

Vol. 27 -- No. 25

Friday, June 19, 1959

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: The number of persons with jobs in May was estimated at 5,852,000, an increase of 188,000 from April and 102,000 more than in May last year. Those without jobs and seeking work were put at 331,000 from 111,000 from April and 36,000 less than a year earlier. Most of the month's gain over April was in farming, construction and transportation. (Page 2)

...

Transportation: Railway carloadings in the first June week were up slightly over a year earlier, after dropping off in the last ten days of May ... Both urban transit systems and intercity and rural bus lines had fewer passengers in April than a year earlier. (Page 3)

...

National Accounts: The gross national product, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, was at a level of \$33.4 billion in the first quarter, which is 2% higher than in the fourth quarter of 1958 and 4% above the level for 1958 as a whole. (Pages 4-6)

...

Construction: Value of building permits issued by municipalities during April was 16% higher than for April last year. Largest increases were in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (Page 8)

...

Motor Accidents: Deaths in motor vehicle traffic accidents were down substantially in April to 182 from 224 a year ago, most of the decrease being in Quebec and Ontario. (Page 9)

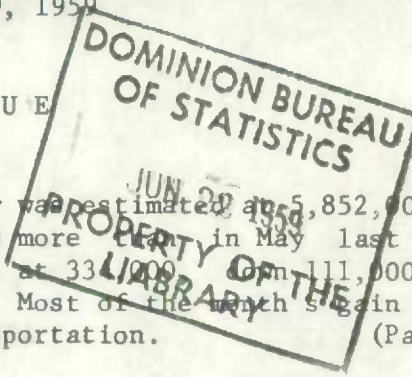
...

Mining: Asbestos shipments to the end of April this year were well above last year at 282,828 tons. Gold output was down 1.3%. Silver and lead production had marked gains, but lead was down. (Pages 9-10)

...

Manufacturing: Steel ingot production in the week ending June 13 was 101,746 tons, or 88.3% of rated capacity ... Shipments of washing machines and clothes dryers were substantially greater from January to April this year than last and those of refrigerators smaller. Smaller domestic electrical appliances were generally shipped in larger numbers in April ... Factory value of shipments by the chemicals and allied products industries during 1958 were 8% higher than in 1957, reaching a new peak. (Pages 10-13)

...



Employment Situation In May Employment was estimated at 5,852,000 in May, 1958, 000 more than in April, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Outdoor activities were responsible for most of the hiring in May. The largest employment gains were in farming, which accounted for one-third of the total, and in construction and transportation.

An estimated 102,000 more persons held jobs in May than the year before; of these 45,000 were men and 57,000 women. The number of job seekers was 36,000 less than a year ago, and the labour force was 66,000 larger.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work at mid-May was estimated at 334,000, some 298,000 men and 36,000 women. This was a decline of 111,000 from April. An estimated 20,000 were on temporary layoff, about the same as the previous month and a year earlier. The number on short-time work dropped to 39,000, some 7,000 less than last year. The number of job seekers was 5.4% of the labour force compared to 6.0% last year.

Most of employment strength during the last six months has come from the manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage and communications industries. For the most part, there was no appreciable change, other than seasonal, in forestry, trade and finance. Employment in the service industries was maintained at a level substantially above last year.

Unemployment was lower than last year in almost all local areas. The classification of labour market areas at the end of May was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 28 (48); in moderate surplus, 60 (52); and in balance, 22 (10).

The labour force was estimated at 6,186,000 in the week ended May 16 compared to 6,109,000 at mid-April. Some 5,466,000 persons or 88.4% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 386,000 or 6.2% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 334,000 or 5.4% were without jobs and seeking work.

During the corresponding week in 1958, there were 6,120,000 persons in the labour force, of whom 5,352,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 398,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 370,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,213,000 classed as not in the labour force. (1)

Industrial Employment In March Canada's industrial composite index number of industrial employment for March was 113.7 (1949=100), up 0.6% from February's 113.0, according to the March issue of Employment and Payrolls. Increases were recorded for most industries, but these were partly offset by a sharp seasonal decline in forestry. The rise in the composite has been matched during the last decade only in 1950 and 1951. From 1952 to 1958, employment variations from February to March ranged from a decline of 0.9% in 1954 to an increase of 0.3% in 1956.

MORE

The seasonally-adjusted composite employment index rose to 118.5 in March, an increase of 0.6% from the figure for February. More-than-seasonal increases in construction and in transportation, storage and communication were the main factors in the advance.

The March reports for a large number of establishments covered pay periods including the Easter holidays, and many workers were on unpaid holiday for one or more days in the period. In consequence, the industrial composite figure of average weekly earnings for March was down from the February figure. The decline amounted to 48¢ and the March figure was \$72.63. The March payroll index was 193.0, about the same as the February figure. (2)

Federal Government Employment Federal government employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 180,973 in December last year compared to 178,573 in the same month of 1957, comprising 154,311 salaried employees (151,949 a year earlier), 24,111 prevailing rate employees (24,249), and 2,551 ships' officers and crews (2,375).

Regular earnings paid in December (excluding overtime) amounted to \$55,-238,800 versus the year-earlier total of \$52,854,000, salaried employees receiving \$48,430,700 (\$46,482,000), prevailing rate employees \$6,111,800 (\$5,743,200), and ships' officers and crews \$696,400 (\$628,900).

