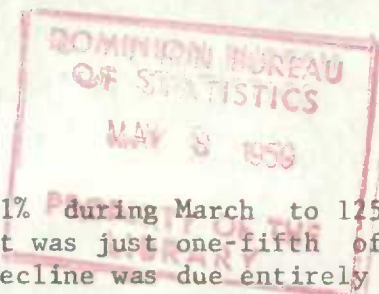


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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



Prices: Canada's consumer price index eased down 0.1% during March to 125.4 (1949 equals 100) at April 1, at which level it was just one-fifth of a point higher than a year earlier. The month's decline was due entirely to a drop in the food index, which put this index over four points below its level on April 1 last year ... Price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials moved upward in the four weeks from March 27 to April 24, and the general wholesale price index for April was slightly higher than for March. (Pages 2-3)

...

External Trade: Canada's domestic exports in the first quarter this year were about 3% lower in value than last year at \$1,034,000,000, but exports for March were slightly higher in value. Shipments to the United States were lower by less than 1% in the quarter but up in March; those to the United Kingdom showed gains in both periods. (Pages 4-5)

...

Construction: Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in 1958 were up 29% in value over 1957 ... Starts on construction of new dwelling units were more numerous again in January this year than last in centres of 5,000 population, but the number of units completed in the month was down. The number under construction at the end of the month was nearly a third greater than twelve months earlier. (Pages 7-8)

...

Transportation: Railway carloadings were again greater in the third week of April, putting the cumulative total 1.5% above last year ... Tonnage of freight handled at Canadian ports in January this year was more than 38% larger than in January 1958. Volume increases were greatest at Halifax, Saint John and Vancouver. (Pages 9-10)

...

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output was 114,419 tons in the week ended May 2, or 94% of rated capacity. Production for the month of April was 30% above last year, for the four months 20% greater ... Cement shipments were down 6% from last year in March, 3.4% in the first quarter ... Output of motor vehicle units was nearly 18% larger in April this year than last, for the four months was 16% larger. (Pages 10-11)

...

Mining: Natural gas sales soared 46% in quantity during February this year over last year and number of customers a larger 56%. Biggest volume gain was 67% in industrial sales. (Page 17)

...

Little Change In April's  
Consumer Price Index

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) eased 0.1% from 125.5 to 125.4 between March and April this year and was virtually unchanged from last year's April index of 125.2. The decline from a month earlier was entirely due to a drop of 0.6% in the food index as each of the other four group indexes rose 0.2% or less.

The decrease in the food index from 120.0 to 119.3 was attributable almost entirely to lower prices for all types of meat and poultry, with beef prices down a further 2¢ per pound. Prices were higher for a few food items, including eggs, canned fruit, and apples.

The shelter index rose from 140.3 to 140.5, as both the home-ownership and rent components advanced. The fractional increase of 0.1% in the rent index occurred after being unchanged in four successive months.

The clothing index moved from 109.4 to 109.6, largely as a result of some women's clothing items changing from sale-price levels. Men's and children's wear were both unchanged, due to minor offsetting price changes in a number of items. Increases in women's shoes and men's work boots moved the footwear index fractionally.

The household operation index increased from 122.3 to 122.6, reflecting mainly the effect of introductory prices on new 1959 appliance models compared with year-end prices on 1958 models. The appliance group index was somewhat below the level of a year ago. A scatter of price increases occurred in the utensils and equipment group on such items as glassware, brooms, and alarm clocks.

The "other" commodities and services index rose 0.2% from 133.4 to 133.7, reflecting higher doctors' and dentists' fees and increases in prepaid health care in a number of centres. Gasoline prices were lower in a number of cities.

Prices entering the April 1959 index were collected early in the month and do not reflect tax changes resulting from the April 9 budget. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
April 1959	125.4	119.3	140.5	109.6	122.6	133.7
March 1959	125.5	120.0	140.3	109.4	122.3	133.4
April 1958	125.2	123.4	137.6	109.8	121.3	130.1

Investors' Price Index For April

Investors' price index (1935-39=100) for 93 common stocks eased from 268.0 to 265.9 during April. A decline of 1.4% for 75 industrials from 275.3 to 271.4 more than offset an increase of 3% for 7 banks from 350.7 to 361.3 and a small rise for 13 utilities from 200.7 to 200.9. Sub-group decreases were led by oils (5%), industrial mines (2.7%) and transportation (2.7%), while increases were headed by textiles and clothing (5.7%), milling (3.2%), and machinery and equipment (2.8%).

The composite index of 27 mining stocks dropped 5.2% in the period from 125.6 to 119.1, reflecting weakness in both components. The index for 6 base metals fell 6.2% from 211.5 to 198.4 and 21 golds 4.2% from 88.1 to 84.4. (1)



April Wholesale Price Index Price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials (1935-39=100) at wholesale was once again slightly stronger in April, rising from 238.8 to 242.7 between March 27 and April 24. Raw wool prices reversed their downward trend, rising sharply in April; hides, rosin, sisal, and raw rubber continued their earlier strength, while several items showed minor gains. In a few cases, price increases reflected the 1% addition to the federal sales tax. Nine commodities declined, headed by steel scrap. Earlier losses recorded by zinc, raw sugar and raw cotton were continued.

Index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved up fractionally in the four-week period from 212.4 to 213.9, reflecting modest gains for both components. In field products, higher eastern potato prices and other scattered increases lifted the index from 155.5 to 156.7. The animal products index rose from 269.2 to 271.1, reflecting price increases for calves on both markets, lambs and steers in the East, and a strong recovery for raw wool. Moderate declines included eggs and eastern poultry. Both regional indexes were higher, the eastern series rising from 227.6 to 230.1 and the western from 197.2 to 197.7.  
(1)

Wholesale Price Indexes

	April 1958	March* 1959	April* 1959
	(1935 - 1959 = 100)		
<u>General Index</u> .....	228.1	230.8	231.2
Vegetable products .....	198.9	199.3	200.2
Animal products .....	253.4	254.0	255.8
Textile products .....	230.5	226.4	228.4
Wood products .....	297.4	304.2	304.2
Iron products .....	252.0	255.3	255.6
Non-ferrous metals .....	165.3	176.2	175.2
Non-metallic minerals .....	188.2	189.1	187.3
Chemical products .....	182.9	185.8	186.5
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) .....	238.9	248.9	248.6

\*These indexes are preliminary

Security Price Indexes

	April 30	April 23 1935-39 = 100	April 2
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	267.3	265.9	266.4
Industrials .....	272.3	271.4	273.0
Utilities .....	202.8	200.9	200.5
Banks .....	366.8	361.3	353.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining stocks .....	119.8	119.1	123.1
Gold .....	85.2	84.4	86.5
Base metals .....	198.9	198.4	207.0

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 by DBS. 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.

