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

Manufacturing: Estimated value of manufacturers' shipments in April was 5% higher than a year earlier at \$1,902,359,000, and in the four months ending April also 5% higher at \$7,184,461,000. New orders during April were 7% above April last year but below the month's shipments, unfilled orders declining slightly from March and standing 13% below a year earlier. ... Steel production in the week ending June 6 was down some 3% from the previous week to 86.4% of rated capacity. To the end of May steel ingot output was 20% larger this year than last, over 5% higher than in 1957. Pig iron production in the five months was 28% and 5% larger. (Pages 2-3)

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Prices: After five months of fractional declines, the consumer price index edged up 0.2% during April to 125.6 at May 1, putting it a half point higher than a year earlier. The month's increase was due to increases in the "other" commodities and services and the shelter indexes, which were partly offset by another drop in food. ... Price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials eased downward in the four weeks ending May 22, while the index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets advanced 2.4% with a rise in field products offsetting a slight decline in animal products. (Pages 7-8)

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Mining: Iron ore shipments were more than three times as large in April this year than last, putting four-month shipments over a million tons above last year's. Shipments were up substantially to Canadian consumers as well as for export. (Page 9)

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Merchandising: April sales of chain stores were 6% higher than in 1958; four-month sales close to 10% higher. All but two of 11 types of chains reported gains in April. ... Dollar figures for department stores show a country-wide total sales gain of 3.4% in April with higher figures in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces. Preliminary figures for the week ending May 30 show a 10% advance. (Pages 10-11)

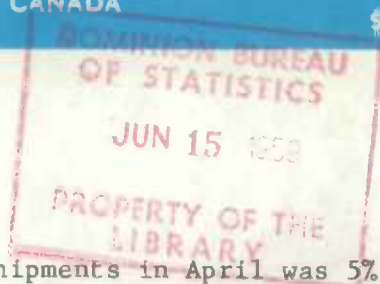
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External Trade: Detailed figures for domestic exports in April reveal increases for newsprint, wheat, uranium ores and concentrates, wood pulp, planks and boards, aluminum and products, farm machinery and implements, and asbestos among the leading commodities contributing to the rise of 6.8% in value. (Pages 11-12)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings fell sharply in the last ten days of May to bring the month's total under a year ago and leave the five-month total only fractionally higher. (Page 13)

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Manufacturers' Shipments,
Inventories And Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in April were valued at an estimated \$1,902,359,000, up 2% from the revised March value of \$1,867,874,000 and up 5% from the April 1958 value of \$1,812,575,000, according to advance figures released by DBS. In the preceding seven years there were April-over-March increases of 2% in 1952 and in 1958, while the remaining five years had an average decrease of 2%. Cumulative shipments in the first four months of this year were valued at \$7,184,461,000, larger by 5% than last year's corresponding total of \$6,851,730,000.

Estimated value of total inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of April was \$4,001,395,000, almost unchanged (down 0.2%) from the revised March value of \$4,008,121,000 and only slightly (0.4%) below the April 1958 level of \$4,016,605,000. Changes in inventory from March to April are generally very small and this year's movement appears in line with the normal pattern.

Progress payments holdings also declined slightly during April, so that total inventory held (including both inventory owned by manufacturers and inventory held under progress payments arrangements) at \$4,418,118,000 was also fractionally (0.2%) below the revised March level of \$4,428,564,000. Progress payments holdings at \$416,723,000 declined 16% from the April 1958 level of \$493,571,000, so total inventory held at the end of April was 2% below the April 1958 value of \$4,510,176,000. Within the total of inventory held, raw materials at \$1,951,879,000 were down 0.4% from the March level and 1% from April 1958; goods in process, at \$1,201,932,000 were practically unchanged from the March level and down 4% from April 1958; and finished products, at \$1,264,307,000 were down 0.2% from the March level and 0.6% from April 1958.

The April ratio of total inventory owned to shipments, at 2.10 was down from the March value of 2.15 and from the April 1958 value of 2.22. The April ratio of finished products to shipments at 0.66 was also below both the March level of 0.68 and the March 1958 level of 0.70.

Value of new orders received during April was \$1,889,677,000, larger by 1.5% than in March and 7% higher than in April 1958. In 1958 new orders in April as compared with March rose fractionally more than they did this year, but the six previous years had shown either declines or smaller increases than this year's April values.

Although new orders were higher in April than in March they were \$12,682,000 lower than shipments for the month, with the result that unfilled orders declined by this amount. Unfilled orders were valued at \$2,068,894,000, 0.6% below the March level of \$2,081,576,000 and 13% below the April 1958 value of \$2,376,240,000.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in manufacturing industries:-

MORE

	April 1958	February 1959	March 1959 (Revised)	April 1959 (Preliminary)
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Shipments.....	1,812,575	1,723,245	1,867,874	1,902,359
Inventory Owned.....	4,016,605	4,002,717	4,008,121	4,001,395
Inventory Held.....	4,510,176	4,440,051	4,428,564	4,418,118
Raw Materials.....	1,980,863	1,970,582	1,959,699	1,951,879
Goods in Process...	1,257,372	1,206,034	1,202,469	1,201,932
Finished Products..	1,271,941	1,263,435	1,266,396	1,264,307
New Orders.....	1,767,682	1,636,773	1,861,764	1,889,677
Unfilled Orders.....	2,376,240	2,087,686	2,081,576	2,068,894

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ending June 6 amounted to 104,880 tons, down 3.3% from the week-earlier total of 108,511 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Steel mills operated at 86.4% of rated capacity during the week versus 89.4% in the preceding week.

