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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Manufacturing: A preliminary Bureau estimate places the total factory value of shipments by Canadian manufacturers last year at \$21,655,903,000, which is 2.4% below the record high total value for 1957. The estimated values for provinces show decreases in 1958 from 1957 for all provinces from Newfoundland to Ontario inclusive and increases for each of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Eight of 17 major industry groups, led by foods and beverages, largest of all in value, showed increases. Largest decreases were shown by iron and steel products, transportation equipment, and non-ferrous metal products. (Page 2)

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Housing: Both the number of new dwelling units started and completed in centres of 5,000 population and over during the first two months this year were below the levels of the same period last year, while the number under construction at the end of February was approximately 15,000 larger. Increases and decreases in starts and completions varied sharply among the provinces, but all had more units under construction this year than last. (Page 6)

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Merchandising: Farm implement and equipment sales in the first quarter were sharply higher in value this year than last, gains being reported for all regions with the largest in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario. (Page 7)

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External Trade: March trade in outstanding Canadian securities produced a net sales balance of \$38.1 million, the largest for any month since September 1950. Inflow of capital from all portfolio security transactions in the first quarter amounted to \$166 million compared to \$162 million in the first 1958 quarter. (Page 8)

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Mining: Crude petroleum output to the end of February was 32,687,000 barrels, close to 3,000,000 barrels more than in the first two months last year. Natural gas production was almost 45% larger at 86,644,518 M cubic feet. (Page 9)

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Transportation: Net deliveries of oil by pipe lines were about 16% larger in the first three months this year than last ... Railway carloadings in the third week of May were over 5% above a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total 1.2% over last year's. (Pages 13-14)

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Manufacturers' Shipments In 1958 Shipments by Canadian manufacturers were factory valued at \$21,655,903,000 in 1958, a decrease of 2.4% from the preceding year's record total of \$22,178,273,000, according to a preliminary estimate by the DBS.

The estimates in the following tables are a projection of the final 1957 gross value of factory shipments from the annual Census of Industry, the projection being based on monthly values reported by approximately 6,000 manufacturing plants. (The 1957 values used differ slightly from the published Census of Industry values, due to the adjustment of the latter from "production" to "shipments" values in a minor number of cases.) The provincial values represent shipments from manufacturing plants in each province, regardless of destination; the value level is f.o.b. factory.

Gross Value Of Factory Shipments, By Provinces

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> (Thousands)	<u>% Change</u>
Newfoundland	117,280	114,253	- 2.6
Prince Edward Island			
Nova Scotia	452,377	427,354	- 5.5
New Brunswick	311,187	304,383	- 2.2
Quebec	6,678,276	6,535,169	- 2.1
Ontario	11,076,518	10,686,305	- 3.5
Manitoba	664,585	674,759	1.5
Saskatchewan	306,564	318,786	4.0
Alberta	784,586	794,151	1.2
British Columbia (1)	1,786,900	1,800,743	0.8
Total Canada	22,178,273	21,655,903	- 2.4

(1) Includes Yukon & Northwest Territories.

Gross Value Of Factory Shipments, By Major Industry Group

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> (Thousands)	<u>% Change</u>
Foods and beverages	4,171,351	4,471,497	7.2
Tobacco and Tobacco products	249,734	277,823	11.2
Rubber products	326,090	311,995	- 4.3
Leather products	238,787	250,092	4.7
Textiles	747,663	735,144	- 1.7
Clothing	921,788	896,971	- 2.7
Wood products	1,336,034	1,385,913	3.7
Paper products	1,860,382	1,809,977	- 2.7
Printing & publishing	731,197	758,611	3.7
Iron and steel products	2,911,539	2,663,355	- 8.6
Transportation equipment	2,269,194	2,037,242	-10.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1,679,461	1,385,341	-17.5
Electrical apparatus & supplies	1,078,213	1,010,409	- 6.3
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	602,161	631,571	4.9
Products of petroleum & coal	1,496,253	1,380,399	- 7.7
Chemical products	1,203,410	1,274,329	5.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	355,016	375,234	5.6
Total all industries	22,178,273	21,655,903	- 2.4

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended May 30 amounted to 108,511 tons, up 2.4% from the week-earlier total of 106,012 tons and 5.6% from the two-week earlier total of 102,801 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 89.4% of the rated capacity in the week versus 87.3% a week earlier and 84.7% two weeks earlier.

Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in April advanced 10% to 43,829 units from 39,794 a year earlier. This left January-April shipments 12% ahead of a year ago at 156,110 units versus 139,446. Month's shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose to 2,364 units from 2,082, lifting the cumulative total to 9,373 units from 7,566 a year ago.

April shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars increased to 35,936 units from 32,980 in the same month of last year, total for sale in Canada rising to 34,282 units from 30,844 but number for export falling to 1,654 units from 2,136. Month's deliveries of commercial vehicles climbed to 7,893 units from 6,814, shipments to the home market increasing to 7,467 units from 6,182 but those for export decreasing to 426 units from 632.

