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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Consumer price indexes increased in nine of the 10 regional cities between May and June 1959, with the Saint John index remaining unchanged. The increases ranged from 0.2% in six cities to 0.4% in St. John's and Saskatoon-Regina. (Page 2)

Labour: Industrial employment rose 1.6% from March to April, the composite index, on the 1949 base, advancing to 115.6 from 114.0. Average annual wages of male farm help as at May 15 this year, with bonus provided, rose to \$1,275 from \$1,240 a year earlier. (Pages 4-5)

Merchandising: Department store sales in May rose 4.8% to an estimated \$117,-605,000 from a year earlier; in the week ending July 4 sales were 8.9% larger than last year ... Chain store sales in May were estimated at \$277,-805,000, up 2.7% from last year's like total of \$270,510,000. (Page 6)

Bank Clearings: Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in May was virtually unchanged from a year earlier at \$20,819,697,000, leaving the January-May total 13.5% ahead of last year at \$100,714,917,000. (Page 7)

Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first six months of this year numbered 1,823,446, virtually unchanged from the like 1958 total of 1,811,563 ... Deaths resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents numbered 250 in May, up from last year's corresponding total of 219. (Pages 7-9)

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in May were valued at an estimated \$1,955,855,000, fractionally (0.4%) below the revised April value but up 2% from the May 1958 total of \$1,910,252,000. January-May shipments were valued at \$9,203,964,000, 4.5% higher than a year earlier ... Production of steel ingots in the week ending July 11 amounted to 111,592 tons as compared with 91,640 a week earlier and 87,433 a year earlier. (Pages 12-14)

Mining: More asbestos, cement, clay products, gypsum, iron ore, lead, lime, nickel, salt, silver and uranium was produced in April this year than last, but less coal, copper, gold and zinc. (Page 18)

Consumer Price Indexes
For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes increased in nine of the ten regional cities between May and June 1959, with the Saint John index remaining unchanged. The increases ranged from 0.2% in six cities to 0.4% in St. John's and Saskatoon-Regina.

Food indexes rose in all regional cities except Montreal on the strength of sharp seasonal increases in potato prices. Some other fresh vegetables and fruits, pork and lamb were generally higher. Egg prices were lower in most cities while sugar and coffee prices continued to decline.

Shelter indexes were up in six of the ten regional cities, reflecting, to some extent, rent changes associated with the traditional May 1 moving date. Clothing indexes were down in all ten cities, with declines ranging up to 1.1% in Saint John. Household operation indexes increased in five cities, decreased in three, and were unchanged in the other two regional cities. The other commodities and services indexes rose in all ten regional cities as pharmaceuticals, film, train fares, and personal care items were generally higher.

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

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - June 1959				
	May 1959	June 1959	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's (2)	114.2	114.7	112.8	114.8	103.4	109.6	127.0
Halifax	125.4	125.6	115.2	133.4	118.5	129.1	138.2
Saint John	126.9	126.9	118.0	136.2	116.6	123.5	142.3
Montreal	125.9	126.1	122.5	144.5	105.0	119.6	136.4
Ottawa	126.0	126.2	117.3	146.8	112.5	121.4	136.3
Toronto	128.1	128.5	117.4	153.9	112.2	123.4	137.8
Winnipeg	122.8	123.1	117.9	131.9	115.1	118.8	131.8
Saskatoon-Regina	122.1	122.6	177.9	122.5	199.7	124.1	128.2
Edmonton-Calgary	122.0	122.2	116.1	125.2	117.6	121.7	131.6
Vancouver	126.8	127.1	120.6	137.9	114.6	129.9	135.2

(1) Total indexes for May and June and June 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.

St. John's- The total index rose 0.4% from 114.2 to 114.7, as a result of increases in the food and other commodities and services indexes. Both the shelter and household operation indexes were unchanged, while the clothing index declined.

Halifax- The total index rose 0.2% from 125.4 to 125.6, as increases of 0.2% occurred in four of the five group indexes--food, shelter, household operation, and other commodities and services. The clothing index declined 0.2%.

MORE

Saint John. The total index was unchanged at 126.9, as increases in the food, shelter and other commodities and services groups were balanced by a drop in the clothing index and a slight decline in the household operation index.

Montreal. The total index rose 0.2% from 125.9 to 126.1, mainly as a result of a sharp increase in rents in the shelter index. The other commodities and services group index rose more moderately, while the food, clothing and household operation indexes decreased.

Ottawa. A rise of 0.2% in the total index from 126.0 to 126.2, resulted from upward movements in four of the five group indexes—food, shelter, household operation, and other commodities and services. The clothing index declined 0.8%.

Toronto. An increase of 1.3% in the other commodities and services group accounted for most of the rise of 0.3% in the total index as it moved from 128.1 to 128.5. The food index increased fractionally, while the clothing and household operation indexes decreased. The shelter index was unchanged.

Winnipeg. A rise of 0.2% in the total index from 122.8 to 123.1 occurred, as the food, shelter, household operation, and other commodities and services indexes were all higher. The clothing index dropped 0.3%.

Saskatoon-Regina. Increases in the food, shelter, household operation, and other commodities and services group indexes were responsible for a rise of 0.4% in the total index as it moved from 122.1 to 122.6. Only the clothing index decreased in the current period.

Edmonton-Calgary. The total index rose 0.2% from 122.0 to 122.2, as both the food and other commodities and services group indexes increased 0.3%. The shelter and clothing indexes were at somewhat lower levels, while the household operation index was unchanged.

Vancouver. The total index moved from 126.8 to 127.1, a rise of 0.2%. The food, household operation and other commodities and services indexes were all at higher levels, while the clothing index declined 0.4%. The shelter index was unchanged.

Security Price Indexes

	<u>July 9</u>	<u>July 2</u>	<u>June 11</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>		1935-39 = 100	
Total common stocks	278.0	274.1	270.2
Industrials	284.9	280.9	275.1
Utilities	203.5	200.4	202.9
Banks	381.8	376.8	378.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	121.2	120.1	121.2
Gold	87.4	88.2	87.7
Base metals	198.5	193.1	197.8

Employment And Payrolls In April Industrial employment rose 1.6% from March to April, the composite index, on the 1949 base, advancing to 115.6 from 113.7. Seasonal factors were responsible for the greater part of the rise which was about equal to those recorded between the corresponding months in each of the previous four years. The seasonally-adjusted index number for April was 119.4, up slightly from the March 1959 figure of 119.1, and 1% above that of 118.4 recorded for April 1958.

