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Friday, May 29, 1959

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

External Trade: Commodity imports in April were nearly 20% higher in value than a year earlier at an estimated \$535,700,000 and for the four months were 8.5% higher at an estimated \$1,777,500,000. Total exports in the month were up by more than 7% at \$376,900,000 - incidentally the highest value ever recorded for April - but the gain still left the four-month total at \$1,462,500,000, slightly lower than last year's. (Pages 2-3)

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Electric Power: Total net generating capability of Canada's electric power plants was 13% greater in 1958 than in 1957 and is expected to have a further cumulative increase of about 29% by 1962. Thermal generation is expected to rise in the four years to nearly 23% from 14.6% last year.

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Transportation: Railway carloadings showed a gain of over 3% in the second May week, raising the cumulative total slightly to 1% over a year ago ... Railway operating revenues in March were nearly 9% higher than a year earlier, while operating expenses increased a bit over 2%.

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Merchandising: Estimated sales of wholesalers in March were close to 12% higher in value than a year earlier, in the first quarter over 10% higher. Wholesalers of groceries and food specialties topped all the trades in the quarter's gain, eleven others showing increases ... Number of new motor vehicles sold during March was nearly 19% larger than in March last year, in the first three months was 14% larger. Sales were higher in the month and quarter alike for Canadian and British and European cars. (Pages 6-7)

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Labour: Income of paid workers during March amounted to an estimated \$1,373.5 million compared to \$1,283.2 million last year, over the quarter was 7% greater than in 1958 ... Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at the end of April totalled a fifth fewer than at the end of March and 15% fewer than at April 30 last year.

(Page 8)

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Food & Agriculture: Estimated cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products and participation payments was 8% higher in 1958 than in 1957. The increase was due mainly to larger returns from livestock and animal products, returns from field crops being virtually unchanged.

(Page 9)

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Commodity Imports And Exports  
Increase Over Last Year In April

Canada's commodity imports and exports in April both increased in value over April last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports were up in value from the United States, the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries as a group, and in total from all other countries, while exports were higher to all but the other Commonwealth group. The rise in total imports, however, exceeded the gain in exports, resulting in an increase in the import balance.

Total imports in April are estimated at \$535,700,000, an increase of 19.7% from \$449,300,000 for April last year and close to the record value of \$537,-200,000 for April two years ago. Total exports in the month were valued at \$404,600,000, up 7.3% from \$376,900,000 a year ago and the highest value ever recorded for April. The excess of imports over exports thus increased to \$131,-100,000 compared to \$72,400,000 last year but was well below the excess of the two preceding years.

For the January-April period, imports were up 8.5% in value to an estimated \$1,777,500,000 as against \$1,638,500,000 last year, while total exports were down slightly to \$1,462,500,000 against \$1,468,700,000. The excess of imports over exports consequently rose to \$315,200,000 compared to \$169,800,000.

Imports from the United States increased in April to an estimated \$370,-800,000 from \$314,000,000 a year ago, while total exports to that country advanced to \$262,800,000 from \$231,600,000, bringing the adverse commodity trade balance to \$108,000,000 compared to \$82,400,000. Over the four months imports amounted to \$1,264,700,000 compared to \$1,173,200,000 in 1958, and exports to \$914,100,000 against \$887,200,000, the cumulative import balance rising to \$350,600,000 from \$286,000,000.

The month's trade with the United Kingdom showed an unusual excess of imports over exports, with imports up to an estimated \$61,900,000 from \$51,100,-000 and exports also higher at \$56,200,000 compared to \$51,800,000. In the four months, total exports to the United Kingdom were up moderately to \$220,-300,000 from \$209,800,000 last year, imports slightly higher at \$169,400,000 against \$167,300,000, and the export surplus up to \$50,900,000 from \$42,500,000.

Total exports in April to all other Commonwealth countries fell off to \$16,000,000 from \$24,100,000 a year ago, while imports increased to \$21,500,000 from \$18,000,000. Over the cumulative period imports were higher at \$59,100,-000 against \$54,000,000 and exports lower at \$80,100,000 compared to \$99,000,000. Total imports from all other countries also increased in April to \$81,500,000 from \$66,200,000, bringing the cumulative total this year to \$284,300,000 compared to \$244,000,000 last year. Total exports to these countries were fractionally higher at \$69,600,000 in April but for the four months were off to \$247,800,000 from \$272,700,000.

The preliminary figures for April and the period January-April 1959, with comparative figures for 1958, are summarized in the table following. Detailed country and commodity figures for exports will be issued shortly, but those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

MORE



|                               | April               |       | January-April |         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------|---------|
|                               | 1958                | 1959  | 1958          | 1959    |
| Exports (domestic & foreign): | Millions of Dollars |       |               |         |
| United Kingdom .....          | 51.8                | 56.2  | 209.8         | 220.3   |
| Other Commonwealth countries. | 24.1                | 16.0  | 99.0          | 80.1    |
| United States .....           | 231.6               | 262.8 | 887.2         | 914.1   |
| All other countries .....     | 69.4                | 69.6  | 272.7         | 247.8   |
| Totals .....                  | 376.9               | 404.6 | 1,468.7       | 1,462.3 |
| Imports:*                     |                     |       |               |         |
| United Kingdom .....          | 51.1                | 61.9  | 167.3         | 169.4   |
| Other Commonwealth countries. | 18.0                | 21.5  | 54.0          | 59.1    |
| United States .....           | 314.0               | 370.8 | 1,173.2       | 1,264.7 |
| All other countries .....     | 66.2                | 81.5  | 244.0         | 284.3   |
| Totals .....                  | 449.3               | 535.7 | 1,638.5       | 1,777.5 |

\*Estimate only for 1959; subject to revision.

Commodity Imports In February Final and detailed figures released by DBS show that Canada's commodity imports from all countries in February were valued at \$387,400,000, a small decrease from the preliminary estimate published on March 19. The month's final figure was 6.5% above last year's February total of \$363,700,000. January-February imports from all sources were valued at \$800,600,000, larger by 5% than last year's like total of \$762,400,000.