January-April shipments of passenger cars jumped to 131,019 units from last year's like total of 117,564, deliveries for sale in Canada advancing to 126,109 units from 107,918. Four-month deliveries of commercial vehicles advanced to 25,091 units from 21,882, shipments to the domestic market climbing to 24,091 units from 19,242. (1)

Output Of Refined Petroleum Products Production of refined petroleum products increased 23.4% in March this year to 23,376,281 barrels from 18,950,090 a year earlier, usage 23.1% to 23,161,557 barrels from 18,818,583, and receipts of crude oil 23.8% to 22,476,089 barrels from 18,155,885. Month's receipts comprised more domestic crude oil at 13,079,591 barrels versus 10,801,433 a year ago and also more imported crude at 9,396,498 barrels versus 7,354,452.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in Canada in March were: naphtha specialties, 119,183 barrels (120,024 a year earlier); aviation gasoline, 243,644 (225,926); motor gasoline, 6,335,002 (6,098,339); aviation turbo fuel, 368,678 (293,611); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 1,935,112 (1,469,888); diesel fuel, 1,669,100 (1,508,406); light fuel oil, 7,231,139 (5,632,057); and heavy fuel oil, 3,588,063 (3,075,040). (2)

Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts in April rose to 15,829,369 square feet from 12,252,758 a year earlier and bulk or loose wool to 57,485 cubic feet from 42,586, but granulated wool fell to 414,564 cubic feet from 477,739. January-April shipments of batts advanced to 73,875,626 square feet from 47,992,885 a year ago, granulated wool to 2,592,427 cubic feet from 2,388,516, and bulk or loose wool to 259,961 cubic feet from 215,267. (3)

Shipments Of Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard in April climbed to 32,965,545 square feet from 24,774,902 a year earlier, lath to 29,580,402 square feet from 25,929,521, and plasters to 24,799 tons from 21,677, but deliveries of sheathing fell to 1,006,924 square feet from 1,149,308. January-April shipments of gypsum products were: wallboard, 109,977,945 square feet (97,277,534 a year ago); lath, 102,282,593 square feet (101,551,980); sheathing, 2,303,302 square feet (2,794,560); and plasters, 85,948 tons (85,158). (4)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments Shipments were generally larger for most types of foundation garments both in April and the first four months this year than last, according to a special monthly release by the Bureau. The figures for April and the four months this year, with last year's comparative figures in brackets, are in dozens: corselettes or all-in-one garments, 4,192 (4,176) and 15,493 (14,336); girdles with rigid panels plus elastic, 12,458 (12,098) and 45,382 (44,999); girdles, principally elastic, 17,135 (16,688) and 69,640 (59,552); bandeaux bras, 67,982 (66,337) and 257,402 (245,136); longline bras, 13,253 (14,726) and 52,087 (49,528); garter belts, 7,297 (9,839) and 27,215 (30,219).

Chewing Gum Production Canadian manufacturers produced 4,167,743 boxes of chewing gum in this year's first quarter, according to advance DBS figures. This was an increase of 5.4% from 1958's first-quarter total of 3,954,537 boxes.

Furniture Industry In 1957 Factory shipments from Canada's furniture industry in 1957 were valued at \$307,341,000, up 3.3% from 1956's previous peak total of \$297,554,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments increased to 1,962 from 1,890 in 1956, while employees eased to 32,681 from 32,724. Salaries and wages advanced to \$97,887,000 from \$93,469,000 in the preceding year, material costs to \$151,310,000 from \$148,015,000, and value added by manufacture to \$152,956,000 from \$148,496,000.

Factory shipments of wooden furniture were valued at \$115,816,000 in 1957 compared to \$116,172,000 in 1956. These consisted mainly of household furniture valued at \$78,584,000 versus \$79,977,000 and furniture and fixtures for offices, stores, churches, schools and other public buildings worth \$30,844,000 versus \$30,819,000. Upholstered furniture was valued at \$65,331,000 versus \$62,042,000 and metal furniture at \$53,457,000 versus \$48,646,000. Springs were valued at \$10,312,000 against \$9,601,000, mattresses at \$23,474,000 against \$23,317,000, and pillows and cushions at \$1,182,000 against \$1,127,000.

Practically all these products were consumed in Canada. Exports of furniture of wood and metal, mattresses and pillows amounted to only \$695,000 in 1956 and \$833,000 in 1957. Imports of similar products were valued at \$16,239,000 in 1956 and \$16,327,000 in 1957. (5)

Machinery Industry In 1957 Factory shipments by firms in Canada's machinery industry in 1957 were valued at an all-time high of \$520,733,000, up 10.5% from 1956's previous peak total of \$471,197,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments increased to 442 from 414 in 1956, employees to 38,915 from 37,520, salaries and wages to \$151,363,000 from \$142,114,000, material costs to \$227,680,000 from \$213,151,000 and value added by manufacture to \$294,619,000 from \$274,428,000.

Shipments of 10 of the major items produced by firms chiefly engaged in the manufacture of machinery in 1957 were: household machinery and parts \$48,097,000; air compressors, pumps and parts, \$31,870,000; pulp and paper machinery and parts, \$28,559,000; engines and parts, \$27,498,000; mining and ore processing machinery and parts, \$26,608,000; transmission equipment and bearings and parts, \$22,723,000; conveyors and conveying systems and parts, \$21,234,000; elevators and parts, \$14,597,000; rock drilling, earth boring and related machinery and parts, \$13,863,000; and hoisting machinery (except mine hoists) and parts, \$13,139,000. (6)

Concrete Products Industry Factory shipments from the 649 establishments classified to Canada's concrete products industry in 1957 were valued at an all-time high of \$162,898,000, surpassing 1956's previous high 596-establishment total of \$155,369,000 by 4.8%, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Employees increased to 10,369 from 10,053 in 1956, salaries and wages to \$36,926,000 from \$33,733,000, material costs to \$79,468,000 from \$77,316,000, and value added by manufacture to \$77,918,000 from \$74,468,000.