Employment increased from March to April in all industry divisions except forestry, where employment declined as is usual during the Spring period. Mining employment rose contra-seasonally owing to the recall of Nova Scotia coal miners who had been laid off in February. The greater part of the increase in the overall figure was the result of seasonal increases in construction and water transportation, industries in which men make up the greater part of the work force.

Average weekly earnings rose to \$73.26 in April after dipping to \$72.60 in March. The February figure was \$73.11. The reduction in March occurred because many workers were on unpaid holiday for one or more days in the Easter period. Provincially, earnings figures for April were the same or higher than those for February except in New Brunswick (down 47¢) and Alberta (down \$1.76). Seasonal declines normally occur in both provinces during the early months of the year. The industrial composite index number of payrolls for April 1959 was 197.9, up 2.5% from the payroll index for March 1959 and 5.1% from the April 1958 figure.

Employment indexes for the provinces were: Newfoundland, 106.7 (106.4 for March); Prince Edward Island, 108.5 (104.4); Nova Scotia, 92.2 (87.9); New Brunswick, 91.1 (96.3); Quebec, 113.6 (110.9); Ontario, 118.5 (116.9); Manitoba, 107.6 (105.9); Saskatchewan, 123.9 (119.5); Alberta, including Northwest Territories, 146.5 (145.9); and British Columbia, including Yukon, 114.1 (112.2). (1)

Provincial Government Employment Number of employees of provincial governments as at March 31 this year together with their gross earnings in the January 1 - March 31 period is contained in the following table which is a special statement released quarterly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Similar statistics for Federal government employees are released in the monthly report "Federal Government Employment". Further data may be obtained by writing to the Government Employment and Payrolls section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The statistics in the following table are presented on the basis of "function" which is an analysis by purpose of the expenditures of governments. Differences in administrative and accounting systems are materially reduced by adoption of a functional classification which permits study of their operations on a comparable basis. On this basis, it is also possible to undertake meaningful comparisons between total provincial government expenditures on employment and similar expenditures by other levels of government.

The function Health-Hospital Care shows a substantial increase in both numbers and earnings from the previous quarter, due to the introduction on January 1 of the Ontario Hospital Insurance Plan.

MORE

**Number of Provincial Government Employees at March 31, 1959
And Their Gross Earnings For The Period January 1 to March 31, 1959**

	Canada (1)	
	Number	Earnings \$'000
Departmental Services (by function):		
General government	10,817	9,926
Protection of Persons & Property:		
Corrections	4,117	3,666
Other Protection of Persons & Property	9,060	8,387
Transportation & Communications	35,471	23,042
Health & Social Welfare:		
Health:		
Hospital Care	25,184	17,713
Other Health	4,546	3,997
Social Welfare:		
Aid to Aged Persons	944	648
Labour	532	533
Other Social Welfare	2,170	1,842
Recreational & Cultural Services	1,278	965
Education:		
Schools Operated by Local Authorities	893	1,059
Universities, Colleges & Other Schools(2)	3,318	3,325
Other Education	1,659	1,671
National Resources & Primary Industries:		
Fish & Game	484	490
Forests	9,691	6,729
Lands: Settlement & Agriculture	3,267	3,147
Minerals & Mines	1,003	1,033
Other Natural Resources & Primary Industries .	860	837
Trade & Industrial Development	586	595
Local Government Planning & Development	754	797
Other Services	359	344
Total Departmental Services	116,993	90,746
Provincial Government Universities	14,989	11,870
Provincial Government Enterprises	45,714	48,855
Grand Total(3)	177,696	151,471

(1) - excluding Quebec; (2) - this function excludes Provincial Government Universities, which are listed separately; (3) - Provincial Departmental Services, Universities and Government Enterprises.

W A G E S

Farm Wages At M/d-May Average annual wages of male farm help as at May 15 this year, with board provided, rose to \$1,275 from \$1,240 a year earlier, the average for eastern Canada rising to \$1,220 from \$1,200 and for western Canada to \$1,340 from \$1,290. Without board the national annual average increased to \$1,755 from \$1,685, figures for eastern Canada advancing to \$1,705 from \$1,645 and for western Canada to \$1,820 from \$1,735.

Average monthly wages with board for Canada rose to \$123 at m/d-May from \$118 a year earlier and without board to \$159 from \$156. Averages per day with board were unchanged at \$5.80 and without board edged up to \$7.20 from \$7.10. Average hourly wages with board were up to 82¢ from 79¢ a year earlier and without board to 96¢ from 94¢ (2)

Department Store Sales In May Department store sales in May rose 4.8% to an estimated \$117,605,000 from \$112,185,000 a year earlier, making the January-May total 5.4% larger than a year ago at \$504,548,000 versus \$478,701,000. Department store sales in the week ending July 4 were 8.9% larger than sales in last year's comparable week.

Sales were greater in May this year than last in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces and Alberta, while January-May sales were larger than a year ago in all except the Atlantic Provinces. Increases in the month were: Quebec, 3.8%; Ontario, 9.7%; Manitoba, 6.5%; Saskatchewan, 2.1%; and British Columbia, 4.3%. Sales were down 0.4% in the Atlantic Provinces and 3.0% in Alberta. Increases in the five months: Quebec, 3.1%; Ontario, 7.0%; Manitoba, 7.1%; Saskatchewan, 4.9%; Alberta, 8.4%; and British Columbia, 4.7%. Sales were down 0.9% in the Atlantic Provinces.

May sales were greater for 22 of the 29 specified departments as compared to a year earlier, with gains ranging from 17.0% for women's and misses' dresses to 1.4% for linens and domestics. Major increases in May were: radio and music, 14.3%; jewellery, 13.0%; women's and misses' sportswear, 12.8%; girls' and infants' wear, 11.0%; furs, 10.7%; and men's clothing, 9.9%.

