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

Labour: Employment rose substantially during the month ended April 18, the number of persons with jobs rising by 112,000 to an estimated 5,664,000 and the number without jobs and seeking work declining by 80,000 to an estimated 445,000. The total with jobs was 127,000 larger than in April last year and the total without jobs 77,000 smaller, the labour force showing a growth of 50,000. (Page 2)

Merchandising: Preliminary reports indicate a gain of more than 3% over last year in department store sales during April. During the first quarter of the year sales were more than 6% higher in dollar volume, although gaining only 2% in March ... Total retail sales during March were 3.4% higher than a year earlier, but the cumulative total for the quarter was up 5.5%. The total increases in both month and quarter were spread country-wide, while 10 of 18 specified trades had gains in March and 15 in the quarter. (Pages 4-5)

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Industrial Production: Measured by the Bureau's indexes, industrial production during March was slightly lower than in February, with output down variously in each of manufacturing, mining and electric and gas utilities. Compared to March last year, however, production was some 6% greater. (Page 6)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot production declined again in the week ended May 16 when it was at 84.7% of rated capacity ... Shipments of veneers in the first quarter were 11% higher than last year, plywoods nearly 20% higher ... All main concrete products, except chimney blocks, were shipped in larger quantities in this year's first quarter ... Crude oil consumption by Canadian refineries was up 18% in the three months. (Pages 6-7)

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Sawmilling: Production of sawn lumber increased more than 7% in British Columbia to the end of March, but the total for the other provinces was down nearly 5% from last year. (Page 8)

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Education: Over 3,600,000 children were enrolled in Canada's elementary and secondary schools during the 1957-58 school year, an increase of 100,000 over the previous year. (Page 9)

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Employment Situation In April      Employment increased substantially during the month ended April 18, 1959, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An estimated 5,664,000 persons had jobs at mid-month, 112,000 more than the previous month and 127,000 more than in April 1958. The increase of 112,000 over the month was significantly greater than the normal seasonal increase for April.

Unemployment in April showed a marked decline. An estimated 445,000 persons were without jobs and seeking work, a decrease of 80,000 over the month and 77,000 over the year. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work was 7.3% of the labour force, compared to 8.6% in the previous month and 8.6% in April 1958. Those on temporary layoff numbered 22,000, compared to 32,000 a year before. The number of persons on short-time work was about the same as last year.

Spring work in agriculture began early this year, with a correspondingly early rise in farm employment. Consequently, additions to the farm work force in April were smaller than in past years. This was particularly true of the Prairie Provinces where alternative job opportunities were somewhat more plentiful than in other parts of the country. An estimated 661,000 persons were engaged in farm work during April, 30,000 fewer than a year before.

Non-agricultural employment rose by 70,000 during the month, about double the average increase during April. All regions shared in the general upswing, with marked gains in the Atlantic and Prairie regions where the early spring advanced the start of many non-farm activities.

The general improvement affected all but a few districts where road conditions curtailed operations of principal industries. Unemployment was lower than a year earlier in virtually all local areas. At the end of April the labour market classification was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 59 (74); in moderate surplus, 45 (35); in balance, 6 (1).

Canada's labour force was estimated at 6,109,000 in the week ended April 18, 1959 as compared with 6,077,000 a month earlier. Of this year's April 18 total 5,289,000 or 86.6% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 375,000 or 6.1% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 445,000 or 7.3% were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,403,000.

During the corresponding week in 1958, there were 6,059,000 in the labour force of whom 5,184,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 353,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 522,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,249,000 classed as not in the labour force. (1)

Federal Government Employment Federal government employees in departmental branches, services and corporations at the end of October last year numbered 180,846 compared to 178,945 at the end of October 1957, comprising 153,758 salaried employees (151,491 a year earlier), 24,344 prevailing rate employees (24,818), and 2,744 ships' officers and crews (2,636). Regular earnings of these employees in the month amounted to \$55,337,737 versus \$52,849,198 in the preceding year, salaried employees receiving \$48,315,982 (\$46,329,717), prevailing rate employees \$6,276,262 (\$5,768,802), and ships' officers and crews \$745,493 (\$750,679).

Employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other quasi-independent government bodies numbered 139,285 at the end of October compared to 150,921 in the previous year and their earnings totalled \$47,657,000 versus \$49,001,000. (2)

## MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Caused More Fatalities In March Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's highways in March this year took 177 lives compared to last year's March total of 172, DBS reports in a special statement. Increases in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia more than offset decreases in the other provinces. No fatalities were reported for either year in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Death toll by provinces in March was as follows: Newfoundland, 1 (4 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 4 (9); New Brunswick, 7 (12); Quebec, 54 (33); Ontario, 67 (72); Manitoba, 9 (11); Saskatchewan, 4 (5); Alberta, 15 (12); and British Columbia, 16 (14).