Value of shipments of major products in 1957 included: ready-mixed concrete, \$82,756,000 (\$75,907,000 in 1956); gravel blocks, \$24,492,000 (\$24,325,000); concrete pipe of all kinds, \$18,967,000 (\$18,761,000); "other" light aggregate blocks, \$5,507,000 (\$5,702,000); concrete bricks, \$4,692,000 (\$5,253,000); artificial stone, \$4,592,000 (\$4,608,000); and cinder blocks, \$3,237,000 (\$3,668,000). (7)

Dairy Factory Industries In 1957 Value of factory shipments from Canada's butter and cheese factories and condenseries rose 9.5% in 1957 to an all-time high of \$559,288,000 from \$510,955,000 in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual report on the dairy factory industries. Milk pasteurizing plants were included in this report for the first time in 1957, making a total value of shipments of \$698,517,000.

Shipments of creamery butter in 1957 decreased 1.9% in volume to 298,969,000 pounds from 304,835,000 in 1956, but increased 1.3% in value to \$179,231,000 from \$176,946,000. Cheddar cheese shipments advanced 16% in volume to 98,889,000 pounds from 85,199,000 and 20% in value to \$33,619,000 from \$28,079,000.

Shipments of concentrated whole milk products together with concentrated skim milk and buttermilk, casein, lactose and whey powder climbed 5.4% in volume to 519,722,000 pounds from 492,918,000 and 18% in value to \$72,229,000 from \$61,151,000. Deliveries of ice cream (most important of the miscellaneous manufactured products) rose 8% in volume to 24,570,000 gallons from 22,690,000 and 10% in value to \$40,353,000 from \$36,571,000. (8)

Starts And Completions Of
New Dwellings In February

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in centres of 5,000 population and over in February this year numbered 4,021 units compared to 4,375 a year earlier and completions totalled 5,544 units versus 6,325, DBS reports in an advance statement. January-February starts aggregated 8,854 units versus 8,320 in the like period of 1958 and completions totalled 12,893 units against 14,360. Units in various stages of construction at the end of February this year numbered 58,779 units as compared to last year's corresponding total of 43,796.

The table following shows, by provinces, the number of units started and completed in February and January-February and the number of units under construction at February 28 in the centres of 5,000 population and over for both 1958 and 1959.

	Year	<u>Month of February</u>		<u>Jan. 1 to Feb. 28</u>		<u>Under Construction</u>
		<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>At February 28</u>
Canada	1959	4,021	5,544	8,854	12,893	58,779
	1958	4,375	6,325	8,320	14,360	43,796
Nfld...	1959	14	8	38	28	573
	1958	16	24	29	41	412
P.E.I...	1959	24	20	26	21	94
	1958	-	2	-	11	14
N.S....	1959	52	57	83	199	995
	1958	25	66	48	195	742
N.B....	1959	6	65	26	126	309
	1958	1	41	13	96	164
Que....	1959	1,028	2,059	2,231	4,491	14,388
	1958	1,136	2,011	2,054	4,032	10,558
Ont....	1959	1,268	1,533	3,375	3,662	23,935
	1958	1,969	2,383	3,787	5,877	19,029
Man....	1959	138	217	265	399	2,386
	1958	89	165	142	362	1,582
Sask...	1959	28	218	67	405	1,349
	1958	22	260	45	444	1,221
Alta...	1959	284	443	661	1,378	6,218
	1958	166	798	608	1,922	3,759
B.C....	1959	1,179	924	2,082	2,184	8,532
	1958	951	575	1,594	1,380	6,315

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending May 23 were 14.7% greater than sales in last year's corresponding period, DBS reports in a special statement. Manitoba led in size of gain with a rise of 18.6% over a year earlier, followed by Ontario with 17.8%. Other gains in order of size were: Saskatchewan, 15.1%; British Columbia, 14.4%; Alberta, 13.5%; Quebec, 12.5%; and the Atlantic Provinces, 4.2%.

Farm Implement And Equipment Sales In First Quarter Farm implement and equipment sales, including repair parts, in the first three months of this year were valued at wholesale at \$25,142,400, a sharp increase over last year's corresponding total of \$15,742,800, according to the first issue of a new quarterly report by the DBS. Sales of repair parts were valued at \$7,325,000 versus \$4,763,600 in the first three months of 1958.

All provinces shared in the up-swing in sales in the first quarter of this year over the same 1958 period. Provincial sales, including repair parts, were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, \$761,800 (\$519,300 a year earlier); Quebec, \$3,029,300 (\$2,156,700); Ontario, \$6,151,100 (\$3,963,800); Manitoba, \$2,535,100 (\$1,566,300); Saskatchewan, \$5,522,600 (\$3,308,200); Alberta, \$6,102,000 (\$3, - 441,400); and British Columbia, \$1,041,500 (\$787,100).