Departments with smaller sales in the month were: aprons, housedresses and uniforms, 9.9%; piece goods, 9.1%; women's and misses' coats and suits, 6.9%; millinery, 6.1%; food and kindred products, 4.5%; smallwares, 3.3%; and toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, 0.5%. (3)

Chain Store Sales In May Chain store sales in May were estimated at \$277,805,000, up 2.7% from last year's corresponding total of \$270,510,000. This brought January-May sales to \$1,213,218,000 versus the year-earlier total of \$1,147,339,000, a rise of 5.7%. May 1 stocks, at cost, were 7.1% greater than a year earlier at \$361,273,000 versus \$337,221,000.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains rose 3.4% in the month to \$130,242,000 from \$125,898,000 a year earlier, placing the five-month total 6.1% ahead of last year at \$595,958,000 against \$561,608,000. Of the remaining 10 specified trades, only men's clothing chains and lumber and building material dealers reported smaller sales in May this year than last. Sales of men's clothing store chains dropped to \$2,460,000 from \$2,553,000 and lumber and building material dealers to \$8,707,000 from \$10,126,000.

Chains with larger totals in May were: variety stores, \$22,746,000 (\$22,153,000 a year earlier); family clothing stores, \$4,025,000 (\$3,722,000); women's clothing stores, \$7,830,000 (\$7,068,000); shoe stores, \$6,867,000 (\$5,975,000); hardware dealers, \$4,063,000 (\$4,047,000); furniture, radio and appliance stores, \$11,656,000 (\$11,154,000); drug stores, \$4,235,000 (\$3,959,000); and jewellery stores, \$3,682,000 (\$3,621,000). (4)

Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres In May And 5 Months

Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in May was virtually unchanged from a year earlier at \$20,-819,697,000 versus \$20,807,273,000, leaving the January-May total 13.5% ahead of last year at \$100,714,917,000 against \$88,745,-438,000. Month's debits were larger than a year earlier in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia but smaller in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, while five-month totals were greater than a year ago for all regions.

May debits by region were, in thousands: Atlantic Provinces, \$527,929 (\$438,-991 a year earlier); Quebec, \$5,653,892 (\$5,903,984); Ontario, \$10,131,455 (\$9,-974,657); Prairie Provinces, \$3,045,674 (\$3,067,951); and British Columbia, \$1,-460,748 (\$1,421,690). January-May cashings in thousands: Atlantic Provinces, \$2,483,986 (\$2,174,060 a year ago); Quebec, \$28,400,567 (\$25,702,546); Ontario, \$48,-594,400 (\$41,390,403); Prairie Provinces, \$14,373,315 (\$13,131,016); and British Columbia, \$6,862,649 (\$6,347,414).

In the four major clearing centres, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, debits were smaller than a year earlier in May but larger in January-May. Month's debits, in thousands: Toronto, \$7,843,297 (\$7,861,403 a year earlier); Montreal, \$4,985,911 (\$5,276,939); Winnipeg, \$1,395,638 (\$1,553,184); and Vancouver, \$1,-174,193 (\$1,191,196). Five-month totals, in thousands: Toronto, \$37,646,211 (\$31,803,387 a year ago); Montreal, \$25,284,962 (\$22,815,709); Winnipeg, \$6,422,332 (\$5,878,130); and Vancouver, \$5,568,879 (\$5,161,707). (5)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings Virtually Unchanged In First Half Of 1959

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first six months of this year numbered 1,823,446, virtually unchanged from the like 1958 total of 1,811,563. Receipts from connections were down 1.4% to 719,-396 cars from 729,711, and cars loaded in piggyback services aggregated 61,442 with loadings in the East numbering 51,352 cars and in the West 10,090.

June loadings were up 3.4% from a year ago at 358,677 cars versus 346,851, and receipts from connections also 3.4% at 121,079 cars against 117,103. Piggyback loadings totalled 11,832 cars, comprising 10,019 in eastern Canada and 1,813 in western Canada.

Loadings in the final nine days of June numbered 113,709 cars versus 98,-870 a year earlier, the increase being due mainly to the occurrence of one Sunday this year whereas there were two in the same period last year. Receipts from connections amounted to 36,549 cars against 35,129. Piggyback loadings numbered 3,773 cars, with 3,186 in the East and 587 in the West.

Principal commodities moved in greater volume in the half year included: iron ore, 90,292 cars (54,771 a year ago); crude gypsum 31,564 (11,674); lumber, timber and plywood, 113,912 (100,522); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 160,031 (130,632). Moved in smaller volume: wheat, 113,863 cars (135,246); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 15,941 (28,320); pulpwood, 53,596 (68,632); and l.c.l. merchandise, 270,076 (303,320). (6)

Railway Freight Traffic In 1958 Revenue freight carried by railways operating In Canada in 1958 declined to 152,051,000 tons from 172,343,000 in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual report on railway freight traffic. Both national loadings and receipts from United States rail connections decreased. Loadings at stations in Canada (including water-borne imports) fell to 128,095,000 tons from 141,903,000, United States receipts destined to points in Canada to 10,478,000 tons from 14,131,000, and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) to 13,478,000 tons from 16,309,000.

Wheat was the commodity carried in greatest volume in 1958 with 14,533,000 tons being moved versus 13,142,000 in the preceding year. Iron ore was next with 13,597,000 tons versus 19,880,000 and bituminous coal with 12,331,000 tons against 13,862,000.

Freight terminating in Canada during the year aggregated 152,906,000 tons versus the previous year's total of 173,051,000. Of the 1958 total, 124,524,000 tons (140,690,000 in 1957) were unloaded at points in Canada (including exports at lake or ocean ports), and 28,383,000 tons (32,360,000) were delivered to United States rail connections.

Of the 128,095,000 tons of freight loaded in 1958, mine products accounted for 52,477,000 tons or 41.0%; manufactures and miscellaneous, 35,259,000 tons or 27.5%; products of agriculture, 24,949,000 tons or 19.5%; products of forests, 13,002,000 tons or 10.2%; and animals and products, 1,163,000 tons or 0.9%.

On a provincial basis, tonnages loaded (including water imports) in the year declined in all except two provinces. The most significant of these occurred in Nova Scotia where loadings were down 19% to 8,656,000 tons from 10,734,000 in 1957, mainly due to a cutback in loadings of crude gypsum. Volume of freight loaded in Quebec decreased 17% to 31,187,000 tons from 37,341,000, as a result of a drop of 38% in loadings of iron ore that were partly offset by an increase of 17% in agricultural movements.

New Brunswick loadings declined 13% as a result of reduced pulpwood tonnages and freight loaded in Prince Edward Island increased 12%, due mainly to larger loadings of sand and gravel. Loadings in Saskatchewan rose 6%, but declined in varying degrees in the other provinces. Of the total revenue freight loaded in Canada in 1958, 71,032,000 tons or 55.5% were loaded at stations in Ontario and Quebec. (7)

Motor Transport In Alberta Average number of trucks registered in Alberta in 1958 was 114,544, of which 9,441 or 8.2% were for-hire carriers, 16,050 or 14% were private intercity vehicles, 24,037 or 21% were private vehicles operating predominantly within urban areas, and 65,016 or 56.8% were farm trucks.

