



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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# WEEKLY BULLETIN

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

\$1 A YEAR

Vol. 27 -- No. 11

Friday, March 13, 1959

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

Merchandising: Sales of department stores in January were 8% larger in dollar volume at an estimated \$91,769,000 than in January last year. Sales were higher in value in all provinces and all but three departments. Special weekly report shows a gain of more than 10% in such sales in the final February week, making an unbroken series of weekly gains through the month.

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Manufacturing: Motor vehicle shipments from Canadian plants during February were more than a fifth greater in number than a year ago and with a smaller January increase, put shipments up 12% for the two months ... Steel ingot output eased off again in the first March week from the previous week and was at 84.3% of rated capacity of steel mills. February output of pig iron was 22% larger than a year earlier and steel ingot output 18% larger ... Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes in 1958 were 7.5% greater than in 1957 ... Sales of building brick, structural tile and other clay products, except fireclay blocks and shapes, were larger last year than in 1957, the total rising nearly 20% and exceeding the previous peak year by nearly 12%.

(Pages 3-4)

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External Trade: Final, detailed figures on imports for November show gains in purchases from Latin America, Europe and the remaining foreign countries, in addition to the gains from Commonwealth countries and the slight changes in imports from the United Kingdom and United States shown in the preliminary report. Over the 11 months, when total value was down 9%, the value of imports was down from the United States, Latin America and the Commonwealth group (excluding the United Kingdom).

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Food & Agriculture: Overseas export clearances of wheat in the current crop year were nearly 5% smaller to February 18 than in the previous year ... Production of the majority of processed foods last year was larger than in 1957.

(Pages 8-9)

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Transportation: Total carloadings in February, with a slight drop in the final week, were practically the same as last year, but the January decrease put the two-month aggregate 1.3% under last year ... Net oil deliveries through pipe-lines last year were 5.5% smaller than in 1957, due mainly to a drop of 46% in exports.

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Department Store Sales In Last February Week Department store sales in the week ended February 28 were 10.4% greater than sales in last year's comparable week, DBS reports in a special statement. Increases were common to all provinces, with gains in Quebec and the Prairies exceeding the national average. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 4.7%; Quebec, 18.7%; Ontario, 9.3%; Manitoba, 10.9%; Saskatchewan, 10.7%; Alberta, 11.6%; and British Columbia, 5.9%.

Department Store Sales Increased 8% In January Canada's department stores had estimated sales of \$91,769,000 in January, slightly more than 8% larger than last year's corresponding total of \$84,788,000.

Although the total number of shopping days was the same in both years, January this year contained five Saturdays compared with four a year ago. All provinces and all but three departments shared in the increase, gains in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta exceeding the national average.

Alberta had the largest proportionate sales advance of 14.5%, followed by Manitoba at 12.5%, and Ontario 10.6%, the other provinces ranging downward from 6.3% for British Columbia to 1.4% for the Atlantic Provinces. Dollar totals, in order of size (in thousands): Ontario, \$30,403 (\$27,490 in January 1958); British Columbia, \$17,068 (\$16,057); Quebec, \$14,071 (\$13,782); Alberta, \$11,810 (\$10,314); Manitoba, \$8,506 (\$7,560); Atlantic Provinces, \$5,413 (\$5,338); and Saskatchewan, \$4,498 (\$4,247).

Among departments the largest sales gain was 27.3% for major appliances, followed by photographic equipment at 24.8%, jewellery 19.6%, women's and misses' coats 18.3%, women's and misses sportswear 13.6%, stationery, books and magazines 13.3%, piece goods 11.1%, and hardware and housewares 10.2%. Increases for the other departments ranged downwards from 9.9% for men's furnishings to less than 1% for food and kindred products. Decreases were posted for millinery (1.8%), women's, misses' and children's shoes (0.9%), and men's and boys' shoes (3.0%). (1)

Operating Results Of Household Appliance And Electrical Supply Wholesalers In 1957

A panel of 24 reporting firms in the household appliance and electrical supply wholesale trade realized an average gross profit of 18.93% of net sales in 1957, incurred average total operating expenses of 15.47% and had average net operating profit of 3.46%, according to advance figures released by DBS. Income from non-trading transactions more than offset non-trading expenses, raising net profit before income tax to 3.61% of net sales.

A comparison of the performance of 21 firms reporting for both the 1955 and 1957 surveys revealed an increase in average net sales to \$967,466 in 1957 from \$943,569 in 1955. However, their average gross profit (19.06% in 1957 versus 18.26% in 1955), expressed as a percentage of net sales, did not rise sufficiently in 1957 to offset increased average operating expenses of 15.91% of net sales versus 14.78% in 1955. Consequently, average net operating profit was reduced fractionally from the 3.48% ratio obtained in 1955 to 3.15% of net sales.



Operating Results Of  
Drug Wholesalers In 1957

Twenty-three firms in the drug wholesaling business averaged a gross profit of 11.79% of net sales, incurred averaged total operating expenses of 10.34% and, after allowing for non-trading items, had average net profit before income tax of 2.01% of net sales, according to an advance statement of results of the Bureau's biennial survey. In comparison, profit and expense figures for 4 co-operative wholesalers in the survey were as follows: average gross profit 8.96%, average total operating expenses 8.90%, and average net profit before income tax 0.22%. Average end-of-year inventories of all firms, when related to net sales, were 11.50% compared with 10.40% at the beginning. The rate of stock turnover was 8.06 times per year for all firms and 14.08 for the 4 co-operative wholesalers.