Dealer sales to users of some of the main types of farm implements and equipment in this year's first quarter: wheel-type tractors for farm use, 3,- 079 units (2,146 in last year's first quarter); crawler-type tractors for farm use, 92 (107); pull-type combines, 37 (13); self-propelled combines, 91 (39); automatic hay balers, 224 (334); and forage harvesters (basic machines only), 43 (72). (9)

B O R D E R T R A V E L

Border Crossings In April Volume of traffic entering Canada from the United States in April declined 6.7% to 1,243,600 vehicles from 1,333,200 a year earlier, placing the January-April total 1.8% below a year ago at 4,149,000 vehicles versus 4,227,200.

April crossings of foreign vehicles fell to 569,800 vehicles from last year's corresponding total of 623,600 and returning Canadian vehicles to 673,800 vehicles from 709,600. January-April entries of foreign vehicles decreased to 1,837,200 vehicles from 1,917,400 a year ago, while returning Canadian vehicles increased to 2,311,800 vehicles from 2,309,800.

Travellers entering Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane in March advanced over 18% to 172,700 persons from 145,800 a year earlier, raising January-March entries 8% to 456,900 persons from 423,200 in the first quarter of 1958. Foreign travellers entering Canada in the month by these means of transportation rose to 58,400 from 56,000 a year earlier and returning Canadians to 114,300 from 89,900. First-quarter entries by foreign travellers decreased to 170,000 from 170,700 in the like 1958 period, while Canadians returning by these means increased to 286,800 from 252,500. (10)

Security Transactions In
March And First Quarter

Trade in outstanding Canadian securities in March led to a net sales balance or capital import of \$38.1 million, the largest such monthly balance since September 1950. Trade in outstanding foreign securities amounted to a sales balance of \$2.2 million, bringing the total capital import from these transactions to over \$40 million.

Inflow of capital arising from all portfolio security transactions amounted to \$166 million in the first quarter of this year compared to \$137 million in the last quarter of 1958 and \$162 million in the first quarter of 1958. This year's first-quarter total included net sales to non-residents of \$35 million of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures, \$33 million outstanding Canadian common and preference stocks and \$133 million of new issues of Canadian securities, offset to the extent of \$38 million by retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities; all transactions in foreign securities contributed the balance of \$3 million.

Substantial net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures, which reappeared in the final quarter of 1958, rose further in 1959, and net sales of outstanding Canadian stocks continued on a high level. The bonds traded were largely Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues. The trade in all outstanding Canadian issues was made up of net sales of \$47 million to the United States, net repurchases of \$3 million from the United Kingdom, and net sales of \$24 million to other overseas countries.

The sale to non-residents of \$133 million of new Canadian issues comprised \$112 million of government and municipal issues, and \$21 million of corporate bonds and stocks. More than half of the \$38 million of foreign-held bonds retired during the quarter were issues of the Government of Canada. (11)

ELECTRIC POWER

Net Generation Of Electric
Energy Greater In April

Net generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year rose 8.4% in April to 8,616,927 megawatt hours from 7,950,440 mwh a year earlier, Net generation in January-April increased 4.6% to 34,302,548 mwh from 32,797,353 mwh a year ago.

Electric energy made available for use in Canada in April rose to 8,269,739 mwh from 7,611,505 mwh in the same month of 1958. Imports from the United States increased to 57,588 mwh from 16,000 mwh, and exports to 404,778 mwh from 354,935 mwh. Of the total made available, some 640,499 mwh were used in electric boilers as compared to 564,309 mwh a year ago.

April net generation was greater this year than last in all provinces. Totals were: Newfoundland, 117,069 megawatt hours (116,806 mwh a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 5,278 (4,749); Nova Scotia, 135,739 (124,886); New Brunswick, 140,340 (122,169); Quebec, 3,671,949 (3,610,924); Ontario, 2,820,608 (2,377,436); Manitoba, 299,888 (275,026); Saskatchewan, 167,171 (150,810); Alberta, 241,158 (198,854); British Columbia, 1,006,407 (959,035); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 11,320 (9,745). (12)

Production Of Crude Petroleum
And Natural Gas In February

Canadian production of crude petroleum in February increased to 15,774,500 barrels from 14,470,300 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-February output to 32,687,700 barrels versus 29,799,000 in the like 1958 period.

With increases posted for most major fields, Alberta's production rose in February to 11,626,500 barrels from 10,343,900. Production in Saskatchewan rose slightly to 3,579,100 barrels from 3,566,100, while Manitoba's output fell to 383,200 barrels from 470,400. Increases were recorded for Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Production of natural gas rose in February to 39,942,777 M cubic feet from 29,071,705 M in the corresponding month last year and in the January-February period to 86,644,518 M cubic feet from 59,824,364 M. Production in Alberta in February rose to 28,035,690 M cubic feet from 20,130,250 M, British Columbia to 5,687,374 M from 5,237,921 M, and Saskatchewan to 4,236,213 M from 1,663,645 M. Production in Ontario fell to 1,961,609 M cubic feet from 2,027,276 M. (13)

Canada's Mineral Production In 1958

Value of Canada's mineral production eased 3.1% in 1958 to \$2,122,153,000 from 1957's all-time high of \$2,190,322,000, according to the Bureau's annual preliminary report on mineral production in Canada. Gains from a year earlier in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories were more than offset by decreases in the other provinces. Petroleum maintained its lead, followed by uranium, nickel, copper, gold, and iron ore.