Volume of goods transported by all trucks in 1958 amounted to 51,671,000 tons, for-hire vehicles accounting for 27,294,000 tons, intercity vehicles for 4,565,000, urban vehicles for 12,813,000, and farm trucks for 6,999,000. Total revenue for the for-hire group totalled \$87,838,000. (8)

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents
Caused More Fatalities In May

Deaths resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents numbered 250 in May this year, up from last year's corresponding total of 219, DBS reports in a special statement. Number of fatalities was unchanged from a year earlier in Newfoundland, but was greater in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia and smaller in the remaining provinces. No deaths were recorded in either year in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

May death toll, by regions, was as follows: Newfoundland, 3 (3 in May last year); Prince Edward Island, nil (nil); Nova Scotia, 4 (10); New Brunswick, 6 (11); Quebec, 80 (68); Ontario, 95 (68); Manitoba, 15 (5); Saskatchewan, 10 (17); Alberta, 17 (19); British Columbia, 20 (18); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (nil).

Province	Number of Accidents				No. of Victims		Total	
		Non-	Property			Persons	Persons	Property
	Fatal	Fatal	Damage	Total	Total	Killed	Injured	Damage(1)
		Injury	Only (1)		May			
		May 1959			1959		May 1959	
								\$
Nfld.	3	46	176	225	215	3	55	75,010
P.E.I.	-	14	42	56	42	-	24	20,538
N.S.	4	159	478	641	686	4	190	240,569
N.B.	6	114	231	351	348	6	156	160,698
Que.	68	1,290	3,309	4,667	4,607	80	1,892	..
Ont.	76	1,726	3,795	5,597	5,620	95	2,554	2,512,839
Man.	14	277	633	924	861	15	448	367,275
Sask.	9	185	514	708	738	10	316	307,319
Alta.	16	287	1,230	1,533	1,449	17	614	621,656
B.C.	19	533	1,242	1,794	1,812	20	803	858,660
Yukon & N.W.T.	-	7	14	21	24	-	10	28,400
May 1959	215	4,638	11,664	16,517		250	7,062	5,192,973(2)
May 1958	195	4,872	11,335		16,402	219	7,135	5,021,039(2)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec; .. not available; - nil.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Less Creamery Butter More Cheddar
Cheese Produced In First 6 Months

Production of creamery butter, and evaporated milk was smaller in June and January-June this year than last, while output of cheddar cheese, ice cream and skim milk powder was larger. June production of creamery butter eased 1% to 47,495,000 pounds from 47,960,000 a year earlier and evaporated milk 9% to 42,278,000 pounds from 46,573,000, while output of cheddar cheese rose 1% to 14,697,000 pounds from 14,485,000, ice cream 25% to 5,074,000 gallons from 4,069,000, and skim milk powder 4% to 26,041,000 pounds from 25,063,000.

Half-year production of creamery butter declined 1% to 144,379,000 pounds from 145,980,000 a year ago and evaporated milk 5% to 156,967,000 pounds from 165,124,000. Output of cheddar cheese in the six months advanced 2% to 38,607,000 pounds from 37,861,000, ice cream 9% to 18,387,000 gallons from 16,923,000, and skim milk powder 5% to 82,303,000 pounds from 78,626,000. (9)

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Holdings of creamery butter, skim milk powder, cold storage eggs and poultry meat were larger at July 1 this year than last, while stocks of cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk were smaller. July 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 93,-203,000 pounds (67,404,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 40,086,000 pounds (48,-796,000); evaporated whole milk, 48,381,000 pounds (61,332,000); skim milk powder, 65,081,000 pounds (53,210,000); cold storage eggs, 304,000 cases (193,-000); and poultry meat, 20,323,000 pounds (12,235,000). (10)

Production And Stocks Of Margarine Production of margarine, including spreads, amounted to 10,817,000 pounds in June versus 12,046,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the half-year make to 72,043,000 pounds versus 71,937,000. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of July amounted to 5,136,000 pounds versus 4,913,000 at the same time last year. (11)

Stocks Of Meat At July 1 Cold storage holdings of meat at July 1 amounted to 140,437,000 pounds, down slightly from the June 1 total of 148,314,000 pounds but up sharply from last year's July 1 total of 67,-942,000 pounds. Stocks of frozen meat totalled 109,928,000 pounds versus 116,-119,000 at June 1 and 38,615,000 at July 1 last year, fresh meat 20,563,000 pounds versus 21,718,000 and 19,459,000, and cured meat 9,946,000 pounds against 10,477,000 and 9,868,000. July 1 stocks of lard amounted to 8,285,000 pounds compared to 8,975,000 a month earlier and 6,793,000 a year ago, and tallow 3,-946,000 pounds versus 4,300,000 and 5,106,000. (12)

Production Of Process Cheese Production of process cheese in June amounted to an estimated 4,921,773 pounds, up 10.6% from last year's like total of 4,448,967 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. January-June output rose 2% to 25,041,696 pounds from 24,552,957 pounds a year ago. Stocks held by manufacturers at June 30 aggregated 2,463,429 pounds as compared to 2,040,135 pounds at the end of June last year.

Oils & Fats Production of most oils and fats was greater in May this year than last and end-of-May stocks were also larger for most. Production in May: margarine, including spreads, 11,605,000 pounds (10,709,000 a year earlier); shortening, 13,477,000 pounds (13,750,000); refined oils, 5,-776,000 pounds (3,989,000); lard, 13,751,000 pounds (9,550,000); tallow 17,-778,000 pounds (14,151,000); grease, 653,000 pounds (902,000); and "other" oils and fats, 996,000 pounds (968,000).