Average net sales of the 22 firms that reported for both the 1955 and 1957 surveys increased from \$4,307,912 in 1955 to \$4,929,472 in 1957. Average gross profit margin (11.76%) stated as a percentage of net sales, did not increase sufficiently to offset increased expenses which were 10.32% of net sales. As a result, the net operating profit position (1.44%) was less favourable than in 1955.

## M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Production Of Motor Vehicles  
Rose Nearly 22% In February

Canadian manufacturers shipped almost 22% more motor vehicles in February than in the corresponding month last year, marked gains being posted for both passenger and commercial units. Month's output totalled 37,905 units versus 31,147, and, added to January's 34,815 units (32,869 in January 1958), the January-February total rose 12% to 72,720 units from 65,016 in 1958.

Production of passenger cars in February rose to 32,175 units from 26,426 a year earlier and followed a rise in January to 29,778 units from 27,994. This brought the January-February total to 61,953 units from 54,420 a year earlier. Commercial vehicle production increased to 5,730 units in February from 4,721 a year earlier and to 5,037 units in January from 4,875, bringing the two-month total to 10,767 units versus 9,596. (2)

Weekly Steel Output Steel ingot production in the week ended March 7 amounted to 102,374 tons, down 1.4% from the week-earlier total of 103,812 tons and 5.2% from the two-week earlier total of 107,960 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 84.3% of the rated capacity in the week versus 85.5% in the preceding week and 88.9% two week earlier.

February Iron & Steel Output

Canadian production of both pig iron and steel ingots showed substantial increases in February as compared with the corresponding month last year. Month's output of pig iron rose 22% to 283,510 tons from 232,564 a year earlier, raising the January-February total some 18% to 582,794 tons from 493,083. February's production of steel ingots rose nearly 18% to 429,703 tons from 365,189 and the two-month output increased 17% to 886,167 tons from 757,975. (3 & 4)

Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Cigarettes Larger In 1958

Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased 7.5% in 1958 to a record 32,402,186,000 from 1957's previous peak of 30,149,746,000. Withdrawals of cigars advanced 10.4% to 323,124,000 from 292,650,000, cut tobacco 4.1% to 21,251,000 pounds from 20,419,000, plug tobacco 15.9% to 1,298,000 pounds from 1,120,000 and raw leaf 5.4% to 1,040,000 pounds from 987,000, but snuff declined 2% to 783,000 pounds from 799,000.

Year-end stocks of unmanufactured tobacco were nearly 26% greater than at the end of 1957 at 150,964,927 pounds versus 120,186,273. Stocks of flue-cured tobacco increased to 131,586,306 pounds from 99,895,880, and burley to 6,532,233 pounds from 5,872,315, but holdings of dark (air-fire cured) decreased to 1,642,388 pounds from 2,096,010, cigar to 8,987,165 pounds from 9,567,198, pipe to 1,244,940 pounds from 1,762,120, and "other" tobaccos to 971,895 pounds from 992,750. (5)

Sales Of Domestic Clay Products Reached Record Height In 1958

Producers' total sales of products made from Canadian clays increased 19.5% in 1958 to an all-time high of \$41,713,000 from \$34,901,000 in 1957 and were 11.6% greater than the previous peak of \$37,388,000 for 1956. Sales in December advanced 7.5% to \$2,261,000 from \$2,104,000 in the same month of 1957.

Sales in 1958 were greater than in 1957 for all products except fireclay blocks and shapes. Totals were: building brick, \$27,043,000 (\$22,714,000 in 1957); structural tile, \$4,272,000 (\$3,442,000); drain tile, \$2,963,000 (\$2,482,000); sewer pipe, \$4,436,000 (\$3,341,000); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$313,000 (\$377,000); pottery, \$591,000 (\$567,000); and "other" clay products, \$2,096,000 (\$1,978,000). (6)

Clay & Clay Products Industry

Value of factory shipments from establishments which made products from domestic and imported clays in 1957 totalled \$55,855,000, a decrease of 5% from the preceding year's record \$58,735,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Shipments of products made from domestic clays declined to \$35,922,000 from \$37,785,000, and from imported clays to \$19,933,000 from \$20,951,000.

Number of establishments using domestic clays dropped to 111 from 119 in 1956, their employees to 4,067 from 4,418, salaries and wages to \$13,963,000 from \$14,794,000, and cost of process supplies to \$959,000 from \$1,123,000. Establishments using imported clays fell to 34 from 37, number of employees to 2,011 from 2,131, salaries and wages to \$7,468,000 from \$7,502,000, but cost of process supplies rose to \$6,458,000 from \$6,224,000. (7)

Blended & Packed Tea

Production of blended and packed tea in the fourth quarter of 1958 increased 6.4% to 10,975,746 pounds from 10,313,026 in the like quarter of 1958, DBS reports in a special statement. Output in the full-year 1958 advanced 3% to 44,809,450 pounds from 43,511,894 in 1957.



Foundation Garments Shipments of foundation garments in January this year and last, according to a special Bureau release, were as follows: corselettes or all-in-one garments, 3,833 dozen (3,004 last year); girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic, 8,519 (8,875); girdles, principally elastic, 15,333 (11,805); bandeaux bras, 57,384 (58,916); longline bras, 10,497 (11,458); garter belts, 5,805 dozen (5,763).