Production in Ontario climbed to \$799,168,000 in 1958 from \$748,824,000 in 1956 and the percentage of the Canada total to 37.7% from 34.2%. Quebec regained its position as the next larger producer, but output declined to \$370,804,000 versus \$406,056,000 and its percentage of the total to 17.5% from 18.5%.

Output in Saskatchewan rose to \$213,721,000 from \$173,461,000, accounting for a larger share of the total at 10.1% versus 7.9%, and production also rose in the Northwest Territories to \$24,792,000 from \$21,401,000 and the percentage of the total to 1.2% from 1.0%.

Production in Alberta dropped to \$338,790,000 from \$410,212,000, accounting for a smaller proportion of the all-Canada total at 16.0% versus 18.7%. Output in British Columbia fell to \$157,143,000 from \$178,931,000, in Newfoundland to \$68,752,000 from \$82,682,000, in Nova Scotia to \$64,003,000 from \$68,059,000, in Manitoba to \$56,154,000 from \$63,464,000, in New Brunswick to \$17,054,000 from \$23,121,000, and in the Yukon to \$11,773,000 from \$14,112,000.

The Bureau issued its preliminary estimate of mineral production on January 2, giving totals for provinces and each mineral. This preliminary report presents figures on production of individual minerals for each province and tables with comparative output of minerals over the last ten-year period for all Canada and in some cases by province. (14)

Salt Industry In 1958 Value of producers' shipments in Canada's salt industry increased 7.1% in 1958 to an all-time high of \$14,990,000 from 1957's previous peak total of \$13,990,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments rose to 13 from 12 in 1957, while employees were virtually unchanged at 795 versus 800 and salaries and wages advanced to \$3,183,000 from \$3,118,000. Cost of process supplies and containers increased to \$2,748,000 from \$2,502,000, while cost of fuel and electricity fell to \$1,070,000 from \$1,142,000.

Value of dry salt shipments in 1958 climbed to \$13,671,000 from \$12,963,000 in 1957, fine vacuum salt rising to \$8,701,000 from \$8,133,000 and mined rock salt to \$4,911,000 from \$4,766,000 but salt recovered from chemical operations falling to \$59,000 from \$65,000. Salt content of brines used and shipped rose in value to \$1,319,000 from \$1,026,000 and value of containers to \$1,968,000 from \$1,852,000. (15)

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

World Wheat Situation Supplies of wheat remaining on or about April 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,279.8 million bushels, an increase of 21% over the 1,891.3 million bushels available a year earlier. April 1 supplies were (in millions): United States, 1,404.4 bushels (992.4 a year ago); Canada, 632.1 (734.1); Argentina, 112.2 (116.3); and Australia, 131.1 (48.5).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent from the four countries in the first eight months (August-March) of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 598.7 million bushels, up 9% from the corresponding year-earlier total of 548.0 million bushels. Eight-month shipments by countries (in millions): United States, 298.2 bushels (255.5 a year ago); Canada, 188.1 (197.6); Argentina, 62.0 (48.5); and Australia, 50.4 (46.4). The Canada totals include bagged seed wheat. (16)

Sugar Output In April Production of refined beet and cane sugar rose in April to 109,095,000 pounds from 92,237,000 a year earlier and sales to 124,797,000 pounds from 117,112,000. January-April output increased to 387,511,000 pounds from 329,785,000 a year ago and sales to 457,134,000 pounds from 438,455,000. Company-held stocks at April 30 were larger this year than last at 303,368,000 pounds versus 227,233,000.

April receipts of raw cane sugar advanced to 152,652,000 pounds from the year-earlier total of 150,563,000 and meltings and sales to 119,338,000 pounds from 99,328,000. January-April receipts climbed to 295,184,000 pounds from 256,333,000 a year ago and meltings and sales to 395,122,000 pounds from 336,132,000. Company-held stocks at April 30 were greater than a year earlier at 165,438,000 pounds against 151,954,000. (17)

Export Clearances & Visible Supplies Of Canadian Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended May 13 amounted to 6,092,000 bushels, placing clearances in the August 1 - May 13 period at 184,944,000 bushels versus 198,405,000 bushels in the previous year. Visible supplies in Canada at May 13 aggregated 372,583,000 bushels versus 376,725,000 bushels a week earlier and 354,484,000 bushels a year earlier. (18)

Stocks of Butter, Cheese & Eggs Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 1 amounted to 40,503,000 pounds, up sharply from last year's corresponding total of 23,952,000 pounds. Holdings of cheddar cheese rose to 18,268,000 pounds from 17,338,000 and cold storage holdings of eggs to 172,000 cases from 138,000.

Creamery butter stocks at June 1 by cities were: Quebec, 2,602,000 pounds (4,110,000 a year ago); Montreal, 18,549,000 (12,506,000); Toronto, 4,624,000 (1,357,000); Winnipeg, 10,483,000 (2,714,000); Regina, 1,111,000 (511,000); Saskatoon, 991,000 (648,000); Edmonton, 825,000 (668,000); Calgary, 268,000 (379,000); and Vancouver, 1,050,000 (1,059,000). (19)

Stocks Of Canned Fruit & Vegetables At March 31 Cannery stocks of most canned fruits and vegetables were smaller at March 31 this year than last, DBS reports in a special statement. March 31 canned fruit stocks were: apples, solid pack, 170,000 cases (263,000 at March 31, 1958); apple juice, 944,000 (904,000); apple sauce, 297,000 (347,000); apricots, 68,000 (212,000); cherries, 135,000 (143,000); peaches, 851,000 (1,214,000); Bartlett pears, 229,000 (397,000); Kieffer pears, 226,000 (289,000); plums, 196,000 (122,000); raspberries, 50,000 (34,000); and strawberries, 22,000 (60,000).