Agency and proprietary corporations and other government bodies employed 133,071 persons in December compared to 141,029 a year earlier and paid them \$46,621,000 in salaries and wages versus \$44,898,000. (3)

Carloadings In First June Week Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of June numbered 83,032, up slightly from the year-earlier total of 82,007, making this year's January 1 - June 7 total virtually the same as last year at 1,547,-801 cars versus 1,546,719. Receipts from connections rose in the seven-day period to 28,274 cars from 26,386, but fell in the cumulative period to 626,591 cars from 639,054. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services in the seven-day period numbered 2,788 (2,356 in the East and 432 in the West), making a cumulative total of 52,398 (43,689 in the East and 8,709 in the West). (4)

Passengers Carried By Urban And Intercity And Rural Bus Lines Both urban transit systems and intercity and rural bus lines carried fewer passengers in April than in the corresponding month last year.

Passengers carried by urban systems in April numbered 89,848,966 as against 91,124,601 in April 1958. Passengers carried by electric cars dropped to 18,-532,081 from 22,381,741, while motor bus passengers increased to 53,286,265 from 49,740,994. The change-over from electric cars to motor buses in Montreal and Ottawa was mainly responsible for this increase. Intercity and rural bus lines carried 3,920,568 passengers in April versus 4,032,360 in April last year. (5 & 6)

Department Store Sales Department store sales were 9.9% greater in the week ending June 6 as compared to sales in last year's corresponding period, DBS reports in a special statement. All regions reported larger sales than a year earlier. Increases were: Manitoba, 20.2%; Ontario, 11.9%; Saskatchewan, 9.4%; Quebec and Alberta, 8.5% each; British Columbia, 6.8% and the Atlantic Provinces, 2.4%.

N A T I O N A L A C C O U N T S

Gross National Products Continues
Rise In First Quarter Of 1959 The recovery from the 1957-1958 recession which began to gain momentum in the latter part of 1958, lifted the gross national product (seasonally adjusted at annual rates) to a level of \$33.4 billion in the first quarter of 1959. This latest advance represents a gain of 2% over the fourth quarter of the previous year. At annual rates, the gross national product in the first quarter was running at a level about 4% above the average for the year 1958 as a whole.

The quarterly national income statistics at the present time do not permit precise comparisons of changes in the physical volume of the nation's output on a seasonally adjusted basis. However, it is clear from related information that the volume of non-agricultural output in the fourth quarter of 1958 had recovered to a point a little above the pre-recession peak; and with prices relatively stable, the 1959 first quarter advance represents a further volume gain above this previous high point.

Business inventory accumulation and consumer expenditure were the two major expansionary elements in the economy during the first quarter. The resumption of stockbuilding on a large scale was one of the notable developments of the quarter and followed a period during which heavy inventory liquidation had gradually given way to a more neutral position, with little change occurring in either direction. Consumer expenditure, which had shown some hesitation during part of 1958, rose further in the first quarter, continuing the advance which occurred in the final quarter of the preceding year.

Other major components of demand, seasonally adjusted, showed little change or were lower during the quarter. Outlays for new housing turned down, following eighteen months of continued advance. Both starts and completions were off in the quarter, reflecting a number of factors, among which were the severe winter weather and the curtailment of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans to builders at the end of 1958. Business plant and equipment expenditures were also lower than in the preceding quarter, but the decline was very slight, amounting to only about 1%. Exports of goods and services showed a small decline following the fairly sharp rise which occurred in the final quarter of 1958. Imports of goods and services showed little change.

The movements in these categories of gross national expenditure, seasonally adjusted, from the fourth to first quarter are shown in the table following:

MORE

Changes in Components of Gross National Expenditure
4th Quarter 1958 to 1st Quarter 1959
 (seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

	Change in \$ million	Per Cent Change
Personal expenditure.....	+ 416	+ 2.0
Government expenditure.....	- 56	- 0.9
Residential construction.....	- 160	- 8.4
Non-residential construction.....	- 36	- 1.4
Machinery and equipment.....	- 32	- 1.4
Inventories.....	+ 684	n.a.
(Business only).....	(+ 432)	n.a.
Exports.....	- 156	- 2.4
Imports.....	-(+ 52)	+ 0.7
Error.....	+ 84	n.a.
Gross national product.....	<u>+ 692</u>	<u>+ 2.1</u>

On the income side, both national and personal income, seasonally adjusted, advanced between 2% and 3% from the fourth to the first quarter. A notable increase occurred in the labour income component of these two aggregates, which showed an advance of 3.5%, the largest increase since early in 1956. This increase in labour income reflected the combined effect of significantly higher levels of employment and a continued advance in average weekly earnings. Transfer payments to persons, an important component of personal income, declined by 5% in the quarter, reflecting for the most part a drop in Unemployment Insurance payments.

Over the course of the past twelve months there has been a marked change in the composition of personal income as between the proportion derived from productive activity, notably wages and salaries, and the proportion arising through transfer payments from government. From the first quarter of 1957 to the first quarter of 1958, transfer payments accounted for more than 42% of the rise in total personal income. However, between the first quarter of 1958 and the first quarter of 1959, transfer payments accounted for only 13% of the rise in total personal income, with the remainder of the increase coming from gains in those income components which are linked directly to productive activity. The decline, seasonally adjusted, in transfer payments in the first quarter is the first significant drop in this component since the 1957-1958 recession began, while the gain in labour income is one of the largest in several years.

Changes in Personal Income
 (seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

	<u>1Q '57 to 1Q '58</u> (\$ billion)	<u>1Q '58 to 1Q '59</u> (\$ billion)
Income from productive activity.....	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Transfer payments from government.....	<u>+ 0.5</u>	<u>+ 0.2</u>
Total personal income.....	<u>+ 1.1</u>	<u>+ 1.8</u>

MORE

Production and Employment The advance in the physical volume of production in the first quarter originated mainly in mining and in the durable goods sector of manufacturing, but support continued to come from the service-producing industries. Output in the construction industry declined in line with the drop in outlays for new housing and the small decline in non-residential building.