Production Of Steel Ingots And Pig Iron In May, 5 Months Production of steel ingots in May increased more than 17% to 475,001 tons from 404,628 a year earlier and nearly 12% from 425,308 in the same month of 1957. January-May output climbed 20% to 2,314,709 tons from 1,931,704 a year ago and 5.3% from 2,198,076 in the first five months of 1957.

May production of pig iron jumped 29% to 371,507 tons from 286,688 a year earlier and 10.3% from 336,684 two years ago. Output in the first five months of this year advanced 28% to 1,670,871 tons from 1,303,773 a year ago and 5% from 1,592,992 in the corresponding period of 1957. (1)

Output Of Motor Vehicles Down Slightly In May Production of motor vehicles in May declined 2.5% to 40,436 units from last year's like total of 41,480. Increases from a year earlier in all previous months this year offset this decline and placed the January-May total 11.7% above a year ago at 198,398 units versus 177,600.

May production of passenger cars fell to 32,575 units from 35,871 a year earlier, while commercial vehicle output jumped to 7,861 units from 5,609. January-May passenger car production increased to 164,775 units from 151,914 a year ago and commercial vehicle output to 33,623 units from 25,686. (2)

Portland Cement Shipments Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement shipped or used 445,685 tons in April, up 5.4% from last year's like total of 422,752 tons, leaving the January-April total virtually unchanged from a year ago at 1,134,942 tons versus 1,136,122. End-of-April stocks in plants and warehouses were 3% larger than a year ago at 833,965 tons against 809,072. (3)

Sales Of Radio & Television
Receiving Sets In April

Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television receivers and record players were larger in April than in the corresponding month last year.

In the January-April period radio sales were larger than in 1958, while sales of TV sets and record players were smaller.

April sales of radio receiving sets rose to 65,632 units from 48,867 a year earlier, home sets increasing to 23,852 units from 22,824, portables to 7,766 from 6,233, auto to 29,830 from 17,637, and combinations to 4,184 from 2,173. January-April sales rose in total to 233,338 units from 187,073, home sets increasing to 99,169 from 86,138, portables to 22,608 from 16,747, auto to 92,050 from 70,339, and combinations to 19,511 from 13,851.

Showing the first increase this year, April sales of television receivers increased to 27,976 units from 24,131, while January-April sales were down to 117,537 units from 119,363. April sales of record players rose to 10,013 units from 9,718, while four-month sales fell to 48,640 units from 53,059. (4)

Factory Sales Of Electric
Storage Batteries In April

Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for 95% of total Canadian production declined 1.6% in April to \$2,076,-

800 from \$2,109,600 a year earlier, but rose 7.5% in January-April to \$9,353,-900 from \$8,701,000 a year ago. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were smaller in the month but larger in the four months this year than last, while sales of batteries used for direct motive power were greater in both periods. (5)

Crude Oil Consumption Greater

Consumption of crude oil by Canada's refineries in April advanced 18% to 19,284,620 barrels

from 16,310,154 a year earlier, placing the January-April total also 18% ahead of a year ago at 88,104,381 barrels versus 74,621,908.

April consumption of domestic crude oil increased to 11,628,800 barrels from 10,211,506 a year earlier and imported crude to 7,655,820 barrels from 6,098,648. January-April consumption of domestic crude oil climbed to 51,805,069 barrels from 43,939,679 a year ago and imported crude to 36,299,312 barrels from 30,682,229.

May receipts of crude oil are forecast at 22,767,724 barrels, June at 21,184,010 barrels, July at 22,190,999 barrels, and August at 23,781,337 barrels. (6)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments

Shipments of asphalt shingles (210 pounds and over) increased in April to 217,182 roof squares from

209,373 a year earlier, asphalt shingles (less than 210 pounds) to 50,176 squares from 34,928, smooth-surfaced roll roofing to 81,580 squares from 74,137, mineral-surfaced roll roofing to 69,777 squares from 57,963, and roll-type sidings to 15,716 squares from 13,785. Month's shipments of tar and asphalt felts rose to 4,798 tons from 4,692. (7)

Production Of Leather Footwear
In March And First Three Months

Production of leather footwear in March advanced 8.6% to 4,267,078 pairs from 3,929,773 pairs a year earlier. January-March output increased 8.4% to 11,877,880 pairs from last year's first quarter total of 10,960,065 pairs.