Among major supply sources there were larger imports in February this year than last from the United States, European countries as a group, and "other" foreign countries, and smaller imports from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries and Latin American countries. Commodity-wise, imports were larger in value in February for farm and non-farm machinery, automobiles and parts, rolling-mill products, petroleum products, cotton products, synthetic fibres and products, books and printed matter, and plastics and products, but smaller for crude petroleum, engines and boilers and wool products. (1 & 2)

The following two tables show the values of imports by major sources and by major commodities in February and the January-February period, ranked according to size in the two months, with corresponding figures for 1958:

|                               | February               |           | January-February |           |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
|                               | 1958                   | 1959      | 1958             | 1959      |
|                               | (Thousands of dollars) |           |                  |           |
| United States .....           | \$255,598              | \$282,752 | \$544,235        | \$576,701 |
| United Kingdom .....          | 34,941                 | 31,764    | 72,483           | 66,786    |
| Venezuela .....               | 19,980                 | 17,438    | 37,905           | 35,538    |
| Germany, Federal Republic of. | 6,169                  | 6,259     | 12,557           | 14,821    |
| Japan .....                   | 4,719                  | 6,632     | 8,798            | 13,515    |
| Arabia .....                  | 4,833                  | 5,607     | 8,738            | 12,927    |
| Mexico .....                  | 3,153                  | 3,656     | 5,491            | 7,072     |
| France .....                  | 1,450                  | 2,288     | 3,219            | 5,802     |
| Australia .....               | 2,285                  | 2,153     | 4,146            | 4,885     |
| West Indies Federation .....  | 3,716                  | 2,270     | 5,759            | 4,805     |
| Netherlands Antilles .....    | 2,302                  | 1,942     | 6,350            | 4,766     |
| Belgium & Luxembourg .....    | 1,936                  | 2,093     | 3,500            | 4,020     |

MORE

|                                 | February |          | January-February       |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------|
|                                 | 1958     | 1959     | 1958                   | 1959     |
|                                 |          |          | (Thousands of dollars) |          |
| Machinery, non-farm .....       | \$37,320 | \$40,561 | \$79,705               | \$78,728 |
| Automobile parts .....          | 18,896   | 24,508   | 41,233                 | 61,768   |
| Petroleum, crude .....          | 24,717   | 23,015   | 47,842                 | 47,861   |
| Farm implements & machinery ... | 13,464   | 18,350   | 25,711                 | 33,884   |
| Autos, freight & passenger .... | 11,683   | 14,525   | 24,061                 | 32,342   |
| Engines & boilers .....         | 11,670   | 11,188   | 24,530                 | 21,258   |
| Cotton products .....           | 8,879    | 9,850    | 18,438                 | 19,480   |
| Rolling-mill products .....     | 7,775    | 9,004    | 18,759                 | 18,832   |
| Fruits .....                    | 9,068    | 8,796    | 18,324                 | 18,080   |
| Aircraft & parts .....          | 8,544    | 7,213    | 18,834                 | 16,210   |
| Books & printed matter .....    | 6,169    | 8,291    | 13,127                 | 15,744   |
| Petroleum products .....        | 5,802    | 6,333    | 14,938                 | 14,973   |
| Plastics & products .....       | 5,496    | 7,196    | 11,186                 | 13,641   |
| Rubber & products .....         | 4,045    | 5,966    | 9,484                  | 12,004   |
| Coal .....                      | 5,790    | 5,790    | 11,648                 | 11,970   |
| Synthetic fibres & products ... | 4,165    | 5,331    | 8,795                  | 10,910   |
| Paper .....                     | 4,868    | 5,405    | 10,159                 | 10,592   |

# ELECTRIC POWER

Net Generating Capability Forecast      Total net generating capability/<sup>of</sup> electric  
At 23,999,000 Kilowatts By 1962      power plants in Canada in 1958 amounted to  
18,628,000 kilowatts, an increase of 13.1%  
over the 1957 total of 16,469,000 kilowatt hours, according to the fifth annual  
report titled "Electric Power Survey of Capability and Load" which is based on  
a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with the Canadian  
Electrical Association.

This survey embraces all producers of electric energy in Canada which generate 10,000,000 kilowatt hours or more per annum. The 1959 report is based on returns from 130 companies, half of which are utilities and the other half industrial establishments which generate power primarily for own use. These 130 producers account for approximately 99% of total generation in Canada.

Further annual increases totalling 28.8% over the next four years are expected to result in a net generating capability in 1962 of 23,999,000 kilowatts. The proportion of thermal generation to the total is expected to rise from 14.6% in 1958 to 22.9% in 1962. Firm power peak load within Canada in 1958 was 15,485,000 kilowatts, an increase of 3.8% over the 1957 total of 14,925,000. The forecast for 1962 is 20,137,000 kilowatts, an estimated rise of 30%.

The indicated reserve for Canada rose to 2,991,000 kilowatts from 1,394,000 in 1957. By 1962, it will have risen to 3,756,000 kilowatts, a reserve equivalent to 18.6% of firm demand as compared with this year's 19.1%. Firm energy requirement rose 1% in 1958 to 87,173,000,000 kilowatt hours from 86,333,000,000 in 1957. A rise of 7.6% to 93,841,000,000 kilowatt hours is forecast for 1959 and an increase of 33.7% to 116,545,000,000 for 1962. (3)



Cheque Cashings In March Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in March advanced almost 21% to \$20,262,167,000 from \$16,801,421,000 a year earlier, lifting the January-March value close to 17% from a year ago to a record for the period of \$58,461,999,000 versus \$50,099,125,000.

Debits were larger in both March and January-March this year than last for all economic regions. March increases were (January-March gains in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, 11.5% (11.4%); Quebec, 21.6% (13.7%); Ontario, 22.6% (21.7%); Prairie Provinces, 16.6% (11.9%); and British Columbia, 15.0% (8.3%).