The most conspicuous increase occurred in the mining industry, where production rose about 11% on a seasonally adjusted basis. Part of this sharp increase is attributable to the settlement of an industrial dispute in the non-ferrous metals industry, but an improvement in markets for some mineral products, notably iron ore, was an important factor.

In durable manufacturing, the termination of a work stoppage in the iron and steel industry helped to raise the level of output nearly 5% over the fourth quarter of 1958. Within durable manufacturing the increases were mainly in non-ferrous metals, iron and steel and electrical apparatus and supplies, but there was also some gain in non-metallic minerals and wood products. Production of transportation equipment was down slightly, reflecting the cancellation of contracts for aircraft, which was not fully offset by higher production in the automotive industries.

In non-durable manufacturing trends were mixed and largely offsetting, with significant gains in rubber products and products of petroleum and coal, and small losses in such industries as foods and beverages, paper products, printing and publishing, and chemicals. With little change in output of non-durables, manufacturing production as a whole was 2% higher than in the fourth quarter, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The index of industrial production, which includes electricity and gas, in addition to mining and manufacturing, had returned to its pre-recession peak by the first quarter of this year; mining production was well ahead of the peak while manufacturing production had still not reached that level.

A notable gain in output among the service industries in the first quarter was in transportation, communication and storage, reversing the previous downward trend associated with the drop in activity in the goods-handling industries. Substantial increases were also recorded by the trade industries and by government and other service groups.

Accompanying these gains in production, non-agricultural employment, seasonally adjusted, was significantly higher in the first quarter. The number of persons with jobs in the non-farm sector rose by 2%, while persons without jobs and seeking work showed a sharp decline. A substantial reduction in the numbers temporarily laid off or on short time is additional evidence of the improvement in the labour market. (7)

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes increased in eight of the ten regional cities between April and May 1959, with upward movements ranging from 0.1% in both Saint John and Winnipeg to 0.3% in St. John's. The Edmonton-Calgary index was unchanged, while the Vancouver index declined 0.2%.

Food indexes were lower in all regional cities except Toronto where the index increased 0.2%. Prices were generally lower for beef, pork, sugar, coffee, eggs, and lard. Fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly potatoes, were higher in most regional cities.

Shelter indexes were up in five cities, unchanged in four and down fractionally in Ottawa. Clothing indexes also showed mixed results as four city indexes increased, three decreased and the remaining three were unchanged. Household operation indexes were unchanged in five of the ten regional cities, down in two, and in the other three regional cities were higher.

Other commodities and services indexes increased in nine of the ten regional cities, with rises amounting to 2.0% in Halifax and Montreal; only the Toronto index decreased (0.3%) in the current period. Higher prices were reported in most regional cities for tires, tobacco, liquor, theatre admissions, and toilet soap, while men's haircuts increased in Montreal and Halifax and rail fares were up in St. John's. Some of these price changes reflected recent federal tax increases. Women's hairdressing prices were up in a number of cities, while gasoline prices were down sharply in Toronto as a result of "price wars".

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of May 1959 (1) (Base 1949 = 100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - May 1959				
	April 1959	May 1959	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's (2)	113.9	114.2	111.8	114.8	104.2	109.6	126.3
Halifax	125.1	125.4	115.0	133.2	118.7	128.9	137.9
Saint John	126.8	126.9	117.8	135.6	117.9	123.6	141.8
Montreal	125.6	125.9	122.6	143.2	105.6	119.7	136.0
Ottawa	125.8	126.0	117.0	146.7	113.4	121.3	135.6
Toronto	127.9	128.1	117.3	153.9	112.7	123.6	136.0
Winnipeg	122.7	122.8	117.2	131.5	115.5	118.7	131.7
Saskatoon-Regina	121.9	122.1	117.1	122.3	120.1	123.8	127.6
Edmonton-Calgary	122.0	122.0	115.8	125.3	117.8	121.7	131.2
Vancouver	127.1	126.8	119.8	137.9	115.1	129.3	135.0

(1) Total indexes for April and May and May group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base June 1951 = 100.

Security Price Indexes

	<u>June 11</u>	<u>June 4</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>May 14</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	270.2	269.5	267.0
Industrials	275.1	273.3	271.0
Utilities	202.9	204.4	204.5
Banks	378.0	382.5	371.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	121.2	120.0	118.4
Golds	87.7	87.4	85.8
Base metals	197.8	194.5	192.9

B U S I N E S S

Cheques Cashed In April, 4 Months Cheques cashed in clearing centres in April totalled \$21,433,220,000, an increase of 20% over last year's April total of \$17,839,040,000. This brought January-April cashings to a record for the period of \$79,895,220,000, larger by 17.6% than last year's like total of \$67,938,166,000. All five economic areas showed increases over 1958 both in April and the four months.

Forty-four of the 52 clearing centres showed higher values of cheques cashed in April than in the corresponding month last year, while eight recorded declines. Payments in Toronto rose 27.6%, Montreal 18.9%, Winnipeg 19.7%, Vancouver 11.8%, Calgary 9.4%, Edmonton 14.5%, Ottawa 27.4%, Hamilton, 16.0%, Quebec City 16.9%, and Regina 3.1%.