Transportation Equipment Industries Shipments from Canada's transportation equipment industries were factory valued at \$2,192,935,000 in 1956, up more than 12% from 1955's total of \$1,950,410,000, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the group. Establishments declined to 591 in 1956 from 594 in the preceding year but employees increased to 141,257 from 131,789, salaries and wages to \$553,572,000 from \$490,435,000, material costs to \$1,286,297,000 from \$1,117,769,000 and value added by manufacture to \$906,155,000 from \$809,748,000. (8)

Cordage, Rope & Twine Industry Value of factory shipments from Canada's cordage, rope and twine industry declined 1.9% in 1957 to \$16,838,000 from \$17,156,000 in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Only baler twine, yarns and all "other" products showed increases in both volume and value.

Shipments of binder twine were down in 1957 to 19,956,000 pounds valued at \$2,794,000 from 21,947,000 pounds worth \$3,438,000. Shipments of baler twine increased to 41,452,000 pounds valued at \$5,702,000 from 39,262,000 pounds worth \$5,305,000. Rope was shipped to the extend of 11,645,000 pounds valued at \$4,384,000 versus 12,159,000 pounds worth \$4,446,000. Twine shipments decreased slightly to 7,629,000 pounds valued at \$2,285,000 from 7,767,000 pounds worth \$2,242,000. (9)

Dyeing And Finishing Of Textile Goods Industry Value of work performed by establishments engaged in dyeing and finishing textile goods edged up 0.9% in 1957 to an all-time high of \$15,153,000 from 1956's previous peak of \$15,017,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Fifty-six plants in 1957 (54 in 1956) employed 2,027 persons (2,055) and paid them \$6,393,000 in salaries and wages (\$6,131,000). These firms spent \$4,282,000 for materials (\$4,276,000) and added \$10,394,000 by manufacture (\$9,954,000).

Value of work performed in the industry in dyeing, finishing and mercerizing of yarns increased in 1957 to \$839,000 from \$834,000 in 1956, dyeing and finishing of other products to \$813,000 from \$576,000, and bleaching, shrinking, sponging and all other work to \$2,578,000 from \$1,916,000. Value of dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics decreased to \$8,648,000 from \$8,987,000, printing and painting on textile fabrics to \$1,974,000 from \$2,238,000, and rubberizing, mercerizing and waterproofing fabrics to \$301,000 from \$466,000. (10)

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.

Slaughtering & Meat Packing Industry. Value of shipments in the slaughtering and meat packing industry in 1957 amounted to a record \$907,088,000, an increase of 7.4% over the preceding year's \$844,889,000. There were 160 plants in operation, 6 more than in 1956 and employment was afforded to 25,091 persons, an increase of 1.7% from 24,667 in 1956. These employees earned \$94,431,000 in salaries and wages, up 4.4% from \$90,472,000. Cost of animals, materials and supplies used was \$720,778,000, 7.8% more than the preceding year's \$667,994,000.

Shipments classified into five main groups, with their percentage relationship to the total and with 1956 data in brackets: fresh and frozen meats and poultry, \$507,518,000, 56.0% (\$478,432,000, 56.6%); canned, cured and smoked meats, sausage and casings, \$273,202,000, 30.1% (\$239,627,000, 28.4%); lard, margarine and shortening, \$68,946,000, 7.6% (\$67,369,000, 8.0%); hides and skins, \$14,881,000, 1.6% (\$15,313,000, 1.8%); and miscellaneous products, \$42,542,000, 4.7% (\$44,147,000, 5.2%).

Animal Oils & Fats Industry. Gross value of shipments in the animal oils and fats industry in 1957 was \$5,934,000, an increase of 15% from \$5,174,000 in 1956. Seventeen firms operated, one more than in 1956, and employment was afforded to 347 persons (329 in 1956), an increase of 7%. Salary and wage payments, at \$1,272,000 (\$1,183,000), were also 7% higher. Cost of materials and supplies stood at \$2,793,000, 14% larger than \$2,450,000 for 1956. Tallow and cracklings at \$3,233,000 and \$925,000, respectively, were the principal products shipped.

Sausage & Sausage Casings Industry. Gross value of shipments in the sausage and sausage casings industry in 1957 amounted to \$33,952,000, an increase of 13% over the preceding year's \$30,133,000. There were 102 plants (103 in 1956), with 1,881 employees (1,778), salary and wage payments at \$5,949,000 (\$5,171,000), and material costs at \$21,852,000 (\$19,420,000). Value of sausage, bologna, blood pudding, etc. shipped was \$19,368,000, sausage casings \$4,235,000, and other products \$10,349,000.

Broom, Brush & Mop Industry. Shipments from 100 establishments comprising the broom, brush and mop industry in 1957 were factory valued at \$19,160,000 as compared with a 104-plant total of \$18,642,000 in 1956. These employed 2,100 persons (2,103 in 1956), paid \$5,562,000 in salaries and wages (\$5,397,000), and spent \$9,028,000 for materials and supplies (\$8,609,000).

Orthopaedic & Surgical Appliances. Thirty-seven plants engaged in the manufacture of orthopaedic and surgical appliances were factory valued at \$2,843,000 in 1957, moderately above the preceding year's total of \$2,737,000 reported by 36 plants. These employed 378 persons (367 in 1956), paid \$1,006,000 in salaries and wages (\$939,000), and spent \$1,213,000 for materials and supplies (\$1,014,000).



Imports Rose Slightly In November  
But Fell 9% In January-November

Final and detailed figures released by DBS show that Canada's imports from all countries in November were valued at \$455,700,000, slightly less than the preliminary estimate published on January 8. The month's final figure was 1% above the preceding year's November total of \$450,600,000. With decreases in all earlier months except October, January-November imports were 9% lower at \$4,766,800,000 compared to \$5,230,800,000 in 1957.