Average Weekly Wages And Hourly Earnings In Manufacturing Up Slightly In February Average weekly wages in manufacturing rose in February to \$69.77 from \$69.28 in January, hourly earnings to \$1.71 from \$1.70, and the work week to 40.9 hours from 40.6, according to advance DBS figures. Weekly wages in February last year averaged \$66.12, hourly earnings \$1.65, and the work week 40.0 hours.

Average weekly wages in durable goods manufacturing edged up in February to \$75.73 from \$75.48 in January, an increase in the average work week to 41.0 hours from 40.7 more than counterbalancing hourly earnings which were unchanged at \$1.85. Increased activity in agricultural implement factories and the settlement of industrial disputes in motor vehicles were partly offset by the lay-offs in aircraft plants.

Weekly wages in non-durable goods manufacturing averaged higher at \$63.97 versus the month-earlier average of \$63.28, hourly earnings at \$1.57 versus \$1.56, and the work-week at 40.8 hours against 40.6. The rise in average hourly earnings was caused by overtime in printing and publishing and pulp and paper mills as well as seasonal lay-offs of lower-paid wage-earners in canning and preserving.

Overtime work and higher production bonuses in metal mines, together with wage increases in non-metal mines, contributed to the rise in average hourly earnings in mining to \$2.05 from \$2.01 in the preceding month.

## E X T E R N A L   T R A D E

Canadian Exports In First Quarter Canada's domestic exports were valued at \$1,034,000,000 in the first three months of 1959 and, as a small increase in export prices was more than offset by a volume decline, were thus some 3% lower than in the same period of 1958, according to final and detailed figures released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports of foreign produce at \$24,000,000 were about 4% higher than in the first quarter of 1958; and in March 1959, domestic exports were valued at \$373,900,000 and re-exports at \$10,000,000. The latest figures confirm the advance release of April 21, which reported total exports as being \$1,058,000,000 in the first quarter of 1959 and \$383,000,000 in the month of March.

MORE



The United States and the United Kingdom provided a market for a respective 61% and 16% of Canada's first quarter exports and, in each case, this was somewhat higher than in the first three months of 1958. The Commonwealth, European and Latin American shares in the export total all declined by less than 1% to about 6%, 9% and 4%, respectively, and exports to all other countries as a group were responsible for almost 4% of the total, slightly more than in the same period of 1958.

Among the principal commodities, the more significant declines in the first three months of the year were in the export of beef cattle, aluminum, copper, nickel, newsprint paper and, to a lesser extent, petroleum, wheat and wheat flour. Exports of farm implements and machinery, uranium, planks and boards, wood pulp and fish were considerably higher than in the first quarter of 1958. In contrast to the quarterly trend, exports of nickel increased somewhat in March and those of grains other than seeds declined.

Exports to the United States in the first quarter of 1959 at \$632,600,000 were less than 1% lower than in the same period of 1958. Reductions in exports of newsprint paper and beef cattle contributed greatly to the overall decline, and exports of aluminum, copper and petroleum were also lower. The aggregate reductions were substantially offset by significant increases in exports of uranium, planks and boards and wood pulp.

Exports to the United Kingdom increased by almost 3% in the first three months of 1959 and were valued at \$161,100,000. There were large increases in exports of barley, uranium and canned fish and smaller increases in wheat and aluminum exports. Exports of nickel and copper fell sharply and those of newsprint paper and planks and boards were also considerably lower than in the corresponding period of 1958.

Exports to the Commonwealth at \$63,800,000 were some 14% lower than in the first quarter of 1958. The overall decline was very largely determined by contrary movements of wheat to three countries. Canadian-financed shipments to India, valued at more than \$13,000,000 in the first quarter of 1958, declined to less than \$500,000 in 1959. On the other hand, exports to the Union of South Africa and Pakistan increased by about \$6,000,000 and \$2,000,000, respectively.

Exports to Europe declined by almost 18% to \$94,600,000 in the quarter from \$115,000,000 a year ago. Much of the regional reduction resulted from a sharp fall in exports of military aircraft to the Federal Republic of Germany. Exports of wheat were also lower on balance as declines in shipments to Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the Soviet Union more than offset increases in exports to Italy and Norway. Lower exports of aluminum and flaxseed to France further contributed to the general decline.

Exports to Latin America at \$37,100,000 were some 19% lower than in the first three months of 1958. Among individual countries in the region, exports to Mexico, Argentina, and Panama declined considerably and those to Colombia, Cuba and Peru were also lower. A reduction in exports of newsprint paper to Argentina, of aluminum to Mexico and in the sale of used ships to Panama were among the more significant commodity movements.

MORE

Exports to other foreign countries as a group at \$40,600,000 were about 7% higher in the first quarter of 1959. Moderate increases in total exports to Korea, the Philippines, Arabia and Japan contributed to the higher total. Exports to Japan, by far Canada's most important market in this group, increased mainly as a result of higher exports of flaxseed, rapeseed and iron ore which more than offset a decline in wheat exports. (2)

#### Volume II Of The Trade Of Canada

Volume II of the Trade of Canada for the calendar year 1957 has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This 416-page volume contains final detailed statistics on exports by articles and countries of destination for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957. This volume, which is part of a set of three annual reports on the foreign trade of Canada, may be obtained from the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (3)

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

##### Corporation Profits In 1958

Profits before taxes of Canadian corporations decreased 3.4% in 1958 to \$2,901 million from \$3,005 million in 1957, income tax liabilities 5.7% to \$1,231 million from \$1,306, and profits after taxes 1.5% to \$1,673 million from \$1,699 million.

Profits before taxes in the fourth quarter of 1958 advanced 20% to \$816 million from \$680 million in the like period of 1957, income tax liabilities 14.8% to \$341 million from \$297 million, and profits after taxes 24% to \$475 million from \$383 million.

Overall profits before taxes in 1958 in the manufacturing sector declined to \$1,402 million from the comparable 1957 total of \$1,529 million. Groups with greater profits before taxes in 1958 were (in millions): foods and beverages, \$233 (\$217 in the previous year); textile products, \$55 (\$53); wood products, \$55 (\$47); paper products, \$229 (\$227); printing, publishing and allied industries, \$56 (\$52); non-metallic mineral products, \$64 (\$62); chemical products, \$99 (\$92); and "other" manufacturing industries (including tobacco, leather and miscellaneous manufacturing industries), \$66 (\$61). Groups with smaller profits before taxes: iron and steel products, \$350 (\$441); non-ferrous metal products, \$28 (\$38); electrical apparatus and supplies, \$63 (\$69); and products of petroleum and coal, \$82 (\$150). Profits before taxes in rubber products were unchanged at \$22 million.