End-of-March stocks of canned vegetables: asparagus, 34,000 cases (84,000 a year ago); green beans, 587,000 (670,000); wax beans, 589,000 (345,000); beets, 257,000 (417,000); whole-kernel corn, 834,000 (598,000); cream-style corn, 1,262,000 (1,440,000); peas, 2,101,000 (2,963,000); tomatoes, 532,000 (743,000); and tomato juice, 2,803,000 (1,837,000).

FISHING

Canada Sea Fisheries In April Landings of sea fish and shellfish in April fell to 66,547,000 pounds from 69,197,000 a year earlier, while the landed value rose to \$4,776,000 from \$3,602,000, according to advance DBS figures. Atlantic coast landings declined to 60,287,000 pounds from 62,276,000 and the British Columbia total to 6,260,000 pounds from 6,921,000. Landed value was greater than a year earlier on the east coast at \$4,038,000 versus \$2,844,000, but was smaller on the west coast at \$738,000 against \$758,000.

January-April landings advanced to 270,802,000 pounds from 255,460,000 a year ago and the landed value to \$11,625,000 from \$10,885,000. Atlantic coast fishermen landed 143,580,000 pounds valued at \$8,372,000 versus 182,942,000 pounds worth \$8,205,000, and British Columbia fishermen caught 127,222,000 pounds valued at \$3,253,000 against 72,518,000 pounds worth \$2,380,000.

March Industrial Employment Canada's composite index of industrial employment (1949=100) rose more between February and March this year than in any previous year since 1950. The March index reached 113.7 compared to 113.0 in February, and 112.9 in March last year. Average weekly wages and salaries fell to \$72.63 from \$73.11 in the preceding month as many workers were on unpaid holidays for one or more days over the Easter period. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$70.20 in March last year. The composite payroll index stood at 193.0 in March, virtually unchanged from a month earlier.

Indexes of industrial employment were higher in March than in February for all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec. Indexes were: Newfoundland, 106.2 (104.5 in February); Prince Edward Island, 110.7 (101.2); Nova Scotia, 87.8 (87.1); New Brunswick, 96.4 (97.5); Quebec, 110.9 (111.2); Ontario, 116.9 (116.0); Manitoba, 105.9 (105.1); Saskatchewan, 119.2 (118.3); Alberta, 145.9 (145.0); and British Columbia, 112.2 (109.5).

Industrially, March indexes were higher than February's in all groups except forestry (chiefly logging) and mining. Indexes were: forestry (chiefly logging), 53.3 (70.1 in February); mining, 118.4 (118.8); total manufacturing, 108.3 (107.5); durable goods manufacturing, 113.1 (111.6); non-durable goods manufacturing, 104.1 (104.0); construction, 107.3 (104.0); transportation, storage and communication, 109.8 (108.5); public utility operation, 133.1 (132.5); trade, 131.2 (129.0); finance, insurance and real estate, 151.1 (150.8); and service (mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, and business and recreational services), 132.4 (131.7). (20)

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing in March declined to \$69.44 from \$69.81 in February, an increase in average hourly earnings to \$1.72 from \$1.71 being more than offset by a decrease in average hours worked to 40.3 from 40.9, according to advance DBS figures. Weekly wages averaged \$66.98 in March last year, hourly earnings \$1.66 and the work week 40.4 hours.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries, Mar. and Feb. 1959 and Mar. 1958

	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>			<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>			<u>Average Weekly Wages</u>		
	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1959	Mar. 1959	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1959	Mar. 1959	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1959	Mar. 1959
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	40.4	40.9	40.3	1.66	1.71	1.72	66.98	69.81	69.44
Durable Goods ...	40.5	41.0	40.5	1.79	1.85	1.86	72.66	75.83	75.61
Non-Durable Goods	40.4	40.8	40.2	1.52	1.57	1.58	61.45	63.96	63.34
Mining	42.3	42.6	41.8	1.96	2.05	2.03	82.78	87.28	85.09
Electric and Motor									
Transportation ..	44.1	44.5	44.2	1.66	1.73	1.73	73.25	76.89	76.43
Construction	41.1	40.4	37.9	1.79	1.82	1.83	73.65	73.81	69.26
Service	39.5	39.5	39.3	0.97	1.00	1.00	38.39	39.31	39.10

Hiring And Separation Rates In Industry In First 8 Months 1958

Hiring rates in industry in the first eight months of 1958 declined to an average of 6.2 per 100 employees on the payroll from 7.3 in the like period of 1957 and 7.6 in 1956, and separation rates to an average of 5.6 from 6.5 in 1957 and 6.4 in 1956, according to the Bureau's semi-annual report "Hiring and Separation Rates In Certain Industries" for the period ending August 31, 1958.

