

Vol. 27 -- No. 18

Friday, May 1, 1959

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

Labour: Canada's composite industrial employment index declined to 113.0 in the latter part of February from 113.7 in January, seasonal influences being partly responsible. The index was unchanged from a year earlier ... Claims for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 766,900 at March 31, 4% less than on February 27 and 11% below March 31, 1958 ... Canadian paid workers received an estimated \$1,360.1 million in February in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, up 0.7% from January's total of \$1,351.0 million and 6.5% from last year's February total of \$1,277.1 million. (Pages 2-3)

. . .

Business: Number of commercial failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts decreased 6.5% in 1958 from the preceding year and their defaulted liabilities dropped nearly 25%. (Pages 4-5)

. . .

External Trade: Final figures on imports for January show an increase of 3.7% from the same month last year. (Pages 5-6)

. . .

Merchandising: Department stores reported an increase of 13.7% in sales in the week of April 18 this year over last, with all regions sharing in the advance ... Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles in February advanced 17% over the same month last year, boosting January-February sales nearly 11% ... Wholesalers proper had sales in February estimated some 10% greater than in last year's like month. (Pages 6-7)

. . .

Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada increased 8.1% in the seven days ended April 14 and 1.6% for the year to date ... Net deliveries of oil from Canada's pipe lines climbed 22% in February and 16% in the January-February period as compared to a year earlier. (Pages 7-8)

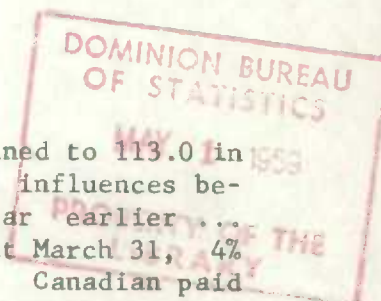
. . .

Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills operated at 94.6% of rated capacity in the week ended April 25 versus 92.9% a week earlier ... Shipments of Canadian-made passenger and commercial vehicles climbed 15.6% in March and 12.7% in the first quarter as compared with a year earlier. (Page 10)

. . .

Mining: Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines rose sharply in March (27%), as compared to the same month last year, raising the first-quarter total 11%. (Page 16)

. . .



Employment And Weekly Earnings In February Industrial employment in the latter part of February was slightly lower than in the corresponding period in January, DBS reports. The composite employment index (1949=100) declined to 113.0 from 113.7 in January, seasonal influences being partly responsible. The index was unchanged from a year earlier. Average weekly wages and salaries increased to \$73.09 from \$72.34 in February and \$70.02 a year ago.

In manufacturing, the principal non-seasonal causes of employment change were layoff of workers from plants of aircraft manufacturers and their suppliers, and the return of employees of motor vehicle plants who had been on strike during the survey period in January. The Canada employment index for mining dropped 3% owing to layoff of workers in coal mines in Nova Scotia.

Provincial industrial employment indexes for February were: Newfoundland, 104.5 (111.6 for January); Prince Edward Island, 100.7 (101.8); Nova Scotia, 87.1 (93.9); New Brunswick, 97.6 (98.3); Quebec, 111.2 (111.8); Ontario, 116.0 (116.6); Manitoba, 105.1 (105.9); Saskatchewan, 117.7 (118.5); Alberta, 145.1 (144.1); and British Columbia, 109.2 (108.0). (1)

Unemployment Insurance Claims And Benefit Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 766,900 at March 31, 4% less than on February 27 and 11% below March 31, 1958, according to an advance statement. Seasonal benefit claimants (included in these data) totalled 258,300 on March 31, an increase of 6% over February 27 and 10% higher than last year. Regular claimants (508,600 on March 31) were 8% fewer than on February 27 and 19% lower than March 31, 1958.

Initial and renewal claims filed during March totalled 230,100 an increase of 4% over February but a decrease of 9% from the intake of claims in March 1958. Claims considered under the seasonal benefit terms accounted for 47% of initial claims processed in March, compared with 45% in February and 44% last March.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 763,200 for March, compared to 673,400 for February and 802,200 for March 1958. Benefit payments amounted to \$65.9 million for March, \$58.1 million during February and \$72.4 million during March 1958. -

#### Claimants on last working day of month

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	(in thousands)										
Mar. 31, 1959	766.9	31.8	6.9	44.6	41.8	258.8	227.0	29.0	22.8	36.8	67.4
Feb. 27, 1959	796.0	35.8	7.7	46.4	42.7	261.3	230.5	30.9	24.4	39.0	77.3
Mar. 31, 1958	859.6	37.8	6.7	44.2	46.1	280.0	251.3	35.9	25.2	43.7	88.9

#### Initial and renewal claims filed

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	(in thousands)										
Mar. 1959	230.1	5.4	1.1	13.9	11.1	75.6	75.0	8.7	5.8	12.8	20.7
Feb. 1959	220.9	7.5	0.9	12.0	9.3	71.2	71.6	8.5	5.6	11.5	22.9
Mar. 1958	253.3	7.2	1.1	10.2	12.5	88.4	78.8	8.9	5.9	13.3	27.0



Labour Income In February Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,-360.1 million in February in the form of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income, up 0.7% from January's total of \$1,351.0 million and 6.5% from last year's February total of \$1,277.1 million, according to advance figures. February's seasonally adjusted total was up 0.4% from a month earlier at \$1,410.6 million versus \$1,405.2 million.

February's labour income was greater this year than last in all regions. The Prairie Provinces had the biggest gain with 10.5%, followed by British Columbia with 8.1%, Ontario with 6.0%, Quebec with 5.3%, and the Atlantic Provinces with 4.1%.

The table following contains regional figures for February this year and last and January this year on the unadjusted basis, together with data for January and February 1959 on the seasonally adjusted basis.

Regions	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	February	January	February	January	- February	January	February
	1958	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959
	(\$ millions)						
Atlantic Region ..	86.1	91.0	89.6	171.3	180.6	94.2	93.3
Quebec .....	328.6	344.3	345.9	656.2	690.2	355.2	356.9
Ontario .....	545.6	576.3	578.3	1,089.6	1,154.6	590.9	591.9
Prairie .....	185.0	200.9	204.4	369.7	405.3	212.3	216.4
British Columbia .	126.9	133.4	137.2	248.5	270.6	146.9	147.4
Canada .....	1,277.1	1,351.0	1,360.1	2,544.9	2,711.1	1,405.2	1,410.6

Provincial Government Employment The following special statement on provincial government employment statistics has been prepared to meet a number of requests for this information. It will be carried at quarterly intervals in future issues of the Weekly Bulletin.