Among principal commodities smaller values were posted both in November and the January-November period for non-farm machinery, automobile parts, engines and boilers, pipes, tubes and fittings, coal, crude petroleum, petroleum products, and wool products, but larger values for automobiles, plastics and products, Canadian tourists' purchases, books and printed matter, paper, and fruit. Increases for the month but decreases for the 11-month period were recorded for sugar and products, coffee and chicory, raw cotton, rolling-mill products, and farm implements and machinery.

Imports from the United States were little changed in November at \$298, - 229,000 as compared with \$299,942,000 in the corresponding month of 1957, but January-November imports fell to \$3,284,184,000 from \$3,722,014,000 a year earlier. Trends were mixed among major commodity groups in November, 5 being higher and 4 lower than in 1957. In the 11-month period only the agricultural and vegetable products, and wood, wood products and paper groups were higher in value.

Purchases from the United Kingdom also showed little change, easing to \$49, - 202,000 in November from \$49,758,000 a year earlier, but rising narrowly in the January-November period to \$486,441,000 from \$485,781,000. Major commodity group changes were small in November. In the 11-month period a large decrease in fibres and textiles was more than counterbalanced by increases in other groups, particularly agricultural and vegetable products.

Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth rose in November to \$22,829,000 from \$22,748,000 in the corresponding month of 1957 but fell in the January-November period to \$198,446,000 from \$226,347,000. Purchases were smaller in both periods from countries of the West Indies Federation, Mauritius and Seychelles, Ceylon, and India, but larger from Australia.

Imports from Latin American countries rose in November to \$31,004,000 from \$28,524,000 in the corresponding month of 1957, but January-November imports fell to \$319,792,000 from \$350,939,000. Purchases from European countries rose in November to \$34,625,000 from \$31,808,000 and in the January-November period to \$293,463,000 from \$292,638,000. Gains were posted for both periods for France and the Netherlands. Imports were slightly smaller in the month but larger in the cumulative period from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

Imports from all other foreign countries rose in total in November to \$19, - 051,000 from \$16,671,000 in the corresponding month of 1957 and in the January-November period to \$174,871,000 from \$144,116,000. Purchases were larger in both periods from Arabia and Japan.  
(11 and 12)

Net Generation Of Electric  
Energy Up 3.6% In January

Net generation of electric energy by firms that produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 3.6% in January to 8,772,554 megawatt hours from 8,564,438 in January last year. Electric energy imported climbed sharply to 39,253 megawatt hours from 23,390 a year earlier, while exports dropped to 273,719 megawatt hours from 335,350. Electric energy thus made available in Canada in January advanced to 8,538,088 megawatt hours from 8,252,478.

Net generation of electric energy in January was greater this year than last in all regions except Quebec, Manitoba and Newfoundland. Provincial totals were: Quebec, 3,722,098 megawatt hours (3,858,107 a year ago); Ontario, 2,724,177 (2,656,558); British Columbia, 1,094,718 (900,179); Manitoba, 317,846 (339,493); Alberta, 289,891 (230,275); Saskatchewan, 198,195 (170,162); Nova Scotia, 148,348 (138,750); New Brunswick, 135,948 (128,527); Newfoundland, 123,097 (126,975); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 11,961 (9,889); and Prince Edward Island, 6,275 (5,523). (13)

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Wheat Exports & Supplies

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending February 18 declined 14.7% to 4,683,000 bushels from 5,491,000 in the comparable 1958 week, placing August 1 - February 18 clearances 4.7% under a year ago at 133,209,000 bushels versus 139,710,000. Visible supplies in Canada at February 18 amounted to 374,705,000 bushels, down 0.6% from the week-earlier total of 377,105,000 bushels and 0.2% from the year-earlier total of 375,448,000 bushels. (14)

Wheat Flour Output

Production of wheat flour in January declined 6% to 3,263,000 cwt. from 3,463,000 cwt. a year earlier and was 1% below the 10-year January average (1949-1958) of 3,283,000 cwt. Output in the first half of the current crop year was virtually unchanged from a year earlier at 20,611,000 cwt. versus 20,443,000 cwt. January wheat flour exports rose to 1,533,000 cwt. from 1,426,000 cwt. in December, but the August-January total was down slightly (0.9%) to 8,144,000 cwt. from 8,217,000 cwt. a year ago. (15)

Less Margarine & Shortening More  
Refined Oils Produced In January

Production of margarine (including spreads), shortening and grease was smaller in January this year than last, while output of refined oils, lard, tallow and "other" oils and fats was greater. January totals: margarine (including spreads), 11,722,000 pounds (12,627,000 a year earlier); shortening, 12,175,000 (12,221,000); refined oils, 4,010,000 (3,985,000); lard, 12,099,000 (9,193,000); tallow (edible and inedible), 15,139,000 (14,335,000); grease, 750,000 (862,000); and "other" oils and fats, 1,509,000 (875,000). (16)



Production Of Processed Foods In Full Year 1958

Canadian food processors manufactured larger quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, chewing gum, cocoa powder for sale, chocolate bars, boxed and packaged chocolates, sugar confectionery, marshmallows, jams, baked beans, canned soups, tomato ketchup, canned infant and junior foods, baking powder, ready-to-serve cereals, roasted coffee, instant coffee, food drinks, peanut butter, jelly powders, pudding powders, prepared cake mixes, process cheese, salad dressing and mayonnaise, skim milk powder, blended and packed tea, and canned meats in 1958 than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on processed foods. Soda biscuits, chocolate confectionery in bulk, pickles, canned and dry macaroni, salted and roasted peanuts, and pie filling powders were produced in smaller quantities.