May 31 stocks were: margarine, including spreads, 3,082,000 pounds (2,-222,000 a year ago); shortening, 13,098,000 (12,041,000); refined oils, 3,451,-000 (2,270,000); lard, 8,252,000 (6,993,000); tallow, 22,467,000 (12,303,000); grease, 361,000 (645,000); and "other" oils and fats, 451,000 (332,000). (13)

Stocks Of Canned Fruits & Vegetables

End-of-month stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners only is a special statement released monthly. May 31 stocks of canned fruits were: apples, solid pack, 155,000 cases (168,000 at May 31 last year); apple juice, 628,000 (435,000); apple sauce, 258,000 (239,000); apricots, 60,000 (165,000); cherries, 94,000 (86,000); peaches, 613,000 (890,000); Bartlett pears, 177,000 (298,000); Kieffer pears, 137,000 (187,000); plums, 138,000 (88,000); raspberries, 37,000 (15,000); and strawberries, 11,000 (37,000).

End-of-May holdings of canned vegetables: asparagus, 119,000 cases (157,000 a year ago); green beans, 538,000 (516,000); wax beans, 486,000 (223,000); beets, 249,000 (337,000); whole-kernel corn, 648,000 (407,000); cream-style corn, 1,057,000 (1,100,000); peas, 1,710,000 (2,215,000); tomatoes, 336,000 (419,000); and tomato juice, 1,904,000 (1,387,000).

Crop Conditions
In The Prairies

Crops continue to make good growth in the Prairie Provinces, following late June rains and warmer weather during the past week. However, timely rains will be required to maintain crop growth over wide areas of Saskatchewan, in sections of Alberta and the western part of Manitoba. Pastures have improved markedly and are now providing sufficient feed for livestock. Haying is well advanced with good outturns in Manitoba, fair in Alberta, but ranging from poor in southern and central districts to good in northern districts of Saskatchewan.

Showers occurred over most of Manitoba last week and the moisture situation, with few exceptions, is fairly good. Below normal precipitation has been received since April 1, in western Manitoba. Field crops are in satisfactory condition with wheat in the shot blade stage or headed and an occasional field of coarse grains in head. Fall rye is filling well and showing maturity while early-sown flax is in bloom. A good to excellent hay crop is nearly harvested. Rust is more prevalent than 1954, but it is unlikely to prove serious due to predominance of resistant varieties.

Crops made excellent growth in Saskatchewan during the past week. However, timely rains will be required in southern, central and west-central districts to maintain the present promising outlook. With the exception of the northern district, where crop progress is later, about 50% of the wheat is headed. There has been a considerable improvement in flax crops.

Crop prospects vary from fair to excellent in Alberta. However, moisture will soon be required or some deterioration will result. Percentage of grain in head is; wheat 25, oats 5, and barley 20. Vegetables and potatoes are growing well. Hay is better than expected, while pastures and livestock are generally in good condition. Light hail damage has occurred in some areas. (14)

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturers Shipments,
Inventories and Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in May were valued at an estimated \$1,955,855,000, fractionally (0.4%) below the revised April value of \$1,963,917,000, but up 2% from the May 1958 total of \$1,910,252,000, according to advance figures.

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Estimated value of total inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of May was \$3,984,896,000, down fractionally (0.3%) from the revised April value of \$3,997,572,000, but fractionally (0.2%) above the May 1958 level of \$3,978,494,000. Changes from April to May are generally very small and this year's movement appears in line with the normal pattern.

Progress payments holdings also declined slightly in May, thus total inventory held (including both inventory owned by manufacturers and inventory held under progress payments arrangements) at \$4,404,582,000 was fractionally (0.3%) below the revised April level of \$4,415,649,000. Progress payments holdings at \$419,686,000 were 13% below last year's May value of \$482,847,000, with the result that total inventory held at the end of May was over 1% below the year-earlier value of \$4,461,341,000.

Within the total of inventory held, raw materials at \$1,925,345,000 were down 0.3% from a month earlier and 2% below a year ago; goods in process at \$1,218,979,000 were practically unchanged from the April level and 1% below May 1958; and finished products at \$1,260,258,000 were 0.6% below April values but practically unchanged from May 1958.

The May ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at 2.04 was unchanged from the revised April value and slightly below last year's May value of 2.08. Month's ratio of finished products to shipments at 0.64 was slightly below both the revised month-earlier value of 0.65 and the year-earlier value of 0.66.

Value of new orders received during May was \$1,997,874,000, 2.5% higher than in April and almost 4% higher than in May 1958. The increase over April was lower than in any of the previous five years when April-May increases ranged from 4% to 12%.

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

	May, 1958 (Revised)	March, 1959 (Revised)	April, 1959 (Revised)	May, 1959 (Preliminary)
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Shipments.....	1,910,252	1,872,609	1,963,917	1,955,855
Inventory Owned.....	3,978,494	4,008,121	3,997,572	3,984,896
Inventory Held.....	4,461,341	4,428,564	4,415,649	4,404,582
Raw Materials.....	1,967,349	1,959,699	1,930,940	1,925,345
Goods in Process.....	1,234,185	1,202,469	1,217,154	1,218,979
Finished Products....	1,259,807	1,266,396	1,267,555	1,260,258
New Orders.....	1,925,930	1,866,272	1,949,994	1,997,874
Unfilled Orders.....	2,391,925	2,078,123	2,064,200	2,106,219

Manufacturers' Shipments By Provinces First figures in new monthly series on the estimated total value of manufacturers' shipments by province of origin, were released today with data for the first four months of 1959, together with comparable values for 1958. This material will be published regularly in future, in the monthly report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries".

The estimates are a projection of the final 1957 gross value of factory shipments from the annual Census of Industry, based on reports from approximately 6,000 manufacturing plants. Total 1958 shipments values on a provincial basis were released in the Daily Bulletin of June 2.

Data for the first four months of 1959 indicate increases in shipments values, as compared with 1958, in all provinces except Newfoundland, with an increase of 5% for the period in the all-Canada total. Increases ranged from 2% in Quebec to almost 11% in British Columbia. The 11% decline in Newfoundland originated in the pulp and paper industry.

Increases over 1958 for the all-Canada total were 2% in January, 5% in each of February and March, and almost 8% in April.