March leather footwear production was greater this year than last for all size groups except sizes for babies and infants. Totals by size group were: men's, 917,651 pairs (831,124 a year earlier); boys', 176,691 (135,702); youths', 65,457 (23,802); women's and growing girls', 2,129,582 (1,975,146); misses', 397,527 (377,652); children's and little gents', 311,046 (280,957); and babies' and infants', 269,124 (305,390). (8)

Coke Production In First Quarter

Production of coke in the first three months of this year advanced to 941,288 tons from 883,192 a year ago and exports to 35,958 tons from 34,610, while landed imports fell to 62,344 tons from 71,034. Amount available for consumption in the quarter rose to 967,674 tons from 919,616 tons in the same period of 1958. March output climbed to 341,718 tons from 302,446 a year earlier, landed imports to 30,409 tons from 18,113, exports to 16,036 tons from 8,958, and amount available for consumption to 356,091 tons from 311,601. (9)

Proportion Of Incorporated
Companies Increased In 1957

The proportion of incorporated companies in the manufacturing industries in Canada continues to rise, according to the Bureau's 1957 report on type of ownership. The proportion of individual ownerships and partnerships moved down in 1957, while that for co-operatives was unchanged from the preceding year. Incorporated companies accounted for 44.9% of all manufacturing firms in 1957 compared to 43.4% in 1956, individual ownerships for 40.6% versus 41.4%, partnerships for 12.0% versus 12.7%, and co-operatives for 2.5% in both years.

Type of ownership varies widely among the different manufacturing industries. In 1957 the proportion of incorporated establishments ranged from 96.2% for products of petroleum and coal to 25.4% for wood products. The range among individual ownerships was between 58.7% for wood products and 2.8% for products of petroleum and coal. In partnerships the range was from 15.8% for wood products to nil for products of petroleum and coal. The foods and beverages group had the largest proportion of co-operatives at 10.4%.

Individual ownerships formed the largest group in Newfoundland in 1957 (53.4%), New Brunswick (52.6%), Nova Scotia (50.0%), Saskatchewan (49.2%), Prince Edward Island (46.8%), Quebec (45.7%), and Alberta (42.0%). Incorporated companies formed the largest group in Ontario (51.5%), British Columbia (51.4%), Manitoba (48.0%), and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (63.6%). Among the provinces, Newfoundland had the biggest proportion of partnerships (28.3%) and Prince Edward Island the greatest proportion of co-operatives (5.8%). (10)

Manufacturing In Metropolitan Areas Leading by a wide margin, the factory value of products shipped by manufacturing plants located in the metropolitan area of Montreal in 1957 amounted to \$3,922,899,000 versus \$3,786,636,000 in the preceding year, followed by the metropolitan area of Toronto with a total of \$3,027,444,000 versus \$2,924,421,000, Hamilton \$1,082,274,000 versus \$1,029,718,000, and Vancouver \$937,850,000 versus \$918,584,000, according to the Bureau's annual report "Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1957".

These four metropolitan areas accounted for about two-fifths of the national total of \$22,183,594,000 in 1957 and \$21,636,749,000 in 1956. The table following contains 1957 figures on the number of manufacturing plants, employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials and supplies, and selling value of factory shipments for 14 metropolitan areas. Figures for city proper areas of these and 21 other cities were published in the May 15 issue of the DBS Weekly Bulletin. (11)

Leading Metropolitan Areas, 1957

Metropolitan Area	Establishment No.	Employees No.	Earnings (Thousands)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (Thousands)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (Thousands)
Montreal.....	5,120	256,312	\$895,401	\$2,129,189	\$3,922,899
Toronto.....	4,763	210,293	782,844	1,539,336	3,027,444
Hamilton.....	703	60,997	250,845	530,275	1,082,274
Vancouver.....	1,782	56,000	218,585	523,034	937,850
Windsor.....	382	31,072	128,935	302,855	560,123
Winnipeg.....	1,065	38,760	124,195	315,196	545,950
Edmonton.....	453	16,225	59,927	226,494	385,056
London.....	332	18,342	65,275	154,074	301,245
Kitchener.....	306	19,369	67,059	141,834	294,228
Quebec.....	655	23,561	68,882	142,887	272,564
St. Catharines...	183	17,595	73,397	125,457	263,147
Ottawa.....	411	17,624	63,275	114,226	246,411
Calgary.....	384	11,782	44,002	137,430	231,514
Brantford.....	186	10,851	37,178	69,583	148,746

Sash, Door And Planing
Mills Industry In 1957

Value of factory shipments from Canada's sash, door and planing mills industry in 1957 declined 7.7% to \$224,579,000 from 1956's record high total of \$243,381,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments decreased to 1,781 from 1,805 in 1956, employees to 18,869 from 19,942, salaries and wages to \$53,236,000 from \$54,705,000, material costs to \$137,792,000 from \$151,698,000, and value added by manufacture to \$82,655,000 from \$89,172,000.

Principal products of the industry in 1957 were valued as follows: planed lumber, \$87,518,000 (\$105,223,000 in 1956); matched lumber, \$14,370,000 (\$18,417,000); mouldings, \$12,026,000 (\$10,899,000); prefabricated buildings, \$11,386,000 (\$8,349,000); slab and flush-type doors, \$7,936,000 (\$7,934,000); laminated rafters, roof trusses and beams, \$5,914,000 (\$5,569,000); wooden furniture, \$4,234,000 (\$2,712,000); and other mill-work, including sashes and other doors, \$69,949,000 (\$71,641,000). (12)

Chemicals Industries In 1957 Factory value of products shipped by Canada's chemicals and allied products industries in 1957 rose 8.3% to an all-time high of \$1,203,411,000 from 1956's previous peak total of \$1,111,233,000, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the group.