Following are figures of some principal food items for the full year 1958, totals for 1957 being in brackets:

Biscuits & Confectionery - plain and fancy biscuits, 201,782,875 pounds (195,-607,571 in 1957); soda biscuits, 44,980,447 pounds (45,658,897); chewing gum, 17,271,615 boxes (16,107,770); cocoa powder for sale, 7,335,806 pounds (7,271,235); chocolate coatings for sale, 12,214,250 pounds (13,541,236); chocolate bars, 57,-372,279 dozen (56,133,020); chocolate confectionery in bulk, 13,363,212 pounds (14,234,530); boxed and packaged chocolates, 24,286,538 pounds (23,472,737); sugar confectionery, 81,254,755 pounds (76,283,547); marshmallows, 7,563,857 pounds (7,097,708).

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations - glacé cherries, 3,361,896 pounds (3,392,540); maraschino cherries, 3,318,990 pounds (3,289,046); jams, 77,946,927 pounds (71,-349,427); jellies, 8,573,292 pounds (7,576,989); marmalades, 21,505,718 pounds (20,040,887); baked beans, 103,611,350 pounds (97,965,353); canned mushrooms, 2,-567,389 pounds (2,163,324); pickles, 5,541,660 gallons (5,758,637); canned soups, 32,679,823 dozen (28,680,936); tomato ketchup, 53,497,384 pounds (42,271,016); infant foods (cereals), 8,289,832 pounds (8,806,147); infant and junior foods (canned), 67,433,926 pounds (62,572,539).

Miscellaneous Foods - baking powder, 9,575,991 pounds (9,329,602); ready-to-serve cereals, 93,822,687 pounds (91,311,220); roasted coffee, 81,681,778 pounds (78,255,120); instant coffee, 7,282,410 pounds (6,203,848); food drinks, 6,548,-122 pounds (4,260,010); dry macaroni, 89,997,074 pounds (90,101,366); canned macaroni, 32,921,888 pounds (34,267,354); salted and roasted peanuts, 22,957,476 pounds (24,076,761); peanut butter, 30,525,103 pounds (26,745,962); jelly powders, 15,805,591 pounds (15,131,025); pie filling powders, 6,690,977 pounds (7,340,086); pudding powders, 14,644,853 pounds (14,143,539); prepared candy and icing mixes, 1,831,578 pounds (2,051,836); prepared cake mixes, 39,447,991 pounds (37,462,232); prepared pie crust mixes, 5,216,111 pounds (5,260,434); process cheese, 49,234,-828 pounds (44,206,413); salad dressing and mayonnaise, 29,979,563 pounds (28,-684,616); sandwich spreads, 3,580,647 pounds (3,821,682); skim milk powder packed in containers of 24 lb. or less for domestic consumption, 19,341,624 pounds (14,-403,764); blended and packed tea, 44,809,450 pounds (43,511,894); and spirit vinegar, 9,754,007 gallons (9,018,874).

Canned Meat & Meat Products - luncheon meat, 23,026,145 pounds (20,592,075); canned hams, 11,596,170 pounds (9,110,767); ready dinners, 20,053,259 pounds (17,702,323); meat paste, 6,200,860 pounds (4,785,825); chicken and turkey, 9,-542,801 pounds (4,002,309); wieners, 1,118,100 pounds (752,495); wieners and beans, 1,559,960 pounds (1,854,839); and total canned meat, 85,451,786 pounds (69,539,619). (17)

Number Of Farms Decreased 7.7%  
During The 1951-1956 Period

The downward trend in the number of farms in Canada, reported for the first time in the 1951 national Census, continued at an accelerated pace throughout the 1951-1956 period, and with little change in total farm area in the period there was a further substantial growth in the average size of farm, according to one of a series of analytical reports based on the 1956 Census of Agriculture.

All provinces reported fewer farms in 1956 than in 1951 and the national total fell almost 8% to 575,015 from 623,091 in 1951. Total area of Canadian farms in 1956 was 173,923,691 acres as compared with 174,046,654 in 1951. The Prairie Provinces recorded increases which were more than counterbalanced by decreases in other provinces. Farm land constituted close to 8% of the total Canadian land area in 1956, but if Yukon and the Northwest Territories are excluded the percentage was 13.

As a result of a larger percentage decrease in the number of farms than in the farm area, the average size of farm in Canada increased more than 8% to 302.5 acres in 1956 from 279.3 in 1951. In 1956 the farms in the Prairie Provinces were, on average, four times the size of Eastern Canadian farms. The average farm size in the Prairie Provinces was 546.1 acres and in the six Eastern provinces, 134.1 acres. The number of small farms (under 70 acres) decreased 10% during the 1951 to 1956 period, but the number of large farms (760 acres and over) increased nearly 12%.

Farms operated by their owners were by far the most common type of farm tenancy in Canada in 1956. Owner-operated farms constituted 76.9% of all Canadian farms in 1956, a slight decrease from 77.3% in 1951. These farms constituted a smaller proportion of all farms in the Prairie Provinces (69.0% in Manitoba, 52.4% in Saskatchewan, and 60.8% in Alberta) than in other provinces. Quebec recorded the largest proportion of owner-operated farms (95.2%).

Commercial crop and livestock farms (farms having a potential production of \$1,200 or more) constituted 79.0% of all Canadian farms in 1956. The proportion (95.5%) was the highest in Saskatchewan and the lowest (21.8%) in Newfoundland. One-half of all commercial crop and livestock farms were in the three Prairie Provinces.

