Rose 8.2% In 1959-59

The median salary of full-time teachers in Canadian universities and colleges rose 8.2% to \$7,136 between 1957-58

and 1958-59, and 23.6% between 1956-57 and 1958-59, according to a DBS advance release based on returns from 55 institutions covering basic annual salary rates at November 1, 1958. The 4,803 persons included for 1958-59 comprised 134 deans, 1,194 professors, 1,100 associate professors, 1,433 assistant professors, 82 ungraded professors, and 860 lecturers and instructors. (Data covering four large universities were published in the issue of February 20).

By field, excluding deans, the highest median (\$7,711) was for the biological sciences, including medicine, followed by the physical sciences (\$7,129), the social sciences (\$6,885), and the humanities (\$6,495). This order was unchanged from the two previous years.

By region, median salaries in 1958-59 for all ranks combined were highest in Western Canada (\$7,558), followed by Ontario (\$7,420), Quebec (\$6,756) and the Atlantic Provinces (\$5,923). In the two previous years Ontario ranked first. By rank, medians for Ontario were in almost all cases slightly higher than in the west.

The full report, Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Universities and Colleges, 1958-59, will be issued in about three months and will contain statistics on salaries by sex, rank, field, region, size and control of institution, subject, years since award of first degree, and highest earned degree.

## M I N I N G

Gold Production In 1958

Canadian production of gold increased 2.3% in 1958 to a near-record 4,537,007 fine ounces from 4,433,894 in 1957. The peak was 4,544,550 fine ounces reached in 1955. December output was up 2.3% from the same month of 1957 at 375,731 fine ounces versus 367,115.

Production last year was greater than in 1957 in all regions except the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and the Yukon. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 14,201 fine ounces (10,040 in 1957); Quebec, 1,046,565 (1,006,895); Ontario, 2,683,717 (2,578,206); Prairie Provinces, 176,643 (195,660); British Columbia, 194,168 (229,113); Yukon, 67,744 (73,962); and the Northwest Territories, 343,969 (340,018). (15)

More Silver, Lead And  
Zinc Produced In 1958

Production of silver, lead and zinc was greater in the full year 1958 than in 1957. Silver output increased 7.9% to 31,087,681 fine ounces from 28,823,298 in 1957, lead 2% to 185,095 tons from 181,484 and zinc 2.5% to 424,116 tons from 413,741. December silver production advanced to 2,917,528 fine ounces from 2,577,984 in the same month of 1957 and lead to 18,248 tons from 15,379, but zinc output declined to 34,834 tons from 38,534. (16)

Canada's Mining Industry      Production of minerals in Canada in 1957 increased  
Had Record Year In 1957      5% in value to a record \$2,190,322,000 from 1956's  
    previous peak total of \$2,084,906,000, DBS reports  
 in its annual general review of the mining industry. Estimated value for 1958  
 showed a decline of about 3% to \$2,122,153,000. Value per capita increased to  
 \$132.03 in 1957 from \$129.65 in 1956.

The index of physical volume of mineral production, on the 1935-39 base, was 290.1 in 1957 compared to 272.5 in 1956. Tonnage of ore mined or rock quarried is an indicator of mining activities, such as drilling, blasting, hauling and processing. During 1957 this tonnage amounted to 166,455,000 as compared to 150,398,000 in 1956.

Top 10 minerals, listed in order of value in 1957: petroleum, \$453,594,-000 (\$406,562,000 in 1956); nickel, \$258,977,000 (\$222,205,000); copper \$206,-898,000 (\$292,958,000); iron ore, \$167,221,000 (\$160,362,000); gold, \$148,757,-000 (\$151,024,000); uranium, \$136,304,000 (\$45,732,000); asbestos, \$104,489,000 (\$99,860,000); zinc, \$100,043,000 (\$125,437,000); cement, \$93,167,000 (\$75,233,-000); and sand and gravel, \$91,939,000 (\$81,957,000). (17)

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

Milk Production Larger      Production of milk in Canada in January this year is  
    estimated at 1,028,000,000 pounds, some 2.3% greater  
 than last year's January total. December 1958 output increased 3.9% to 1,104,-439,000 pounds from 1,063,137,000 in the same month of 1957, placing the full year's total 4.3% above 1957 at 18,057,136,000 pounds versus 17,306,028,000.

Production in 1958 was greater than in the preceding year in all provinces except Nova Scotia. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 234,577,000 pounds (228,228,000 in 1957); Nova Scotia, 414,252,000 (414,919,000); New Brunswick, 461,281,000 (453,919,000); Quebec, 6,076,926,000 (5,861,465,000); Ontario, 6,-005,976,000 (5,737,972,000); Manitoba, 1,158,912,000 (1,083,848,000); Saskatchewan, 1,355,453,000 (1,267,267,000); Alberta, 1,544,948,000 (1,482,370,000); and British Columbia, 804,811,000 (776,040,000). (18)

Fluid Milk Sales      Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in  
    terms of milk, were 4% greater in December last compared  
 to the like month of 1957 and 478,174,000 pounds, placing sales in the full year 2% above the preceding year at 5,491,484,000 pounds.