Profits before taxes in the non-manufacturing sector totalled \$1,502 million in 1958 compared to \$1,476 million in 1957. Trades with higher profits were (in millions): transportation, storage and communication, \$235 (\$222 in 1957); public utility operation, \$67 (\$62); retail trade, \$226 (\$214); finance, insurance and real estate, \$348 (\$282); and "other" non-manufacturing (including agriculture, forestry, fishing and construction), \$106 (\$98). Trades with smaller profits before taxes: mining, quarrying and oil wells, \$213 (\$273); and wholesale trade, \$245 (\$263). Profits before taxes were unchanged in service at \$62 million. (4)



Sales & Purchases Of Securities  
Between Canada & Other Countries

Trading in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in February led to a sales balance or capital inflow of \$19.7 million as compared with \$10.8 million in January and \$23.8 million in December. The month's total comprised \$18.5 million net sales of outstanding Canadian securities and \$1.2 million net sales of outstanding foreign securities.

Geographically, the balance was made up of \$16.7 million net sales to the United States, \$1.6 million net purchases from the United Kingdom and \$4.6 million net sales to other overseas countries. In January, net sales to the United States were \$6.6 million, net purchases from the United Kingdom totalled \$2.5 million, and there were net sales of \$6.7 million to other countries.

Sales balance from trade in outstanding Canadian securities was made up of \$9.5 million net sales of bonds, debentures, etc., and \$9.0 million net sales of common and preferred stocks. These figures compare with \$7.4 million and \$4.0 million in January. The sales balance in outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures was represented almost entirely by net sales of Government of Canada direct issues to the United States and overseas countries other than the United Kingdom.

The sales balance of \$1.2 million from trade in outstanding foreign securities reflected mainly net sales by Canadians of United States common and preference stocks. (5)

## CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits Issued In 1958

Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in 1958 advanced 29% to \$2,356,759,000 from \$1,827,291,000 in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual summary contained in this year's February issue of "Building Permits". Permits issued in February this year were valued at \$109,474,000, up 12.4% from last year's like total of \$97,411,000.

All provinces except New Brunswick reported larger values in the year 1958 than in 1957. Totals: Newfoundland, \$18,565,000 (\$9,120,000 in 1957); Prince Edward Island, \$3,914,000 (\$855,000); Nova Scotia, \$25,721,000 (\$17,724,000); New Brunswick, \$18,725,000 (\$22,557,000); Quebec, \$491,180,000 (\$390,674,000); Ontario, \$1,097,716,000 (\$828,616,000); Manitoba, \$94,553,000 (\$74,425,000); Saskatchewan, \$83,762,000 (\$65,768,000); Alberta, \$258,409,000 (\$172,851,000); and British Columbia, \$264,214,000 (\$244,701,000).

In February smaller values in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec were more than offset by larger values in the other provinces. Month's provincial totals: Newfoundland, \$78,000 (\$169,000 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$77,000 (\$341,000); Nova Scotia, \$828,000 (\$286,000); New Brunswick, \$1,965,000 (\$562,000); Quebec, \$20,778,000 (\$21,439,000); Ontario, \$45,448,000 (\$44,688,000); Manitoba, \$4,007,000 (\$3,500,000); Saskatchewan, \$3,343,000 (\$1,433,000); Alberta, \$14,703,000 (\$7,709,000); and British Columbia, \$18,247,000 (\$17,284,000). (6)

More Dwelling Units Started In January Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in centres of 5,000 population and over in January this year rose 22.5% to 4,833 units from last year's corresponding total of 3,945, according to advance DBS figures. Completions fell 8.5% to 7,349 units from 8,035, while the number of units in various stages of construction at January 31 increased 32% to 60,423 units from 45,766.

January starts in these centres were more numerous this year than last in all provinces except Alberta; all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta recorded more completions; and all provinces reported more units under construction at the end of January as compared to a year earlier.

The table following shows, by provinces, the number of units started and completed in January and the number of units under construction at January 31 for both 1958 and 1959.

Construction of new dwelling units for urban centres of 5,000 population and over

	<u>Started - January</u>		<u>Completed - January</u>		<u>Under construction at January 31</u>	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Canada ...	4,833	3,945	7,349	8,035	60,423	45,766
Nfld. ..	24	13	20	17	567	420
P.E.I. ..	2	-	1	9	90	16
N.S. ...	31	23	142	129	1,000	784
N.B. ...	20	12	61	55	369	204
Que. ...	1,203	918	2,432	2,021	15,356	11,432
Ont. ...	2,107	1,818	2,129	3,494	24,334	19,443
Man. ...	127	53	182	197	2,469	1,658
Sask. ..	39	23	187	184	1,533	1,458
Alta. ..	377	442	935	1,124	6,395	4,407
B.C. ...	903	643	1,260	805	8,310	5,944

Note: From the beginning of 1959, estimates of construction of new dwellings for the whole country will be available only on a quarterly basis and not monthly as in the past. This change has been necessitated by the introduction of an improved sample in the areas outside urban centres of 5,000 population and over. Publication of monthly data for the urban centres of 5,000 population, however, will be continued. This change in the survey is discussed in more detail in the section "Change in Coverage" on page 3 of the December 1958 report "New Residential Construction".

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

### Operating Results Of Plumbing An Heating Supplies Wholesalers

Gross profits of 39 wholesalers of plumbing and heating supplies averaged 16.83% of net sales in 1957 as compared with 16.45% for the same firms in 1955, according to the Bureau's biennial report. Total operating expenses averaged 14.17% of net sales versus 13.49%, and net operating profit averaged 2.66% versus 2.96%. (7)



Consumer Credit Outstanding      Accounts outstanding on the books of sales finance  
At February 28 This Year      companies at the end of February this year amounted  
to \$977,800,000, down 1.2% from the month-earlier  
total of \$990,000,000 and 4.9% from the year-earlier total of \$1,027,800,000.

End-of-February outstandings on consumer goods were placed at \$708,500,000, 1% smaller than the January 31 total of \$715,600,000 and 5.8% below last year's like total of \$752,000,000. Balances on commercial goods fell 1.9% at February 28 to \$269,300,000 from \$274,400,000 at the end of January and 2.4% from last year's corresponding total of \$275,800,000.