There were 1,137 plants in the group in 1957 (1,131 in 1956), with 54,708 employees (52,821), and an aggregate payroll of \$222,044,000 (\$200,743,000). The 554 plants in Ontario accounted for 58% of the production and 49% of the employees in 1957, and the 372 plants in Quebec accounted for about 30% of the total output and 33% of the workers. The other provinces with 211 plants accounted for approximately 12% of the total production.

Gross values of production by industries in 1957 were as follows, in millions: acids, alkalies and salts, \$215.8 (\$193.5 in 1956); fertilizers, \$83.8 (\$83.4); medicinals and pharmaceuticals, \$140.1 (\$122.6); paints and varnishes, \$131.1 (\$126.3); primary plastics, \$91.8 (\$82.7); soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations, \$118.9 (\$109.4); toilet preparations, \$49.8 (\$41.3); vegetable oils, \$61.0 (\$42.2); inks, \$16.9 (\$15.9); adhesives, \$13.7 (\$12.3); polishes and dressings, \$22.3 (\$20.8); compressed gases, \$24.3 (\$21.0); coal tar distillation, \$13.7 (\$13.2); and miscellaneous chemical products, \$220.2 (\$226.4). (13)

PRICES

Wholesale Price Index Price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials (at wholesale) declined fractionally between April 24 and May 22 from 242.7 (1935-39=100) to 242.1. Beef hide prices sharply reversed their recent strong upward trend and minor declines were reported for a number of items. Increases occurred for sisal, raw rubber, zinc, and spruce lumber.

The index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets advanced 2.4% from 213.9 to 219.1 in the four-week period. The field products index rose 7.3% from 156.7 to 168.2, due almost entirely to higher prices for potatoes particularly on eastern markets. Eastern wheat was also higher, while modest declines were reported for "other" eastern grains and tobacco.

The animal products index fell slightly from 271.1 to 269.9, reflecting lower prices for steers, eggs, and eastern butterfat, and a seasonal decline for western fluid milk which more than offset increases for calves, eastern lambs and poultry. Both regional indexes were higher, the eastern series rising 4.3% from 230.1 to 240.1 and the western series 0.2% from 197.7 to 198.0. (14)

Consumer Price Index Up Slightly In May Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) edged up 0.2% between April and May this year, moving from 125.4 to 125.6. This follows five months of fractional declines totalling 0.7%, which were mostly seasonal, recorded between November 1958 and April 1959. The current index stands 0.4% above the May 1958 index of 125.1. The latest movement was due to increases of 0.9% in the "other" commodities and services index and 0.4% in the shelter index, which were partially offset by a decrease of 0.7% in the food index. The clothing index gained fractionally, while the household operation index moved down slightly.

The "other" commodities and services index rose from 133.7 to 134.9 as higher prices were reported for cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, liquor, men's haircuts, women's hairdressing, automobile tires, and theatre admissions. Some of these price changes reflected recent federal tax increases. Gasoline prices were down sharply as "price wars" occurred in a number of Ontario cities. The shelter index increased from 140.5 to 141.0 with the rent component unchanged but home-ownership higher. The decrease in the food index from 119.3 to 118.5 reflected further declines in beef and slightly lower prices for coffee, eggs, sugar, lard, and some pork cuts. Fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly potatoes, were higher.

The clothing index increased 0.1% from 109.6 to 109.7 as men's and women's footwear showed some price increases; other price changes were generally limited to items up from previous sale price levels. The household operation index was down a fractional 0.1% from 122.6 to 122.5 as seasonal decreases in coal prices more than balanced some price increases in textiles, utensils and equipment and household supplies. (14)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
May 1959	125.6	118.5	141.0	109.7	122.5	134.9
April 1959	125.4	119.3	140.5	109.6	122.6	133.7
May 1958	125.1	122.7	137.9	110.0	120.7	130.6

Index Number Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products In April Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) is estimated at 236.7 for April this year, down slightly from the revised March index of 237.3. Minor downward adjustments in prices received by farmers from the sale of livestock, dairy products, and poultry and eggs more than offset slight increases in the prices of grains and potatoes.

April indexes were lower than March in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta. Indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 181.9 (179.5 in March); Nova Scotia, 218.4 (216.8); New Brunswick, 208.2 (211.5); Quebec, 270.5 (275.3); Ontario, 262.4 (262.5); Manitoba, 227.8 (227.6); Saskatchewan, 199.3 (199.6); Alberta, 223.3 (222.9); and British Columbia, 260.5 (261.8). (15)

Security Price Indexes
Up Slightly At May 28

Investors' price index of 93 common stocks (1935-39=100) fluctuated narrowly in May as slight weakness in the opening week was followed by continued moderate strength. Over the four-week period April 30 to May 28, the index registered a net gain from 267.3 to 268.2. Although the three major groups displayed different week-to-week movements, all advanced slightly over the period: 7 banks, 1.6% from 366.8 to 372.7; 13 utilities, 0.3% from 202.8 to 203.5; and 73 industrials, 0.2% from 272.3 to 272.8. Sub-group advances were headed by machinery and equipment (9.9%), and milling (5.8%). Seven sub-groups showed moderate losses, led by power and traction (3.2%), food and allied products (3.2%), and oils (3.1%).