The statistics in the table on page 4 are presented on the basis of "function" which is an analysis, by purpose, of the operations of governments. The analysis by function overcomes differences in the administrative structures of governments and permits study of their operations on a comparable basis. Since these functions are not affected by periodic changes in the administrative structure of governments, it is possible to develop a statistical series which, with minor exceptions, is consistent over an extended period of time. Also, with the elimination of differences in administrative establishment, it is possible to make meaningful comparisons between total provincial government expenditures on employment and similar expenditures by other levels of government.

Similar statistics are presented monthly for the Government of Canada in a publication entitled "Federal Government Employment". It should be noted that the table which follows contains data for nine provinces only, excluding employment of the provincial government of Quebec, and the territorial governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. A further explanation of the information shown may be obtained by writing to the Government Employment and Payrolls section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

MORE

Number of Employees at December 31, 1958 & Their Gross Earnings  
For the Period October 1 to December 31, 1958

	Canada (1)	
	Number	Earnings \$ '000
Departmental Services (by function):		
General government	10,883	10,315
Protection of Persons & Property:		
Corrections	4,039	3,619
Other Protection of Persons & Property	8,856	8,406
Transportation & Communications	37,672	22,850
Health & Social Welfare:		
Health:		
Hospital Care	24,107	17,127
Other Health	4,559	3,918
Social Welfare:		
Aid to Aged Persons	967	634
Labour	537	537
Other Social Welfare	2,168	1,800
Recreational & Cultural Services	1,010	928
Education:		
Schools Operated by Local Authorities	1,058	1,420
Universities, Colleges & other Schools (2)	3,235	3,250
Other Education	1,349	1,178
National Resources & Primary Industries:		
Fish & Game	515	2,501
Forests	9,277	5,000
Lands: Settlement & Agriculture	3,475	2,637
Minerals & Mines	945	1,001
Other Natural Resources & Primary Industries	848	880
Trade & Industrial Development	585	576
Local Government Planning & Development	762	795
Other Services	336	334
Total Departmental Services	117,183	90,625
Provincial Government Universities	15,169	12,051
Provincial Government Enterprises	48,105	50,074
Grand Total (3)	180,457	152,750

(1) - Excluding Quebec; (2) - this function excludes Provincial Government Universities, which are listed separately; (3) - Provincial Departmental Services, Universities and Government Enterprises.

## B U S I N E S S

Commercial Failures In 1958      Commercial failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts decreased 6.5% in 1958 to 2,070 from the preceding year's 2,213 and their defaulted liabilities dropped nearly 25% to \$60,011,000 from \$79,862,000. Average liability per failure thus fell to \$29,000 from \$36,100.

Failures of trading establishments declined 7.4% to 859 from 928, with decreases in clothing and shoe stores and furniture and appliance establishments, and increases in establishments selling automotive products and hardware and building materials. Insolvencies of manufacturing business dropped to 341 from 336, partly due to a decrease in failures of establishments producing foods and beverages. Insolvencies of construction establishments decreased to 345 from 372, and failures of transportation businesses to 89 from 109. Bankruptcies of "service" undertakings, however, advanced to 277 from 244      MORE

Estimated liabilities declined 35% in the construction sector, and also fell substantially in the trade division and in finance and public utilities. Manufacturing liabilities decreased slightly, while liabilities advanced in the services and transportation fields.

Number of business failures in Quebec declined in 1958 to 1,331 from 1,359 and the estimated liabilities to \$33,439,000 from \$37,266,000. Bankruptcies in Ontario decreased to 534 from 630 and total estimated liabilities to \$16,412,000 from \$31,349,000. Number of insolvencies in the Prairie Provinces declined to 99 from 113 and total liabilities to \$4,050,000 from \$5,683,000. In British Columbia the number of failures rose to 72 from 57, while total liabilities fell to \$2,455,000 from \$3,056,000. The Atlantic Provinces showed a reverse trend, failures declining to 34 from 54 and liabilities rising to \$3,655,000 from \$2,508,000. (2)

#### E X T E R N A L   T R A D E

Canada's Commodity Imports In January      Final and detailed figures show that Canada's commodity imports from all countries in January were valued at \$413,200,000, a small decrease from the preliminary estimate published on February 24. The month's final figure was 3.7% above last year's corresponding total of \$398,600,000.

Among major supply sources there were larger imports in January this year than last from the United States, Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom, European countries, and all "other" foreign countries, and smaller imports from the United Kingdom and Latin American countries.

Commodity-wise, larger values were posted for automobiles and parts, farm implements and machinery, crude petroleum, coal, rubber and products, synthetic fibres and products, plastics and products, aluminum and products and smaller values for non-farm machinery, rolling-mill products, engines and boilers, aircraft and parts, and petroleum products.

Purchases from the United States in January were valued at \$293,950,000, slightly larger than last year's like total of \$288,637,000, five of the nine main commodity groups increasing. Largest rise occurred in the iron and products group with smaller increases in agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, wood, wood products and paper, and chemicals and allied products. Group value were smaller for fibres and textiles, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals, and miscellaneous commodities.

Imports from the United Kingdom declined in January to \$35,022,000 from \$37,542,000 in the same month last year, decreases in five groups offsetting increases in the other four. The two largest groups -- iron and products and fibres and textiles -- both were lower in value, as were agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and products, and miscellaneous commodities. Animals and animal products, wood, wood products and paper, non-metallic minerals and products, and chemicals and products moved up in value.

Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth rose in January to \$14,317,000 from \$11,639,000 in the corresponding month last year. Month's purchases were larger from countries of the West Indies Federation, India and Australia, and smaller from Malaya and Singapore and Fiji.

MORE



January's imports from Latin American countries declined narrowly to \$28,229,000 from \$29,070,000 in the corresponding month last year, decreases being posted for Brazil and Colombia and increases for Mexico and Venezuela. Purchases from European countries as a group rose in January to \$22,998,000 from \$17,396,000, increases being recorded for Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands and decreases for Sweden and Switzerland.

Imports from all "other" foreign countries were up in total in January to \$18,320,000 from \$13,995,000 in the corresponding month last year, larger values being registered for Arabia and Japan and a smaller total for the Netherlands Antilles.