April totals by economic areas: Atlantic Provinces, \$552,248,000 (\$474,-592,000 in April last year); Quebec, \$5,984,530,000 (\$5,061,839,000); Ontario, \$10,210,416,000 (\$8,193,104,000); Prairie Provinces, \$3,227,016,000 (\$2,823,-405,000); and British Columbia, \$1,459,011,000 (\$1,286,100,000). (8)

C O N S T R U C T I O N

Value Of Building Permits Issued Greater In April Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in April were valued at \$256,081,000, an increase of 16% over last year's April total of \$220,827,000. Values were greater this year than last in all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

Provincial values in April were: Newfoundland, \$448,000 (\$2,156,000 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$521,000 (\$644,000); Nova Scotia, \$3,425,000 (\$1,729,000); New Brunswick, \$2,187,000 (\$1,470,000); Quebec, \$56,529,000 (\$37,706,000); Ontario, \$119,037,000 (\$109,412,000); Manitoba, \$9,370,000 (\$9,-483,000); Saskatchewan, \$10,486,000 (\$7,202,000); Alberta, \$28,414,000 (\$22,618,000); and British Columbia, \$25,664,000 (\$28,407,000). (9)

Fewer Deaths In Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents In April

Deaths in motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada numbered 182 in April this year as compared to 224 in the same month last year, DBS reports in a special statement. Decreases in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta more than counterbalanced increases in the other provinces.

Death toll by areas in April was as follows: Newfoundland, 2 (1 in April 1958); Prince Edward Island, 1 (nil); Nova Scotia, 8 (6); New Brunswick, 8 (9); Quebec, 47 (77); Ontario, 59 (88); Manitoba, 5 (4); Saskatchewan, 9 (7); Alberta, 9 (12); British Columbia, 33 (20); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (nil).

Province	Number of Accidents					Total		
	Fatal	Non-	Property	Total	Total	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage (1)
		fatal	Damage					
		injury	Only (1)					
April 1959		Apr. 1958		April 1959				
								\$
Nfld.	2	40	170	221	207	2	48	70,650
P.E.I.	1	15	26	42	44	1	21	19,919
N.S.	8	108	406	522	582	8	145	180,064
N.B.	8	78	154	240	316	8	112	85,239
Que.	39	942	2,473	3,454	3,681	47	1,226	..
Ont.	4,546	59
Man.	5	232	491	728	784	5	327	275,225
Sask.	8	160	505	673	707	9	274	321,830
Alta.	8	284	1,022	1,314	1,459	9	416	549,906
B.C.	26	525	1,203	1,754	1,770	33	759	861,035
Yukon & N.W.T.	1	1	19	21	12	1	1	10,607
April 1959 (2)	106	2,385	6,478	8,969		182(3)	3,329	2,374,475((4)
April 1958 (3)	186	4,002	9,920		14,108	124 r	5,554	4,489,900 (5)

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

M I N I N G

Gold Production Production of gold in April declined 1.6% to 376,137 fine ounces from 382,433 a year earlier, leaving the January-April total 1.3% below a year ago at 1,488,703 fine ounces versus 1,508,778. April output was smaller than a year earlier in all regions except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

April production totals by regions were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 839 fine ounces (834 a year earlier); Quebec, 84,234 (86,252); Ontario, 230,020 (232,694); Prairie Provinces, 11,359 (18,605); British Columbia, 15,594 (15,439); the Yukon, nil (605); and the Northwest Territories, 34,091 (28,004). (10)

Asbestos Shipments Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines increased to 98,139 tons in April from 83,477 a year earlier and to 282,828 tons in January-April from 250,054 a year ago. Mines in Quebec shipped 93,935 tons in the month compared to 79,554 a year earlier and 265,694 tons in the four months versus 233,981. Exports of asbestos rose in April to 84,053 tons from 60,056, raising January-April exports to 269,313 tons from 217,284. (11)

Silver, Lead & Zinc Production of both silver and lead was larger in April and January-April this year than last, while output of zinc was smaller. April production totals were: silver, 2,680,498 fine ounces (2,558,958 a year earlier); lead, 16,237 tons (15,644); and zinc, 32,686 tons (34,723). January-April totals: silver, 10,832,148 fine ounces (9,831,894 a year ago); lead, 66,667 tons (63,090); and zinc, 131,892 tons (144,122). (12)

Salt Shipments Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in April climbed to 75,791 tons from 61,589 a year earlier, placing January-April shipments ahead of last year at 543,047 tons compared to 315,953. Month's usage and shipments of salt content of brines increased to 125,097 tons from 49,060, raising the four-month total to 488,311 tons versus 216,784. Total salt and salt content of brine shipped in April advanced to 200,888 tons from 110,649, lifting the January-April total to 1,031,358 tons from 532,737. (13)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Weekly Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ending June 13 amounted to 101,746 tons, down 3% from the week-earlier total of 104,880 tons and 6.2% from the two-week earlier total of 108,511 tons, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 83.8% of the rated capacity in the week compared to 86.4% in the preceding week and 89.4% two weeks earlier.

Production Of Pig Iron & Steel Production of pig iron and steel ingots was greater in April and January-April this year than last, while output of steel castings was smaller. April pig iron production advanced to 366,838 tons from 254,970 a year earlier and steel ingots to 480,805 tons from 367,573, while steel castings output fell to 7,080 tons from 10,392. January-April pig iron production climbed to 1,299,364 tons from 1,016,085 a year ago and steel ingots to 1,839,708 tons from 1,527,076, but steel casting output declined to 22,376 tons from 41,503. (14)

Shipments Of Iron Castings And Cast Iron Pipes And Fittings Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings in April rose to 57,520 tons from 44,903 a year earlier, raising January-April shipments to 204,647 tons from 156,735. Month's shipments of steel pipes and tubing fell to 39,414 tons from 50,876, lowering the four-month total to 124,743 tons from 177,618. (15)

Shipments Of Steel Wire
And Certain Wire Products

Shipments of plain, round, uncoated steel wire in April increased to 9,622 tons from 8,039 a year earlier, welded or woven wire farm fencing to 2,648 tons from 2,087, steel wire rope to 2,096 tons from 1,834, and iron and steel wire nails to 8,319 tons from 8,205. January-April shipments of these items were: steel wire, 36,293 tons (29,445 a year earlier); farm fencing, 5,380 tons (4,326); wire rope, 7,249 tons (6,455); and wire nails, 22,571 tons (22,973). (16)