The composite index of 27 mining stocks rose 1.0% from 119.8 to 121.0. An increase of 4.0% for 21 golds from 85.2 to 88.6 more than offset a decline of 1.9% for 6 base metals from 198.9 to 195.1. (14)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>June 4</u>	<u>May 28</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>May 7</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	269.5	268.2	266.5
Industrials	273.3	272.8	270.5
Utilities	204.4	203.5	204.8
Banks	382.5	372.7	369.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	120.0	121.0	118.3
Golds	87.4	88.6	85.1
Base metals	194.5	195.1	194.2

M I N I N G

Shipments Of Iron Ore
In April & Four Months

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines rose sharply in April to 790,829 tons from last year's corresponding total of 232,613, boosting January-April shipments to 1,610,890 tons from 587,007 a year earlier. End-of-April stocks dropped to 2,952,634 tons from 5,090,558 a year ago.

Ore shipped for export rose to 659,283 tons in April from 157,620 in the same month last year, raising the four-month total to 1,187,992 tons from 380,148. Shipments to Canadian consumers rose in April to 131,546 tons from 74,993 and in the January-April period to 422,898 tons from 206,859.

Total shipments in April from mines in Quebec rose to 240,436 tons from 23,412 in the corresponding month last year, Ontario to 342,165 tons from 110,766, and Newfoundland and British Columbia to 208,228 tons from 98,435. January-April shipments: Quebec, 391,055 tons (36,845 a year earlier); Ontario, 602,126 tons (226,639); and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 617,709 tons (323,523). (15)

Copper & Nickel Production Production was smaller for copper but larger for nickel in April this year than last, while output of both metals was smaller in January-April than a year ago. April copper output fell to 32,028 tons from 32,635 in the same month of 1958, while nickel edged up to 15,493 tons from 15,163. January-April copper production dropped to 117,140 tons from 130,410 in the first four months of last year and nickel to 51,078 tons from 63,622. (17)

First Quarter Output Of Leading Minerals Sharp gains were posted in the first quarter of this year over last in the production of uranium, iron ore and clay products. In all, increases were shown for 9 out of 15 leading minerals. Totals for natural gas and petroleum are not available for the quarter.

Minerals with larger production in the quarter were: asbestos, 184,689 tons (166,577 a year ago); clay products, \$7,084,314 (\$3,234,926); gypsum, 723,589 tons (722,776); iron ore, 8,746,199 tons (354,394); lead, 50,430 tons (47,446); lime, 394,192 tons (382,952); salt, 830,470 tons (456,290); silver, 8,141,650 fine ounces (7,272,936); and uranium, 7,751,955 pounds (4,961,779).

Minerals with smaller output in the quarter: cement, 689,257 tons (713,370); coal, 2,892,106 tons (3,409,062); copper 85,112 tons (97,775); gold, 1,112,566 fine ounces (1,126,345); nickel, 35,585/tons (48,459); and zinc, 99,206 tons (109,399). (18)

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

Chain Store Sales In April & Four Months Chain store sales in April rose 6.1% to an estimated \$251,052,000 from \$236,636,000 in the corresponding month last year, placing January-April sales 9.6% ahead of last year at \$935,413,000 versus \$876,829,000. April 1 stocks (at cost) were 5.8% larger than a year ago at \$353,119,000 versus \$333,762,000.

Sales increases in April over a year earlier were posted by 9 of the 11 types of chains for which figures are collected on a monthly basis. Grocery and combination stores, largest of the 11, has a sales increase of 7.8% in April to \$117,332,000 from \$108,884,000 and 6.9% in the four-month period to \$465,716,000 from \$435,710,000.

Lumber and building material chains has the largest proportionate sales increase in April of slightly more than 41% to \$6,752,000 from \$4,781,000 in the same month last year. Variety store chain sales declined 5.7% to \$20,078,000 from \$21,296,000 and men's clothing 2.9% to \$2,107,000 from \$2,169,000.

April sales for the other chains were as follows in order of size: furniture, radio and appliance, \$12,318,000 (\$11,090,000 in April 1958); women's clothing, \$5,764,000 (\$5,740,000); shoe, \$5,692,000 (\$5,449,000); hardware, \$3,888,000 (\$3,542,000); drug, \$3,878,000 (\$3,776,000); family clothing, \$3,705,000 (\$3,526,000); and jewellery, \$2,842,000 (\$2,792,000). (19)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending May 30 were 10.4% greater than sales in last year's comparable period, DBS reports in a special statement. All regions recorded larger sales than a year earlier, with gains in Ontario (13.9%) and British Columbia (10.7%) exceeding the national average. Other increases were: Quebec, 10.3%; Manitoba, 7.9%; Saskatchewan, 7.3%; Alberta, 6.3%; and the Atlantic Provinces, 5.9%.