Following were among the major individual commodity imports in January: non-farm machinery, \$38,166,000 (\$42,385,000 in January 1958); automobile parts, \$37,260,000 (\$22,336,000); crude petroleum, \$24,846,000 (\$23,124,000); freight and passenger automobiles, \$17,817,000 (\$12,378,000); farm machinery and implements, \$15,534,000 (\$12,246,000); engines and boilers, \$10,070,000 (\$12,899,000); rolling-mill products, \$9,828,000 (\$10,984,000); cotton products, \$9,630,000 (\$9,559,000); fruits, \$9,285,000 (\$9,257,000); aircraft and parts, \$8,997,000 (\$10,290,000); petroleum products, \$8,640,000 (\$9,136,000); books and printed matter, \$7,453,000 (\$6,958,000); plastics and products, \$6,444,000 (\$5,690,000); coal, \$6,181,000 (\$5,858,000); rubber and products, \$6,038,000 (\$5,438,000); synthetic fibres and products, \$5,578,000 (\$4,630,000); paper, \$5,187,000 (\$5,291,000); wool products, \$5,110,000 (\$5,270,000); and vegetables, \$4,625,000 (\$5,032,000). (3 & 4)

## M E R C H A N D I S I N G

Department Store Sales Canada's department stores reported an increase of 13.7% in sales in the week of April 18 this year over last. All regions shared in the advance, with the gains in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia exceeding the national average. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 4.9%; Quebec, 12.9%; Ontario, 9.0%; Manitoba, 14.5%; Saskatchewan, 7.1%; Alberta, 19.9%; and British Columbia, 25.4%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles in February advanced 17% to 37,037 units from 31,636 a year earlier, placing January-February sales 10.8% ahead of last year at 69,385 units versus 62,602. Retail value of sales rose 20.6% in the month to \$114,649,000 from \$95,032,000, and 15.3% in the two months to \$218,354,000 from \$189,390,000.

Sales of British and European passenger and commercial vehicles, included in total sales, jumped 35.3% in February to 7,053 units from 5,213, and 35.8% in January-February to 12,258 units from 9,025. Value of these sales climbed 41% in the month to \$14,303,000 from \$10,147,000, and 40.6% in the two months to \$24,694,000 from \$17,557,000.

MORE

Total sales of new passenger cars in February numbered 31,270 units valued at \$95,013,000 against 27,462 units worth \$80,308,000 a year earlier, while commercial vehicle sales totalled 5,767 units valued at \$19,636,000 against 4,174 units worth \$14,724,000. Total sales of new passenger cars in January-February amounted to 58,767 units valued at \$179,563,000 versus 53,952 units worth \$159,598,000, and commercial vehicle sales totalled 10,618 units valued at \$38,791,000 against 8,650 units worth \$29,792,000.

New British and European passenger cars sold in February totalled 6,385 units valued at \$12,901,000 compared to 4,869 units worth \$9,421,000 a year earlier, and commercial vehicle sales amounted to 668 units valued at \$1,402,000 versus 344 units worth \$726,000. Two-month sales of passenger vehicles aggregated 11,146 units valued at \$22,365,000 versus 8,361 units worth \$16,144,000, and commercial vehicle sales totalled 1,112 units valued at \$2,329,000 versus 664 units worth \$1,413,000.

Financing of new passenger and commercial vehicles covered the sales of 11,186 units in February involving \$28,418,000 as compared to 10,797 units financed for \$25,271,000 a year earlier. In the January-February period the sales of 20,896 units were financed for \$53,388,000 versus 22,870 units financed for \$54,130,000 in last year's like two months.

Financed sales of used passenger and commercial vehicles in February numbered 23,647 units and were financed for a total of \$26,016,000 against 24,249 units for \$24,838,000 a year ago. Two-month financed sales amounted to 42,278 units involving \$46,573,000 versus 41,496 units involving \$49,671,000. (5)

Wholesale Trade In February Canada's sholesalers proper had sales estimated at \$616,919,000 in February, some 10% greater than last year's February total of \$560,117,000. January-February sales were 9.3% larger than a year ago at \$1,209,861,000 versus \$1,107,316,000.

Fourteen of the 17 specified trades reported increased sales in February this year over last, with gains ranging between 30.7% for farm machinery and 0.6% for newsprint, paper and paper products. (6)

## 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 increased 8.1% in the seven days ended April 14 to 71,926 from 66,196 a year earlier, raising the January 1-April 14 total 1.6% to 967,104 from 952,180 in the corresponding 1958 period. Receipts from connections rose 4% in the seven-day period to 28,054 cars from 26,983, but fell 4.5% in the cumulative period to 411,554 cars from 430,735.

Flat cars loaded in piggyback services in the seven days ended April 14 numbered 2,887 (2,223 loaded in the East and 664 in the West), placing loadings since the first of year to April 14 at 30,478 (25,211 in the East and 5,267 in the West).

Principal commodities moved in greater volume in the seven-day period included: wheat, 5,651 cars (4,236 a year earlier); coal, 3,037 (2,336); iron ore, 1,630 (979); crude gypsum, 1,430 (495); lumber, timber and plywood, 4,426 (3,296); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 7,063 (5,237). Loaded in reduced volume: building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 2,387 (3,034); and l.c.l. merchandise, 11,061 (12,754). (7)

<u>Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses In January</u>	Railway operating revenues in January rose 1.8% to \$89,690,000 from \$88,098,000 a year earlier and operating expenses 0.5% to \$93,378,000 from \$92,936,000, resulting in a net operating loss of \$3,687,000 compared to a loss of \$4,838,000 in the same month of 1958.
---	---

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications, and highway transport (rail) services in January increased 2.2% to \$97,515,000 from \$95,371,000 a year ago, and operating expenses 1.1% to \$100,856,000 from \$99,768,000. The resulting net rail operating deficit amounted to \$3,341,000 versus \$4,397,000 a year earlier. (8)

<u>Net Pipe-Line Oil Deliveries Greater In February &amp; 2 Months</u>	Net deliveries of oil from Canadian pipe lines in February climbed 22% to 27,692,612 barrels from 22,775,354 a year earlier, making the January-February total 16% larger than a year ago at 55,852,381 barrels versus 48,008,244.
--	--

January-February deliveries were greater for all provinces except British Columbia. Totals: British Columbia, 5,378,262 barrels (6,125,072 a year ago); Alberta, 4,036,062 (2,361,182); Saskatchewan, 3,563,946 (2,786,375); Manitoba, 18,308,766 (15,287,945); Ontario, 9,238,104 (7,893,107); and Quebec, 15,327,241 (13,554,563). Included in Manitoba deliveries were 16,306,866 barrels (13,224,394 a year earlier) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna, the bulk of which moved through the United States destined to refineries in Ontario. (9)

## P R I C E S

### Security Price Indexes

	<u>April 23</u>	<u>April 16</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>March 26</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	265.9	266.2	268.0
Industrials .....	271.4	272.6	275.3
Utilities .....	200.9	200.8	200.7
Banks .....	361.3	354.4	350.7

### Mining Stock Price Index

Total mining stocks .....	119.1	120.8	125.6
Gold .....	84.4	85.7	88.1
Base metals .....	198.4	201.2	211.5



Exports & Supplies Of Canadian Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week of ended April 15 dropped 38% to 4,071,000 bushels from 6,563,000 a year earlier, leaving the August 1 - April 15 total 5.3% behind a year ago at 165,824,000 bushels versus 175,157,000. Visible supplies in Canadian positions at April 15 aggregated 375,857,000 bushels, up 0.4% from the week-earlier total of 374,339,000 and 5.8% from the year-earlier total of 355,159,000. (10)

Milk Production Greater Production of milk in March is placed 1.5% above a year earlier at 1,168,000,000 pounds, according to preliminary indications, making the January-March total 2.2% greater than a year ago at 3,149,000,000 pounds. February output rose 3.3% to 945,676,000 pounds from 915,676,000 a year earlier, according to revised figures.