Province	Number of Accidents				Number of Victims		Total	
	Fatal	Non-	Property	Total	Total March 1958	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage(1)
		fatal	Damage					
		injury Only (1) March 1959						
								\$
Nfld.....	1	24	277	302	207	1	28	105,040
P.E.I.....	-	11	59	70	49	-	14	21,990
N.S.....	4	123	620	747	643	4	163	273,657
N.E.....	7	90	410	507	397	7	134	202,931
Que.....	44	797	4,907	5,748	4,165	54	1,202	..
Ont.....	..	..	..	..	4,698	67	..	..
Man.....	8	142	656	806	729	9	216	302,850
Sask.....	4	193	685	882	688	4	266	325,120
Alta.....	12	239	982	1,233	1,610	15	263	507,304
B.C.....	16	490	1,330	1,836	1,857	16	685	815,767
Yukon & N.W.T.	-	1	14	15	40	-	1	8,855
March 1959 (2)	96	2,110	9,940	12,146		177(3)	2,972	2,563,514(4)
March 1958 (3)	155	3,381	11,547		15,083	172	4,780	4,591,983(5)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Ontario; (3) all-Canada total; (4) excluding Quebec and Ontario; (5) excluding Quebec; - nil; .. not available.

Value Of Building Permits Issued Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in March declined 12.4% to \$145,087,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$165,638,000. Smaller values this year than last in New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia more than counterbalanced larger values in the other provinces. March totals: Newfoundland, \$434,000 (\$413,000 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$36,000 (\$23,000); Nova Scotia, \$1,275,000 (\$1,151,000); New Brunswick, \$194,000 (\$1,087,000); Quebec, \$32,474,000 (\$31,591,000); Ontario, \$64,370,000 (\$79,401,000); Manitoba, \$6,394,000 (\$4,398,000); Saskatchewan, \$5,115,000 (\$4,549,000); Alberta, \$11,826,000 (\$15,507,000); and British Columbia, \$22,969,000 (\$27,518,000). (3)

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales in April were 3.3% greater than  
April Summary By Regions sales in last year's like month, DBS reports in a special statement. All regions except the Atlantic Provinces where sales dropped 1.1% reported larger sales as compared to a year ago. Increases were: Quebec, 2.7%; Ontario, 2.4%; Manitoba, 2.7%, Saskatchewan, 3.6%; Alberta, 9.1%; and British Columbia, 3.7%.

Department Store Sales Department store sales in March this year increased  
In March & First Quarter 2% to an estimated \$101,191,000 from \$99,243,000 a year earlier, raising the January-March total 6.4% to \$279,002,000 from \$262,172,000 a year ago. Any increase in sales due to Easter being in March this year was partly offset by the fact that March this year had 25 shopping days (including 4 Saturdays) compared to March last year which had 26 shopping days (including 5 Saturdays). February 28 stocks (at selling value) were 3.6% greater than a year earlier at \$301,350,000 versus \$291,009,000.

March sales were larger than a year earlier in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec. Gains were: Ontario, 2.7%; Manitoba, 1.2%; Saskatchewan, 6.6%; Alberta, 4.0%; and British Columbia, 2.7%. Sales fell 0.7% in the Atlantic Provinces and 1.2% in Quebec. January-March sales were greater than a year ago in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces where they fell 0.4%. Increases were: Quebec, 2.9%; Ontario, 7.3%; Manitoba, 9.0%; Saskatchewan, 6.5%; Alberta, 13.1%; and British Columbia, 5.2%.

March sales were larger for 20 of the 29 specified departments as compared to a year earlier, smaller for 8, and unchanged for one. Increases ranged between 22.2% for photographic equipment and supplies to 0.1% for small-ware and decreases from 8.3% for piece goods to 0.7% for boys' clothing and furnishings. Major increases were: radio and music, 14.3%; major appliances, 11.8%; stationery, books and magazines, 8.8%; and hosiery and apparel accessories, 7.4%. Larger declines: furs, 8.1%; food and kindred products, 5.8%; women's, misses' and children's shoes, 4.6%; and sporting goods and luggage, 4.6%. (4)

Retail Trade In March, Quarter      Retail sales in March increased 3.4% to \$1,243,-494,000 from the year-earlier total of \$1,202,191,000, and with gains in January and February, the January-March total rose 5.5% to \$3,493,307,000 from \$3,312,027,000 a year ago. Easter occurred in March this year, but there was one less shopping day, and four Saturdays compared to five a year ago.