Month-end balances outstanding on cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act decreased 0.2% to \$397,800,000 from \$398,500,000 at the end of the previous month, but increased 10.4% from the year-earlier total of \$360,300,000. Accounts receivable held by department stores at February 28 fell 5% to \$253,100,000 from \$266,400,000 a month earlier, but rose 7.6% from \$235,200,000 a year earlier. (8)

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

Carloadings In Week Of April 21      Number of cars of railway revenue freight  
loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days  
ended April 21 rose slightly (0.3%) to 69,559 from 69,331 a year earlier, placing the January 1 - April 21 total 1.5% above last year at 1,036,663 cars versus 1,021,511. Receipts from connections rose 6.1% in the seven-day period to 28,323 from 26,696, but fell 3.8% in the cumulative period to 439,877 from 457,431 cars.

Railway flat cars loaded in piggyback services numbered 2,305 in the seven days; 1,768 in the eastern division, and 537 in the western division. Loadings totalled 32,783 cars since the first of the year to date, 26,979 in the East and 5,804 in the West. (9)

Railway Operating Revenues      Railway operating revenues in February rose 5.5%  
And Expenses In February      to \$88,085,000 from \$83,470,000 in the same month  
of 1958, and operating expenses 1.8% to \$91,354,000 from \$89,727,000. The resultant net operating deficit for February was smaller this year than last at \$3,269,000 versus \$6,257,000.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, totalled \$96,567,000 in the month compared to \$91,149,000 a year earlier, and operating expenses amounted to \$99,424,000 versus \$97,229,000. The month's net operating loss thus was reduced to \$2,858,000 from \$6,081,000. (10)

Freight Handled At Canadian Ports      Freight handled at Canadian ports in January  
rose 38.6% to 4,077,141 tons from 2,942,440  
in the corresponding month last year. In foreign trade, loadings increased 32.7% to 2,197,698 tons from 1,656,044 and unloadings 22.2% to 561,966 tons from 459,803. In coastal trade, loadings rose 63.0% to 627,315 tons from 384,935 and unloadings 56.3% to 690,162 tons from 441,638.

MORE

Commodities loaded in greatest volume in foreign trade during January were wheat, iron ore, gypsum and lumber. Compared with January 1958 loadings of iron ore were up 141,259 tons, barley by 85,240 tons, newsprint by 52,577 tons and gypsum by 52,134, with total loadings recording an increase of 541,634 tons. Cargoes unloaded from foreign ports increased by 102,163 tons. The largest increases were in petroleum oils, up by 34,419 tons and in general cargo, up by 32,759 tons.

In coastal trade unloadings were up by 248,524 tons, commodities shipped in greatest volume being petroleum oils, pulpwood and logs. Compared with January 1958, unloadings of pulpwood were up by 92,805 tons, petroleum oils by 40,442 tons and general cargo by 45,720 tons.

Canadian ports registering the greatest volume of shipping during January were: Vancouver, 971,240 tons (869,838 in January 1958); Halifax, 684,757 (523,707); and Saint John, 393,674 (347,923). (11)

## MANUFACTURING

Output Of Steel Ingots And Pig Iron In April      Production of steel ingots in April increased 30% to 476,693 tons from last year's like total of 367,573, lifting January-April output 20% to 1,835,596 tons from 1,527,076. Month's output of pig iron advanced 44% to 367,375 tons from 254,970, raising the four-month total 28% to 1,299,901 tons from 1,016,085. (12)

Weekly Steel Ingot Production      Production of steel ingots in the week ended May 2 amounted to 114,149 tons, down 0.6% from the week-earlier total of 114,826 tons but up 1.2% from the two-week earlier total of 112,822 tons, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 94.0% of the rated capacity in the week compared to 94.6% in the previous week and 92.9% two weeks earlier.

Shipments Of Portland Cement In March, Quarter      Canadian manufacturers shipped or used 292,162 tons of Portland cement in March, a decrease of 6.4% from last year's like total of 312,048 tons, and the first quarter's total declined 3.4% to 689,257 tons from 713,370 in the January-March period of 1958. Factory stocks at the end of March were larger this year than last at 825,212 tons versus 769,573. (13)

Mineral Wool Shipments      Shipments of mineral wool batts decreased in this year's first quarter to 51,658,535 square feet from 58,016,257 in the first quarter of 1958 and granulated wool to 1,908,109 cubic feet from 2,177,863, while shipments of bulk or loose wool increased to 205,365 cubic feet from 202,476. March shipments of batts dropped to 13,322,291 square feet from 22,019,691 a year earlier, and granulated wool to 515,669 cubic feet from 668,888, but shipments of bulk or loose wool advanced to 59,184 cubic feet from 50,829. (14)



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, 4,164,723 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). (15)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers In March, 3 Months Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for 96% of total Canadian production increased close to 7% in March to \$11,433,000 from \$10,698,000 a year earlier, placing January-March sales just over 7% ahead of last year at \$29,611,000 versus \$27,649,000. Trade sales and industrial sales were greater this year than last in both the month and quarter. (16)

Production Of Motor Vehicles In April Production of motor vehicles in April climbed nearly 18% to 44,554 units from 37,809 a year earlier, and, coupled with gains from a year earlier in all previous months this year, the January-April total advanced 16% to 157,857 units from 136,220.

April output of passenger vehicles rose 13% to 36,711 units from 32,410, making the January-April total 14% larger than a year ago at 132,208 units versus 116,043. Month's production of commercial vehicles increased sharply (45%) to 7,843 units from 5,399, placing the four-month total 28% ahead of last year at 25,649 units versus 20,077. (17)

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, according to the Bureau's 1957 industry report. 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. (18)

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, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. 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). (19)

Motor Vehicle Parts Industry Value of factory shipments from Canada's motor vehicle parts industry declined 4.3% in 1957 to \$315,396,000 from 1956's all-time high of \$329,525,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Some 205 establishments (198 in 1956), employed 20,426 persons (21,471), paid them \$82,944,000 in salaries and wages (\$82,362,000), and spent \$164,312,000 for materials (\$177,585,000).

Values of some of the major items shipped from all industries in 1957 were: tires (casings and tubes), \$166,579,000 (\$184,671,000 in 1956); service parts made in automobile factories, \$49,257,000 (\$51,633,000); storage batteries (for autos), \$23,494,000 (\$21,737,000); truck bodies and cabs, \$20,283,000 (\$22,491,000); bumpers and bumperettes, \$11,796,000 (\$8,612,000); chassis springs, \$10,205,000 (\$9,755,000); spark plugs, \$8,897,000 (\$8,212,000); and radios for automobiles, \$8,140,000 (\$7,515,000). (20)

Iron Castings Industry In 1957, Factory shipments from 201 plants comprising the iron castings industry in 1957 were valued at a record \$276,048,000, an increase of 13% over the preceding year's \$244,029,000. These firms employed 16,777 persons (17,361 in 1956), paid \$67,257,000 in salaries and wages (\$66,816,000), and spent \$142,250,000 on materials and supplies (\$123,392,000).