February production was larger than a year earlier in all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec. Totals: Prince Edward Island, 8,767,000 pounds (8,632,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 26,440,000 (26,087,000); New Brunswick, 22,968,000 (23,193,000); Quebec, 215,254,000 (220,840,000); Ontario, 358,906,000 (334,854,000); Manitoba, 73,756,000 (70,135,000); Saskatchewan, 84,386,000 (82,794,000); Alberta, 91,032,000 (90,485,000); and British Columbia, 48,643,000 (46,834,000). (11)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Larger At April 23 Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at April 23 amounted to 35,650,000 pounds, up sharply (77%) from last year's comparable total of 20,195,000 pounds. Holdings were larger than a year earlier in all cities except Quebec. Totals: Quebec, 1,992,000 pounds (3,140,000 a year ago); Montreal, 16,762,000 (11,871,000); Toronto, 4,668,000 (1,122,000); Winnipeg, 9,011,000 (1,818,000); Regina, 814,000 (289,000); Saskatoon, 369,000 (311,000); Edmonton, 651,000 (532,000); Calgary, 241,000 (220,000); and Vancouver, 1,142,000 (892,000).

Stocks Of Canned Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of canned fruit and vegetables held by canners at the end of February were smaller than a month earlier. Month-end stocks of canned fruit were: apples (solid pack) 209,000 cases (245,000 at January 31); apple juice, 1,071,000 (1,165,000); apple sauce, 355,000 (421,000); apricots, 101,000 (113,000); cherries, 186,000 (214,000); peaches, 1,133,000 (1,274,000); Bartlett pears, 289,000 (331,000); Kieffer pears, 279,000 (335,000); plums, 228,000 (251,000); raspberries, 68,000 (69,000); and strawberries, 31,000 (44,000).

End-of-February stocks of canned vegetables: asparagus, 61,000 cases (85,000 a month earlier); green beans, 738,000 (842,000); wax beans, 745,000 (859,000); beets, 378,000 (418,000); whole-kernel corn, 1,018,000 (1,090,000); cream-style corn, 1,562,000 (1,825,000); peas, 2,581,000 (2,900,000); tomatoes, 765,000 (851,000); and tomato juice, 3,162,000 (3,570,000).

Weekly Steel Ingot Output      Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 25 increased 1.8% to 114,826 tons from 112,822 a week earlier and 7.2% from 107,133 tons two weeks earlier. Canada's steel mills operated at 94.6% of the rated capacity in the week compared to 92.9% a week earlier and 86.6% two weeks earlier.

Net Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products Up In February      Net shipments of rolled carbon steel products in February increased 11.4% to 311,590 tons from 279,825 a year earlier. Disposition of shipments to the principal consuming industries in February were: building construction, 54,486 tons (36,388 a year earlier); pipes and tubes, 48,102 (37,469); merchant trade products, 38,644 (27,888); railway operating, 36,506 (43,190); wholesalers and warehouses, 34,707 (22,183); container industry, 27,515 (26,010); pressing, forming and stamping, 17,761 (12,507); automotive industries, 16,690 (7,202); machinery and tools, 14,217 (13,324); and agricultural implement and equipment manufacturers, 10,562 (4,981). (12)

Motor Vehicle Shipments In March & First Quarter      Shipments of Canadian-made passenger and commercial vehicles climbed 15.6% in March to 41,660 units from 36,024 a year earlier, raising the January-March total 12.7% to 112,281 units from 99,652 a year ago. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States advanced in the month to 2,489 units from 1,780, and in the three months to 7,009 units from 5,484.

March shipments of passenger cars rose to 34,312 units from 30,164 a year earlier and commercial vehicles to 7,348 units from 5,860. January-March passenger car shipments increased to 95,083 units from 84,584 and commercial vehicles to 17,198 units from 15,068.

Shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars for sale in Canada climbed in March to 33,036 units from 27,964, placing January-March shipments ahead of last year at 91,827 units versus 77,074. Commercial vehicles shipped for sale in Canada advanced in the month to 6,959 units from 5,186, making the three-month total larger than a year ago at 16,624 units versus 13,060.

Shipments of passenger cars intended for export declined in March to 1,276 units from 2,200 a year earlier and in the quarter to 3,256 units from 7,510, and shipments of commercial vehicles fell in March to 389 units from 674 and in the three months to 574 units from 2,008. (13)

Coke Output In February      Production of coke in February increased to 295,160 tons from 276,071 a year earlier, while landed imports decreased to 14,889 tons from 24,281, and exports to 8,872 tons from 11,589. Coke available for consumption rose in the month to 301,177 tons from 288,763. January-February coke output rose to 599,570 tons from 580,746 a year ago, and the amount available for consumption to 611,583 tons from 608,015, while landed imports fell to 31,935 tons from 52,921, and exports to 19,922 tons from 25,652. (14)

Rubber Consumption In February

Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaim rubber in February increased sharply (45%) to 23,223,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 15,960,000. Natural rubber consumed rose to 8,301,000 pounds from 5,558,000 a year earlier, synthetic to 11,588,000 pounds from 7,837,000, and reclaim to 3,334,000 pounds from 2,565,000. Natural rubber consumed in the month accounted for 35.7% of total consumption compared to 34.8% a year earlier, synthetic for 49.9% versus 49.1%; and reclaim for 14.4% against 16.1%.

Total rubber consumed in the manufacture of tires and tubes in February advanced to 16,080,000 pounds from 10,090,000 a year earlier, in footwear to 2,112,000 pounds from 1,780,000 and in "other" products to 4,497,000 pounds from 3,559,000. Consumption of rubber in the output of wire and cable was practically unchanged from a year ago at 534,000 pounds versus 531,000. (15)

Shipments Of Gypsum Products

Shipments of gypsum wallboard and lath were greater in March this year than last, but those of gypsum sheathing and plasters were smaller. January-March shipments were greater than a year ago for wallboard but smaller for the other products.

March shipments were: wallboard, 29,208,435 square feet (26,197,496 a year earlier); lath, 26,202,663 square feet (24,104,645); sheathing, 530,418 square feet (676,084); and plasters, 21,391 tons (22,088).