Value of cashings was higher in all the clearing centres except five in March this year than last, while only eight reported lower values in the first quarter of this year as compared to last. Increases for the 10 leading centres in the month were (first-quarter gains in brackets): Toronto, 22.8% (23.4%); Montreal, 24.1% (14.7%); Winnipeg, 21.9% (14.9%); Vancouver, 17.5% (10.3%); Calgary, 14.7% (8.6%); Quebec, 3.7% (9.2%); Edmonton, 14.1% (12.9%); Hamilton, 34.8% (20.2%); Ottawa, 28.4% (27.4%); and Regina, 3.2% (6.4%). (4)

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

Railway Carloadings Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada rose 3.1% in the seven days ended May 14 this year to 77,315 from 74,984 a year earlier, making the January 1 - May 14 total 1% larger than a year ago at 1,288,971 cars versus 1,276,514. Receipts from connections edged up in the seven-day period to 27,314 cars from 27,283, but declined 2.9% in the cumulative period to 532,581 cars from 548,463. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services totalled 2,925 in the seven days (2,475 in the East and 450 in the West), and 45,762 since the beginning of the year to date (38,359 in the East and 7,403 in the West). (5)

Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses During March Railway operating revenues in March rose 8.6% to \$101,916,000 from \$93,845,000 in March last year and operating expenses 2.1% to \$95,805,000 from \$93,807,000, leaving a net operating income of \$6,111,000 versus \$38,000 a year earlier.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, rose to \$110,807,000 from \$101,893,000 a year ago and operating expenses to \$104,138,000 from \$101,421,000, resulting in a net rail operating income of \$6,668,000 in contrast to the year-earlier total of \$473,000. (6)

Railway Freight Traffic Canada's railways handled 10,975,292 tons of revenue freight in January, a decline of 1.9% from last year's January total of 11,182,793 tons. Loadings in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) declined to 8,912,838 tons from 8,966,751 a year earlier, receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada to 905,465 tons from 934,022, and intransit freight (United States to United States through Canada) to 1,156,989 tons from 1,282,020. (7)

Loadings And Unloadings At Canadian Ports In February      Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports rose close to 10% in February to 3,724,500 tons from 3,389,400 a year earlier and over 23% in January-February to 7,801,600 tons from 6,331,800 a year ago.

February loadings in foreign trade rose 9.1% to 1,833,500 tons from 1,680,300 a year earlier and unloadings 2.5% to 514,000 tons from 501,000. Loadings in coastal trade climbed 25% to 709,400 tons from 566,000 and unloadings 4% to 667,500 tons from 641,700.

Commodities loaded in greatest volume in foreign trade in February were wheat, lumber, gypsum, barley, and general cargo. In coastal trade, the greatest volume of shipping in the month was recorded in logs, petroleum, pulpwood, sand, gravel and crushed stone, and general cargo.

Ports registering the greatest volume of shipping in February were: Vancouver, 1,063,100 tons (1,070,600 a year earlier); Halifax, 560,300 tons (628,600); and Saint John, 419,400 tons (410,200). (8)

#### MERCHANDISING

Wholesale Sales In March, First Quarter      Sales of Canadian wholesalers rose 10.2% in this year's first quarter to \$1,916,327,000 from \$1,739,342,000 in the same period of 1958, increases being posted for all but four of 17 specified trades. March sales at \$706,466,000 were larger by 11.8% than last year's like total of \$632,026,000, with increases in all but two trades.

Leading all trades in the first quarter were wholesalers of groceries and food specialties with sales valued at \$316,247,000 (\$293,658,000 in the January-March period of 1958), followed by industrial and transportation equipment and supplies at \$158,952,000 (\$144,610,000), construction materials and supplies, including lumber \$158,072,000 (\$154,073,000), tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks \$137,453,000 (\$133,602,000), automotive parts and accessories \$83,027,000 (\$72,365,000).

January-March sales for the other trades were as follows: hardware, \$59,832,000 (\$57,562,000 in 1958); newsprint, paper and paper products, \$58,005,000 (\$58,957,000); drugs and drug sundries, \$51,302,000 (\$47,185,000); fresh fruits and vegetables, \$50,070,000 (\$51,944,000); "other" textile and clothing accessories, \$49,763,000 (\$47,087,000); household electrical appliances, \$35,706,000 (\$36,343,000); coal and coke, \$35,064,000 (\$35,072,000); meat and dairy products, \$33,808,000 (\$34,311,000); commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, \$26,727,000 (\$24,187,000); clothing and furnishings, \$18,356,000 (\$16,944,000); footwear, \$6,658,000 (\$5,926,000); and all other trades, \$622,099,000 (\$513,181,000). (9)



Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending May 16 were 7.6% greater than sales in last year's comparable period, DBS reports in a special statement. Increases from a year earlier were common to all regions and were: Atlantic Province, 3.6%; Quebec, 5.6%; Ontario, 7.5%; Manitoba, 10.0%; Saskatchewan, 15.8%; Alberta, 9.8%; and British Columbia, 7.0%.

Sales Of New Motor Vehicles In March And First Quarter Total sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in March advanced close to 19% to 48,212 units from 40,596 a year earlier, placing January-March sales 14% above a year ago at 117,597 units versus 103,198. Month's retail value of these sales climbed nearly 20% to \$149,557,000 from \$125,078,000, making the quarter's total 17% bigger than last year at \$367,911,000 versus \$314,468,000.

Sales of British and European passenger and commercial vehicles, included in total sales, rose in March to 9,661 units from 6,514, bringing January-March sales to 21,919 units against 15,539. Month's retail value climbed to \$19,060,000 from \$12,749,000, raising the three-month total to \$43,754,000 versus \$30,306,000.

March sales of new passenger cars rose to 41,102 units (including 8,871 units of British and European manufacture) from 34,901 a year earlier (6,030), raising January-March sales to 99,869 units (20,017) from 88,853 a year ago (14,391). Value of new passenger car sales rose in March to \$123,409,000 (\$17,386,000 for British and European makes) from \$104,520,000 (\$11,699,000), placing the January-March value ahead of last year at \$302,972,000 (\$39,751,000) versus \$264,118,000 (\$27,843,000).

January-March financed sales of new motor vehicles dropped to 35,094 units from 37,170 a year ago, comprising fewer passenger cars at 30,036 units versus 32,754 but more commercial vehicles at 5,058 units against 4,416. Amount of financing involved rose to \$88,972,000 from \$87,879,000, the passenger car total falling to \$71,327,000 from \$74,059,000 but the commercial vehicle total rising to \$17,645,000 from \$13,820,000. (10)

Consumer Credit In March Balances outstanding on the books of sales finances companies at the end of March amounted to \$981,200,000, a small increase over the preceding month's \$977,800,000 and a decrease of 4% from last year's corresponding total of \$1,019,500,000.

End-of-March outstandings on consumer goods were \$706,600,000 versus \$708,500,000 at the end of February and \$747,700,000 at the end of March last year. Balances on commercial goods were \$274,600,000 versus \$269,300,000 a month earlier and \$271,800,000 a year earlier.

Cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act at the end of March totalled \$402,600,000 as compared with \$397,800,000 a month earlier and \$363,500,000 at the same time last year. Accounts receivable held by department stores were \$247,900,000 as compared with \$253,100,000 at the end of February and \$231,200,000 at the end of March 1958. (11)

Labour Income In March  
And First Three Months

Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,373.5 million in March this year in the form of salaries, wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance DBS figures. This compares with \$1,361.5 million paid in February and \$1,283.2 million in March last year. January-March labour income rose 7% to \$4,098.0 million from \$3,828.1 million a year ago. On the seasonally adjusted basis, March labour income amounted to \$1,425.3 million, up 1% from February's total of \$1,411.7 million.

Labour income in March was greater than a year earlier in all regions. The Prairie Provinces had the biggest gain with 10.8%, followed by British Columbia with 9.3%, Ontario with 6.4%, Quebec with 5.6% and the Atlantic Provinces with 5.4%.

Unemployment Insurance Claims and Benefit

Total claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 610,800 on April 30, down 20% from the March 31 total and 15% below April 30, 1958, according to advance DBS figures. Seasonal benefit claimants totalled 228,400 on April 30, a decline of 12% from March 31, but virtually unchanged from April 30, 1958. Regular claimants at 382,400 on April 30 were 25% below March 31 and 23% fewer than on April 30, 1958.

A total of 206,900 initial and renewal claims were filed during April, a decline of 10% from March and 5% below the intake of claims during April 1958. Close to 55% of the initial claims processed during April were considered under the seasonal benefit provisions, compared to 47% in March and 50% in April 1958. The failure rate on initial claims processed during the month was 10% for April compared to 7.3% for March and 8.4% for April 1958.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 640,200 for April, 763,200 for March and 735,200 for April 1958. Benefit payments amounted to \$60.0 million for April, \$65.9 million for March and \$66.7 million for April 1958. The average weekly payment was \$21.29 for April, \$21.58 for March and \$21.59 for April 1958.

## P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

|                                 | <u>May 21</u> | <u>May 14</u><br>1935-39 = 100 | <u>April 23</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Investors' Price Index</u>   |               |                                |                 |
| Total common stocks .....       | 267.2         | 267.0                          | 265.9           |
| Industrials .....               | 271.8         | 271.0                          | 271.4           |
| Utilities .....                 | 204.3         | 204.5                          | 200.9           |
| Banks .....                     | 367.5         | 371.8                          | 361.3           |
| <u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> |               |                                |                 |
| Total mining stocks .....       | 120.4         | 118.4                          | 119.1           |
| Golds .....                     | 88.3          | 85.8                           | 84.4            |
| Base metals .....               | 193.9         | 192.9                          | 198.4           |



Cash Income From the Sale  
Of Farm Products In 1958

Cash returns to Canadian farmers (excluding Newfoundland) from the sale of farm products and from participation payments from previous years' grain crops are estimated at a near-record total of \$2,847,000,000 in 1958. This is 8% higher than the preceding year's \$2,577,000,000 and only slightly lower than the record \$2,900,000,000 set in 1952. The increase in 1958 over 1957 can be attributed mainly to larger returns from the sale of livestock and animal products. Returns from the sale of field crops were virtually the same as in 1957.

Farm cash income in 1958 was higher in all provinces as compared with 1957. In eastern Canada receipts from field crops and livestock and animal products contributed to the increase, whereas in western Canada the increase was due to higher returns from sales of livestock and animal products. Total returns from the sale of field crops were lower for each of the three Prairie Provinces and for British Columbia.

Field Crops - Returns from the sale of wheat are estimated at \$427,000,000 for 1958, up almost \$50,000,000 from a year earlier. Larger farm marketings, resulting from higher exports, was the principal factor affecting receipts in 1958 compared with the preceding year; average farm prices were also higher and can be attributed to quality since the initial payments to wheat growers for specific grades in 1958 were the same as in 1957. Returns from the sale of barley and rye were also slightly above 1957 as a result of larger marketings; farm prices for these two crops were virtually the same during 1957 and 1958.

The effects of the higher returns from wheat, rye and barley were offset by lower returns from flax, oats and Canadian Wheat Board Participation payments. Reduced farm marketings in 1958 were responsible for the smaller returns from the sale of flax and oats compared with 1957. Relatively high farm flax marketings in 1957 followed the record 1956-57 flax crop; smaller flax marketings in 1958 followed the smaller 1957-58 flax crop.

In Eastern Canada, higher returns from field crops can be attributed in the main to potatoes, tobacco and sugar beets. Potato growers in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick received about one-fifth more for their potato crops than in 1957. In Ontario the higher returns from field crops accrued largely to tobacco and sugar beet growers.

Livestock - Estimated at \$1,744,000,000 for 1958, receipts from the sale of livestock and animal products reached a record high and were 14% higher than the preceding year's \$1,528,000,000. This estimate was higher in each of the nine provinces included in the national farm accounts and can be attributed in the main to larger returns from sales of cattle and calves.

For Canada as a whole, cash farm income derived from the sale of cattle and calves in 1958 was about one-quarter larger than in 1957. This increase can be attributed to the combined effects of higher prices and larger marketings. Hog producers throughout Canada received more cash from the sale of hogs than in 1957; larger marketings offset the effects of lower prices. Estimated at \$325,000,000, the 1958 estimate was about 11% higher than 1957's \$292,000,000 and was only exceeded in 1951 and 1952.

Sales of dairy products brought an estimated \$495,000,000 to farmers in 1958, almost 8% more than in 1957. The 1958 estimate was a record high and can be attributed to the combined effects of both larger marketings and a slight increase in average farm prices for milk.

Supplementary Payments - Following the 1957 drought in the Prairie Provinces, payments of about \$20,000,000 were made under the Prairie Farm Assistant Act early in 1958. Supplementary payments to Prairie farmers were augmented in 1958 by about \$40,000,000 from the Western Grain Producers Acreage Payment, P.C. 1958-1442.

Farm cash income, including supplementary payments, was as follows by provinces in 1958 (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$27,891 (\$24,447 in 1957); Nova Scotia, \$42,288 (\$41,979); New Brunswick, \$46,096 (\$43,897); Quebec, \$414,495 (\$385,932); Ontario, \$863,409 (\$789,337); Manitoba, \$229,040 (\$201,319); Saskatchewan, \$603,255 (\$538,080); Alberta, \$500,929 (\$438,800); and British Columbia, \$119,612 (\$113,497). (12)

Production Of Milk Milk production in April is estimated at 1,468,000,000 pounds, up slightly (0.8%) from last year's April total. January-April output, estimated at 4,603,000,000 pounds, is 1.5% greater than last year's corresponding total. March production rose 0.3% to 1,155,038,000 pounds from 1,151,132,000 a year earlier, bringing the January-March total to 3,135,543,000 pounds versus 3,081,125,000 a year ago.