Shipments of some major products: pipes, tubes and fittings of iron and steel, \$176,084,000 (\$134,598,000 in 1956); grey iron castings, \$31,421,000 (\$37,205,000); valves, \$10,836,000 (\$10,893,000); malleable iron castings, \$8,422,000 (\$10,031,000); and machinery and parts, \$6,743,000 (\$4,153,000). (21)

Wire & Wire Goods Industry Shipments from 141 plants classified in the wire and wire goods industry in 1957 were factory valued at \$151,238,000, a decrease of 4% from the preceding year's record of \$160,458,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of employees in 1957 was 9,832 versus 10,195 in 1956 and their salaries and wages totalled \$39,360,000 versus \$39,801,000. Materials and supplies cost \$81,653,000 versus \$89,906,000. (22)

Slaughtering & Meat Packing Industries Shipments from 160 plants in Canada's slaughtering and meat packing industries were factory valued at a record \$907,088,000 in 1957, an increase of 7.4% over the preceding year's \$844,889,000 from 154 plants, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

Number of employees increased to 25,091 from 24,667 and salaries and wages to \$94,431,000 from \$90,472,000. The cost of materials, including animals slaughtered for own account rose to \$720,778,000 from \$667,993,000 in 1956.

Major sales in 1957 included the following: fresh and frozen meats, \$487,901,000 (\$450,939,000 in 1956); cured and smoked meats, \$136,793,000 (\$125,151,000); sausage and cooked meats, \$101,625,000 (\$84,762,000); canned meats, \$30,686,000 (\$29,223,000); and poultry sold fresh and fresh-frozen, \$19,617,000 (\$27,493,000). (23)



Hosiery & Knitted Goods Industries Value of factory shipments from Canada's combined hosiery and knitted goods industries rose 4.2% in 1957 to an all-time high of \$172,162,000 from 1956's total of \$165,150,000. Some 310 establishments (286 in 1956) employed 21,661 persons (21,913), disbursed \$50,217,000 in salaries and wages (\$49,638,000), and spent \$88,782,000 for materials (\$83,926,000).

Shipments of hosiery (full-fashioned and seamless) fell in 1957 to \$58,570,000 from \$58,935,000 in 1956, underwear (combination and separate) to \$29,313,000 from \$31,520,000, and yarns (for sales or transfer - all kinds) to \$1,837,000 from \$1,895,000. Shipments of underslips (knitted and woven) increased to \$1,798,000 from 1,697,000, knitted outerwear (sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, etc.) to \$52,544,000 from \$46,600,000, gloves and mittens (knitted and fabric) to \$1,527,000 from \$1,144,000, and all "other" products to \$24,625,000 from \$22,166,000. Receipts from custom processing advanced to \$2,048,000 from \$1,193,000. (24)

Men's Factory Clothing Industry Value of shipments from Canada's men's factory clothing industry was practically unchanged in 1957 from 1956 at \$272,426,000 versus \$272,146,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Based on a monthly sample, the value of the industry's shipments in 1958 are estimated at \$278,529,000, an increase of just over 3% from 1957.

Shipments were larger for four of the seven major divisions in 1957 compared to 1956. Divisions reporting increased values were: trousers and separate garments, \$23,170,000 (\$20,331,000 in 1956); windbreakers and work pants, \$39,363,000 (\$38,050,000); fine shirts, \$48,302,000 (\$46,479,000); and "other" men's wear, \$9,093,000 (\$7,269,000). Divisions with smaller values: suits and overcoats, \$108,017,000 (\$113,763,000); overalls and work shirts, \$37,215,000 (\$38,820,000); and neckwear, \$7,265,000 (\$7,432,000). (25)

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). (26)

Leather Products Industries In 1957 Products shipped by 624 plants in Canadian leather products group of industries were factory valued at \$238,789,000 in 1957, little changed from the preceding year's 646-plant total of \$237,032,000. These plants employed 31,099 persons (31,384 in 1956), paid \$77,768,000 in salaries and wages (\$74,970,000), and paid \$122,530,000 for materials and supplies (\$123,791,000). (27)

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, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. 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 tobaggans, \$872,000 (\$613,000). (28)

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Commercial Packs Of Canned Fruit & Vegetables In 1958 Canadian commercial canners packed larger quantities of apple juice, Kieffer pears, plums, raspberries, wax beans, tomatoes, all kinds of soups, and tomato juice, but smaller amounts of apples, peaches, cream and wholegrain corn, peas, and tomato pulp, paste and puree in 1958 than in 1957.

Pack of major canned fruits in 1958 were (1957 totals in brackets): apples, 11,793,077 pounds (14,713,612); apple sauce, 13,263,938 (13,417,640); canned apple juice, 72,595,845 (62,136,707); apple pie filling, 6,062,264 (6,426,839); "other" pie filling, 13,279,760 (5,934,987); apricots, 2,269,572 (7,902,627); blueberries, 2,045,302 (852,567); cherries, 8,685,496 (8,862,961); cranberries, 4,574,737 (4,532,361); fruit cocktail, 8,110,936 (6,246,996); peaches, 56,035,134 (63,455,326); Bartlett pears, 8,391,534 (11,748,067); Kieffer pears, 17,688,314 (14,038,887); plums, 10,808,445 (8,165,385); raspberries, 3,568,233 (3,166,646); strawberries, 2,035,598 (3,227,187); and all "other" fruit, 4,784,872 (3,326,511).

Packs of canned vegetables were: asparagus, 4,645,301 pounds (5,331,673); baked beans - including pork and beans, 103,611,350 (97,965,353); green beans, 23,924,995 (33,615,732); wax beans, 41,039,533 (34,226,690); lima beans, 2,527,871 (5,313,220); beets, 8,554,978 (13,266,911); carrots, 4,581,554 (4,543,560); carrots and peas combined, 5,461,371 (8,046,858); mixed vegetables, 7,104,012 (12,888,532); cream and wholegrain corn, 78,948,359 (93,745,158); corn-on-cob, 3,109,518 (3,184,000); peas, 88,799,324 (146,785,056); pumpkin and squash, 6,247,499 (8,262,976); tomatoes, 76,785,971 (76,600,726); mushrooms, 5,175,951 (2,183,302); and all "other" vegetables, 15,074,503 (16,241,165).