First quarter shipments: wallboard, 77,012,400 square feet (72,502,632 a year ago); lath, 72,702,191 square feet (75,622,459); sheathing, 1,296,378 square feet (1,645,252); and plasters, 61,149 tons (63,481). (16)

Hard Board Shipments

Shipments of all types of hard board rose 24% in March to 23,855,600 square feet from 19,229,520 a year earlier and 29% in January-March to 67,390,736 square feet from 52,061,089 a year ago. Shipments were greater in March and the quarter for all types. March totals: not tempered or treated, 8,570,683 square feet (7,593,857 a year earlier); tempered or treated, 4,161,723 square feet (3,018,867); and semi-hard board, 11,120,194 square feet (8,616,796). First quarter totals: not tempered or treated, 23,562,833 square feet (21,189,119 a year ago); tempered or treated, 12,571,220 square feet (7,500,120); and semi-hard board, 31,256,683 square feet (23,362,850). (17)

Leather Footwear Output Greater

Production of leather footwear in January this year rose 4.9% to 3,615,327 pairs from 3,445,758 in January last year, all size groups except babies' and infants' showing increased output. Totals by size groups: men's, 806,899 pairs (737,421 a year earlier); boys', 135,051 (125,432); youths', 76,207 (23,099); women's and growing girls', 1,688,950 (1,673,356); misses', 361,344 (350,721); children's and little gents', 280,709 (262,223); and babies' and infants', 266,167 (273,506). (18)



Sugar Production Larger      Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased 17% in this year's first quarter to 278,417,000 pounds from last year's like total of 237,548,000 and sales 3.4% to 332,336,000 pounds from 321,343,000. March output fell to 54,450,000 pounds from 55,831,000, but sales advanced to 119,962,000 pounds from 115,588,000. End-of-March stocks held by manufacturers were 25.5% greater than a year ago at 320,471,000 pounds versus 255,242,000.

January-March receipts of raw cane sugar jumped 35% to 142,531,000 pounds from 105,770,000 a year ago and meltings and sales 16.5% to 275,784,000 pounds from 236,804,000. March receipts climbed steeply to 46,637,000 pounds from 9,970,000 a year earlier, but meltings and sales dropped to 48,407,000 pounds from 50,119,000. March 31 stocks in companies' hands were 31% larger than a year ago at 132,124,000 pounds versus 100,719,000. (19)

Bridge Building & Structural Steel Industry Had Record Year In 1957      Canada's bridge building and structural steel industry made products with a gross selling value of \$231,450,000 in 1957, 13% above 1956's previous all-time high of \$204,712,000. Establishments increased to 58 from 51 in 1956, employees to 15,974 from 13,707, salaries and wages to \$70,956,000 from \$58,440,000, cost of materials used to \$117,062,000 from \$103,230,000, and valued added by manufacture to \$112,320,000 from \$99,729,000.

Value of structural work in 1957 advanced to \$181,099,000 from \$156,717,000 in 1956, comprising buildings at \$125,082,000 versus \$107,544,000, bridges at \$27,737,000 versus \$26,716,000, transmission towers at \$10,191,000 versus \$6,029,000, and all "other" structures at \$18,090,000 versus \$16,428,000. Value of plate and tank work, including tanks, hoppers and digesters amounted to \$13,017,000 versus \$14,403,000 in the preceding year, mechanical work, including cranes, trolleys, boilers and machinery at \$10,154,000 versus \$7,425,000, and "other" products, including barges, reinforcing steel, and castings at \$14,977,000 versus \$21,770,000. (20)

Heating & Cooking Apparatus Industry      Value of factory shipments by the 118 establishments comprising Canada's heating and cooking apparatus industry in 1957 (117 in 1956) declined 3.7% to \$119,332,000 from 1956's record total of \$123,626,000. Employees declined to 8,879 from 9,438 in the preceding year, salaries and wages to \$32,162,000 from \$33,371,000, cost of materials to \$59,963,000 from \$65,663,000, and value added by manufacture to \$57,563,000 from \$60,118,000.

Production in 1957 of the major items from all industries was: power-type oil burners, \$7,656,000 (\$10,626,000 in 1956); domestic water-tank heaters, \$8,180,000 (\$8,140,000); furnace blowers, \$2,029,000 (\$1,907,000); mechanical stokers, \$1,104,000 (\$1,374,000); unit heaters, \$6,561,000 (\$5,452,000); air registers and grills, \$2,838,000 (\$2,461,000); heating radiators, \$10,887,000 (\$11,041,000); warm air furnaces, \$27,638,000 (\$25,851,000); and heating and power boilers, \$23,873,000 (\$27,554,000). (21)

Leather Footwear Industry Factory shipments from the 253 establishments comprising Canada's leather footwear industry in 1957 (259 in 1956) increased 4% in value to an all-time high of \$142,163,000 from \$136,682,000 in the preceding year. Employees rose to 20,200 from 20,181 in 1956, salaries and wages to \$49,140,000 from \$46,395,000, cost of materials to \$69,907,000 from \$66,901,000, and value added by manufacture to \$73,040,000 from \$69,993,000.

Shipments in 1957 included: boots and shoes with leather or fabric uppers (except felt), \$130,334,000 (\$124,536,000 in 1956); slippers - housewear (except felt and Indian), \$6,267,000 (\$5,923,000); felt footwear, \$1,137,000 (\$1,126,000); and Indian slippers, \$2,990,000 (\$3,418,000). (22)

Sporting Goods Industry Value of factory shipments from Canada's sporting goods industry reached a record total of \$16,407,000 in 1957, an increase of close to 6% over the preceding year's \$15,528,000. Shipments of sporting goods from all industries climbed some 14% to \$20,021,000 from \$17,623,000.

Values of some of the major items shipped by all producers in 1957 were factory valued as follows: billiard and bowling supplies, \$2,679,000 (\$1,991,000 in 1956); fishing rods and other tackle, \$2,772,000 (\$2,585,000); ice skates, \$2,272,000 (\$2,622,000); golf clubs, \$1,704,000 (\$1,459,000); hockey sticks, \$1,666,000 (\$1,636,000); and toboggans, \$872,000 (\$613,000). (23)

Fur Goods & Fur Dressing Industries Shipments from 540 plants comprising Canada's fur goods and fur dressing industries were factory valued at \$62,188,000 in 1957, an increase of 2% over the preceding year's \$61,126,000 for 522 plants. Number of employees rose to 4,736 from 4,651 in 1956 and salaries and wages to \$15,034,000 from \$14,166,000. Cost of materials and supplies declined to \$38,989,000 from \$39,045,000.