The figures in this issue relate, as of August 1958, to some 59,700 establishments and some 3,201,000 employees. They are based upon UIC data from employers with one establishment and 10 or more employees and all employers operating more than one establishment for all their establishments provided there is at least one insured employee in each establishment. All employees, insured and uninsured, are included in establishment returns. The report enables comparisons to be made between male and female rates of different industries, in different regions, by months. (21)

Federal Government Employment

Federal government employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 180,859 in November last year compared to 179,209 in November 1957, comprising 153,975 salaried employees versus 151,758, 24,195 prevailing rate employees versus 24,904, and 2,689 ships' officers and crews versus 2,547. Regular earnings paid in November (excluding overtime) amounted to \$54,796,980 compared to \$52,908,585 in the same month of 1957, with salaried employees receiving \$48,340,368 compared to \$46,426,981, prevailing rate employees \$5,731,927 versus \$5,781,424, and ships' officers and crews \$724,685 against \$700,180.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other quasi-independent government bodies employed 134,263 persons in November 1958 in contrast to 146,206 in the like month of 1957, and paid them \$45,426,000 as compared to \$47,572,000. (22)

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

Oil Pipe Line Transport

Net deliveries of oil from Canada's pipe lines totalled 27,331,138 barrels in March this year, up 13.7% from last year's March total of 24,042,401 barrels. While March deliveries were smaller than those in January and February this year, they were well above the peak month of any previous year. January-March net deliveries advanced close to 16% to 83,540,967 barrels from 72,050,645 in the first quarter of 1958.

March and January-March net oil deliveries were greater than a year earlier in all regions except British Columbia. March deliveries were: British Columbia, 2,839,526 barrels (3,071,139 a year earlier); Alberta, 1,544,849 (1,126,475); Saskatchewan, 1,724,191 (1,463,053); Manitoba, 8,925,425 (7,870,477); Ontario, 4,116,905 (3,857,322); and Quebec, 8,180,242 (6,653,935). Included in Manitoba deliveries were 7,919,198 barrels transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna, the bulk of which moved through the United States destined to refineries in Ontario. (23)

Railway Carloadings In Third May Week Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada increased 5.6% in the seven-day period ended May 21 this year to 73,223 from 69,354 a year earlier. The week's gain brought loadings since the first of the year to date 1.2% above a year ago at 1,362,168 cars versus 1,345,868. Receipts from connections rose 6.3% in the seven days to 27,039 cars from 25,431, but fell 2.5% in the cumulative period to 559,651 cars from 573,894. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services totalled 2,394 in the seven-day period (2,019 in the East and 375 in the West) and numbered 46,388 in the cumulative period (38,610 in the East and 7,778 in the West). (24)

Civil Aviation In December Canadian air carriers transported 20% more revenue passengers and 22% more revenue cargo in December 1958 than in the corresponding month of 1957. Operating revenues rose almost 18% to \$15,392,000 from \$13,104,000 and operating expenses slightly more than 17% to \$17,790,000 from \$15,170,000. The resulting deficit for the month was larger at \$2,399,000 versus \$2,066,000. (25)

PUBLIC FINANCE

Financial Statistics Of The Government Of Canada, 1957 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its annual report on financial statistics of the Government of Canada for 1957. It was prepared chiefly from information contained in the Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958.

The principal tables show gross and net general revenue and expenditure and direct and indirect debt classified in terms of the statistical categories adopted by the Bureau for reporting public finance statistics.

Revenue collections for 1957-58 were approximately one per cent lower than in the previous year. Net general revenue (including Old Age Security taxes) amounted to \$5,395 million compared with \$5,441 million in the previous year. The personal income tax was again the largest source of revenue, collections amounting to \$1,635 million. Corporation income taxes amounted to \$1,295 million.

Net general expenditure (including Old Age Security pensions) amounted to \$5,459 million, up \$290 million from the previous year. Defence services continued to be the major item of federal expenditure, amounting to \$1,588 million or 29% of total net general expenditure compared with \$1,687 million or 33% of net general expenditure in 1956-57.

Total direct debt, less sinking funds, amounted to \$17,795 million as at March 31, 1958, up \$22 million from the previous year. Total indirect (guaranteed) debt, less sinking funds, amounted to \$2,661 million, up \$615 million over the previous year.

The report also contains a detailed table of payments to other governments and various analyses of bonded debt. (26)

Wholesale Price Index Canada's general wholesale price index, on the base 1935-39=100, rose 0.2% between March and April this year to 231.2 from 230.8, and was 1.4% above last year's April index of 228.1. Indexes were higher for five of the major groups in April as compared to March, lower in two and unchanged in one.

Index for textile products moved up 0.9% in April to 228.4 from 226.4 in March, due mainly to higher prices for both domestic and imported raw wool, worsted yarns, and worsted and wool cloth. The animal products group index rose 0.7% to 255.8 from 254.0, higher prices for hides and skins, leather, and boots and shoes more than offsetting lower prices for lard and tallow, and dressed fowl. Minor advances occurred in the indexes for vegetable products (0.2%), chemical products (0.4%), and iron and its products (0.1%).

Lower prices for crude oil, gasoline and asphalt more than counterbalanced higher prices for coal tar, window glass and plate glass to move the non-metallic mineral products index down 1.0% to 187.3 from 189.1 between March and April this year. Index for the non-ferrous metals group declined 0.6% to 175.2 from 176.2, due mainly to lower prices for prime western zinc, tin ingots, and electrolytic lead. (21)

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>May</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>April*</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>May*</u> <u>1959</u>
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
General Index	228.3	231.2	231.2
Vegetable products	197.4	200.2	201.2
Animal products	259.8	255.8	253.8
Textile products	228.1	228.4	228.8
Wood products	296.7	304.2	304.6
Iron products	251.9	255.6	255.8
Non-ferrous metals	164.9	175.2	175.7
Non-metallic minerals	187.5	187.3	185.9
Chemical products	182.4	186.5	187.3
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	238.6	248.6	249.0

*These indexes are preliminary.