Production of other foods: infant and junior foods - excluding cereals, 67,433,926 pounds (62,172,539); all kinds of soups, 264,706,566 (232,315,582); tomato pulp, paste and puree, 5,280,426 (6,103,784); tomato ketchup, 53,497,384 (42,271,016); and tomato juice, 171,789,064 (137,472,481). (29)



Crop Conditions Across Canada The Maritime provinces report cool weather and slow growth so far this season. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia precipitation has been below normal. Reports from Prince Edward Island indicate that legumes, tree fruits and mulched strawberries have wintered well. Although some farmers have planted limited areas of early potatoes and vegetables in light, sandy soils, farming operations will not be general for another week or 10 days. In Nova Scotia cold weather is delaying planting throughout much of the province. However, a few days of warm weather will dry the soil. Very little growth has yet occurred on pastures but these have wintered well. Only a start has been made in seeding grain crops. In New Brunswick the weather continues cold and wet with frost still in the ground. Severe winter killing is reported on legumes. Growth on pastures and hay lands has barely started. Although some early potatoes, vegetables and turnips have been planted much of the land is still too wet to work.

The season is earlier than usual in Quebec this year. In the Montreal District, it is expected that 70% of the grain crops will be seeded within the next few days. Land preparation is not as far advanced in the Quebec area where field work is just getting under way. Cultivation and seeding should, however, be general in this region by next week. Early vegetables are about 75% planted in the Montreal region, but sowing is just getting under way in the Quebec area. Pastures and meadows apparently came through the winter with little damage. In spite of the poor quality of last year's hay crop, livestock are in good condition.

In Ontario winter wheat and rye suffered very intensive damage in some of the heavy producing counties and for the province probably one-third of the acreage was winter killed. However, much of this land is being reseeded to spring grains under generally favourable conditions. Winter wheat and rye, hay and clover crops, especially new seedings, suffered more than normal winter kill in parts of southwestern Ontario but only normal or slightly above normal in central and eastern Ontario. In northern Ontario overwintered crops are reported to have come through in good condition. Recent rains and higher temperatures will hasten pasture growth considerably.

Recent precipitation in the Prairie Provinces has temporarily delayed seeding operations but has greatly improved seed bed conditions and halted soil drifting. Surface moisture supplies are now adequate to promote germination in most districts, but subsoil reserves are generally low. Prior to recent snow and rain, fair seeding progress had been made in southern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan, but in most other regions little more than a start had been made. Pasture growth has been generally slow.

Spring ploughing and seeding are slow throughout British Columbia due to cool and unsettled weather. Pastures, haylands, early potatoes and canning peas show normal growth in most areas. Potato and peas acreages are up slightly from last year. In the Okanagan Valley cherries and peaches are in full bloom; both fruits have suffered from winter injury and spring frost and some decline in tree fruit yields is to be expected. In the Peace River block recent snow and rains improved grain prospects, and all crops should progress normally providing weather conditions improve. (3)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter  
& Cheddar Cheese At May 1

Stocks of creamery butter and cold storage eggs in nine cities of Canada at May 1 this year were larger than a year ago, while holdings of cheddar cheese were smaller. Stocks were: creamery butter, 35,744,000 pounds (19,741,000 at May 1, 1958); cheddar cheese, 16,918,000 pounds (18,499,000); and cold storage eggs, 151,000 cases (93,000).

Creamery butter stocks at May 1 this year were larger than a year ago in all cities except Quebec, Edmonton and Vancouver. Totals were: Quebec, 2,066,000 pounds (3,222,000 a year ago); Montreal, 16,929,000 (11,379,000); Toronto, 4,671,000 (1,078,000); Winnipeg, 9,284,000 (1,841,000); Regina, 795,000 (288,000); Saskatoon, 500,000 (291,000); Edmonton, 383,000 (460,000); Calgary, 261,000 (246,000); and Vancouver, 855,000 (936,000). (30a)

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). (31)

Production Of Eggs

Production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) in March rose to 42,401,000 dozen from 40,144,000 a year earlier, placing January-March output 2.9% ahead of last year at 121,692,000 dozen versus 118,292,000. Average number of layers in the month increased to 29,822,000 from 28,502,000 and number of eggs per 100 layers to 1,720 from 1,714. (32)

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. (33)

Wheat Flour Production

Production of wheat flour in March declined to 3,035,000 cwt. from last year's like total of 3,414,000 cwt. Output in the first eight months (August-March) of the current crop year eased to 26,785,000 cwt. from 26,955,000 cwt. a year earlier. March wheat flour exports decreased to 1,105,000 cwt. from 1,113,000 cwt. in February, placing the eight-month total at 10,364,000 cwt. versus 11,077,000 cwt. (34)



Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds in February rose to 37,400 tons from 32,230 a year earlier, secondary or complete feeds to 202,872 tons from 171,359, and all "other" animal feeds to 42,370 tons from 39,016. January-February shipments of primary feeds increased to 76,918 tons from 68,898 a year ago, and secondary feeds to 415,795 tons from 359,143, but all "other" animal feeds decreased to 89,927 tons from 91,011. (35)

Landings Of Sea Fish & Shellfish In March And First Three Months Catch of sea fish and shellfish in March rose 1% to 61,780,000 pounds from 61,420,000 a year earlier, while the landed value fell 15% to \$2,447,000 from \$2,876,000, according to advance DBS figures. January-March landings increased 9% to 203,680,000 pounds from 186,954,000 a year ago, but the landed value declined 3% to \$6,799,000 from \$6,988,000.

March landings on the Atlantic coast fell to 34,504,000 pounds from 47,015,000 a year earlier, and the January-March catch declined to 82,718,000 pounds from 121,357,000. Landed value decreased to \$1,777,000 in the month from \$2,362,000, and to \$4,320,000 in the quarter from \$5,366,000. Landings of herring and small flatfish were larger in March this year than last, while cod, haddock, and lobsters were smaller.

Month's landings on the British Columbia coast increased to 27,276,000 pounds from 14,405,000 a year earlier, raising the quarter's total to 120,962,000 pounds from 65,597,000. Landed value advanced to \$670,000 in the month from \$514,000 and to \$2,479,000 in the three months from \$1,622,000. The herring catch was again the main factor in the month's increase, while landings of salmon and oysters were also larger.