March and January-March sales were greater than a year earlier in all provinces. Increases in the month were: Atlantic Provinces, 2.9%; Quebec, 1.0%; Ontario, 2.6%; Manitoba, 4.5%; Saskatchewan, 11.8%; Alberta, 11.8%; and British Columbia, 1.7%. Increases in the quarter: Atlantic Provinces, 5.7%; Quebec, 4.1%; Ontario 5.7%; Manitoba, 7.2%; Saskatchewan, 8.3%; Alberta, 8.6%; and British Columbia, 3.2%.

Ten of 18 specified trades reported larger sales in March this year than last, with gains ranging between 18.5% for fuel dealers and 0.6% for garages and filling stations. Other major increases were: lumber and building material dealers, 11.0%; motor vehicle dealers, 10.8%; variety stores, 10.0%; jewellery stores, 9.9%; and drug stores, 8.2%. Decreases ranged from 5.8% for furniture, appliance and radio stores to 0.2% for men's clothing. Other larger decreases: grocery and combination stores, 3.2%; women's clothing, 2.0%; hardware stores, 1.8%; and restaurants, 1.6%.

January-March sales were greater than a year ago in all the specified trades except furniture, radio and appliance stores and restaurants which reported declines of 0.1% each. Increases in the quarter ranged from 9.7% for fuel dealers to 0.8% for shoe stores. Other major increases were: motor vehicle dealers, 9.6%; jewellery stores, 9.5%; lumber and building material dealers, 7.7%; variety stores, 6.9%; drug stores, 6.7%; department stores, 6.4%; and general stores, 6.0%. (5)

## VITAL STATISTICS

More Births And Deaths Fewer Marriages In January-April      More births, marriages and deaths were recorded in provincial offices in April this year than last. January-April registrations were larger for births and deaths but smaller for marriages as compared to a year ago.

April birth registrations rose to 43,239 from 40,436 a year earlier, placing January-April registrations 3.1% above a year ago at 163,241 versus 158,306. More births were registered in the four-month period in all provinces except British Columbia.

April marriages increased to 7,577 from 7,261 last year, but the four-month total dropped 7.5% to 27,807 from 30,053. Fewer marriages were recorded in the first four months of this year compared to last in all provinces except Newfoundland, Manitoba and Alberta.

April deaths advanced to 13,734 from 11,023 in the same month in 1958, making the cumulative total 5.4% greater than a year ago at 49,254 versus 46,721. In the four months all provinces except Newfoundland and Saskatchewan reported more deaths as compared to a year ago. (6)

March Index Shows Pause Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for March stood at 159.7, lower by 0.7% than in February. This pause in industrial expansion was fairly widespread with manufacturing down 0.1%, mining off 3.6%, and electric power and gas utilities down 0.5%.

Within manufacturing, both the durable and non-durable industry components reflected small decreases. Within non-durable manufacturing, the textiles, printing and publishing, products of petroleum and coal and miscellaneous manufacturing industry groups reflected increases while all other groups were either unchanged or down. Within durable manufacturing, increases were recorded for the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, and non-metallic mineral products industry groups. All other durable manufacturing industry groups were off.

In a comparison of March 1959 with March 1958 the unadjusted index of industrial production reflects a 6.2% gain. With the exception of electric power and gas utilities, which rose 11.8%, all other major industry components increased about 6%. Mining was up 5.6%, and total manufacturing 5.8%. Non-durable and durable manufacturing industry groups were up 5.9% and 5.5%, respectively.

## MANUFACTURING

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended May 16 declined 7.2% to 102,801 tons from 110,803 tons a week earlier and 9.9% from 114,149 tons two weeks earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 84.7% of the rated capacity in the week versus 91.3% a week earlier and 94.0% two weeks earlier.

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel Ingots In March, Quarter Larger quantities of pig iron and steel ingots were produced in March and the first quarter of this year than a year earlier. March output of pig iron amounted to 350,600 tons as compared with 268,032 in the same month of 1958, bringing the three-month total to 932,526 tons as compared with 761,115. Production of steel ingots totalled 470,528 tons in March versus 401,528 and 1,358,903 tons in the January-March period versus 1,159,503. (7)

Concrete Products Shipments of concrete brick in March increased to 8,022,580 from 6,881,736 a year earlier, chimney blocks to 52,535 from 37,583, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile to 52,556 tons from 33,373, and ready-mixed concrete to 341,228 cubic yards from 296,586. Shipments of concrete blocks (except chimney) declined to 6,991,152 from 7,127,317.