Accounting for a large part of the industry total, shipments of women's fur coats, boleros and jackets were factory valued at \$47,686,000 versus \$47,169,000 in 1956. Fur capes were shipped to the value of \$2,863,000 (\$2,452,000 in 1956); fur trimming, \$1,845,000 (\$1,787,000); and dressed skins, \$1,447,000 (\$1,933,000). (24)

Roofing Paper Industry Factory shipments from establishments comprising Canada's roofing paper industry in 1957 totalled \$40,935,000, a decrease of about 2% from the preceding year's \$41,675,000. There were 25 establishments in both years. These employed 2,491 persons in 1957 (2,463 in 1956), paid \$9,663,000 in salaries and wages (\$9,112,000), and \$21,304,000 for materials and supplies (\$22,439,000). (25)



Hardwood Flooring Industry Factory shipments by 27 establishments comprising Canada's hardwood flooring industry were valued at \$15,509,000, down 21.8% from the preceding year's all-time peak of \$19,818,000. Shipments of hardwood flooring were valued at \$12,322,000 (\$14,726,000 in 1956); other products, including matched and planed lumber, mouldings, and sash, doors and other mill-work accounted for the remainder. Birch, red oak and maple were the principal kinds of hardwood flooring produced. (26)

Petroleum & Coal Products Value of shipments from 107 plants engaged in the manufacture of products of petroleum and coal increased almost 19% in 1956 to a record \$1,377,226,000 from the preceding year's \$1,160,824,000. Number of employees rose to 17,685 from 17,486, salaries and wages to \$81,680,000 from \$72,437,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$837,627,000 from \$704,385,000.

Values for 1956 of some of the major products made for sale by these plants were as follows (1955 figures in brackets): motor gasoline, \$548,717,000 (\$491,186,000); light fuel oil, \$195,625,000 (\$148,084,000); heavy fuel oil, \$126,283,000 (\$92,209,000); diesel fuel, \$106,583,000 (\$77,177,000); Kerosene and stove oil, \$64,840,000 (\$63,600,000); lubricating oil, \$67,369,000 (\$45,303,000). (27)

Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry Factory shipments by the 207 establishments that were engaged chiefly in the manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines and similar commodities in Canada in 1957 (212 in 1956) were valued at an all-time high of \$140,093,000, up 14% from 1956's previous record total of \$122,592,000. These establishments employed 8,146 persons in 1957 (7,801 in 1956), paid them \$28,656,000 in salaries and wages (\$25,953,000), and spent \$42,337,000 for materials (\$38,009,000).

Total Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals, from all industries, amounted to \$126,297,000 in 1957 compared to \$110,002,000 in 1956 and \$100,878,000 in 1955.

Ontario had 91 establishments in 1957 (94 in 1956) with shipments valued at \$74,871,000 (\$62,579,000), accounting for 53% of the national total (51%), followed by Quebec with 88 plants (92) and shipments worth \$62,921,000 (\$57,691,000), accounting for 45% of the total (47%). (28)

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry Factory value of shipments from Canada's miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products industry advanced 28% in 1957 to a record \$19,263,000 from \$15,048,000 in 1956. Establishments increased to 34 from 30 in 1956, employees to 1,341 from 1,103, salaries and wages to \$5,384,000 from \$4,422,000, cost of materials to \$9,983,000 from \$7,335,000, and value added by manufacture to \$9,268,000 from \$7,854,000. These establishments are engaged chiefly in the manufacture of such products as electroplating supplies, weatherstrip, railway and marine lanterns, window screens, name plates, and metallic packing. (29)



<p><u>Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industries</u></p>	<p>Gross value of production for the six industries in the non-ferrous metal products industries rose 14.5% in 1956 to an all-time high of \$1,862,156,000 from 1955's previous record of \$1,626,981,000. All of the industries registered gains from a year earlier, as follows: aluminum products, \$90,471,000 (\$79,840,000 in 1955); brass and copper products, \$244,096,000 (\$216,500,000); jewellery and silverware, \$53,461,000 (\$48,016,000); white metal products, \$62,515,000 (\$62,505,000); miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products, \$15,048,000 (\$8,403,000); and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, \$1,396,565,000 (\$1,211,716,000).</p>
---	--

Establishments in the group numbered 581 in 1956 compared to 580 in 1955, employing 56,071 persons versus 53,311, and paying them \$220,370,000 in salaries and wages against \$201,110,000. They spent \$1,128,962,000 for materials compared to \$974,792,000 and added \$667,853,000 by manufacture versus \$590,944,000. (30)

<p><u>Miscellaneous Iron And Steel Products Industry</u></p>	<p>Factory shipments from 383 plants comprising the miscellaneous iron and steel products industry in 1957 were valued at \$132,448,000, an increase of 6% over the preceding year's \$124,764,000. Number of employees rose to 11,501 from 11,449 in 1956, salaries and wages to \$41,614,000 from \$41,022,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$55,892,000 from \$53,894,000. Factory shipments of some major products were as follows: brass, bronze, iron, steel and aluminum architectural work, \$25,340,000 (\$20,891,000); steel forgings, \$23,586,000 (\$22,539,000); and sanitaryware (bath tubs, sinks, wash basins), \$13,779,000 (\$15,260,000). (31)</p>
--	---

## MINING

<p><u>Production Of Leading Minerals</u></p>	<p>Production of asbestos, cement, clay products, gypsum, iron ore, lead, lime, salt, and uranium (<math>U_3O_8</math>) was greater in February this year than last, while output of coal, copper, gold, nickel, silver, and zinc was smaller.</p>
--	--

Minerals with larger output in February were: asbestos, 60,084 tons (53,949 a year earlier); cement, 209,242 tons (183,123); clay products, \$2,021,751 (\$1,392,901); gypsum, 235,991 tons (211,064); iron ore, 237,904 tons (79,005); lead, 15,923 tons (14,908); lime, 127,221 tons (122,501); salt, 297,970 tons (144,610); and uranium, 2,496,145 pounds (1,493,715).

Minerals with smaller totals: coal, 916,147 tons (1,172,251); copper 28,016 tons (30,668); gold 358,082 fine ounces (358,435); nickel, 12,642 tons (15,896); silver, 2,264,903 fine ounces (2,294,655); and zinc, 29,790 tons (33,995). (32)

<p><u>Production &amp; Landed Imports Of Coal Smaller In First Quarter</u></p>	<p>Both production and landed imports of coal were smaller in March and January-March this year than last. March output fell to 692,000 tons from 940,000 a year earlier and landed imports to 291,000 tons from 300,000. January-March production dropped to 2,885,000 tons from 3,409,000 a year ago and landed imports to 958,000 tons from 1,002,000. (33)</p>
--	--

Gold Production In February      Production of gold in February eased to 358,082 fine ounces from 358,435 a year earlier, leaving January-February output virtually unchanged from a year ago at 734,168 fine ounces versus 734,847. Output was larger in both periods this year than last in Quebec, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories, but smaller in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia.