There were 50,452 farms in Canada on which the operator did not live and these constituted 8.8% of all farms. Seven out of ten non-resident farms were in the Prairie Provinces and the proportion was the highest in Saskatchewan, where 20.5% of all farms were so classified.

The area of improved farm land in Canada increased from 96,852,826 acres in 1951 to 100,326,243 acres in 1956, or by 3.6%, while the area of unimproved land decreased 4.7% to 73,597,448 acres from 77,193,828. The total area of crop land in Canada increased 1.2% to 62,944,176 acres in 1956 from 62,212,148 in 1951, the increases being confined to the four western provinces. The area of improved pasture increased to 10,057,819 acres from 10,005,126. Unimproved land area constituted 42.3% of the total farm land in Canada in 1956, one-quarter of it being woodland.

Average size of farms in 1956, by provinces: Newfoundland 30.1 acres, Prince Edward Island 113.0, Nova Scotia 131.7, New Brunswick 134.8, Quebec 129.8, Ontario 141.4, Manitoba 364.5, Saskatchewan 607.3, Alberta 578.8, and British Columbia 183.4 acres. (18)



Carloadings Slightly Smaller

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada eased 0.5% in the final seven days of February to 66,137 from 66,453 in the like period of 1958, leaving the February total slightly ahead of a year earlier at 263,211 cars versus 263,201. Loadings in the first two months of this year declined 1.3% to 544,147 cars from 551,362 a year ago. Receipts from connections fell 10.9% in the seven-day period to 29,554 cars from 33,185 a year ago, 3.9% in the month to 114,409 cars from 119,022, and 7.1% in the two-month period to 227,452 cars from 244,754.

Principal commodities carried in more cars in February included iron ore, fuel oil, crude gypsum, automobiles, trucks and parts, and miscellaneous carload commodities. Carloadings were smaller for wheat, fresh or green vegetables, coal, non-ferrous ores and concentrates, pulpwood, and l.c.l. merchandise. (19)

Less Railway Revenue Freight Transported In November 1958

Railway revenue freight loaded in Canada or received from United States rail connections in November last year declined 14.6% to 12,110,870 tons from 14,178,904 tons in the same month of 1957. January-November loadings and receipts from US rail connections dropped 12.4% to 140,874,282 tons from the like 1957 total of 160,790,134 tons. November loadings in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) fell 14.2% to 10,218,229 tons from 11,902,640 a year earlier, receipts from U.S. rail connections destined to points in Canada 24% to 818,956 tons from 1,076,868, and intransit freight (US to US through Canada) 10.5% to 1,073,685 tons from 1,199,396. (20)

Cargoes Unloaded In Coasting Trade  
Fell Off 5% In 1957

Cargoes unloaded in coastal trade at Canadian customs and non-customs ports totalled 37,022,139 tons in 1957, down 5.2% from 39,057,169 tons reported for customs ports alone in 1956, according to part III of the Bureau's annual publication "Shipping Report". The effect of inclusion of data for non-customs ports in 1957 was confined largely to Quebec and British Columbia, where unloadings at non-customs ports aggregated 214,833 tons and 364,617 tons, respectively. Unloadings declined 15.3% at Great Lakes ports to 12,875,260 tons from 15,209,966 in 1956, and 2% at Atlantic and St. Lawrence River ports (including Montreal) to 17,638,433 tons from 17,999,439, but rose 11.3% at Pacific Coast ports to 6,508,446 tons from 5,847,764.

Of the cargo tonnage unloaded in coastwise trade vessels of Canadian registry carried 32,228,009 tons or 87.1% of the total. Vessels of United Kingdom registry unloaded 4,125,655 tons or 11.1% of the total and vessels of British West Indies registry 540,772 tons. The remainder was carried in vessels of other foreign registry.

Vessel arrivals in coastal trade numbered 104,079 in 1957 with an aggregate registered net tonnage of 76,535,160 compared to 88,640 in 1956 and 75,220,366 tons. Departures amounted to 101,879 with a net tonnage of 73,565,370 versus 89,669 vessels and 76,857,713 tons. The additional ports included in 1957 accounted for 13,525 arrivals with a registered net tonnage of 5,528,407 and 13,286 departures of 5,436,973 registered net tons. Of the total arrivals, 45,315 or 43.5% arrived "with cargo", while the remaining 58,764 arrived "in ballast". Of the departures, 43,013 or 42.2% cleared "with cargo". (21)

Air Passengers & Cargo In October Canadian air carriers transported 10.5% more revenue passengers and 25.2% more revenue cargo in October 1958 compared to the corresponding period in 1957. Operating revenues jumped 31% to \$17,724,000 from \$13,511,000 a year earlier and operating expenses a smaller 19.3% to \$17,301,000 from \$14,499,000. As a result, the operating income rose for the fifth consecutive month compared to a year earlier to \$423,500 from a deficit of \$988,300.

Revenue passengers carried increased to 343,796 in the month from 311,201 in October 1957, total transported in unit toll service increasing to 312,676 from 280,138 and in chartered service to 31,120 from 31,063. Revenue unit toll passenger mileage rose 20% to 175,243,000 from 145,979,000. (22)

Net Pipe Line Oil Deliveries Up Net deliveries of oil through Canada's pipe lines increased 8.5% in December last year to 25,-  
In December Down In Full Year 940,106 barrels from 23,907,630 in the like month of 1957, but deliveries in the full year decreased 5.5% to 274,772,792 barrels from 290,857,612 in 1957. The decline in the year was due mainly to a 46% drop in exports to 29,750,328 barrels from 54,878,720 in the preceding year.