Security Price Indexes

	<u>May 28</u>	<u>May 21</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>April 30</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	268.2	267.2	267.3
Industrials	272.8	271.8	272.3
Utilities	203.5	204.3	202.8
Banks	372.7	367.5	366.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	121.0	120.4	119.8
Gold	88.6	88.3	85.2
Base metals	195.1	193.9	198.9

Multiple-Family Households
Decreased Between 1951 & 1956

The total number of households in Canada increased to a total of 3,923,646, or by more than 500,000 (14.9%) between 1951 and 1956, but the number of multiple-family households showed an actual decrease of nearly 25,000. The number of households with lodgers also showed a decrease (about 15,000) during this period. These decreases seem to indicate a "catching-up" of the dwelling stock with the effective demand for homes during this five-year period.

This information is contained in an analytical report entitled "Size and Composition of Households" released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is the sixth in a series of such reports based on previously issued statistics relating to the 1956 Census.

The average size of household decreased slightly from 4.0 in 1951 to 3.9 in 1956, in spite of the fact that families showed a slight increase in size during this period. The explanation lies in the decrease in the number of multiple-family households, as well as the decrease in the proportion of lodgers, employees, and other non-family persons. Although the average number of persons per household was almost four, there were more two-person households than those of any other size group. Between 1951 and 1956 the greatest rate of increase occurred among households of one and two persons.

The largest households were in Newfoundland, where the four-person household was the most common size and the average size was 5.1. The smallest households were in British Columbia, where the average household size was 3.4. In general, households in Ontario and the western provinces were smaller than households in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces.

Between 1951 and 1956 there was a moderate increase in the proportion of younger household heads. This increase was more pronounced in the case of non-family households, the number of non-family heads of households under 35 years of age increasing by almost 40% during this period. Many of these consisted of persons living alone in their own homes.

About 83% of the population in 1956 were living in their own homes with members of their immediate family, that is, with spouse or unmarried children. Almost 2% were living alone in their own homes, while about 1% were living as inmates in an institution. Women were more inclined than men to live with their relatives or to live alone, while men were more inclined than women to live as lodgers in the homes of non-relatives.

The pattern of living was quite different for persons of retirement age than for the population as a whole. Just over one-half of the population 65 years of age and over were living in their own homes with members of their immediate family. Between 16% and 17% continued to maintain their own homes either alone or with other persons not members of their immediate family. A further 17% were living in the homes of relatives, which in many cases, no doubt, would be a married son or daughter. Between 8% and 9% were living in the homes of non-relatives, while the remaining 4% were inmates in some form of institution. (28)

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Grain Binders Only 65 grain binders were shipped by Canadian producers in 1957, a steep drop from the 1952 total of 5,398.

More Aircraft A fleet of 930 aircraft was utilized by Canadian air carriers in December 1958, compared with 858 in service in December 1957.

Large Households Households of six or more persons constituted 29% of all households in farm areas in 1956 as compared with less than 17% in urban areas.

One-Person Households One-person households were most numerous in rural non-farm areas in 1956 where they represented 11.4% of all households as compared with 7.2% in rural farm and urban areas.

Fire-Fighting Equipment Among the fire-fighting equipment shipped by Canadian producers in 1957 were 72 pumpers valued at \$1,292,000, and other equipment, including hose trucks and ladder trucks, valued at \$2,371,000.

Stove & Furnace Pipe Shipments of stove and furnace pipe in 1957 were factory valued at a record \$3,812,000, an increase of 18% over the preceding year and more than double 1949's \$1,871,000.

Fewer Multiple-Family Households Although the total number of households increased to 3,293,646, or by more than 14.9% between 1951 and 1956, the number of multiple-family households showed an actual decrease of nearly 25,000. Number with lodgers fell 15,000.

Water Softeners 8,610 domestic water softeners were shipped by producers in 1957, up sharply from 5,235 in 1956.

Bottle Caps Metal bottle caps were shipped by producers in 1957 to the record value of \$13,990,000, an increase of 7% over the preceding year's \$13,130,000.

Metal Lath & Corner Bead Factory shipments of metal lath and corner bead were valued at \$4,136,000 in 1957, a small decrease from the preceding year's record \$4,299,000 but above other years.

Steel Barrels, Drums Canadian producers shipped 1,192,500 steel barrels and drums in 1957, comprising 87,600 repeat shippers and 1,104,900 one-time shippers.

Culvert Pipe Some 56,100 tons of sheet metal culvert pipe were shipped by producers in 1957, a small decrease from the preceding year's record 57,800 tons and double 1952's total of 28,000 tons.

Metal Cans Metal cans were shipped to the factory value of a record \$97,521,000 in 1957, an increase of 8% over the preceding year and a steep rise over 1948's \$53,159,000.

Kitchenware Aluminum, enamelled and stainless steel kitchenware was shipped to the factory value of \$10,031,000 in 1957, an increase of almost 8% over the preceding year. Aluminum kitchenware accounted for \$6,802,000, vitreous-enamelled \$1,265,000 and stainless steel \$1,964,000.

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