Shipments Of Concrete Products

More concrete blocks, chimney blocks, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, and ready-mixed concrete was shipped in April this year than last, but fewer concrete brick. Shipments were: concrete brick, 10,165,830 (12,384,479 in the same month of 1958); blocks (except chimney), 11,898,311 (10,947,290); chimney blocks, 51,489 (51,396); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 61,628 tons (31,383); and ready-mixed concrete, 470,350 cubic yards (409,349). (17)

Sales Of Paints

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers that normally account for all but a small part of the national total were valued at \$14,453,642 in April as compared with \$13,512,938 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-April sales to \$44,064,613 as compared with \$41,161,526 in 1958. (18)

Production Of Certain Chemicals

Production of sulphuric acid in April rose to 137,891 tons from 127,486 a year earlier, anhydrous ammonia to 33,434 tons from 33,048 and formaldehyde to 4,911,143 pounds from 3,387,838. Month's output of hydrochloric acid declined to 3,656,250 pounds from 3,702,282 and mixed fertilizers to 85,688 tons from 108,971. (19)

Soaps & Synthetic Detergents

Factory shipments of soaps were smaller in April this year than last, while those of detergents were larger, DBS reports in the April issue of the monthly report "Soaps and Synthetic Detergents" which was formerly issued as a special statement.

April shipments of laundry and household bar soaps declined to 1,156,600 pounds from 1,542,300 a year earlier, soap chips and flakes to 1,144,100 pounds from 1,586,900, toilet soaps (except liquid) to 2,898,300 pounds from 3,218,300, and soap powders to 3,031,900 pounds from 3,047,800. Month's shipments of solid synthetic detergents increased to 13,477,400 pounds from 12,516,300, liquid detergents to 5,035,300 pounds from 2,437,500, and paste detergents (packed in containers of 1 gallon or more) to 203,800 pounds from 112,200. (20)

Rigid Insulating Board Shipments

Shipments of all types of rigid insulating board in April increased to 31,945,517 square feet from 26,709,068 a year earlier, domestic shipments rising to 28,803,343 square feet from 25,063,939 and export shipments to 3,142,174 square feet from 1,645,129. January-April shipments advanced to 101,681,022 square feet from 98,993,900 a year ago, domestic shipments increasing to 92,280,378 square feet from 91,841,735 and export shipments to 9,400,644 square feet from 7,152,165. (21)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning
And Refrigeration Equipment

April shipments of condensing units, compressors and compressor units and air-conditioning units (not self-contained) were smaller than a year earlier, while window-sill type room air conditioners and self-contained packaged air conditioners were larger. Month's shipments of display cases, prefabricated walk-in coolers and reach-in refrigerators were smaller, but milk coolers, beverage coolers, water coolers (office type) and cold storage doors were larger. (22)

Refrigerators & Freezers

Large numbers of domestic refrigerators were produced in April and the first four months of this year than last, while factory shipments were smaller. Production and shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers were larger than in 1958 both in April and the January-April period. Factory stocks of both were larger at the end of April than at the same time last year.

Production of domestic refrigerators in April amounted to 26,590 units versus 22,118 a year earlier, bringing the January-April output to 93,367 units versus 71,750. End-of-April factory stocks were 48,998 units versus 33,975. April's output of electric home and farm freezers totalled 3,552 units versus 2,222 in April last year, bringing the four-month total to 15,347 units versus 6,801. Factory stocks at month-end were 5,184 units versus 3,216. (23)

Production And Shipments Of
Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers

Larger numbers of domestic washing machines and clothes dryers were produced and shipped in April and the first four months of this year than last. Month's output of washing machines totalled 26,825 units versus 23,208 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the four-month total to 101,769 units versus 88,845. Shipped in April were 24,630 units versus 23,679, bringing the cumulative total to 101,977 units versus 87,176. Month-end factory stocks were 34,603 units versus 27,958.

Production of automatic clothes-dryers rose to 6,832 units in April from 4,188 and in the four-month period to 36,197 units from 25,079. Total shipments in April rose to 4,347 units from 3,108 and in the January-April period to 27,566 units from 19,527. Factory stocks at the end of April were 12,254 units versus 12,667. (24)

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

Shipments of most of eleven smaller domestic electrical appliances were greater in April this year than last. April shipments of six of the major items were: steam flat irons, 45,825 units (15,414 a year earlier); kettles, 19,082 (15,675); domestic floor polishers, 18,363 (16,008); fry pans, 11,899 (13,117); cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 10,766 (10,066); and automatic toasters, 10,130 (6,778). (25)

Men's Straw Hats

Factory shipments of men's straw hats in 1958 amounted to 22,645 dozen valued at \$542,306, according to preliminary figures, as compared with 22,609 dozen factory valued at \$545,531 in 1956

Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were greater in value in March and January-March this year than last. March sales rose to \$3,235,000 from \$2,873,000 a year earlier and January-March sales to \$7,084,000 from \$6,200,000. Sales were greater in both periods than a year earlier for all products except drain tile.