Smaller milk output in March in New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta was more than counterbalanced by larger production in the other provinces. Totals were (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 9,753 pounds (9,284 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 29,135 (28,949); New Brunswick, 26,774 (27,004); Quebec, 290,870 (305,209); Ontario, 431,576 (421,756); Manitoba, 87,082 (85,355); Saskatchewan, 98,870 (97,975); Alberta, 106,272 (106,743); and British Columbia, 56,505 (52,944). (13)

Fluid Milk Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, are placed at 474,237,000 pounds in March, up 1% from last year's March total. January-March sales totalled 1,392,112,000 pounds, an increase of 3% over a year ago.

January-March sales were bigger than a year ago in all provinces except Prince Edward Island where they were unchanged at 6,286,000 pounds. Totals for the other provinces, with percentage increases in brackets: Nova Scotia, 45,787,000 pounds (3%); New Brunswick, 38,738,000 (3%); Quebec, 421,657,000 (2%); Ontario, 519,726,000 (3%); Manitoba, 77,552,000 (3%); Saskatchewan, 80,503,000 (3%); Alberta, 89,939,000 (5%); and British Columbia, 111,924,000 (2%). (14)

Export Clearances Of Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended May 6 amounted to 2,704,000 bushels, bringing the August 1 - May 6 total to 178,852,000 bushels versus 193,506,000 bushels a year earlier. Visible supplies in Canada at May 6 aggregated 376,725,000 bushels, compared to 376,435,000 bushels a week earlier and 356,825,000 bushels a year earlier. (15)



Production And Consumption Of Eggs And Poultry Meat In 1958

Net production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) increased 0.7% in 1958 to 449,819,000 dozen from 446,476,000 in 1957, according to advance DBS figures. Average number of layers on farms declined to an estimated 29,076,000 from 29,584,000 in the preceding year, while the rate of lay advanced to 188 from 183 eggs per hen.

Egg exports totalled the equivalent of 19,386,000 dozen in the year compared to 9,628,000 a year earlier and imports amounted to 2,434,000 dozen versus 1,607,000. Domestic consumption was estimated at 423,523,000 dozen in the year versus 421,259,000 in the previous year, or a per capita consumption of 24.8 dozen against 25.4 dozen.

Poultry meat production increased 10.8% in 1958 to 454,449,000 pounds from 410,216,000 in 1957 (eviscerated weight). Production of fowl and chicken meat, accounting for the major part of total output, rose to 341,761,000 pounds from 315,328,000. Output of turkey meat advanced to 106,157,000 pounds from 91,264,000, goose meat to 3,060,000 pounds from 2,837,000, and duck meat to 3,471,000 pounds from 2,943,000.

Per capita consumption of poultry meat increased in 1958 to 26.6 pounds from 25.8 in 1957. Per capita consumption of fowl and chicken meat rose to 20.3 pounds from 19.4, while consumption of turkey meat eased to 5.9 pounds from 6.1. Per capita consumption of goose and duck meat at 0.2 and 0.3 pounds, respectively, was unchanged from a year earlier.

Canned Foods Industry In 1957

Factory shipments of Canada's canned foods industry were valued at a record \$370,287,000 in 1957, up 7.4% from 1956's total of \$344,641,000 and 3% from 1952's previous peak of \$359,385,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

Larger values were recorded in 1957 than in the previous year for all canned foods except meats. Value of canned fish rose to \$49,551,000 from \$45,435,000, fruits to \$23,335,000 from \$23,290,000, vegetables to \$61,245,000 from \$59,605,000, soups to \$43,047,000 from \$41,853,000, concentrated milk products to \$72,316,000 from \$61,234,000 and miscellaneous canned foods to \$83,816,000 from \$76,201,000. Value of canned meats declined to \$36,977,000 from \$37,023,000.

Imports of canned foods advanced 11.4% in value in the year to \$64,261,000 from \$57,670,000 in the preceding year, values being greater for canned fruits, vegetables, meats, concentrated milk products and miscellaneous canned foods but smaller for canned fish and soup and soup preparations. Exports fell nearly 25% to \$30,655,000 from \$40,666,000, declines occurring in all commodities except canned soups.

On a per capita basis, Canadians consumed less canned fruits, vegetables, concentrated milk products, apple juice, tomato juice, jams, jellies and marmalades, and meats in 1957 than in 1956, but more tomato pulp, paste and puree, tomato ketchup, infant foods, and soups. Per capita totals were: canned fruits, 14.8 pounds (16.2 pounds in 1956); vegetables, 31.9 (32.8); concentrated milk products, 28.6 (28.8); apple juice, 3.5 (3.8); tomato juice, 9.2 (9.8); jams, jellies and marmalades, 6.1 (6.8); meats, 5.2 (5.4); tomato pulp, paste and puree, 2.1 (1.7); tomato ketchup, 2.6 (2.2); infant foods, 3.8 (3.5); and soups, 13.4 (11.7). (16)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at May 21 aggregated 38,079,000 pounds, up sharply from last year's comparable total of 22,286,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Holdings were greater this year than last in all of these cities except Quebec, Calgary and Vancouver. May 21 stocks were: Quebec, 2,345,000 pounds (3,742,000 a year ago); Montreal, 17,775,000 (11,991,000); Toronto, 4,628,000 (1,397,000); Winnipeg, 9,889,000 (2,393,000); Regina, 982,000 (413,000); Saskatoon, 710,000 (540,000); Edmonton, 632,000 (549,000); Calgary, 241,000 (328,000); and Vancouver, 877,000 (933,000).

## MINING & MINERALS

Sales Of Natural Gas Natural gas sales in March amounted to 29,246,876 M cubic feet, up 37.5% from last year's corresponding total of 21,274,146 M cubic feet. Revenue from these sales climbed 41% to \$17,043,884 from \$12,091,908, and number of customers 54% to 1,051,047 from 680,599.