January-March shipments were larger this year than last for all products except concrete chimney blocks that fell to 91,193 from 93,937. Products with greater shipments in the period were: concrete brick, 15,458,925 (14,283,308 a year ago); blocks (except chimney), 15,204,006 (15,120,770); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 140,579 tons (86,760); and ready-mixed concrete, 887,360 cubic yards (768,052). (8)

Steel Wire Shipments Shipments in March of plain, round uncoated steel wire advanced to 8,896 tons from 9,136 a year earlier, welded or woven farm fencing to 1,335 tons from 1,253, and steel wire rope to 1,908 tons from 1,699, but iron and steel wire nails decreased to 5,249 tons from 5,987. January-March shipments of these commodities were: steel wire, 26,671 tons (21,406 a year ago); farm fencing, 2,732 (2,239); wire rope, 5,153 (4,621); and wire nails, 14,252 (14,768). (9)

Shipments Of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances In First Quarter Shipments of most of the specified domestic electrical appliances were larger in this year's first quarter compared to last. Major shipments in the quarter were: fry pans, 56,952 units (51,255 a year ago); domestic floor polishers, 50,903 (43,412); domestic steam flat irons, 47,408 (50,764); kettles, 45,751 (52,135); heating pads, 31,817 (17,298); cylinder or other straight suction type vacuum cleaners, 31,478 (28,927); automatic domestic toasters, 29,097 (29,012). (10)

Shipments Of Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers in March advanced 16% to 77,514,000 square feet from 66,817,000 a year earlier, lifting the January-March total almost 11% to 208,346,000 square feet from 187,866,000 in the like period of 1958, according to advance DBS figures. End-of-March stocks were 40% smaller than a year ago at 34,914,000 square feet versus 58,502,000.

March shipments of plywoods climbed 19% to 146,062,000 square feet from 122,723,000, making the three-month total 19.5% greater than a year ago at 385,907,000 square feet compared to 323,067,000. March 31 stocks were close to 29% below last year at 97,784,000 square feet versus 137,348,000.

Crude Oil Consumption In March And Quarter Canada's oil refineries consumed 24% more crude oil in March this year than last at 23,175,493 barrels versus 18,731,218, placing January-March consumption 18% ahead of last year at 68,819,761 barrels against 58,311,754.

Month's receipts of domestic crude advanced to 13,545,878 barrels from 11,224,117 a year earlier and imported crude to 9,629,615 barrels from 7,507,101. Three-month receipts of domestic crude increased to 40,176,269 barrels from 33,728,173 a year ago and imported crude to 28,643,492 barrels from 24,583,581. (11)

Coke & Gas Industry In 1957 Gross selling value of products in the coke and gas industry in 1957 declined 7.9% to \$104,749,000 from \$113,684,000 in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments dropped to 22 from 25 in 1956, employees to 3,043 from 3,334, salaries and wages to \$13,179,000 from \$13,772,000, cost of materials used to \$66,120,000 from \$66,710,000, and value added by manufacture to \$32,176,000 from \$39,974,000.

Total quantity of gas made in 1957 decreased to 74,477,992,000 cubic feet from 78,571,278,000 in 1956 and gas sold or used to 73,141,554,000 cubic feet from 78,499,961,000. Production of coke in the year fell to 4,119,200 tons from 4,331,216 in the preceding year, tar to 43,651,464 imperial gallons from 45,199,338, ammonium sulphate to 61,099,102 pounds from 77,965,055, and benzol, toluol, xylol and naphthalene to 11,186,399 imperial gallons from 12,035,825. (12)

Copper & Nickel Production Production of both copper and nickel was smaller in March and January-March this year than last. March copper output declined to 32,418 tons from 34,239 a year earlier, and, coupled with declines in January and February from a year earlier, the January-March total dropped 13% to 85,103 tons from 97,775 a year ago. Month's nickel production fell to 14,922 tons from 15,853, and the three-month total 27% to 35,585 tons versus 48,459. (13)

## F I S H E R I E S

Maritime Sea Fisheries Catch of sea fish and shellfish in the Maritime Provinces in April this year increased 19% to 42,284,000 pounds from 35,504,000 a year earlier, according to summary fish statistics released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value climbed steeply (71%) to \$3,362,000 from \$1,964,000. Landings of groundfish and molluscs and crustaceans were greater than a year earlier but catch of pelagic and estuarial fish was smaller. Landed values were larger for the three types.

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish in April (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) increased over 16% to 13,209,000 pounds from 11,368,000 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures. April 30 stocks were sharply greater (45%) this year than last at 27,578,000 pounds versus 18,970,000.

## S A W M I L L I N G

Sawn Lumber Production Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia  
In March And 3 Months rose 13% in March to 463,604,000 feet from last year's corresponding total of 410,713,000 feet and 7.3% in January-March to 1,269,072,000 feet from 1,182,348,000 feet, according to advance DBS figures. Output in the other provinces (excluding ties) fell 4.8% in the month to 217,753,000 feet from 228,741,000 feet a year earlier, but rose 2.0% in the three months to 602,098,000 feet from 590,192,000.