## MINING

Salt Shipments In The First Quarter Producers' shipments of dry common salt increased in this year's first quarter to 467,256 tons from 254,364 in the like period of 1958 and salt content of brines used and shipped to 363,214 tons from 167,724. Total salt and salt content of brine shipped in the quarter advanced to 830,470 tons from 422,088 a year ago. March shipments of dry common salt were up to 102,383 tons from 56,195 a year earlier, salt content of brines used and shipped to 125,087 tons from 58,656, and total salt and salt content of brine shipped to 227,470 tons from 114,851. (36)

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. (37)

Net Generation Of Electric Energy Net generation of electric energy by firms that produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year rose in January-March this year to 25,685,621 megawatt hours from 24,846,913 in last year's first quarter. Electric energy imported in the quarter climbed to 120,577 megawatt hours from 56,946, while energy exported fell to 862,727 megawatt hours from 1,070,084. Total made available in Canada in the first quarter, thus rose to 24,943,471 megawatt hours from 23,833,775. Of the total made available, some 1,598,444 megawatt hours were used in electric boilers compared to 1,703,533 a year ago.

March net generation of electric energy increased to 8,812,997 megawatt hours from 8,486,697 a year earlier, and imports to 41,070 megawatt hours from 12,500, while exports decreased to 339,652 megawatt hours from 441,702. Energy made available in Canada in the month amounted to 8,514,415 megawatt hours versus 8,057,495, with 606,966 megawatt hours being used in electric boilers against 606,825.

March net generation was larger than a year earlier in all provinces except Newfoundland. Totals: Newfoundland, 116,725 megawatt hours (121,959 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 5,838 (5,155); Nova Scotia, 139,224 (131,657); New Brunswick, 128,882 (124,016); Quebec, 3,848,304 (3,747,494); Ontario, 2,739,305 (2,619,695); Manitoba, 321,937 (309,191); Saskatchewan, 174,789 (163,742); Alberta, 252,634 (222,761); British Columbia, 1,073,040 (1,030,880); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 12,319 (10,147). (38)

## POPULATION

More Than 67% Of Canada's Population At June 1, 1957 Were Over 15 Years Of Age Canada's population at June 1, 1957 was estimated at 16,558,000, of whom 11,126,900 or 67.2% were 15 years of age and over, according to DBS. Males 15 years of age and over were estimated at 5,627,200 and females at 5,499,700.

Of the number of males 15 years of age and over, some 1,733,300 (30.8% of the total) were single, 3,683,900 (65.5%) were married, and 210,000 (3.7%) were widowed or divorced. Of the females in this age range, 1,289,100 (23.4%) were single, 3,655,500 (66.5%) were married, and 555,100 (10.1%) were widowed or divorced.

The rise in the proportion of the population married since 1951 was most marked in the age group 15-24 years, where the percentage increased from 13.3% in 1951 to 16.9% in 1957 for males and from 30.1% in 1951 to 33.1% for females. Another interesting fact revealed by these figures relates to the relative degree of widowhood among males and females. There were an estimated 555,100 widowed and divorced women in Canada in 1957 as compared to 210,000 men in this category. This marital group of women has increased by 80,000 or 16.8% since 1951 as compared to a rise of 11,000 or 5.5% among men. (39)



Canadian Citizenship Granted  
To 84,183 Persons During 1958

Certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted in 1958 to 84,183 persons who formerly owed allegiance to other countries, a decrease of 12% from the preceding year's total of 95,462, according to DBS.

Just over 16% or 13,556 of the persons naturalized in 1958 had formerly been citizens of Germany and 13% or 11,217 had been citizens of Italy. This was slightly over the 1957 figure of 12,629 for Germany, but a little less than the 14,112 for Italy. The greater number of persons from these two countries becoming Canadian citizens in the last two years reflects the resumption of immigration from these countries around 1951. Over 13% or 11,102 were former citizens of the Netherlands, 12% or 10,235 gave a British Commonwealth country as former nationality. In 1957 the figures had been 8,645 for the Netherlands and 8,650 for British countries.

In 1958, 8,002 citizens of Poland received Canadian citizenship versus 10,081 in 1957; 5,076 from the U.S.S.R. versus 5,752; 3,871 from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania versus 6,189; Hungary, 1,651 versus 3,242; United States, 1,356 versus 879; and Israel, 1,314 versus 260.

Over half (55%) the persons granted certificates in 1958 resided in Ontario compared to 58% in 1957; in Quebec 16% versus 19%; in British Columbia 11% - unchanged from the preceding year; in the Prairie Provinces 16% versus 11%. The Atlantic Provinces continued to be the residence of 1%.

Only 17.5% of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1958 lived in rural areas, whereas one-third of the Canadian population reside in rural areas, according to the 1956 Census. Of the 69,305 who were urban residents, 49,583 (71.5%) lived in metropolitan centres of 100,000 population and over, 5,895 in centres of 30,000 to 99,999, and 13,827 in centres of from 1,000 to 29,999 population.

As in previous years, about three-fifths of persons naturalized in 1958 were males. The total population of Canada is more evenly divided, 50.7% being males. However, the 1951 Census showed that 57% of the 441,490 persons owing allegiance to a country other than Canada were males, and of the million immigrants coming to Canada in the period 1950 to 1956, about 55% were males.

About 81% of males granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1958 (39,679 out of 48,718) were in the Canadian labour force. Among males in the labour force, manufacturing and mechanical operations provided employment for 28% and construction occupations for 14%. Labourers in other than primary industries accounted for 12%, professional occupations for 9%, service occupations for 11%, and agricultural occupations for 7%. The proprietary and managerial occupations and transportation and communication occupations each accounted for 4%. Among females naturalized, just over 56% were homemakers. (40)

University Student Expenditure And Income Eighty per cent of Canadian university students, living at home, spent between \$523 and \$1,612 on their college year in 1956-57, with 10% spending less and 10% spending more. Average expenditure was \$933. Those not at home spent on the average \$1,326, and 80% of these spent between \$896 and \$2,210. Men generally spent more than women whether at home or away from home.

Undergraduate students away from home in the Western provinces spent, on the average, the least (\$1,031), while the students in the Atlantic and Central provinces spent \$1,225 and \$1,553, respectively. There were also differences by faculties. For those away from home, the average student in the classical college spent \$949, compared with \$983 in Education, \$1,226 in Arts and Science, \$1,418 in Engineering, \$1,763 in Law, \$1,794 in Medicine and \$1,809 for graduate students. Of the total spent 29.2% went for room and board, 27.1% for fees and books, 14.7% for clothing, grooming etc., 12.6% for recreation and 16.4% for transportation and other expenses.

Income showed as much variation as expenditure. The greatest part (39.6%) came from students' earnings, 27.5% from the family, 9.4% from loans, 7.9% from savings, 6.4% from scholarships and bursaries, and the remaining 9.2% from other sources. These percentages would be expected to vary from year to year depending on employment opportunities, etc.