March natural gas sales in Alberta equalled 13,486,639 M cubic feet or 46% of total sales. Of the sales to industrial and commercial users, Alberta consumed more than any other province, 51.6% and 57.3% of the national totals, respectively, while eastern Canada consumed the greater portion (44%) of the gas sold to domestic users. Revenue from sales in March was greatest in eastern Canada (60.4%) of the total. This region also received the largest amount of revenue from each type of sales: domestic 64.4%, industrial 62.1%, and commercial 46.6%.

March sales of manufactured gas dropped steeply to 141,874 M cubic feet from last year's March total of 1,277,263 M cubic feet. (17)

Production Of Gold In March & 3 Months Production of gold in March this year declined 3.3% to 378,398 fine ounces from last year's corresponding total of 391,498 and output in January-March eased 1.2% to 1,112,566 fine ounces from 1,126,345. Month's production was smaller this year than last in all regions except the Northwest Territories, while three-month output was smaller in all except Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories.

Production in March was: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 800 fine ounces (907 a year earlier); Quebec, 90,324 (90,378); Ontario, 228,318 (233,088); Prairie Provinces, 12,196 (18,971); British Columbia, 15,132 (17,448); and the Northwest Territories, 31,628 (30,706). The Yukon reported no production in the month. (18)

Production Of Silver, Lead & Zinc In March More silver and lead but less zinc were produced in March and January-March this year than last. March production: silver, 2,782,307 fine ounces (2,448,698 a year earlier); lead, 17,389 tons (15,421); and zinc, 34,093 tons (37,644). January-March totals: silver, 8,141,650 fine ounces (7,272,936 a year ago); lead, 50,430 tons (47,446); and zinc, 99,206 tons (109,399). (19)



Coal Production And Imports Production of coal in April declined to 764,000 tons from 850,434 a year earlier, while landed imports increased to 801,561 tons from 786,315. January-April output dropped to 3,656,106 tons from 4,259,496 a year ago and landed imports to 1,759,661 tons from 1,787,842. (20)

## FISHERIES

Prince Edward Island Fisheries In 1957 Products of Prince Edward Island's fisheries declined 16% in value in 1957 to \$4,410,300 from \$5,245,800 in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual report. Landings dropped 6% in the year to 39,635,000 pounds from 42,202,000 a year earlier and the landed value 11% to \$3,407,400 from \$3,835,700. Value of capital equipment employed in primary operations of the province's fisheries was \$3,209,400 in 1957 compared to \$3,352,900 in 1956. Number of fishermen employed in primary operations was up slightly to 3,000 from 2,967. (21)

## FORESTRY

Pulp Production & Consumption Production of pulpwood in March increased to 692,225 rough cords from 605,926 a year earlier, raising January-March output to 2,247,501 rough cords from 1,959,330 a year ago. Consumption of pulpwood rose in the month to 1,114,714 rough cords from 1,107,073 and in the three months to 3,230,869 rough cords from 3,109,486. Inventories at March 31 this year were below a year ago at 13,604,835 rough cords versus 15,040,269. (22)

## MANUFACTURING

Rubber Consumption In March Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaim rubber in March increased to 22,707,000 pounds from 15,864,000 a year earlier, amount of natural rubber consumed rising to 8,000,000 pounds from 5,375,000, synthetic to 11,120,000 pounds from 7,856,000, and reclaim to 3,587,000 pounds from 2,633,000. Natural rubber consumed in the month accounted for 35.2% of total rubber consumption versus 33.9% a year earlier, synthetic for 49.0% versus 49.5%, and reclaim for 15.8% versus 16.6%.

March consumption of all rubber in the manufacture of tires and tubes advanced to 15,498,000 pounds from 9,805,000 in last year's corresponding month, in wire and cable to 514,000 pounds from 510,000, in footwear to 1,908,000 pounds from 1,695,000, and in all "other" products to 4,787,000 pounds from 3,854,000. (23)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended May 23 amounted to 106,012 tons, up 3.1% from the week-earlier total of 102,801 tons but down 4.3% from the two-week earlier total of 110,803 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 87.3% of the rated capacity in the week versus 84.7% in the previous week and 91.3% two weeks earlier.

Hard Board Shipments Shipments of all hard boards in April rose to 25,659,633 square feet from 20,388,603 a year earlier, boosting January-April shipments to 93,050,369 square feet from 72,449,692 a year ago. Deliveries were greater in the month and four months this year as compared to last for all types of hard board. (24)

Shipments Of Floor Tiles Shipments of asphalt floor tiles declined in April to 1,468,007 square feet from 1,547,124 a year earlier and in January-April to 6,289,564 square feet from 7,219,640. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles advanced to 3,956,637 square feet from 2,564,232, raising four-month shipments to 15,853,578 square feet from 9,976,373. (25)

Shipments Of Stoves And Furnaces In First Quarter Shipments of most kinds of stoves and furnaces were greater in January-March this year than last. Larger shipments in the quarter included: gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$1,255,400 (\$1,019,300 a year ago); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$9,646,600 (\$7,559,500); fuel oil (distillate) cooking and heating stoves and ranges, and space heaters, \$470,800 (\$452,700); and gravity or forced warm air furnaces, \$4,772,600 (\$3,756,100). (26)

Shipments Of Iron & Steel Castings, Pipe & Fittings Shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings in March rose to 54,967 tons from 41,520 a year earlier, making the January-March total larger than a year ago at 147,127 tons versus 111,832. Month's shipments of steel pipe and fittings declined to 37,831 tons from 40,164, placing the quarter's total below last year at 85,329 tons against 126,742. (27)

Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products In March Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in March advanced to 346,394 short tons from 306,330 a year earlier, boosting the January-March total to 994,956 tons from 876,236 a year ago.

Disposition of shipments of rolled carbon steel products to six of the major users in March were: building construction, 66,640 tons (44,473 a year earlier); pipes and tubes, 50,831 (46,105); merchant trade products, 38,261 (28,713); wholesalers and warehouses, 37,310 (25,256); railway operating, 35,877 (53,731); and container industry, 31,387 (26,985). (28)

Leather Footwear Production Production of leather footwear in February rose to 3,963,400 pairs from 3,584,534 a year earlier, making the January-February total 7.8% larger than a year ago at 7,578,727 pairs versus 7,030,292.