Value of sales in March were: building brick, \$2,111,000 (\$1,947,000 a year earlier); structural tile, \$401,000 (\$310,000); drain tile, \$113,000 (\$150,000); sewer pipe, \$349,000 (\$261,000); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$46,000 (\$26,000); pottery, \$56,000 (\$48,000); and "other" clay products, \$158,000 (\$131,000). (26)

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Increased quantities of carbonated beverages were produced in May and the first five months of this year than last. Month's output amounted to 11,846,436 gallons, larger by 8.1% than last year's May total of 10,960,216, and the January-May total at 49,357,805 gallons, was up 4.3% over last year's 47,308,374. (27)

Canada's Chemicals And Allied Products Industries In 1958 Factory value of products shipped by Canada's chemicals and allied products industries reached a new peak in 1958, rising 8% to \$1,300,797,000 from the preceding year's \$1,203,411,000, DBS reports in an advance statement. Records were also set in the number of employees at 55,927 (54,708 in 1957), salaries and wages at \$238,978,000 (\$222,044,000), and cost of materials and supplies at \$594,375,000 (\$565,746,000).

Among the 14 individual industries comprising the chemicals and allied products group, largest proportionate increase in factory value of shipments (19.8%) was recorded by heavy chemicals. Soaps and washing compounds was next with an increase of 11.0%, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations 10.1%, polishes and dressings 9.3%, paints and varnishes 9.0%, adhesives 8.8%, toilet preparations 7.7%, fertilizers 7.6%, primary plastics 7.5%, compressed gases 7.4%, and miscellaneous chemicals 1.0%. Only three industries -- coal tar distillation, inks, and vegetable oils -- showed declines in the factory value of shipments as compared with 1957.

Factories located in Ontario accounted for well over one-half the national total in 1958 with shipments valued at \$761,060,000 versus \$702,384,000 in 1957, followed by Quebec with \$389,837,000 versus \$365,900,000, British Columbia (including the Northwest Territories) \$66,572,000 versus \$58,686,000, and Alberta \$48,514,000 versus \$42,956,000.

Imports of chemicals and allied products were valued at \$290,400,000 in 1958 as compared with \$293,800,000 in the preceding year, and exports were valued at \$197,100,000 as compared with \$195,300,000.

Petroleum Products Industry In 1957 Value of shipments by Canada's petroleum products industry in 1957 advanced nearly 10% to a record total of \$1,376,559,000 from 1956's previous peak total of \$1,253,799,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 64 from 61 in 1956, employees to 14,308 from 13,925, salaries and wages to \$73,887,000 from \$66,342,000, material costs to \$827,471,000 from \$766,375,000 and value added by manufacture to \$497,029,000 from \$444,428,000.

Petroleum refineries shipped products to the record value of \$1,348,437,000 in 1957 versus \$1,228,623,000 in 1956. Concerns engaged in blending oils and greases shipped products to the value of \$16,777,000 against \$16,768,000 in the preceding year and output from absorption plants totalled \$11,344,000 against \$8,408,000. Forty-one petroleum refineries were in operation in 1957, unchanged from 1956, and their daily rated capacity of crude rose to 766,500 barrels from 706,400.

During the year 3,879,293,938 gallons of imported crude oil and 4,480,601,496 gallons of crude oil and absorption gasoline from Canadian wells, or a total of 8,359,895,434 gallons, was put through Canadian refineries. This amounted to about 92.6% of rated capacity. Of the total crude input about 3.8% was imported from the United States and 43.5% from other countries, while 52.7% came from Canadian wells.

Shipments of major products made for sale in 1957: motor gasoline, 3,019,372,000 Imperial gallons (3,003,538,000 in 1956); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 366,264,000 gallons (404,779,000); diesel fuel, 907,661,000 gallons (738,561,000); light fuel oil, 1,349,451,000 gallons (1,347,893,000); heavy fuel oil, 1,403,484,000 gallons (1,474,753,000); and asphalt, 286,855,000 gallons (295,449,000). (28)

Broom, Brush & Mop Industry In 1957 Value of factory shipments by Canada's broom, brush and mop industry rose 2.8% to a record \$19,160,000 in 1957 from the preceding year's \$18,642,000, DBS reports in its annual review of the industry. A total of 100 establishments (104 in 1956) employed 2,100 persons (2,103), and paid \$5,562,000 in salaries and wages (\$5,397,000). They spent \$9,028,000 for materials and supplies (\$8,609,000), and added \$9,942,000 by manufacture (\$10,085,000).

Shipment values for some of the principal products in 1957: corn brooms, \$3,016,700 (\$3,006,300 in 1956); paint brushes, \$4,167,200 (\$4,138,300); brushes for industrial use, \$1,660,600 (\$1,652,200); brushes for household use, \$1,402,700 (\$1,567,400); floor mops, \$2,903,500 (\$2,726,700); tooth brushes, \$618,100 (\$437,300); hair brushes, \$779,400 (\$717,800); paint rollers, \$605,000 (\$258,400); and fibre brooms, \$529,800 (\$661,600). (29)

Less Creamery Butter, More Cheddar Cheese Produced In May, 5 Months

Production of creamery butter and evaporated whole milk was smaller in May and January-May this year than last, while output of cheddar cheese and ice cream was larger. Output of skim milk powder was smaller in the month but larger in the five months.

May production totals: creamery butter, 34,448,000 pounds (36,345,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 9,833,000 pounds (9,710,000); ice cream, 4,084,000 gallons (3,783,000); evaporated whole milk, 36,724,000 pounds (38,755,000); and skim milk powder, 19,247,000 pounds (20,446,000).

January-May totals: creamery butter, 96,884,000 pounds (98,020,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 23,824,000 pounds (23,376,000); ice cream, 13,313,000 gallons (12,854,000); evaporated whole milk, 114,689,000 pounds (118,551,000); and skim milk powder, 56,262,000 pounds (53,563,000). (30)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Larger At June 11

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at June 11 amounted to 44,114,000 pounds, up sharply from last year's comparable total of 27,899,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all cities except Quebec, Calgary and Vancouver. Totals were: Quebec, 3,200,000 pounds (4,465,000 a year ago); Montreal, 20,189,000 (14,201,000); Toronto, 4,741,000 (1,628,000); Winnipeg, 11,250,000 (3,482,000); Regina, 1,269,000 (677,000); Saskatoon, 1,149,000 (791,000); Edmonton, 1,044,000 (873,000); Calgary, 341,000 (451,000); and Vancouver, 931,000 (1,331,000).

Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in May amounted to 3,435,479 pounds, a decrease of 1.7% from last year's May total of 3,495,000 pounds. Production in the January-May period totalled 20,119,923 pounds, slightly larger than last year's like total of 20,103,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers at May 31 amounted to 1,948,204 pounds as compared with 2,340,971 a month earlier and 1,643,000 at the same time last year.

Margarine Production

Production of margarine (including spreads) in May rose 8.4% to 11,605,000 pounds from last year's like total of 10,709,000 pounds, lifting the January-May total 2.2% to 61,226,000 pounds from 59,891,000 a year ago. June 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 5,036,000 pounds, down from the month-earlier total of 5,277,000 pounds but up from the year-earlier total 3,809,000 pounds. (31)

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter, skim milk powder, cold storage eggs and poultry meat were larger on June 1 this year than last, while holdings of cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk were smaller. June 1 holdings by commodities were: creamery butter, 71,526,000 pounds (44,886,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 35,795,000 pounds (42,753,000); evaporated whole milk, 32,818,000 pounds (39,580,000); skim milk powder, 64,669,000 pounds (45,350,000); cold storage eggs, 313,000 cases (179,000); and poultry meat, 24,202,000 pounds (13,991,000). (32)

Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at June 1 amounted to 147,-179,000 pounds, down slightly from the May 1 total of 149,331,000 pounds but up sharply from the June 1, 1958 total of 71,326,000 pounds. Stocks of frozen meat were placed at 115,494,000 pounds versus 117,178,-000 a month earlier and 40,131,000 a year earlier, fresh meat at 21,251,000 pounds versus 22,022,000 and 21,013,000, and cured meat at 10,434,000 pounds versus 10,-131,000 and 10,182,000.

June 1 stocks of lard aggregated 8,551,000 pounds compared to 10,381,000 at May 1 and 7,453,000 at June 1 last year, and holdings of tallow amounted to 4,-288,000 pounds against 4,347,000 and 5,149,000. (33)

Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables More apples, pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), onions and celery but less potatoes, carrots, cabbage and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were held in cold or common storage at June 1 this year as compared to last. Holdings of fruit at June 1 were: apples, 595,000 bushels (212,000 a year ago); pears, 11,000 bushels (10,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 31,717,000 pounds (23,972,-000).

June 1 stocks of vegetables were: potatoes, 2,051,000 cwt. (3,401,000 cwt. at the same date last year); onions, 86,000 bushels (66,000); carrots, 65,000 bushels (86,000); cabbage, 32,000 bushels (34,000); celery, 19,000 crates (17,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 20,295,000 pounds (22,-720,000). (34)

Progress Of Seeding An estimated 88% of the total Canadian acreage expected to be sown to spring wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed and mixed grains were seeded by May 31. This percentage is behind the years 1958 and 1957 when 94% was seeded.

Seeding in the Prairies, where the bulk of the spring grains are grown, was delayed considerably during the first half of May by cool, unsettled weather. During the last half of May the weather was generally favourable for seeding operations, although in parts of Manitoba many farmers were unable to do any seeding by May 31 because of excessive moisture. Soil drifting was a problem in many areas in the Prairie Provinces. Despite these delays, some 88% of the spring-sown grain was in the ground by May 31 compared with 95% a year ago.

In Eastern Canada at the same date seeding of the five major grains was 93% completed compared with 88% a year earlier. Delays because of cool weather were experienced in parts of the Maritimes but seeding progress was excellent during the last half of the month. In Quebec conditions were good throughout most of May and by May 31 some 92% of the crop was in the ground in contrast to 78% a year earlier. About 96% of the seeding was completed in Ontario, the same as a year earlier. Some 92% of the seeding had been done in British Columbia by May 31, compared with 93% a year ago. (35)

Export Clearances & Visible Supplies Of Canadian Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending May 27 amounted to 9,422,000 bushels, placing the August 1 - May 27 total at 199,767,000 bushels as compared to the year-earlier total of 215,254,000 bushels. Visible supplies in store or in transit in North America at May 27 aggregated 362,949,000 bushels versus 368,728,000 bushels a week earlier and 344,841,000 bushels a year earlier. (36)

Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of all types of stock and poultry feeds were greater in April and January-April this year than last, DBS reports. April shipments: primary or concentrated feeds, 39,906 tons (32,141 a year earlier); secondary or complete feeds, 228,047 tons (189,090); and all "other" animal feeds, 46,141 tons (40,105). January-April totals: primary feeds, 156,361 tons (137,817 a year ago); secondary feeds, 867,592 tons (752,369); and all "other" animal feeds, 180,599 tons (163,573). (37)

FISHERIES

Maritimes Sea-Fish Catch Fishermen in the Atlantic Provinces landed 61,440,000 pounds of sea fish and shellfish in May, up 1.7% from the year-earlier total of 60,419,000 pounds, according to a joint release of summary fish statistics by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value climbed close to 16% to \$5,361,000 from \$4,626,000 a year ago. Landings and landed value were greater this year than last for groundfish and molluscs and crustaceans, but smaller for pelagic and estuarial fish.

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish in May (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) declined 11.6% to 18,283,000 pounds from last year's May total of 20,674,000, according to advance DBS figures. May 31 stocks were 33,107,000 pounds, up sharply from the year-earlier total of 24,080,000 pounds.