Year's sales were larger than in 1957 in all provinces except Nova Scotia which were unchanged at 182,392,000 pounds. Totals: Prince Edward Island, 26,268,000 pounds (3%); New Brunswick, 151,827,000 (1%); Quebec, 1,666,584,000 (1%); Ontario, 2,041,680,000 (2%); Manitoba, 305,998,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 312,470,000 (4%); Alberta, 348,403,000 (2%); and British Columbia, 455,862,-000 (4%). (19)



More Butter In Storage Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at  
Less Cheese And Eggs March 1 this year were 44% greater than a year earlier  
at 40,858,000 pounds compared to 28,343,000, but  
holdings of cheddar cheese were 4.7% smaller at 18,896,000 pounds versus 19,-  
821,000 and cold storage eggs 3.9% less at 123,000 cases against 128,000.

March 1 stocks of creamery butter were larger this year than last in all cities except Calgary. Totals were: Quebec, 3,183,000 pounds (3,136,000 a year ago); Montreal, 19,836,000 (18,531,000); Toronto, 4,492,000 (927,000); Winnipeg, 9,063,000 (2,240,000); Regina, 587,000 (334,000); Saskatoon, 690,000 (378,000); Edmonton, 906,000 (829,000); Calgary, 345,000 (508,000); and Vancouver, 1,756,000 (1,460,000). (20)

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending February 11 increased 12.4% to 5,456,000 bushels from 4,855,000 a year earlier, leaving the cumulative total 4.2% under last year at 128,526,000 bushels versus 134,219,000. Visible supplies in Canada at February 11 amounted to 377,105,000 bushels, down 0.8% from the week-earlier total of 380,133,000 bushels and 0.6% from the year-earlier total of 379,286,000 bushels. (21)

Egg Production Net egg production in January this year was virtually unchanged from a year earlier at 41,537,000 dozen versus 41,538,000. Average number of layers rose to 30,996,000 from 30,318,000, but number of eggs per 100 layers declined to 1,619 from 1,644.

Month's egg production was greater than a year earlier in all provinces except New Brunswick, and the Prairie Provinces. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 475,000 dozen (472,000 in January last year); Nova Scotia, 1,750,000 (1,623,000); New Brunswick, 684,000 (685,000); Quebec, 5,813,000 (5,144,000); Ontario, 17,709,000 (17,030,000); Manitoba, 3,924,000 (3,968,000); Saskatchewan, 3,898,000 (4,403,000); Alberta, 4,011,000 (4,998,000); and British Columbia, 3,273,000 (3,215,000). (22)

Crop Reporting Calendar For 1959 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its crop reporting calendar for the year 1959. It contains dates of issue and subject matter of regularly scheduled field crop reports to be released during the year. First crop report will be released on March 11 and will contain a revised estimate of value of 1957 field crops and preliminary estimates of value of 1958 crops. This will be followed on March 18 by one dealing with Canadian farmers' intended acreage of principal field crops. (23)

Sea-Fish Catch Heavier In January Catch of sea fish and shellfish in January this year increased 18% to 73,182,000 pounds from 61,808,000 a year ago and the landed value 19% to \$2,328,000 from \$1,955,000, according to advance DBS figures. Atlantic coast landings declined 17% to 30,098,000 pounds from the year-earlier total of 35,935,000 but the landed value rose 7.7% to \$1,524,000 from \$1,415,000. British Columbia landings advanced sharply (66.5%) to 43,084,000 pounds from 25,873,000 and the value rose 49% to \$804,000 from \$504,000.

January catch on the East coast was smaller than a year earlier in Newfoundland at 8,837,000 pounds valued at \$185,000 versus 15,033,000 pounds worth \$214,000, and in Nova Scotia at 18,523,000 pounds valued at \$1,177,000 versus 19,837,000 pounds worth \$1,098,000. Landings were greater in Prince Edward Island at 188,000 pounds valued at \$17,000 against 171,000 pounds worth \$18,000, and in New Brunswick at 2,522,000 pounds valued at \$141,000 against 890,000 pounds worth \$85,000. The sharp increase in New Brunswick was due primarily to a sharply heavier catch of herring.

The British Columbia herring fishery was unhampered by strikes this year, resulting in a substantially larger catch at 41,195,000 pounds valued at \$680,000 compared to the year-earlier total of 23,372,000 pounds worth \$386,000. The increase in the catch of this species was mainly responsible for the overall gain on the West coast.

Canada's Fisheries In 1956 Marketed value of the products of Canada's fisheries reached \$198,252,000 in 1956, an increase of 8% over the preceding year's \$184,166,800, according to the annual analytical report on fisheries statistics of Canada. Products of the Atlantic fisheries rose in value to \$109,970,800 from \$105,498,600 in 1955, Pacific coast to \$67,725,100 from \$60,032,300, and inland to \$20,556,100 from \$18,635,900. Total fish landings in 1956 weighed 2,234,354,000 pounds valued at the point of landing at \$105,836,600 as compared with 1,942,073,000 pounds valued at \$91,390,400 in 1955.

Accounting for well over one-third of the national total and by far the largest among the provinces, British Columbia's marketed value rose in 1956 to \$67,725,100 from \$60,032,300 in 1955. Next largest was Nova Scotia's \$49,363,200 versus \$47,092,800, third was Newfoundland's \$29,374,400 versus \$27,990,500, and fourth was New Brunswick's \$22,830,700 versus \$20,419,500. Ontario followed with \$8,919,600 versus \$7,630,700, Quebec with \$7,860,300 versus \$6,003,600, Prince Edward Island with \$5,245,800 versus \$3,840,800, and the other provinces and territories as a group with \$10,980,400 versus \$10,333,200. (24)



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Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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