Production was greater in February this year than last for all size groups except those for babies and infants. Totals were: men's 908,924 pairs (788,257 a year earlier); boys', 157,483 (124,752); youths', 68,627 (24,577); women's and growing girls', 1,910,090 (1,777,047); misses' 390,371 (359,795); children's and little gents', 289,031 (246,907); and babies' and infants', 238,874 (263,199). (29)



Machine Shops Industry Value of factory shipments from the machine shops industry in 1957 increased 5.8% to an all-time high of \$62,691,000 from \$59,235,000 in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments decreased to 656 from 683 in 1956 and employees to 7,651 from 7,737, but salaries and wages increased to \$26,553,000 from \$25,240,000, material costs to \$22,685,000 from \$20,715,000, and value added by manufacture to \$39,118,000 from \$37,601,000.

Value of factory shipments were greater in 1957 than in 1956 for all provinces except Nova Scotia. Totals for 1957 in order of size were: Ontario, \$20,290,000 (\$18,013,000 in 1956); Quebec, \$17,088,000 (\$16,493,000); British Columbia, \$10,285,000 (\$9,977,000); Alberta, \$8,638,000 (\$8,534,000); Manitoba, \$2,263,000 (\$2,137,000); Nova Scotia, \$1,449,000 (\$1,557,000); New Brunswick, \$1,405,000 (\$1,387,000); Saskatchewan, \$760,000 (\$683,000); and Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, \$512,000 (\$455,000). (30)

Sheet Metal Products Industry Value of factory shipments from 432 establishments classified to Canada's sheet metal products industry in 1957 increased 4.5% to an all-time high of \$309,499,000 from \$296,043,000 for 381 establishments in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Employees declined to 19,733 from 20,012 in 1956, but salaries and wages rose to \$77,109,000 from \$73,745,000, material costs to \$167,832,000 from \$162,747,000, and value added by manufacture to \$136,676,000 from \$135,728,000.

Shipments of some of the major products in 1957 were valued as follows: metal cans, \$97,521,000 (\$90,188,000 in 1956); steel, aluminum and other windows, \$29,221,000 (\$23,936,000); culvert pipe, \$18,251,000 (\$18,828,000); metal bottle caps and seals, \$13,471,000 (\$12,751,000); solid and clad doors -- steel, aluminum and other, \$8,744,000 (\$8,813,000); and tanks -- steel storage, septic, pneumatic and other, \$8,313,000 (\$8,825,000). (31)

Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry Value of factory shipments from the 52 establishments in Canada's non-metallic mineral products industry in 1957 advanced 10.2% to \$23,795,000 from 1956's 51-establishment total of \$21,595,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Employees increased to 1,131 from 1,066 in 1956, salaries and wages to \$4,311,000 from \$3,775,000, cost of materials to \$11,242,000 from \$10,996,000, and value added by manufacture to \$11,873,000 from \$9,885,000.

Shipments in 1957 of refractories increased in value to \$10,001,000 from \$8,832,000 in 1956, expanded vermiculite to \$1,655,000 from \$1,536,000, and all "other" products (including enamel frit, chalk and wax crayons and asphalt tile) to \$10,924,000 from \$9,838,000. Shipments of foundry facings and partings declined to \$669,000 from \$701,000, core oil and core compounds to \$171,000 from \$278,000, and oil gas (Pintsch) to \$375,000 from \$411,000. (32)

Veneer & Plywood Industry Value of factory shipments from Canada's veneer and plywood industry fell 12% in 1957 to \$121,160,000 from 1956's all-time high total of \$137,581,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the veneer and plywood industry. Establishments increased to 77 from 72 in 1956, but employees decreased to 10,912 from 11,596, salaries and wages to \$36,101,000 from \$36,803,000, material costs to \$66,161,000 from \$71,621,000, and value added by manufacture to \$53,565,000 from \$67,947,000. Factory shipments during 1957 included 524,127,000 square feet of veneer not over one-twentieth inch thick, 500,755,000 square feet of thicker veneer, and 1,257,962,000 square feet of plywood. (33)

Cotton & Jute Bag Industry Shipments from Canada's cotton and jute bag industry in 1957 were factory valued at \$26,840,000, a decrease of 7.8% from the preceding year's \$29,108,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments declined to 34 from 36, employees to 1,104 from 1,162, and cost of materials and supplies to \$21,416,000 from \$23,706,000. Salaries and wages increased to \$3,009,000 from \$2,887,000.

Shipments of jute bags in 1957 at 7,005,000 dozen worth \$14,118,000 were greater in number but less in value when compared with 6,816,000 dozen worth \$14,208,000 shipped in 1956. Cotton jute bag shipments decreased both in number and value from 3,819,000 dozen worth \$10,051,000 in 1956 to 2,887,000 dozen worth \$7,430,000. The value of bags repaired decreased from \$2,022,000 in 1956 to \$1,824,000 in 1957. (34)

Miscellaneous Products Of Petroleum And Coal Industry Factory shipments from the 20 establishments comprising the miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal industry in 1957 were valued at \$10,618,000, up 9% from 1956's 21-establishment total of \$9,743,000, according to the Bureau's annual report.

Factory shipments of asphalt road emulsions in 1957 advanced to \$4,298,000 from \$3,660,000 in the preceding year, and shipments of asphalt and bituminous coatings dropped to \$1,624,000 from \$1,739,000. Shipments of all "other" products, including wood preserver, furnace cement, asphalt tile, coal briquettes, asphalt plank, and paving asphalt, climbed to \$4,696,000 from \$4,344,000. (35)

Guides To Industrial & Commodity Statistics Of The Industry And Merchandising Division The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released revised issues of two working documents under the following titles: (1) Guide to Industrial Statistics of the Industry and Merchandising Division, January 1959; and (2) Guide to the Commodity Statistics the Industry and Merchandising Division, January 1959. These new issues up-date two similar working documents published in 1957.

These companion guides are designed to provide information on the full range of data available from the Industry and Merchandising Division. Current Publications 1959, which is available gratis from the Information Services Division, gives the prices of the publications referred to in these guides. (36 & 37)



Mental Health Statistics For 1957 Canada's psychiatric institutions provided 24,290,000 patient-days of care in 1957, equivalent to almost 1 1/2 days of care for every man, woman and child in the country, according to the Bureau's annual report "Mental Health Statistics".

At the close of 1957 the institutions had on their books 73,041 patients (one out of every 227 persons) versus 71,851 a year earlier and 70,080 at the end of 1955. The number of patients actually in the institutions was 65,768 in 1957 compared to 65,107 in 1956 and 63,683 in 1955; the remaining patients were on probation or otherwise absent.