Department Store Sales In April Department store sales in April increased 3.4% to \$107,941,000 from \$104,345,000 in last year's like month and March 31 stocks (at selling value) advanced 5.8% to \$319,150,000 from \$301,678,000. All regions except the Atlantic Provinces and all but 6 of the 29 specified departments recorded bigger sales this year than last.

Trades reporting the greatest percentage increases in April were: radio and music 22.4%, photographic equipment and supplies 17.5%, women's and misses' coats and suits 12.7%, furs 12.0%, and major appliances 10.4%. Other increases ranged between 0.2% for men's furnishings and 8.5% for linens and domestics. Declines were: millinery 11.7%, food and kindred products 10.9%, hosiery and apparel accessories 2.0%, jewellery 2.0%, men's and boys' shoes 1.2%, and sporting goods and luggage 0.2%.

Regionally, April sales ^{gains} ranged between 2.7% in both Quebec and Manitoba and 9.1% in Alberta. The decline in the Atlantic Provinces was 2.5%. Value of sales by regions: Atlantic Provinces, \$8,198,000 (\$8,408,000 a year earlier); Quebec, \$18,727,000 (\$18,235,000); Ontario, \$36,173,000 (\$34,950,000); Manitoba, \$9,325,000 (\$9,080,000); Saskatchewan, \$5,498,000 (\$5,307,000); Alberta, \$12,215,000 (\$11,196,000); and British Columbia, \$17,805,000 (\$17,169,000). (20)

E X T E R N A L T R A D E

Domestic Exports In April Canada's domestic exports to all countries increased 6.8% in April to \$395,300,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$370,000,000, DBS reports in its regular monthly summary. The January-April value was slightly lower (0.7%) than a year earlier at \$1,429,100,000 versus \$1,438,900,000. Re-exports of foreign commodities rose in value in April to \$9,333,000 from \$6,903,000 a year earlier and in the January-April period to \$33,242,000 from \$29,772,000.

Among major commodities there were increases in value in April in the exports of wheat and other grains, newsprint paper, uranium ores and concentrates, wood pulp, planks and boards, aluminum and products, farm machinery and implements, fish and fishery products, asbestos and products, crude petroleum, alcoholic beverages, fertilizers and tobacco. Decreased values were posted for nickel, cattle and seeds. Geographically there were increased exports in April to the United States, the United Kingdom, European and "other" foreign countries, and decreased shipments to all other Commonwealth countries as a group and Latin American countries. (21)

MORE

The following two tables contain the values of domestic exports by major destinations and by major commodities in April and the January-April period, ranked according to size in the four months, with corresponding figures for 1958:

	<u>April</u>		<u>January-April</u>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	(Thousands)			
United States.....	\$226,158	\$254,994	\$862,048	\$887,564
United Kingdom.....	51,324	55,404	207,886	216,547
Germany, Federal Republic....	9,324	14,090	42,181	39,489
Japan.....	6,537	8,214	33,414	35,389
Union of South Africa.....	5,942	4,522	20,867	20,962
Norway.....	5,756	3,799	20,938	19,944
Netherlands.....	4,496	2,631	24,415	14,940
Australia.....	5,251	3,046	16,528	14,234
Venezuela.....	3,571	3,670	14,148	14,112
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3,160	2,903	12,740	13,954
France.....	5,663	4,745	15,939	12,394
West Indies Federation.....	2,349	3,169	11,331	11,895
India.....	5,589	980	29,326	10,926
Italy.....	2,827	1,992	8,671	9,145

	<u>April</u>		<u>January-April</u>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	(Thousands)			
Newsprint paper.....	\$57,831	\$61,262	\$215,731	\$202,662
Wheat.....	31,664	34,615	127,734	129,163
Uranium ores & concentrates..	20,185	27,738	69,062	102,191
Wood pulp.....	24,442	26,233	82,083	99,360
Planks & boards.....	21,807	29,901	80,492	98,273
Aluminum & products.....	12,691	16,006	63,834	57,533
Nickel.....	30,730	18,649	84,514	57,088
Farm machinery & implements..	10,779	13,728	36,947	47,768
Fish & fishery products.....	8,878	9,032	36,870	39,714
Copper & products.....	12,945	12,479	52,720	37,696
Grains other than wheat.....	5,547	6,532	20,691	27,272
Asbestos & products.....	6,343	8,637	21,077	27,140
Seeds.....	7,354	4,448	30,119	26,784
Petroleum, crude.....	3,712	5,673	30,053	24,059
Alcoholic beverages.....	4,741	5,790	18,240	20,383
Flour of wheat.....	5,591	5,508	22,857	20,230
Fertilizers.....	5,803	6,087	18,504	19,645
Cattle.....	6,348	5,715	28,859	14,692
Tobacco.....	4,248	5,621	10,283	14,110

Carloadings Smaller Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of May declined 13.7% to 102,601 cars from 118,844 a year earlier, dropping the May total to 328,508 cars from 343,357 a year ago. Loadings from the first of the year to the end of May were virtually unchanged from a year earlier at 1,464,769 cars versus 1,464,712.