Net provincial deliveries in 1958 were: British Columbia, 29,565,915 barrels (56,535,164 in 1957); Alberta, 16,150,606 (13,570,320); Saskatchewan, 16,-289,075 (17,691,698); Manitoba, 90,963,180 (77,441,741); Ontario, 43,256,943 (44,189,759); and Quebec, 78,547,073 (81,428,930). Included in Manitoba deliveries were 80,334,345 barrels (67,488,984) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna, the bulk of which moved through the United States to Ontario refineries. (23)

Sharp Rise In Number Of Diesel Canada's railways continued to convert from  
Locomotives In Service In 1957 steam to diesel power in 1957 by adding 477 diesel units to the fleet of locomotives and reducing the number of steam locomotives by 455, and at year's end there were about equal numbers of both kinds in service, according to Part I of the Bureau's annual report on Railway Transport for 1957.

Number of diesel locomotives in operation at the end of 1957 was 2,372 as compared with 1,895 at the end of 1956 and 956 at the end of 1953, and the number of steam locomotives was 2,394 as compared with 2,849 a year earlier and 3,829 at the close of 1953.

Freight cars in service increased in 1957 to 197,907 units from 191,974 in 1956 and 187,980 in 1953, while the number of passenger cars in revenue service fell to 5,942 from 6,220 and 6,456. The most significant decrease in passenger cars occurred in the number of coaches which declined to 1,597 from 1,799 in 1956 and 2,064 in 1953.

First main track mileage increased in 1957 to 43,890 from 43,652 in the preceding year and from 43,163 in 1953. Average revenue per mile of road was \$24,323 in the year versus \$25,054 a year earlier and \$22,833 five years earlier. (24)



Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products for January (1935-39=100), is estimated at 241.7, 3.1 points above the revised figure for 238.6 for December, DBS reports. Higher prices for livestock and potatoes more than offset lower prices for poultry and eggs.

Provincial indexes for January: Prince Edward Island, 191.4 (195.3 for December); Nova Scotia, 220.5 (214.2); New Brunswick, 213.0 (214.1); Quebec, 274.0 (270.6); Ontario, 271.3 (265.9); Manitoba, 231.5 (227.0); Saskatchewan, 202.8 (200.3); Alberta, 225.7 (225.1); and British Columbia, 265.8 (264.6). (25)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>March 5</u>	<u>February 26</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>February 5</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks .....	272.9	269.1	270.1
Industrials .....	281.8	277.3	279.9
Utilities .....	205.2	204.2	200.4
Banks .....	340.5	337.6	334.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks .....	125.9	124.4	125.4
Golds .....	84.4	85.2	85.5
Base Metals .....	220.9	214.2	216.8

Wholesale Price Index Higher Rising for the third consecutive month, Canada's general wholesale price index for January stood at 229.7 (1935-39=100), up 0.3% from the preceding month's 229.1. At this level it was 1.2% above last year's January index of 226.9. As compared with December, increases occurred in five of the major groups while the remaining three showed decreases.

The upward movement recorded by the animal products group in the last two months continued, as the index rose 0.7% from 253.7 in December to 255.6. Wood products advanced 0.7% from 298.5 to 300.6, mainly as a result of higher prices for paper board and matches. The chemical products group was higher for the fourth consecutive month as the index rose 0.5% from 184.7 to 185.7.

The non-metallic minerals index rose 0.2% from 188.7 to 189.0, and the iron products index advanced 0.1% from 255.2 to 255.4. Lower prices for zinc, and lead and its products caused the non-ferrous metals group index to decline 0.2% from 172.7 to 172.3. The vegetable products index declined slightly (0.1%) from 197.9 to 197.8, as did textile products which eased from 227.2 to 227.0. (26)

Maritime Sea-Fish Catch  
Down Sharply In February

Catch of sea fish and shellfish in the Maritimes in February declined sharply (48%) to 11,964,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 23,173,000 pounds, according to a joint release of summary fish statistics by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value dropped nearly 37% to \$843,000 from \$1,350,000. Substantially reduced landings of groundfish and molluscs and crustaceans more than offset increased landings of pelagic and estuarial fish.

Catch of groundfish in February decreased almost 52% to 10,444,000 pounds from 21,561,000 a year earlier and the landed value fell 41% to \$558,000 from \$940,000. Landings of pelagic and estuarial fish increased 17% to 1,166,000 pounds from 994,000 a year ago, but the landed value dropped to \$98,000 from \$118,000. The catch of molluscs and crustaceans declined 43% to 354,000 pounds from 618,000 a year earlier and the value 36% to \$187,000 from \$292,000.

British Columbia Fisheries In 1957

Catch of sea fish by British Columbia fishermen declined almost 28% in 1957 to 490,187,000 pounds from 677,225,000 in 1956 and was 10% less than the five-year average (1952-1956) of 545,600,000 pounds, according to DBS. Landed value decreased 17% to \$30,021,200 from \$36,054,600 in the preceding year and was 5.7% under the five-year average of \$31,844,800. Value of sea-fish products dropped 6.1% in the year to \$63,111,800 from \$67,210,400 in the previous year and was 0.8% smaller than the five-year average of \$63,596,900. Value of capital equipment employed in primary operations rose 5.7% in 1957 to \$53,662,000 from \$50,775,000 and the number of men employed in primary operations 9.7% to 12,999 from 11,851. (27)

## M I N E R A L S

Production Of Leading  
Minerals In Full-Year

Production in 1958 was greater than in 1957 for cement, clay products, gold, lead, lime, salt, silver and zinc, but smaller for asbestos, coal, copper, gypsum, iron ore, and nickel, according to the December issue of the Bureau's monthly report "Production of Canada's Leading Minerals".