March production for the other provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 676,000 feet (442,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 10,272,000 (6,772,000); New Brunswick, 23,975,000 (17,540,000); Quebec, 78,301,000 (70,225,000); Ontario, 24,651,000 (30,725,000); Manitoba, 8,898,000 (2,807,000); Saskatchewan, 7,849,000 (9,991,000); and Alberta, 63,131,000 (90,239,000).

January-March output: Prince Edward Island, 1,310,000 feet (886,000 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 32,413,000 (25,239,000); New Brunswick 75,071,000 (58,686,000); Quebec, 185,960,000 (173,148,000); Ontario, 68,352,000 (73,563,000); Manitoba, 16,303,000 (14,065,000); Saskatchewan, 23,250,000 (30,005,000); and Alberta, 199,439,000 (214,600,000).

Price Index Numbers Of Commodities  
And Services Used By Farmers

Canada's composite price index (1935-39=100) of commodities and services used by farmers decreased 1% to 243.0 between August 1958 and January 1959. At this level the index stood 2.4% above the index of a year ago. Exclusive of farm family living, the composite index declined 1.9% to 258.8 from 263.9 in August but increased 2.6% over last year's January index of 252.2.

Seasonal decreases in farm wages, notably in Western Canada, accounted for the decline in the composite indexes between August and January. The all-Canada farm wage-rate index fell 8.8% from 534.0 in August to 487.2 in January. The western series dropped 17.5% to 470.8 and the eastern series 1.8% to 498.8.

Farm machinery and feed contributed most to a 2.1% increase in farm equipment and materials from 213.7 in August to 218.1. With the exception of binder twine, which was steady at 223.7, the remaining sub-groups recorded minor gains. The all-Canada seed index remained practically unchanged, reflecting an increase of 4.2% in the eastern index which almost completely offset a 2.9% decrease in the western index.

The all-Canada farm living component moved from 218.0 in August to 219.4 in January, a rise of 0.6%. This index is now 2% above the January 1958 index of 215.2. Similar patterns were followed by the regional indexes. Health maintenance advanced 2.7%, miscellaneous items 1.5%, fuel 1.2% and food 0.4%. Clothing was nominally unchanged at 238.6 and household equipment remained at 248.3. (14)

## E D U C A T I O N

3.6 Million Children Enrolled In  
Elementary and Secondary Schools

Enrolment in Canada's elementary and secondary grades of publically-controlled schools in 1957-58 rose 5.4% to 3,474,642 children from 3,297,450 in 1956-57, according to advance DBS figures. Pupil enrolment in private schools was 131,708, making a total of over 3,600,000 children in Canadian elementary and secondary schools versus almost 3,500,000 in 1956-57.

A special compilation, showing enrolment by province and territories for publically-controlled and private schools by grade, is available at no charge from the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Private Elementary And Secondary  
Schools In Canada In 1957-1958

Private elementary and secondary schools operating in Canada in 1957-58 (excluding Quebec) numbered 378 compared to 356 in 1956-57, according to a special statement compiled by the DBS. This shows number of schools by denomination, type and level of teaching; annual fees for day pupils and boarders; teachers classified by academic and professional qualifications; and full-time teachers according to annual salary. This compilation can be ordered at no charge from the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Output Of Dairy Products  
In April & Four Months

Larger quantities of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and skim milk powder, and smaller amounts of ice cream and evaporated milk were produced in April than in the corresponding month last year. In the January-April period production totals were larger than in 1958 for all of these commodities except evaporated milk.

April totals: creamery butter, 24,277,000 pounds (23,887,000 in April 1958); cheddar cheese, 6,099,000 pounds (5,947,000); ice cream, 3,058,000 gallons (3,119,000); evaporated milk, 28,557,000 pounds (31,403,000); and skim milk powder, 14,859,000 pounds (13,468,000).

January-April totals: creamery butter, 62,436,000 pounds (61,675,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 13,991,000 pounds (13,666,000); ice cream, 9,229,000 gallons (9,071,000); evaporated milk, 77,965,000 pounds (79,796,000); and skim milk powder, 37,015,000 (33,117,000). (15)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at May 14 amounted to 37,185,000 pounds, up sharply (79%) from last year's comparable total of 20,795,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Of these cities, all but Quebec and Calgary reported larger holdings this year than last. May 14 stocks by cities were: Quebec, 2,269,000 pounds (3,657,000 a year ago); Montreal, 17,366,000 (11,543,000); Toronto, 4,682,000 (1,090,000); Winnipeg, 9,575,000 (2,175,000); Regina, 891,000 (248,000); Saskatoon, 679,000 (495,000); Edmonton, 610,000 (480,000); Calgary, 236,000 (293,000); and Vancouver, 877,000 (814,000).