Receipts from connections fell 1.1% in the 10-day period to 38,347 cars from 38,774, but rose 0.6% in the month to 120,656 cars from 119,948. Receipts dropped 2.4% in the five-month period to 597,998 cars from 612,668. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services numbered 3,222 in the 10 days, comprising 2,723 in the East and 499 in the West. May loadings in these services totalled 11,459 cars versus 6,978 a year earlier and January-May loadings amounted to 49,610 cars against 27,253.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in January-May included: iron ore, 53,314 cars (27,820 a year ago); aluminum ore and concentrates, 10,826 (3,666); crude gypsum, 24,509 (9,457); lumber, timber and plywood, 88,647 (79,338); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 131,334 (107,363). Loaded in smaller volume: wheat, 88,395 cars (102,533); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 13,260 (22,557); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 50,888 (58,985); pulpwood, 42,060 (56,991); and l.c.l. merchandise, 223,683 (252,277). (22)

Railway Freight In February Revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways in February amounted to 10,628,405 tons, an increase of 5.4% from 10,085,244 in the corresponding month last year. Loadings in Canada, including imports at lake or ocean ports, increased to 8,492,341 tons from 8,115,291, freight received from U.S. rail connections destined to point in Canada to 921,021 tons from 860,251, and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) to 1,215,043 tons from 1,109,701. (23)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Index Of Physical Volume Of Agricultural Production Up Canada's index of physical volume of agricultural production (1935-39=100) for 1958 stood at 139.4, up 4.3% from 1957's revised index of 133.6 but down nearly 18% from 1956's record high of 169.5. Most commodities, particularly livestock, contributed to the increase in the index between 1957 and 1958, while the substantial reductions in the indexes for 1957 and 1958 as compared to 1956 were attributable almost entirely to a significantly smaller production of grain in western Canada in the two years.

All provinces except the Maritimes and Saskatchewan reported increased agricultural production in 1958 as compared to 1957, with gains ranging between just under 2% in British Columbia to approximately 15% in Manitoba. The declines were between 6% and 7%.

Provincial indexes for 1958 were: Prince Edward Island, 150.8 (161.8 in 1957); Nova Scotia, 87.8 (93.7); New Brunswick, 118.0 (126.7); Quebec, 139.2 (134.0); Ontario, 157.2 (141.5); Manitoba, 144.7 (125.3); Saskatchewan, 131.7 (140.7); Alberta, 124.4 (118.2); and British Columbia, 148.2 (145.9). (24)

Net Income Of Farm Operators
From Farming Operations In 1958

Net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations in 1958 (excluding Newfoundland) was estimated at \$1.3 billion, up 20% from the 1957 estimate of \$1.1 billion, and, approximately, the same as the five-year (1953-57) average. With the exception of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, provincial net income estimates for 1958 were above 1957 levels, largely as a result of an increase in receipts from the sale of farm products.

The effects of these larger cash receipts were tempered by higher farm operating and depreciation charges and a decline in year-end inventory values. Higher farm operating costs resulted from a combination of slightly higher prices and the use of larger quantities of goods and services in 1958 than a year earlier.

Farm Cash Income- Returns to farmers from the sale of farm products, coupled with participation payments from previous years' grain crops, were estimated at \$2.8 billion for 1958, exceeding 1957 by 8% and only slightly lower than the record 1952 estimate of \$2.9 billion. The increase in cash farm income in 1958 compared with a year earlier can be attributed to higher 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 each of the nine provinces than a year earlier. In Eastern Canada, livestock, animal products and field crops contributed to the increase, whereas in Western Canada the increase resulted only from 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 than in 1957. This decline, however, was offset by higher returns from field crops in Eastern Canada.

Income In Kind- Including the value of produce grown by farm operators and consumed in farm homes, plus an imputed rental value for farm dwellings, income in kind was estimated at \$339 million for 1958, up almost 4% from \$327 million in 1957. The increase resulted largely from higher estimates for rent for farm dwellings and higher values for dairy products, poultry and eggs, meat, fruits and vegetables consumed in farm homes.

Farm Operating Expenses- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges for 1958 were estimated at \$1.8 billion, up almost 6% from \$1.7 billion in 1957. Higher expenditures for feed accounted for about two-fifths of this increase and were noted particularly in Ontario and Quebec. Heavier feeding accounted for most of the change in feed expenditures between the two years since prices paid by farmers for feed were, on the average, slightly lower in 1958. Increased outlays for such things as building repairs, fertilizers, and the operation of tractors and trucks can be attributed in some measure to higher prices, but also to increase in quantitative use.

Net income of farm operators from farming operations in 1958 was as follows by provinces (in millions): Prince Edward Island, \$12.0 (\$9.5 in 1957); Nova Scotia, \$15.1 (\$15.9); New Brunswick, \$19.1 (\$20.2); Quebec, \$201.7 (\$188.3); Ontario, \$381.0 (\$330.2); Manitoba, \$121.2 (\$75.5); Saskatchewan, \$224.1 (\$184.4); Alberta, \$249.7 (\$185.5); and British Columbia, \$53.7 (\$51.9). (25)