Totals for minerals showing gains in 1958 were: cement, 6,157,817 tons (6,049,098 in 1957); clay products, \$41,713,149 (\$34,900,705); gold, 4,537,007 fine ounces (4,433,894); lead, 185,095 tons (181,484); lime, 1,637,597 tons (1,378,617); salt, 1,886,505 tons (1,771,559); silver, 31,087,681 fine ounces (28,823,298); and zinc, 424,116 tons (413,741). Eleven-month output of natural gas rose to 294,156,745 M cubic feet from 190,542,516.

Totals for minerals reporting losses in 1958: asbestos, 925,670 tons (1,046,086 in 1957); coal, 11,679,930 tons (13,189,155); copper, 346,816 tons (359,109); gypsum, 3,975,166 tons (4,577,492); iron ore, 15,858,936 tons (22,272,174); and nickel, 140,848 tons (187,958). Eleven-month production of crude petroleum fell to 149,917,616 barrels from 168,473,087. (28)



Stone Industry In 1957 Value of shipments by 583 establishments comprising Canada's stone industry in 1957 climbed over 21% to a record high total of \$59,198,000 from 1956's previous peak of \$48,810,000 by 523 establishments, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Employees increased to 4,331 from 4,142, salaries and wages to \$14,553,000 from \$13,514,000 and cost of process supplies and materials to \$4,202,000 from \$3,946,000.

Value of shipments in the stone products industry fell 3.5% in 1957 to \$26,810,000 from 1956's all-time high of \$27,775,000. Number of establishments increased by one to 152, employees advanced to 2,175 from 2,147, and salaries and wages rose to \$8,088,000 from \$7,511,000. Cost of materials climbed to \$10,240,000 from \$9,907,000, but value added by manufacture fell to \$15,716,000 from \$16,895,000. (29)

## EDUCATION

Enrolment In Schools For Blind And Deaf There are 624 pupils in Canada's six schools for the blind in the present school year and 1,860 in the nine schools for the deaf, according to a recent special report on the schools for the blind and the deaf prepared by the Education Division of the Bureau. All 15 schools are residential schools.

Depending on the school, these children are not all totally blind nor totally deaf. In addition, many partially blind and partially deaf are provided for in special classes in the public schools, particularly in certain provinces; and there are also some blind and deaf children who, by reason of location or the complication of other handicaps, are unable to attend special schools or classes.

The enrolments in both types of schools are increasing. In the six schools for the blind the number has increased from 576 in 1956-57 to 584 in 1957-58 and 624 in the current year. In the nine schools for the deaf it has grown from 1,667 in 1956-57 to 1,757 in 1957-58 and 1,860 this year. Boys outnumber girls in both types of schools; in the current year there are 325 boys enrolled compared to 299 girls in the schools for the blind, and 953 boys against 907 girls in the schools for the deaf.

Numbers enrolled in the schools for the blind in the current year by home province are: Newfoundland, 33; Prince Edward Island, 5; Nova Scotia, 68; New Brunswick, 47; Quebec, 209; Ontario, 133; Manitoba, 20; Saskatchewan, 26; Alberta, 19; British Columbia, 63. Figures for the schools for the deaf are: Newfoundland, 58; Prince Edward Island, 6; Nova Scotia, 106; New Brunswick, 73; Quebec, 649; Ontario, 462; Manitoba, 93; Saskatchewan, 101; Alberta, 139; British Columbia, 170. Pupils from the Territories and other countries make up the rest of the totals.

The report contains enrolment by grade in schools for the blind and by years in schools for the deaf, and on numbers of teachers, full-time and part-time, academic and vocational. Persons specially interested may obtain a copy on application to the Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Finances Of Canada's  
Tuberculosis Sanatoria

Canada's 53 tuberculosis sanatoria received \$32.5 million for their 1957 operation and spent \$32.2 million, according to the Bureau's annual report on the financial statistics of tuberculosis sanatoria. Spendings were up slightly from 1956's \$32.0 million, but were below 1953's record total of \$32.4 million. (These figures all exclude capital items). The wage bill accounted for \$18.8 million or 58¢ per dollar spent, while another \$4.8 million or 15¢ per dollar went for food. On the revenue side, provincial grants supplied \$21.4 million or 66¢ per dollar, while contracts with Workmen's Compensation Boards and other agencies brought \$4.4 million or 14¢ per dollar.

One day of patient care cost an average of \$8.54 for all Canada, varying among individual provinces from \$15.78 in British Columbia to \$6.63 in Quebec. The national figure was up 99¢ over 1956, and 8 of the 10 provinces also had increases. British Columbia's cost per patient-day was down by 2¢ and Prince Edward Island's by 1¢. Of the \$8.54 national patient-day cost, \$4.98 went for payroll, \$1.28 for food, 52¢ for utilities, 26¢ for medical, surgical, and sterile supplies, and \$1.50 for other operating expenses. (30)

List Of Hospitals In Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the 1958 edition of its "List of Hospitals". This shows that only five public general hospitals have more than 1,000 beds, including bassinets, and that none has more than 1,549. On the other hand, a large number of the 80 public mental hospitals have 1,000 beds, and several have more than 3,000. The largest public mental hospital, located in Gamelin, Quebec, has 5,500 beds.

Up-to-date as at January 1, 1959, the list contains information on every individual hospital in the country -- approximately 1,400 institutions. The name and location is shown for each hospital with information on type of service, ownership, number of beds and number of bassinets, together with data on certain special facilities. (31)



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Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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