Gross Value Of Factory Shipments, By Provinces
(thousands of Dollars)

1958	January	February	March	April	Cumulative
Newfoundland	9,108	7,141	7,899	8,659	32,807
Prince Edward Island)					
Nova Scotia)	32,317	33,622	34,140	29,244	129,323
New Brunswick	21,659	20,810	22,908	22,994	88,371
Quebec	491,286	486,820	531,878	524,948	2,034,932
Ontario	839,214	828,887	898,529	946,018	3,512,648
Manitoba	51,161	50,776	52,887	54,404	209,228
Saskatchewan	24,747	22,789	26,117	25,759	99,412
Alberta	61,153	58,783	62,859	63,652	246,447
British Columbia(1)	123,719	129,966	144,371	145,990	544,046
Canada	1,654,364	1,639,594	1,781,588	1,821,668	6,897,214
1959					
Newfoundland	10,249	4,825	6,561	7,449	29,084
Prince Edward Island)					
Nova Scotia)	36,884	34,394	36,590	34,871	142,739
New Brunswick	22,800	21,551	22,927	26,795	94,073
Quebec	486,202	498,836	532,419	566,636	2,084,093
Ontario	853,491	883,009	958,857	1,009,170	3,704,527
Manitoba	52,266	55,026	58,204	59,028	224,524
Saskatchewan	25,657	25,027	27,164	26,686	104,534
Alberta	61,710	62,153	69,835	69,012	262,710
British Columbia(1)	137,481	140,022	160,052	164,270	601,825
Canada	1,686,740	1,724,843	1,872,609	1,963,917	7,248,109

(1) - includes Yukon and Northwest Territories

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ending July 11 amounted to 111,592 tons as compared to 91,640 tons a week earlier and 87,433 tons in last year's comparable period, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 91.9% of the rated capacity in the week versus 75.5% in the preceding week and 76.9% a year ago.

Production Of Pig Iron & Steel Ingots Canadian production of pig iron and steel ingots was larger in May and the first five months of this year than last. Output of pig iron in May amounted to 371,444 tons as compared with 287,688 a year earlier, bringing the January-May total to 1,670,808 tons as compared with 1,303,773. Production of steel ingots in May totalled 480,084 tons versus 404,628 in the same month last year and in the five months amounted to 2,319,792 tons versus 1,931,704. (15)

Iron Castings, Pipe & Fittings Shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings in May rose to 64,086 tons from last year's like total of 56,520, placing January-May shipments ahead of a year ago at 268,733 tons versus 213,255. Month's shipments of steel pipe and tubing declined to 38,019 tons from 47,874, leaving the five-month total under a year ago at 162,762 tons against 225,492. (16)

Shipments Of Steel Wire Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire in May rose to 10,537 tons from 8,821 a year earlier and welded or woven wire farm fencing to 3,235 tons from 2,620, while those of steel wire rope declined to 2,103 tons from 2,164 and iron and steel wire nails to 7,039 tons from 8,382.

January-May shipments were larger than a year ago for all these items except wire nails. Totals were: steel wire, 46,830 tons (38,266 in the first five months of 1958); welded woven wire farm fencing, 8,615 tons (6,946); steel wire rope, 9,352 tons (8,619); and iron and steel wire nails, 29,610 tons (31,355). (17)

Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces Value of factory shipments of warm air furnaces in May rose to \$2,127,800 from \$2,023,700 a year earlier, domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges to \$3,430,400 from \$3,294,600, and electric combination stoves and ranges to \$222,800 from \$202,900. Month's shipments of solid fuel cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters declined to \$152,000 from \$172,100, gas combination stoves and ranges to \$133,200 from \$142,300, gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations) to \$438,300 from \$517,400, fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters to \$256,600 from \$285,400. (18)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning
And Refrigeration Equipment

Shipments of some of the major air conditioning units and commercial refrigeration equipment in May were valued as follows: self-contained packaged air conditioners, \$363,822 (\$273,040 a year earlier); air conditioning units, not self-contained, \$285,207 (\$426,786); window-sill type room air conditioners, \$274,927 (\$253,181); normal and low temperature display cases, \$366,880 (\$362,594); and beverage coolers, office-type water coolers, and ice cream cabinets, \$278,054 (\$258,152). (19)

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

Shipments of most of sixteen smaller domestic electrical appliances were smaller in May this year than last. May shipments of six of the major items were: steam flat irons, 27,654 units (23,397 a year earlier); domestic floor polishers, 16,434 (17,184); fry pans, 15,673 (16,183); electric kettles, 12,288 (21,980); automatic toasters, 11,796 (11,247); and cylinder or straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 10,280 (12,534). (20)

Production Of Certain Chemicals

Production of most of the 10 specified chemicals was greater in May this year than last. Totals for some of the major chemicals were: formal-dehyde, 100% solids basis, 4,951,092 pounds (3,829,186 a year earlier); hydrochloric acid, 2,967,498 pounds (3,022,961); sulphuric acid, 146,849 tons (128,453); oxygen, in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 105,237 M cubic feet (106,710); and mixed fertilizers, 89,913 tons (80,752). (21)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquer

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased in May to \$15,576,600 from \$15,036,400 a year earlier, trade sales rising to \$10,309,800 from \$10,115,900 and industrial sales to \$5,266,800 from \$4,920,600. January-May shipments rose 6.1% to \$59,641,200 from \$56,198,000 in last year's like period, trade sales climbing to \$38,029,300 from \$35,987,800 and industrial sales to \$21,611,900 from \$20,210,100. (22)

Shipments Of Concrete Products

Shipments of concrete blocks, chimney blocks, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile were greater in May and January-May this year than last, while deliveries of concrete brick were smaller. Month's shipments of ready-mixed concrete were smaller, while five-month deliveries were larger.

May shipments were: concrete brick, 14,064,151 (15,564,437 a year earlier); blocks, except chimney, 15,530,262 (14,050,215); chimney blocks 66,096 (59,527); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 72,197 tons (58,464); and ready-mixed concrete, 669,633 cubic yards (834,550). (23)

Shipments And Stocks Of Portland Cement Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement shipped or used 651,778 tons of cement in May versus 665,436 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-May total to 1,786,720 tons versus 1,801,552. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of May were 794,979 tons versus 749,492. (24)

Producers' Sales Of Clay Products Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in April were valued at \$3,505,432, larger by 10% than last year's corresponding total of \$3,185,496. January-April sales were valued at \$10,589,746, close to 13% above the preceding year's like total of \$9,385,514. Sales of building brick were valued at \$2,283,785 in April (\$2,074,063 in April last year), bringing January-April sales to \$6,435,690 (\$5,955,243). (25)

Sales Of Natural & Manufactured Gas Natural gas sales in May reached 21,638,508 M cubic feet, steeply above last year's corresponding total of 14,604,559 M, bringing January-May sales to 141,645,896 M cubic feet versus 98,410,813. Sales of manufactured gas dropped to 114,441 M cubic feet in May from 457,325 M a year earlier and to 733,217 M cubic feet in the five-month period from 4,658,410 M a year earlier. (26)

Leather Footwear Production Production of leather footwear rose in April to 4,368,724 pairs from last year's corresponding total of 3,784,572, bringing the January-April output to 16,246,604 pairs from 14,744,637.