February production was: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 763 fine ounces (839 a year earlier); Quebec, 84,365 (83,090); Ontario, 216,687 (215,157); Prairie Provinces, 11,616 (16,763); British Columbia, 14,710 (16,299); and the Northwest Territories, 29,941 (26,287).

January-February output: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,605 fine ounces (1,672 a year ago); Quebec, 167,491 (166,986); Ontario, 445,811 (440,130); Prairie Provinces, 23,249 (34,128); British Columbia, 30,689 (34,103); and the Northwest Territories, 65,308 (57,032). (34)

Asbestos Shipments      Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in March advanced 27% to 69,902 tons from 55,178 a year earlier, mines in Quebec accounting for 65,334 tons versus 51,145. January-March shipments rose 11% to 184,689 tons from 166,577 a year ago, Quebec mines shipping 171,759 tons against 154,427. March asbestos exports increased 10% to 60,661 tons from 55,159 a year earlier, placing the first quarter total 18% ahead of a year ago at 185,260 tons versus 157,223. (35)

Less Copper & Silver Produced In February      Production of copper, nickel and zinc was smaller in February and January-February this year than last, while output of lead was greater. Silver production was down in the month but up in the two months. February totals: copper, 28,016 tons (30,668 a year earlier); nickel, 12,642 tons (15,896); silver, 2,264,903 fine ounces (2,294,655); lead, 15,923 tons (14,908); and zinc, 29,790 tons (33,995). (36 & 37)

Sales Of Natural Gas      Sales of natural gas in February this year climbed 46% to 32,118,193 M cubic feet from 21,978,192 M a year earlier, number of customers 56% to 1,047,775 from 672,031, and revenue from sales 54% to \$18,935,293 from \$12,320,439. Industrial sales showed the largest rise of 67% to 11,065,827 M cubic feet from 6,608,984 M, while domestic customers continued to consume the largest portion (45.5%) of total sales. Alberta sales of natural gas at 15,361,590 M cubic feet accounted for 48% of the national total. Alberta consumed more natural gas than the rest of Canada for both industrial use (53%) and commercial use (60%), while eastern Canada consumed 42% of the gas for domestic consumption. (38)

More Families In Canada  
In 1958 Than In 1957

Families in Canada's 10 provinces in 1958 numbered an estimated 3,953,000, up 2.7% from the 1957 total of 3,849,000 and 6.7% from the 1956 Census total of 3,705,600. Average family size in 1958 was 3.8 persons, unchanged from 1957 and 1956.

Average family size in 1958 was greatest in Quebec (4.3 persons per family), closely followed by the Atlantic Provinces (4.2). Average family size was 3.7 in the Prairie Provinces, and 3.5 in both Ontario and British Columbia.

As in the census, the family for purposes of these estimates is defined as a group of two or more persons living in the same dwelling and related to one another either as husband and wife, with or without unmarried children, or as parent and children. Any other persons in the dwelling who might be related to the family head were not counted as members of the family.

Number of children per family (at home) averaged 1.8 in 1958, unchanged from either 1957 or 1956. Families with no children at home declined to 30% of total families in 1958 from 30.9% in 1957 and families with one child to 20.8% from 21.3%. Families with two children at home in 1958 increased to 20.8% of total families from 20.5% in the preceding year, families with three children to 12.9% from 12.5%, with four children to 7.0% from 6.6%, and with five or more to 8.4% from 8.2%.

Families in Quebec had the biggest average number of children at home in 1958 at 2.3, closely followed by the Atlantic Provinces at 2.2. Number of children per family averaged 1.7 in the Prairie Provinces and 1.5 in both Ontario and British Columbia.

with

Families with no children at home in Ontario, Canada's most populous province, declined to 33.5% of the total in 1958 from 33.7% in 1957 and with one child at home to 22.1% from 23.2%. Families with two children at home increased to 21.8% from 21.7%, with three children to 12.2% from 11.5%, with four children to 5.6% from 5.5%, and with five or more children to 4.9% from 4.4%.

Changes in family size in Quebec followed the same general pattern as those in Ontario, except that the proportion of the one-child family increased. The figures: no children at home, 24.9% (27.5% in 1957); one child, 19.9% (19.3%); two children, 19.2% (18.8%); three children, 13.0% (12.6%); four children, 8.8% (8.2%); and five or more children, 14.1% (13.6%).

Proportions for the other regions: Prairie Provinces -- no children at home, 29.6% (30.5%); one child, 20.8% (20.3%); two children, 21.9% (21.0%); three children, 14.1% (14.2%); four children, 7.5% (6.7%); and five or more children, 6.1% (7.3%). British Columbia -- no child, 34.9% (35.7%); one child, 19.9% (21.2%); two children, 22.4% (22.0%); three children, 13.0% (12.7%); four children, 5.4% (5.0%); and five or more children, 4.3% (3.4%). Atlantic Provinces -- no child, 26.4% (25.1%); one child, 19.4% (21.1%); two children, 18.1% (18.5%); three children, 13.2% (13.2%); four children, 8.3% (8.2%); and five or more children, 14.5% (14.0%). (39)



Trusted Pension Plans In 1957 Financial aspects of 548 trusted pension funds covering 817,798 employees in government and government agencies, crown corporations, incorporated companies, health, educational, religious and charitable organizations, trade, and employee associations in 1957 are contained in a reference paper released by DBS. This carries forward on an enlarged basis the first survey covering 1953 operations of 260 trusted pension funds of incorporated companies.

Contributions in 1957 amounted to \$283,000,000, of which employers contributed \$187,000,000 and employees \$96,000,000. Investment income amounted to \$86,000,000 and other income including net profit on sale of securities accounted for an additional \$26,000,000. Total income was \$395,000,000 from which expenditures of \$97,000,000 were made in 1957. Almost 75% of these expenditures were due to pension payments.

Total assets of the funds at the end of 1957 were \$2,298,000, an increase of almost 15% over the corresponding figure at the end of 1956. The heaviest concentration of assets was in bonds issued or guaranteed by provincial governments, amounting to 32% of the total. Next in magnitude were investments in government of Canada bonds, accounting for 21% of total assets, followed by other Canadian bonds, municipal bonds and mortgages, which accounted for 16%, 12% and 8% of total assets, respectively.