Production, Stocks  
Of Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in April amounted to 2,943,774 pounds, an increase of 4.9% over last year's April total of 2,806,000 pounds, according to a special statement. This brought the January-April output to 16,684,444 pounds, slightly larger than last year's like total of 16,608,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of April amounted to 2,340,971 pounds as compared with 2,655,169 a month earlier and 2,282,000 pounds a year ago.

Production & Stocks Of Margarine

Production of margarine, including spreads, rose in April to 13,179,000 pounds from 12,643,000 in the preceding month and 11,300,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the January-April output to 49,621,000 pounds from 49,182,000 in 1958. May 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses were larger at 5,200,000 pounds versus 4,547,000 on April 1 and 4,522,000 on May 1 last year. (16)

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter, skim milk powder and poultry meat were larger on May 1 this year than last, while holdings of cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk and eggs were smaller. Holdings by commodities: creamery butter, 62,304,000 pounds (35,341,000 on May 1, 1958); cheddar cheese, 32,099,000 pounds (41,946,000); evaporated whole milk, 21,883,000 pounds (28,145,000); skim milk powder, 68,540,000 pounds (39,750,000); poultry meat, 28,660,000 pounds (18,075,000); and shell eggs, 206,000 cases (331,000). (17)

Stocks Of Meat In Cold Storage Stocks of meat in cold storage on May 1 this year amounted to 145,047,000 pounds, up sharply from last year's corresponding total of 74,174,000 pounds. May 1 holdings of frozen meats increased to 112,798,000 pounds from 44,420,000 a year earlier, fresh meats to 22,154,000 pounds from 20,369,000, and cured meats to 10,095,000 pounds from 9,385,000. May 1 stocks of lard increased to 10,307,000 pounds from 8,166,000, while holdings of tallow decreased to 4,345,000 pounds from 5,250,000. (18)

Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables More apples, fruit (frozen and in preservatives) and celery, but less pears, potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were held in cold or common storage at May 1 this year compared to last, DBS reports. May 1 fruit stocks were: apples, 1,178,000 bushels (532,000 at May 1 last year); pears, 15,000 bushels (19,000); and fruit -- frozen and in preservatives, 33,889,000 pounds (27,224,000).

May 1 holdings of vegetables: potatoes, 4,486,000 cwt. (5,856,000); onions, 55,000 bushels (78,000); carrots, 107,000 bushels (142,000); cabbage, 27,000 bushels (32,000); celery, 24,000 crates (14,000); and vegetables -- frozen and in brine, 22,940,000 pounds (25,040,000). (19)

Export Clearances & Visible Supplies Of Canadian Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending April 29 amounted to 4,562,000 bushels, placing the August 1 - April 29 total at 176,148,000 bushels versus the preceding year's corresponding total of 185,827,000 bushels. Visible supplies in Canada at April 29 aggregated 376,435,000 bushels compared to the week-earlier total of 376,069,000 bushels and the year-earlier total of 358,939,000 bushels. (20)

Production Of Oils And Fats Production of margarine (including spreads), refined oils, lard and tallow was greater in March this year than last, while output of shortening, and "other" oils and fats was smaller. January-March production was greater than a year ago for refined oils, lard, tallow and "other" oils and fats, but smaller for margarine and shortening.

March production totals were: margarine (including spreads), 12,643,000 pounds (12,619,000 a year earlier); shortening, 13,337,000 (13,786,000); refined oils, 4,276,000 (4,252,000); lard, 13,633,000 (9,294,000); tallow, 14,423,000 (12,774,000); and "other" oils and fats, 837,000 (871,000). (21)

Output Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in April increased 9.3% to 11,291,777 gallons from last year's corresponding total of 10,327,258 gallons. This gain, together with increases from a year earlier in January and February, more than offset a decline in March to make the January-April total 3.2% greater than a year ago at 37,511,369 gallons versus 36,348,158. (22)

Crop Conditions Across Canada Seeding made excellent progress, with few exceptions, over most of the Prairies during the past week, stated the Bureau's telegraphic report issued on May 20. In Manitoba, the area east of the Red River was still too wet to seed, but soil drifting was a problem in the southwestern part. Seeding was well advanced in most of the major grain area. In most southern and central districts of Saskatchewan up to 80% of the wheat was seeded and for the province as a whole more than 60%. Given favourable weather in Alberta, wheat seeding should be almost completed this week and coarse grains sowing well advanced. Surface moisture supplies are sufficient to ensure germination in most districts of all three provinces.

Seeding of all spring grains was practically completed in Old Ontario, with a good percentage showing above ground. In Northern Ontario seeding progress varied from almost none to about half-finished in the earlier districts. Growth of grass and clover had been rather slow. In Quebec, due to heavy winter snowfall, very little frost penetrated the soil and seasonal operations began early. Grain seeding in the Montreal district was almost completed except for fodder corn, in the Quebec and Three Rivers areas some 40% of grains remained to be sown, and in other areas seeding had just begun. Meadows and pastures suffered little winterkill and were in good condition.