Although the number of resident patients was still rising, as it had over the entire quarter century of the Bureau's records, the rate of annual increase was slower than the rate of general population growth over the 1953-57 period. Thus the resident patient rate per 100,000 population fell from 1953's peak of 408.7 to 397.2 in 1957.

A total of 25,582 Canadians entered mental institutions for the first time in 1957, equivalent to a rate of 154.5 per 100,000 population. This rate was almost unchanged from 1956 but had risen by 12.5% between 1955 and 1956. Of the 1957 total, 10,976 entered mental hospitals, 4,744 went into short-term intensive-treatment psychiatric hospitals, and 8,856 went into psychiatric units attached to general hospitals.

Of the 20,692 first admissions for whom detailed information was available, 44% were voluntary. Males had higher admission rates than females at all ages, and above age 60 the difference was especially marked. Schizophrenia was the commonest diagnosis, accounting for nearly one admission in five, or 3,818 cases. Alcoholism was diagnosed in 2,151 cases, and 142 patients were suffering from drug addiction. There was 521 psychiatric illnesses. Former patients re-entering mental institutions numbered 12,090 and 2,760 were admitted by transfer between institutions.

A total of 31,836 persons were discharged alive; of these detailed data were available for 26,707. Forty-four per cent left within one month of admission and 255 had been patients for over 10 years. Patients leaving mental hospitals averaged 341 days' stay; those leaving psychiatric hospitals, 33 days; and patients from psychiatric units, 28 days. Five of each 100 discharges were contrary to medical advice. Less than 10% were unimproved on discharge, and 3,999 were described as "recovered".

Deaths numbered 4,312, with information recorded in detail for 3,989. As might be expected, most of those who died were suffering from the psychoses of old age. Only 14% had been in hospital less than one month, while almost one-quarter had been patients for 10 years or more. Their overall average stay was 7.4 years. Pneumonia (1,260 cases) and heart disease (1,055 cases) were the principal causes; between them, they accounted for 58 of every 100 deaths.

Employees totalled 24,795 at the end of 1957, including 877 in psychiatric units. The 67 reporting mental health clinics and out-patient departments during 1957 conducted 222,192 interviews with 38,200 patients. (38)

Further Drop In Incidence  
Of Tuberculosis In 1958

Continuing the steady improvement since the end of the second World War, the incidence of tuberculosis in Canada showed a further drop in 1958, according to a special report on the subject by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Record low rates were recorded in 1958 in the number of tuberculous deaths, in the notifications of new active cases and in tuberculous first admissions to sanatoria.

Canada's death rate from tuberculosis dropped to 6.0 per 100,000 population in 1958 from 7.1 in the preceding year and was less than half the 1953 rate of 12.5. All provinces except New Brunswick recorded lower death rates from this cause in 1958 than in 1957.

The national notification rate of active cases stood at 44.1 per 100,000 population in 1958, a decrease of 8.5% from the preceding year's 48.2. In 1953 the rate was 65.7. The reduction from 1957 was shared by all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Rate of first admissions to sanatoria for Canada as a whole was 49.0 per 100,000 population in 1958, a decrease of 13% from the preceding year's 56.3. In 1953 the rate was 65.1. First admission rates were lower than in 1957 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the rate for the latter being unchanged. (39)



(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 - 65-001: Trade of Canada: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, February, 10¢/\$1.00
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- 36 - 12-504: Guide to the Industrial Statistics of the Industry & Merchandising  
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- 37 - 12-505: Guide to the Commodity Statistics of the Industry & Merchandising  
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- 38 - 83-204: Mental Health Statistics, 1957, \$2.00
- 39 - 82-517: Tuberculosis Trends, 1958, 25¢ - (Not shown in catalogue)
- - 24-001: Fish Freezings & Stocks, April, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of  
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- - 31-001: Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, March,  
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- - 35-003: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills in British Co-  
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Threshers Factory shipments of threshers and reaper-threshers dropped to 9,669 units in 1957 from 24,562 in 1952.

Fur Farms Canada had 2,548 fur farms in 1957, a decrease of 281 from the preceding year. Ontario was the leader with 675 farms, British Columbia next with 528, Quebec 357, Manitoba 315, Alberta 299 and Saskatchewan 155.

Mink Farms Close to 7 out of every 10 of Canada's 2,548 fur farms raised mink in 1957.

Trusteed Pension Funds From 1953 to 1957 the number of trustee pension funds of incorporated companies rose from 260 to 457 and the number of employees covered increased in the same period from 391,000 to 506,000. The increase is due to the greater number of smaller companies now operating trustee plans.

Generating Capability Total net generating capability of Canada's electric power plants in 1958 amounted to 18,628,000 kilowatts, an increase of 13% over 1957. Further annual increases totalling close to 29% over the next 4 years are expected to result in a net generating capability in 1962 of 23,999,000 kilowatt hours.

Hardwood Flooring Birch was the principal kind of lumber used in the manufacture of hardwood flooring in 1957, accounting for 39,800,000 feet board measure out of a total of 90,407,000. Red oak for plain cutting was next at 28,131,000 board feet and maple third at 17,192,000.

Footwear Factories Canada had 253 leather footwear manufacturing plants in 1957. There were 148 located in Quebec, 87 in Ontario, 6 in Manitoba, 7 in British Columbia, 3 in New Brunswick and 1 each in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Boiler Compounds Some \$3,223,000 worth of boiler compounds were shipped by Canadian producers in 1957, comprising \$2,489,000 for industrial use, \$609,000 for use by railroads and \$125,000 for marine use.

Welding Rods Close to 20,200 tons of welding rods of ferrous type were shipped by Canadian producers in 1957, slightly less than in the preceding year but up sharply from 1945's 11,900 tons.

Disinfectants Canadian producers shipped disinfectants in 1957 to the value of \$1,275,000, almost 40% more than in 1953.

Medicinals Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals from all industries amounted in value to a record \$126,297,000 in 1957, up 15% from the preceding year and more than double the value posted for 1948. Imports ran to \$28,392,000 in 1957 and exports were worth \$6,835,000.

Trailers Canadian manufacturers shipped 3,693 cabin or house-type trailers in 1957 versus 2,839 in 1956. Shipments of commercial semi-trailers in 1957 included the following: 5,115 boat trailers, 1,119 stake type, 974 van type, 163 low bed type, 74 logging type, 220 tank type, 143 dump type and 47 pole trailers.

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