EDUCATION

Teacher-Training Institutions, 1958-59 There were 143 schools, including university faculties, engaged in teacher training in 1958-59. Three-fourths of them were in Quebec, reflecting the wide distribution of teacher-training schools in that province.

More than 20,000 full-time students were enrolled, of whom some 14,000 are expected to enter the teaching profession in the fall of the current year. This total does not represent a net gain of that size to the profession, since some 2,500 of them had been teaching previously. In addition, a number of teachers instructing in the school year 1958-59 will enroll for further training in the fall of 1959.

Almost 2,000 full-time and 1,200 part-time instructors made up the teaching staff of these institutions. Again, the highest number of instructors was in the province of Quebec.

(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

- 1 - 71-001 & 71-001F: The Labour Force, May, 20¢/\$2.00 each
- 2 - 72-002: Employment & Payrolls, March, 30¢/\$3.00
- 3 - 72-004: Federal Government Employment, December 1958, 30¢/\$3.00
- 4 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, June 7, 10¢/\$3.00
- 5 - 53-002: Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 53-003: Urban Transit, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 13-001: National Accounts - Income & Expenditure, First Quarter 1959, 50¢/\$2.00
- 8 - 61-001: Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, April, 20¢/\$2.00
- 9 - 64-001: Building Permits, April, 50¢/\$6.00
- 10 - 26-004: Gold Production, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 26-001: Asbestos, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 26-008: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 26-009: Salt, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 41-003: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 41-004: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 44-002: Concrete Products, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 18 - 46-001: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 19 - 46-002: Specified Chemicals, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 46-003: Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 21 - 36-002: Rigid Insulating Board, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 43-006: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 43-001: Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 24 - 43-002: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 25 - 43-003: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 44-005: Products Made From Canadian Clays, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 27 - 32-001: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 28 - 45-205: Petroleum Products Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 29 - 47-201: Broom, Brush & Mop Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 30 - 32-002: Dairy Factory Production, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 31 - 32-005: Margarine (Including Spreads), May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 32 - 32-009: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, June, 20¢/\$2.00
- 33 - 32-012: Stocks of Meat & Lard, June, 30¢/\$3.00
- 34 - 32-010: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, June, 20¢/\$2.00
- 35 - 22-002: Progress of Seeding; Winterkilling & Spring Condition of Winter
Wheat, Fall Rye, Tame Hay & Pasture, June 11, 20¢/\$2.00
- 36 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, May 27, 10¢/\$3.00
- 37 - 32-004: Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, April, 30¢/\$3.00
- - 21-003: Index to Volume 51 of the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural
Statistics, 1958
- - 64-002: New Residential Construction, February, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
issue of June 5
- - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, March,
30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 5
- - 73-001: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance
Act, April, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 5

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Send the publications checked on the reverse side of this sheet, or listed below, to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as issue wanted, number of copies, or annual subscription.

Catalogue No.	TITLE AND PARTICULARS	\$

Enclosed find cheque ☐ or money order ☐ for \$_____

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No. _____

Date _____ Signature _____

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Province _____

June 19, 1959

Water-Tank Heaters Factory shipments of domestic water tank heaters in 1958 rose sharply to 510,000 units from 376,000 in 1957, a large proportion in each year (283,000 and 229,000) being the electric immersion type.

Aluminum And Steel Siding Shipments of aluminum and steel siding were factory valued at \$8,709,000 in 1957, a decrease of 7% from 1956.

Roof Drainage Roof drainage equipment was shipped by producers in 1957 to the value of \$2,694,000, a decrease of about 23% from the preceding year's record \$3,485,000.

Canned Foods Volume of production of canned foods rose to a record 2,142,567,000 pounds in 1957, larger by 6% than the preceding year's 2,015,594,000 pounds.

Sardine Canning New Brunswick produces almost the entire Canadian pack of canned sardines and in that province it is the leading fishing industry. In 1957 the pack totalled 736,702 cases of 20 pounds each valued at \$5,650,500.

Lobster Canning Canada's lobster canning industry is confined to the Maritime Provinces with Prince Edward Island the chief producer. The annual pack in the early years of the present century frequently exceeded 200,000 cases, but in recent years the output has been below that figure, the trend being towards the sale of lobsters "in shell" to the United States. In 1957 the pack of lobster was 36,730 cases valued at \$3,632,555.

Handles Almost 18,748,000 handles were used by manufacturers of brooms, brushes and mops in 1957, an increase of 3,066,000 over 1956.

Petroleum Refineries There were 41 petroleum refineries operating in Canada in 1957, 10 of which were located in Alberta, 9 in Saskatchewan, 6 in Ontario, 5 each in Quebec and British Columbia, 3 in Manitoba, and 1 each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories.

T.B. Deaths Canada's death rate from tuberculosis dropped to a new low of 6.0 per 100,000 population in 1958 from 7.1 in 1957 and was less than half 1953's rate of 12.5. All provinces except New Brunswick recorded lower death rates from this cause in 1958 than in 1957.

Lodgers Proportion of all Canadian households with lodgers declined from 9.6% to 8.0% between 1951 and 1956.

Households Newfoundland was the only province in Canada in which households averaged 5 or more persons in 1956 (5.1). The national average was 3.9. The remaining provinces fell into two distinct groups -- those from Quebec east in which the average varied between 4.1 and 4.5 persons and those from Ontario west in which the average varied between 3.4 and 3.8.

Concrete Bricks Close to \$4,692,000 worth of concrete bricks were shipped by Canadian producers in 1957, a decrease of 11% from the preceding year and 19% from 1955, but almost 6 times larger than the 1948 value of \$797,000.

599043

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729248