From 1953 to 1957 the number of trusted pension funds of incorporated companies rose from 260 to 457, an increase of 76%, and the number of employees covered by these plans increased during the same period from 391,000 to 506,000, or almost 30%. The increase is due to the greater number of smaller companies now operating trusted plans. A portion of this increase in numbers of the smaller firms can be attributed to the fairly recent establishment of pooled funds. These accounted for about one-fifth of the plans surveyed in 1957. (40\*\*)

## E D U C A T I O N

Cost Per Pupil Of Public Elementary And Secondary Education Higher Cost of public elementary and secondary education in Canada (except Quebec) increased 20% per pupil in the three years from 1953 to 1956, climbing \$44 to \$260 from \$216, according to data released in advance of the Survey of Elementary and Secondary Education 1954-56, which is to be released shortly.

Rates of increase varied greatly from province to province, that for Alberta being the biggest (30%) to \$328 in 1956 from \$253 in 1953. New Brunswick showed no change from \$175 over the three-year period, and Prince Edward Island's average rose only 5% to \$118 from \$112.

British Columbia, which had the highest expenditure in 1953 at \$322, was still the highest in 1956 at \$340. Increases ranging from 10% to 30% occurred in the other provinces, averages being as follows: Saskatchewan, \$278 in 1956 (\$244 in 1953); Ontario, \$265 (\$232); Manitoba, \$222 (\$201); Nova Scotia, \$130 (\$141); and Newfoundland, \$124 (\$99).

Hotel Receipts Reached Canadian hotel receipts increased to a record \$470,-  
Record Level In 1957 069,000 in 1957, exceeding the preceding year's  
 \$441,831,000 by more than 6%. Number of full-year and  
 seasonal hotels rose to 5,151 from 5,067 and rooms to 151,517 from 149,625.

Sales of beer, wine and liquor accounted for slightly more than one-half total receipts in 1957, amounting to \$238,210,000 (50.7% of total hotel receipts) versus \$223,398,000 in 1956 (50.6%). Room receipts were up to \$110,505,000 from \$104,453,000, meals to \$84,049,000 from \$78,169,000, and all other receipts to \$37,305,000 from \$35,811,000.

Of the total number of hotels in operation in 1957, 3,522 were full-year licensed hotels (licensed to sell alcoholic beverages) with receipts of \$423,-036,000 as compared with 3,445 with receipts totalling \$395,365,000 in 1956. Non-licensed full-year hotels numbered 704 (703 in 1956) and their receipts totalled \$21,952,000 (\$21,402,000). Licensed seasonal hotels numbered 202 (204 in 1956) with receipts of \$12,882,000 (\$13,235,000), and 723 non-licensed seasonal hotels (715 in 1956) had receipts totalling \$12,199,000 (\$11,829,000).

Hotels within the incorporated boundary of Toronto grossed the highest receipts in 1957 at \$33,666,000 versus \$29,428,000 in 1956, followed by Montreal at \$25,557,000 versus \$24,044,000, Vancouver \$20,272,000 versus \$18,087,-000, Edmonton \$11,503,000 versus \$10,972,000, Winnipeg \$11,336,000 versus \$10,710,000, Calgary \$9,903,000 versus \$9,097,000, Ottawa \$8,662,000 versus \$8,740,000, Quebec \$7,010,000 versus \$6,846,000, and Regina \$6,317,000 versus \$5,894,000. (41)

## RELEASED THIS WEEK

(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

- 1 - 72-001: Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 2 - 61-002: Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy And  
Winding Up Acts, 4th Quarter & Year 1958, 25¢/\$1.00
- 3 - 65-001: Trade of Canada: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 65-005: Trade of Canada: Imports For Consumption, January, 20¢/\$2.00
- 5 - 63-007: New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 63-008: Wholesale Trade, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, April 14, 10¢/\$3.00
- 8 - 52-003: Railway Operating Statistics, January, 20¢/\$2.00
- 9 - 55-001: Oil Pipe Line Transport, February, 20¢/\$2.00
- 10- 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, April 15, 10¢/\$3.00
- 11 - 23-001: The Dairy Review, March, 20¢/\$2.00
- 12 - 41-001: Primary Iron & Steel, February, 30¢/\$3.00
- 13 - 42-002: Motor Vehicle Shipments, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 45-002: Coal & Coke Statistics, February, 20¢/\$2.00
- 15 - 33-003: Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, February, 20¢/\$2.00
- 16 - 44-003: Gypsum Products, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 36-001: Hard Board, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 18 - 33-002: Production of Leather Footwear, January, 20¢/\$2.00

MORE



- 19 - 32-013: The Sugar Situation, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 41-207: Bridge Building & Structural Steel Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 21 - 41-209: Heating & Cooking Apparatus Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 22 - 33-203: Leather Footwear & Leather Boot & Shoe Findings Industries, 1957, 50¢
- 23 - 47-204: Sporting Goods Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 24 - 34-213: Fur Goods & Fur Dressing Industries, 1957, 50¢
- 25 - 36-205: Roofing Paper Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 26 - 35-203: Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 27 - 45-201: Products of Petroleum & Coal (General Review), 1956, 50¢
- 28 - 46-209: Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 29 - 41-218: Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 30 - 41-202: Non-Ferrous Metal Products (General Review), 1956, 50¢
- 31 - 41-217: Miscellaneous Iron & Steel Products Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 32 - 26-007: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 33 - 26-002: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 34 - 26-004: Gold Production, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 35 - 26-001: Asbestos, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 36 - 26-003: Copper & Nickel Production, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 37 - 26-008: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 38 - 45-005: Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 39 - 91-204: Estimates of Families in Canada, 1958, 50¢
- \*\*\*40 - 75-504: Trusteed Pension Plans Financial Statistics, 1957, 50¢
- 41 - 63-204: Hotels, 1957, 50¢
- - 32-224: Miscellaneous Food Preparations Industry, 1957, 50¢
- - 35-001: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, February, 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized  
in issue of April 24
- - 63-417: Operating Results of Drug Wholesalers, 1957, 50¢ -- Summarized  
in issue of March 13
- - 63-419: Operating Results of Food Wholesalers, 1957, 50¢ -- Summarized in  
issues of January 30 & February 13
- - 65-006: Trade of Canada: Articles Imported From Each Country, 12 Months  
Ended December 1958, \$1.00/\$4.00
- - 65-007: Trade of Canada: Imports, January, 75¢/\$7.50
- \*\* - A new reference paper (not included in DBS List of Current Publications 1959,  
or Subscription Order Form).

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

4502-503-59





1010729241

# PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Send the publications checked on the reverse side of this sheet, or listed below, to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as issue wanted, number of copies, or annual subscription.

Catalogue No.	TITLE AND PARTICULARS	\$

Enclosed find cheque ☐ or money order ☐ for ..... \$ .....

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No. ....

Date ..... Signature .....

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... Province .....