April output was larger this year than last for all size groups. Totals, by size groups: men's, 926,117 pairs (808,629 a year earlier); boys', 158,497 (134,608); youths', 74,241 (29,313); women's and growing girls', 2,164,609 (1,858,234); misses', 427,637 (384,710); children's and little gents', 317,953 (272,188); and babies' and infants', 299,670 (296,890). (27)

Sales Of Radio And TV Sets In May And Five Months Producers' sales of radio receiving sets and television receiving sets were greater in May and January-May this year than last, while sales of record players were larger in the month but smaller in the five months.

May sales of radios rose to 57,427 units from 52,196 a year earlier, home sets increasing to 24,576 units from 23,835, portable and auto to 30,127 units from 25,289, and combinations decreasing to 2,724 units from 3,072. January-May sales advanced 21.5% to 290,765 units from 239,269 a year ago, home sets rising to 123,745 units from 109,973, portable and auto to 144,785 units from 112,373, and combinations to 22,235 units from 16,923.

Television-set sales in May climbed, for the second consecutive month, to 23,095 units from 19,968 a year earlier, placing the January-May total slightly (0.9%) ahead of last year at 140,632 units versus 139,331. Month's sales of record players increased to 7,633 units from 7,148, but five-month sales declined 6.5% to 56,273 units from 20,207. (28)

Shipments Of Luggage Value of shipments by Canadian luggage manufacturers in 1958 declined 9.3% to \$10,184,484 from \$11,228,107 in 1957, according to advance figures. Shipments were lower in 1958 than in the preceding year in all regions as follows: Quebec and the Maritimes, \$2,969,655 (\$3,825,181 in the preceding year); Ontario, \$6,052,415 (\$6,096,518); and the Western Provinces, \$1,162,414 (\$1,306,408).

Carpet, Mat & Rug Industry Value of factory shipments from the 16 establishments comprising Canada's carpet, mat and rug industry in 1957 increased 8.8% to \$20,979,000 from 1956's 19-plant total of \$19,280,000, according to the annual report on the miscellaneous textiles industries. Employees advanced to 1,798 from 1,709 in 1956, salaries and wages to \$5,370,000 from \$4,910,000, cost of materials to \$12,293,000 from \$10,878,000 and value added by manufacture to \$9,352,000 from \$8,633,000.

Production of this industry is almost entirely comprised of carpets, mats and rugs. Carpets in rolls, including stair, make up the bulk of the shipments, and of the four main types, wilton carpets accounted for 802,143 square yards in 1957 valued at \$6,124,000. Shipments of tufted carpets amounted to 1,018,144 square yards valued at \$3,315,000, and squares, mats and runners totalled 325,685 square yards valued at \$1,910,000. (29)

Distilling Industry In 1958 Value of products shipped by Canada's distilling industry rose 6.8% in 1958 to an all-time high of \$158,476,000 from 1957's previous peak total of \$148,435,000, according to a preliminary annual release. Number of establishments was unchanged from the preceding year at 21, while employees decreased to 5,036 from 5,250 and salaries and wages increased to \$20,498,000 from \$19,974,000. Cost of fuel and electricity dropped to \$2,633,000 from \$2,795,000, but cost of materials climbed to \$55,280,000 from \$52,087,000.

Sales of beverage spirits outside the industry (to Liquor Boards, export sales, etc.) amounted to 15,777,000 proof gallons valued at \$125,563,000 in 1958 compared to 14,545,000 proof gallons worth \$116,235,000 in 1957, and value of sales and transfers within the industry totalled \$24,361,000 versus \$23,841,000. This brought total sales in the year to \$149,924,000, up 7% from the preceding year's value of \$140,076,000.

Manufacturing In British Columbia British Columbia, with factory shipments valued at \$1,785,299,000 in 1957, ranked third among the provinces in manufacturing production, a decrease of 4.0% from the preceding year's record \$1,859,368,000. The number of employees fell to 105,631 from 108,595, while salaries and wages rose to \$405,130,000 from \$393,869,000. Cost at plant of materials and supplies used declined to \$985,519,000 from \$1,007,882,000.

Emphasizing the importance of the forests in the industrial life of the province, the sawmilling industry ranked first with a gross value of factory shipments in 1957 of \$335,039,000, and pulp and paper second with \$169,469,000. Third in importance was the petroleum products industry with factory shipments valued at \$136,366,000. This industry received a great impetus in the completion of the Trans-Mountain oil pipeline. In 1953, with shipments valued at \$40,562,000 it ranked seventh. In fourth place was veneer and plywood with \$76,750,000. (30)

Production Of Leading Minerals More asbestos, cement, clay products, gypsum, iron ore, lead, lime, nickel, salt, silver and uranium was produced in April this year than last, but less coal, copper, gold and zinc.

Minerals with greater production in April were: asbestos, 98,139 tons (83,-477 a year earlier); cement, 445,685 tons (422,752); clay products, \$3,505,432 (\$3,185,496); gypsum, 488,529 tons (252,680); iron ore, 790,829 tons (232,613); lead, 16,237 tons (15,644); lime, 139,261 tons (129,375); nickel, 15,493 tons (15,163); salt, 200,888 tons (120,322); silver, 2,691,346 fine ounces (2,558,958); and uranium, 2,671,622 pounds (2,032,447).

Minerals with smaller totals: coal, 779,626 tons (850,434); copper, 32,130 tons (32,635); gold, 376,167 fine ounces (382,433); and zinc, 33,087 tons (34,-723). April totals are not available for natural gas and petroleum. March output of natural gas advanced to 38,017,872 M cubic feet from 31,428,897 M a year earlier and petroleum to 15,866,195 barrels from 14,457,598. (31)

Shipments & Stocks Of Salt Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in May amounted to 97,844 tons versus 106,706 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-May shipments to 640,964 tons versus 422,659. Producers' stocks at the end of May were 97,049 tons versus 35,282 at the same time last year. (32)

C O M M O D I T Y

Volume I Of The Standard Commodity Classification Manual Now Ready The first of three volumes comprising the Standard Commodity Classification Manual is now available. This volume contains the classification structure and consists of five sections subdivided into divisions and groups containing in all 5,600 commodity classes. The scheme of classification provides a section for each of the following: live animals; food, feed, beverages and tobacco; crude materials, inedible; fabricated materials, inedible; and end products, inedible.