Recent weather conditions throughout the Maritime Provinces have been generally cool and dry. The season is later than average, with seeding of grain and early potatoes just begun in Prince Edward Island but well advanced in the two mainland provinces. In British Columbia, reports from most districts indicated spring seeding about 70% completed. Cold and moist weather has favoured a good growth of pasture and hay crops. General condition of fruit-bearing trees was good. (23)

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

Fewer Passengers Carried By Intercity & Rural Bus Lines Number of passengers carried by intercity and rural bus systems in March declined to 4,052,446 from 4,190,010 a year earlier, regular service total falling to 3,820,659 from 3,925,101 and the chartered service total to 231,787 from 264,909. January-March passenger traffic decreased 1.7% to 11,803,854 persons from 12,012,881 a year ago, regular service total dropping to 11,096,716 from 11,246,125 and the chartered service total to 707,138 from 766,756. March revenue increased to \$2,951,607 from \$2,698,718 last year, placing the January-March total 5.6% above a year ago at \$8,274,964 versus \$7,836,129. (24)

Urban Transit In March Number of passengers carried by urban transit systems declined 6.7% in March to 92,002,939 from 98,659,840 in the same month last year and 4.1% in January-March to 270,846,353 from 282,313,373. More were carried by motor bus but fewer by electric car, trolley coach and chartered service in both periods this year than last. March revenue rose 1.6% to \$11,765,899 from \$11,581,700 a year earlier, raising January-March revenue 4.7% to \$34,567,966 from \$33,004,163. (25)

Carloadings Of Railway Freight      Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of May declined 6% to 75,395 cars from last year's corresponding total of 80,175, leaving the January 1 - May 7 total slightly (0.8%) ahead of a year ago at 1,211,656 cars versus 1,201,530. Receipts from connections fell 1.9% in the seven-day period to 27,925 cars from 28,460, and 3.1% in the cumulative period to 505,267 cars from 521,180. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services in the seven-day period numbered 3,008, comprising 2,516 in eastern and 492 in western Canada, and numbered 39,373 in the cumulative period with 32,420 in the East and 6,953 in the West. (26)

## BORDER TRAVEL

TVP Entries In April      Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits in April decreased 9.8% to 110,638 from 122,623 a year earlier, putting the January-April total 0.4% below last year at 311,578 versus 312,838. After data adjustment for the change of procedure at certain New Brunswick ports, the national total declined 18,300 or approximately 15% in the month, while cumulative data adjusted for this change indicated a drop of 8% instead of 0.4%.

April entries were smaller this year than last in all regions except New Brunswick, Alberta and the Yukon Territory. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship, 152 (189 in April last year); New Brunswick, 15,344 (8,880); Quebec, 20,936 (22,026); Ontario, 55,322 (70,967); Manitoba, 1,872 (1,968); Saskatchewan, 1,063 (1,199); Alberta, 1,348 (1,346); British Columbia, 14,190 (15,734); and the Yukon Territory, 411 (314). (27)

Border Crossings      Volume of traffic crossing the border between Canada and the United States increased 2% in March to 1,107,200 vehicles from 1,085,300 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-March crossings to 2,905,400 vehicles, a small increase from last year's like total of 2,894,000. March entries comprised 472,700 foreign vehicles versus 481,600 and 634,500 returning Canadian vehicles versus 603,700. First-quarter crossings were made up of 1,267,300 foreign vehicles against 1,293,800 and 1,638,100 Canadian vehicles against 1,600,200.

Number of persons entering Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane in February increased 2% to 133,600 from 131,300, comprising 54,300 entries by foreign travellers (57,300 in February last year) and 79,300 re-entries of Canadian travellers (74,000). January-February entries increased to 284,100 from 277,300, foreign travellers numbering 111,600 versus 114,700 and returning Canadians 172,500 versus 162,600. (28)

Urban Family Food Expenditure In 1957 Weekly food expenditures reported by sample families in five Canadian cities -- Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver -- in 1957 averaged \$22.70 per family or \$6.56 per person, according to advance figures based on a sample survey in these five cities by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

On the average, 28% of each weekly food dollar went for meat and fish, 15% for fruits and vegetables, 12% for dairy products, 12% for bakery and cereal products, 5% for fats and oils, 3% for eggs, 1% for frozen food, 12% for other groceries for home use, and 12% for foods purchased and eaten away from home.

The Bureau's survey sampled families of 2 to 6 persons comprising eight family types (two adults; two adults and one, two, three and four children; three adults; three adults and one child; four adults), with family incomes ranging from \$2,500 to \$7,000 in the 12 months preceding the survey month.