Wheat Flour Output Production of wheat flour in April amounted to 3,111,000 cwt., up 2% from 3,035,000 cwt. in March but down 15% from 3,654,000 cwt. in April last year. The 10-year (1949-1958) April average output stood at 3,452,000 cwt. Production in the first nine months (August-April) of the current Canadian crop year eased 2.3% to 29,895,000 cwt. from 30,610,000 cwt. a year earlier. April wheat flour exports rose to 1,433,000 cwt. from 1,105,000 in March, leaving the nine-month total 7.8% below a year earlier at 11,794,000 cwt. versus 12,797,000. (26)

Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds in March increased to 39,537 tons from 36,778 a year earlier, secondary or complete feeds to 223,750 tons from 202,480, and all "other" animal feeds to 44,531 tons from 39,621. January-March shipments were also greater than a year ago and were as follows: primary feeds, 116,455 tons (105,676 in the first quarter of last year); secondary feeds, 639,545 tons (563,279); and all "other" animal feeds, 134,458 tons (123,468). (27)

Exports & Supplies Of Canadian Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending May 20 totalled 5,401,000 bushels, placing clearances in the August 1 - May 20 period at 190,345,000 bushels versus the year-earlier total of 204,439,000 bushels. Visible supplies in Canada at May 20 amounted to 368,106,000 bushels as compared to 372,583,000 bushels a week earlier and 351,339,000 bushels a year earlier. (28)

April Egg Production Production of eggs in April in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) increased 7.6% to 42,662,000 dozen from last year's corresponding total of 39,632,000 dozen. Average number of layers rose to 29,184,000 from 27,697,000 and the average number of eggs per 100 layers to 1,769 from 1,717. January-April egg output rose 4.1% to 164,354,000 dozen from 157,924,000 a year ago. (29)

Crop Conditions Across Canada Seeding is practically completed in all three Prairie Provinces, except in some wet areas of Manitoba, according to the Bureau's telegraphic crop report on June 10. Germination in general has been good, but moisture supplies are critically low except in Manitoba and rains will be needed to prevent rapid deterioration.

In Ontario the general crop outlook is considered good. Warm weather and plentiful moisture in southwestern Ontario have been favourable for the growth of over-wintered crops and early growth of spring grains; in eastern Ontario crops developed well during May but rains are needed after the limited precipitation of April and May. In Quebec farmers, with some exceptions, have completed seeding and recent rains have relieved the dry conditions previously prevailing. Cereal crops in general have a good appearance.

Farmers have practically completed seeding and planting in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and 70% to 90% of crops are in the ground in Prince Edward Island. Pastures and hay lands grasses are showing good growth and early grains are doing well. In British Columbia cool, showery weather has delayed development of fruit crops but favoured pastures and hay crops. (30)

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Bridge Builders There were 58 establishments in Canada's bridge building and structural steel industry in 1957, 30 of which were located in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 5 each in Alberta and British Columbia, and 2 each in Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

Dairy Factories Canada had 1,997 dairy factories in 1957, comprising 817 in Ontario, 712 in Quebec, 121 in Alberta, 78 in Manitoba, 71 in British Columbia, 68 in Saskatchewan, 51 in each of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and 28 in Prince Edward Island.

Artificial Stone Canadian manufacturers produced artificial stone in 1957 to the value of \$4,592,000, slightly under the preceding year's record \$4,608,000. In 1948 the value was only \$672,000.

Concrete Ready-mixed concrete was produced to the record value of \$82,756,000 in 1957, larger by 9% than the preceding year's \$75,907,000 and 11 1/2 times larger than in 1949.

Salt Shipments of salt by Canadian producers in 1957 amounted to a record 2,375,000 tons. Ontario producers accounted for 2,126,000 tons or almost 90% of the national total. Nova Scotia was next with 125,900 tons, followed by Alberta with 55,800 tons, Saskatchewan with 46,500, and Manitoba 20,600.

Service Station, Garage Equipment Among the service station and garage equipment shipped by producers in 1957 were 2,456 auto lifts (2,661 in 1956) and 8,342 gasoline dispensing pumps (9,595).

Scales Almost 96,000 weighing scales for stores, homes and offices were shipped by producers in 1957, up sharply from 62,100 in 1956. For industrial purposes there were 3,256 of the bench or portable type (4,614 in 1956), and 436 of the built-in or pit type (318).

Air Registers Air registers and grills were shipped by producers to a record value of \$2,838,000 in 1957, an increase of 15% over the preceding year.

Furnace Blowers Factory shipments of furnace blowers rose to a record 152,723 units in 1957, 26% above the preceding year and 5 1/2 times more than in 1952.

Mechanical Stokers Fewer mechanical stokers were shipped by producers in 1957, the number dropping to 1,239 units from 1,330 in 1956. Number for domestic or residential use rose to 754 units from 660, while those for commercial or industrial use fell to 485 units from 670.

Oil Burners Factory shipments of power-type oil burners for domestic or residential use declined 24% to 93,794 units in 1957 from the near-record total of 122,675 in 1956.

More Gas Furnaces Factory shipments of warm air furnaces designed exclusively for gas burning rose sharply in 1957 to 45,627 units from 29,662 in the preceding year, while those designed for oil fell to 86,177 units from 97,644 and coal and wood to 12,034 units from 15,018. Shipments of all types rose slightly in 1957 to a record 143,838 units from 142,324 in 1956.

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