The Standard Commodity Classification provides a means for classifying all tangible goods. During the next few years it is expected that the various kinds of commodity statistics will be reclassified to conform with the standard structure. The main types of statistics to be affected are imports and exports, domestic production or shipments, materials used by Canadian industry, and whole-sale prices.

Standard classifications of this type render statistics derived from different sources more useful in that they can be used in conjunction with one another. In the field of commodities such standardization will provide better data for market studies of particular commodities. A common framework also makes it easier for the user of the figures to find data on a particular item.

Indexes have been prepared and are now being printed. One of these (volume II) is a classified index of some 50,000 commodity names indicating the class in which each appears. The other (volume III) is an alphabetical list containing the same terms. These indexes will be released as they become available.

Punched for ring binders, copies of Volume I of the Standard Commodity Classification Manual (catalogue number 12-502) may be obtained for \$2.00 each from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. (33)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National Accounts, Income And Expenditure The Dominion Bureau of Statistics today released "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1958" which is the regular annual publication on the National Accounts. This volume contains the latest national accounts data for the year 1958, as well as revisions to the years 1955, 1956, and 1957. Gross national product in 1958 is estimated to be \$32,509 million, an increase of approximately 2% over the preceding year.

In addition to the main gross national product and gross national expenditure tables, the publication contains data on the income and expenditure of the sectors of the Canadian economy, industrial detail on the gross domestic product, a geographical breakdown of personal income and its components, details on the transactions relating to the national accounts by the three levels of government, and various other miscellaneous tables. Included in this volume also, is an introductory review of the year 1958 as a whole. (34)

TELEPHONES

More Telephones In 1958 Number of telephones operated by the fifteen largest telephone systems in Canada increased 6.5% in 1958 to 4,809,568 from 4,515,002 in 1957, according to the preliminary annual report. Telephones on individual lines rose 13.4% to 1,847,606 and private branch exchange and extension telephones about 8% to 1,217,103. Conversations increased 6% to 8,420,595,000 from 7,967,243,000, while average calls per telephone eased to 1,751 from 1,766. Included in the 1958 estimate was a total of 194,185,543 complete long distance calls, 9% above the year-earlier count of 178,607,776. These 15 companies operated 94% of all telephones in Canada in 1958. (35)

FISHERIES

New Brunswick Fisheries In 1957 Landed value of all fish caught by New Brunswick fishermen in 1957 amounted to \$7,013,800, down 14% from \$8,146,300 in 1956 and 5% from the five-year (1952-56) average of \$7,389,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the province's fisheries. Value of products eased 2.4% to \$22,293,000 from \$22,830,700 in the preceding year, but rose 7.5% from the five-year average of \$20,732,600. Capital equipment employed in primary operations in the province's fisheries was valued at \$10,083,200 in 1957, up 8.9% from the previous year's total of \$9,260,100, while number of men employed in primary operations decreased to 7,815 from 9,399. (36)

(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 - 72-002: Employment & Payrolls, April, 30¢/\$3.00
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- 30 - 31-208: Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Section F - British Columbia,
Yukon & Northwest Territories, 1957, 50¢
- 31 - 26-007: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 32 - 26-009: Salt, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 33 - 12-502: Standard Commodity Classification Manual, Vol. I, \$2.00
- 34 - 13-201: National Accounts - Income & Expenditure, 1958, 75¢
- 35 - 56-202: Telephone Statistics - Preliminary Report On Large Telephone
Systems, 1958, 25¢
- 36 - 24-204: Fisheries Statistics of Canada - New Brunswick, 1957, 75¢
- - 24-002: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, May, 30¢/\$3.00 --
Summarized in issue of July 10
- - 72-005: Estimates of Labour Income, April, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue
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Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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Earned Degrees Distribution of 5,325 teachers in Canadian universities and colleges by earned university degree in 1958-59 was as follows: doctorate 42%, master's degree 33%, first professional degree beyond the first baccalaureate 9%, first baccalaureate 14%, and no university degree 2%.

Age Of Teachers In Universities The median age of 5,325 lay and religious teachers in 59 Canadian universities and colleges in 1958-59 was 40 years, the same as a year earlier. There were 1.3% under 25 (1.3% in 1957-58) and 2.3% at age 65 or over (2.2%). Those 55 years and over equalled 12.9% (13.7%).

Automobiles On Farms Number of automobiles on farms in 1956 was 352,018, an increase of 6.8% over the 1951 total of 329,667. All provinces reported increases ranging from 1.7% in Manitoba to 44.9% in Newfoundland.

Tractors On Farms The remarkable increase in the number of tractors on Canadian farms in the previous decade continued through the 1951 to 1956 period. There were almost a half million (499,811) tractors, excluding garden tractors, recorded on farms in 1956. This was 25.1% more than the 399,686 recorded in 1951.

Telephone Calls Conversations over the 4,809,568 telephones operated by the 15 largest telephone systems in 1958 numbered 8,420,595,000, an increase of 6% over the preceding year's 7,967,243,000. Calls per telephone dropped to 1,751 from 1,766.

Telephones Number of telephones operated by the 15 largest telephone systems in Canada at the end of 1958 was 4,809,568, an increase of 6.5% over the 1957 year-end total of 4,515,002.

Concentrated Milk Value of concentrated milk products made in Canadian factories as first reported in the decennial census of 1891 was \$83,000. By 1901 the value had increased to \$269,520 and by 1910 to \$1,814,871. In 1957 factory shipments were valued at \$72,316,000.

Distilleries There were 21 distilleries in Canada in 1958, comprising 9 in Ontario, 7 in Quebec and 5 in the other provinces.

Laundry Tubs Canadian manufacturers produced 65,471 concrete laundry tubs in 1957, an increase of 9% over the preceding year's 59,874.

Power Chain Saws Power chain saws and parts were shipped by producers in 1957 to the value of \$9,746,000, a decrease of 10% from \$10,802,000 in the preceding year.

Large B.C. Industries The sawmilling industry ranked first among British Columbia's manufacturing industries in 1957 with factory shipments valued at \$335,039,000, pulp and paper being second with \$169,469,000. Together they accounted for nearly one-third of the total value of factory shipments from all industries set at \$1,785,299,000 in 1957.

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