Respondents were asked to keep a record of food expenditures for a two-week period in each month, the maximum participation per family being three consecutive survey periods. Field representatives instructed the respondents on record-keeping at an introductory interview and collected the completed records at the end of each of the first two survey periods. On the final visit, record forms for a third month were left with the respondent to be returned by mail.

An initial sample of 280 families submitted records in January 1957, after which a new sample, averaging about 130 families, was drawn each month to yield an average monthly sample of about 300 families. The 1,743 families from whom records were taken returned on the average four weekly records per family, or 7,195 weekly records in all.

More detail on the results of this survey will be issued in a reference paper "Urban Family Food Expenditure", to be published later this year. Results from similar surveys taken in 1953 and 1955 are available in two publications -- Urban Family Food Expenditure 1953 (reference paper 60), and Urban Family Food Expenditure 1955 (reference paper 76).

(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 - 71-001 & 71-001F: The Labour Force, April, 20¢/\$2.00
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- 12 - 45-203: Coke & Gas Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 13 - 26-003: Copper & Nickel Production, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 62-004: Price Index Numbers of Commodities & Services Used By Farmers,  
January, 25¢/75¢
- 15 - 32-002: Dairy Factory Production, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 32-005: Margarine (Including Spreads), April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 32-009: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, May, 20¢/\$2.00
- 18 - 32-012: Stocks of Meat & Lard, May, 30¢/\$3.00
- 19 - 32-010: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, May, 20¢/\$2.00
- 20 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, April 29, 10¢/\$3.00
- 21 - 32-006: Oils & Fats, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 32-001: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 22-002: Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada, May 20, 20¢/\$4.00
- 24 - 53-002: Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 25 - 53-003: Urban Transit, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, May 7, 10¢/\$3.00
- 27 - 66-002: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle  
Permits, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 28 - 66-001: Travel Between Canada & The United States, March, 20¢/\$2.00
- - 24-002: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, March, 30¢/\$3.00 --  
Summarized in issue of May 8
- - 65-003: Trade of Canada: Articles Exported To Each Country, First Quarter  
1959, \$1.00/\$4.00

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Wood In Pulp Manufacture Spruce and balsam fir accounted for 79% of the roundwood used in pulp manufacture in Canada in 1957. Jack pine, hemlock and poplar are also used extensively.

Billiard And Bowling Supplies Billiard and bowling supplies were shipped by Canadian producers in 1957 to the value of \$2,679,000, more than one-third larger than the preceding year's \$1,991,000.

Pest Control Products Factory shipments of pest control products by Canadian manufacturers were valued at \$6,874,000 in 1957, up slightly from 1956.

Weed Killer Factory shipments of weed killer in 1957 were valued at \$2,897,000, close to 39% larger than the preceding year's \$2,092,000.

Synthetic Rubber Topping all previous years, factory shipments of synthetic rubber in 1957 amounted to 290,341,000 pounds, some 7% above the preceding year's 271,803,000 pounds.

Book Matches Factory shipments of book matches reached a record total of 592,311,000 in 1957, an increase of 19% over 1956.

Fur Bearers Foxes were the first fur-bearing animals to be raised in captivity on a commercial scale in Canada, but mink, chinchilla, raccoon, marten, fisher, fitch, nutria and others are now being raised. Mink are the most numerous, accounting for more than 94% of the 465,000 fur animals on fur farms at the end of 1957.

Woodlots Farm woodlots accounted for 19,540,541 acres or more than one-quarter of the unimproved farm land in Canada in 1956.

Charcoal 13,234 tons of charcoal were shipped by Canadian producers in 1957, virtually unchanged from 1956 but substantially larger than 1955's 9,050 tons.

Women's Fur Coats, Jackets A total of 204,627 women's fur coats, boleros and jackets valued at \$47,685,570 were made by Canadian manufacturers in 1957. This compares to 206,390 valued at \$47,168,636 in 1956.

Wood Laths Production of wood laths numbered 142,992,000 in 1956, small by comparison to the top years from 1922 to 1928 when the yearly output exceeded 1,000,000,000. Formerly used as a base for plastering, their chief use now is for packing tobacco leaves and for snow fences.

Coal Carbonized To Produce Coke Slightly more than 5,630,000 tons of Canadian and imported coal were carbonized to make 4,119,000 tons of coke in 1957, the latter tonnage representing 73.2% of the coal carbonized. The other 26.8% was recovered in the form of gas and by-products such as naphthalene, benzol, etc.

Sawn Lumber Over 30 different kinds of wood were sawn into lumber in Canada in 1956, the five major leaders being spruce, Douglas fir, hemlock, red and white cedar and white pine. Combined output of the top five in 1956 was 6,453,000 board feet, well over four-fifths of the year's total production of sawn lumber.

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