About 14% of the full-time students received as much from grants and earnings as they spent during the school year, and about two-thirds of these lived at home.

Although more than half of the students reported family income of \$5,000 or less, 15% reported family income of \$10,000 or more. Half of the male students reported family income from \$3,190 to \$6,921 and the female students from \$3,865 to \$9,468.

These are some of the many figures reported in University Student Expenditure and Income in Canada, 1956-57 released by DBS. (41\*\*)

## N A T I O N A L   A C C O U N T S

Reference Document On "National Accounts, Income And Expenditure, by Quarters, 1947-1957" Released The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a reference document on "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, by Quarters, 1947-1957". This publication integrates quarterly national accounts data with the annual data contained in the reference document entitled "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956", released last year. This report supersedes all previous quarterly national accounts publications issued by the Bureau.

For the most part, the changes incorporated in the report are attributable to revisions in the annual figures rather than to changes in the nature of the quarterly data. There have, therefore, been some changes in the levels of the various statistical series, but, in general, broad quarter-to-quarter movements in production, income and expenditure have remained essentially unchanged from those depicted in the earlier data. From an analytical point of view, no basic changes in substance or emphasis are involved. (42\*\*)



Illness Among Civil Servants In 1957-58 Civil servants reporting ill by medical certificate increased by 32.7% during the fiscal year 1957-58 to 53,825 from the preceding year's total of 40,563, according to the Bureau's annual report on illness in the civil service. Most of this increase in morbidity is attributed to the Asian influenza epidemic so widespread during October and November 1957. These 53,825 employees who were ill represent 39% of the estimated total employees in the civil service. There were 1,082,976 days of illness reported, or 2.1% of the total possible employee-days.

During the year there were 27,376 influenza illnesses, three times as many as was recorded in the previous twelve months. Part of this increase is due also to an estimated increase of 3,400 civil servants or 2.5% over the previous year. The impact of influenza would be shown as being higher still if absences of three days or less were taken into account.

The report covers and estimated 138,200 civil servants who were subject to civil service regulations in 1957-58. There were 583,7 illnesses with 7,836.3 days of illness per 1,000 employees. The corresponding rates for 1956-57 were 457.3 and 6,873.0.

Because of the influenza epidemic in 1957 a marked increase was recorded in the overall frequency rate (average number of illnesses per 100 employees) and disability rate (average number of days of illness per employee), increasing to 58.4 and 7.8 from 45.7 and 6.9, respectively. However, the severity rate, or the average number of days per illness, dropped to 13.4 from 15.0.

As in previous years influenza accounted for more illnesses and days of illness than any other single cause. This cause group accounted for 33.9% of the illnesses from all causes as compared with 15.1% in the previous year. (Further detail on the incidence of influenza in Canada during 1957 may be obtained from a special release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled "Influenza in Canada, Some Statistics on Its Characteristics and Trends)". (43)

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

Fur Farming In 1957 Peltings of fur-bearing animals on Canadian fur farms in 1957 declined in number to 943,000 from 1,009,000 in the preceding year, while the farm value was virtually unchanged at \$15,424,000 versus \$15,471,000. Number of fur farms in operation at the end of 1957 declined to 2,548 from 2,829 at the end of 1956, but the number of fur-bearers on these farms increased to 465,000 from 453,000.

Mink accounted for all but a small part of the total value in 1957. In 1957 the number of mink pelted was 936,000 valued at \$15,346,000 as compared with 1,002,000 valued at \$15,413,000 in 1956.

Fur farms in Ontario produced 243,700 pelts valued at \$3,998,000 in 1957, followed by Manitoba with 204,600 pelts worth \$3,493,000, British Columbia with 188,800 worth \$3,310,000, Alberta with 121,500 worth \$1,855,000, and Saskatchewan with 66,000 worth \$1,113,000. The remaining provinces had a value of production of less than \$1,000,000 and ranked in the following order: Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. (44)

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May 8, 1959

Family Size Average family size in Canada in 1958 was 3.8 persons, unchanged from the immediately preceding year. It was largest in Quebec at 4.3 persons, closely followed by the Atlantic Provinces at 4.2 persons. Average for the Prairie Provinces was 3.7 and for Ontario and British Columbia 3.5 persons each.

Families In Canada Estimated number of families in Canada's ten provinces at June 1, 1958 was 3,953,000, an increase of 104,000 or 2.7% over a year earlier and 247,000 or 6.7% over June 1, 1956.

Meat Consumption Canadians consumed an estimated average of 138.1 pounds of meat per person in 1958, over 4 pounds less than in 1957 and 1956 but nearly 5 pounds more than the 1946-50 average of 133.3 pounds.

Putty Canadian production of putty ranged between a low of 10,341,000 pounds and a high of 12,645,000 in the ten years 1948 to 1957 and averaged 11,704,000 pounds a year.

Increase In Synthetic Detergents, Drop In Soap Production of synthetic detergents increased from 114,624,000 to 176,992,000 pounds in the five years from 1953 to 1957, while output of soaps declined from 181,688,000 to 141,666,000 pounds.

Refrigeration Mechanical refrigerators were used in more than 86% of Canadian households in 1958 versus 83% in the preceding year and some 8% had home freezers versus 7%.

Hotel Capacity Canada had in operation 4,226 full-year hotels with total bed capacity for 220,172 persons in 1957. Seasonal hotels totalled 925 with bed capacity for 55,641 persons.

Seasonal Hotels Out of 925 seasonal hotels in Canada in 1957, 485 were in Ontario and 265 in Quebec.

Half Hotel Revenues From Liquor Sales Sales of alcoholic beverages accounted for nearly 51% of the receipts of all Canadian hotels in 1957, rooms for 23.5% and meals for just under 18%, the remainder coming from miscellaneous sources.

Occupancy Rate Highest In Bigger Hotels Hotels with over 500 rooms had the highest rate of room occupancy in 1957 at 71%, followed by those with 201-500 and 101-200 rooms at 68% each, the rate continuing downward to 60% for 51-100 rooms, 53% for 26-50 rooms, and 39% for 11-25 rooms.

Hotels Most Used In Nfld. & B.C. Newfoundland and British Columbia hotels had the highest rate of room occupancy in 1957 at 63% each, Ontario being next at 61%, followed by Nova Scotia at 59% and Alberta at 58%. Rate for Quebec was lowest at 40%, and the average for all Canada was 54%.

Men's Fur Coats Fur goods manufacturers in Canada reported production of only 99 fur coats for men in 1957, but this was an increase from 73 in 1956.

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