

Vol. 27 -- No. 30

Friday, July 24, 1959

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Employment reached an all-time record level in June when an estimated 6,053,000 persons had jobs, 201,000 more than in the preceding month and 174,000 more than in June last year. The increase between May and June occurred almost entirely in non-farm industries, with the largest gains in construction, logging and the distributive trades. (Page 2)

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Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted industrial production (1949=100) stood at 164.4 in May, down slightly from the revised April figure of 165.2 but nearly 8% above the 1958 average. In the first five months of this year the index averaged 164.1, higher than in the same 1958 period. (Page 4)

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International Trade: Canada's commodity exports to all countries reached an all-time monthly peak in June. Month's value was estimated at \$519,900,000 versus \$428,500,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the six-month total to \$2,416,700,000 versus \$2,381,300,000 in 1958. (Page 4)

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Merchandising: Retail sales in May were valued at \$1,438,534,000, placing January-May sales 5% ahead of last year at \$6,282,584,000 ... Department store sales were 9.9% larger in June this year than last and 7.9% larger in the week of July 11. (Page 6)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 71,945 in the first week of July, making loadings since the first of the year slightly larger than a year ago at 1,895,687 cars ... Freight handled at Canadian ports in April was down 1.6% from a year earlier, and pipeline deliveries of oil were up 13% in May. (Pages 7 & 8)

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Commercial Failures: Business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts declined 10% in this year's first quarter to 553 from 616 in the like period of 1958. (Page 9)

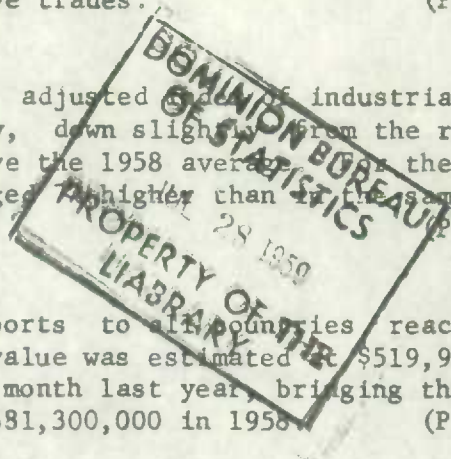
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Travel: Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits increased 2.8% in June to 315,468, leaving entries in the first half of the year virtually unchanged from a year ago at 822,699. (Page 10)

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Manufacturing: Output of steel ingots in the week ended July 18 amounted to 114,872 tons, or 94.7% of rated capacity, as compared to 80,831 tons in the same week last year (71.1% of capacity). (Page 11)

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Employment Situation In June

Employment reached an all-time record level in June, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An estimated 6,053,000 persons had jobs, 201,000 more than in the previous month and 174,000 more than the year before. The increase in employment from May to June occurred almost entirely in non-farm industries, with the largest employment gains being in construction, logging and the distributive industries.

In June, 183,000 more persons held jobs in non-farm industries than the year before; farm employment was down slightly. The labour force continued to expand slowly and in June was 84,000 higher than a year earlier.

Unemployment declined markedly between May and June, reflecting a substantial increase in jobs. In June, an estimated 234,000 persons were without jobs and seeking work, of which 198,000 were men and 36,000 were women. The total was 100,000 below the previous month and 90,000 lower than a year earlier. Some 14,000 were on temporary layoff, practically unchanged from a year ago. The seeking-work figure was 3.7% of the labour force, compared with 5.2% in June last year.

The recovery during the second quarter was fairly widespread, affecting most major industry groups. In manufacturing, the main strength came from durable goods; activity increased most noticeably in motor vehicles, primary steel, household appliances, wood products and railway rolling stock. Employment expansion in the non-durable goods industries was largely of a seasonal nature.

Unemployment was lower than last year in almost all local areas. The classification of labour market areas at the end of June was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 1 (27); in moderate surplus, 51 (60); and in balance, 58 (23).

The labour force was estimated at 6,287,000 in the week ended June 20 compared to 6,186,000 at mid-May. In June, some 5,691,000 or 90.5% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 362,000 or 5.8% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 234,000 or 3.7% were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,267,000.

The survey provides additional information about those who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers. Of the persons in this category, 58,000 or 0.9% of the labour force worked less than full time on account of short time and turnover (30,000 being on short time and 18,000 having found jobs during the week), 14,000 or 0.2% were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 256,000 or 4.1% worked less than full time for other reasons. The other reasons included vacation (84,000), illness (83,000), bad weather (43,000), and other (46,000).

During the corresponding week in June 1958, there were 6,203,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,522,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 357,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 324,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,150,000 classed as not in the labour force. (1)

Unemployment Insurance Claims And Benefit Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 220,500 on June 30, a decline of 21% from May 29, according to advance figures. On June 30, 1958 claimants totalled 445,500, comprising 313,600 on regular and 131,900 on seasonal benefit.

A total of 107,100 initial and renewal claims were filed during June. This represents a 20% decline from May and is 31% below the intake of claims in June 1958. The failure rate on initial claims processed during June was 26.1% compared to 16.1% for May and 7.5% for June 1958. The comparatively lower rates for May and for last June are due to the operation of seasonal benefit, for which the termination dates were May 17, 1959 and June 28, 1958, respectively.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 197,000 for June, 485,800 for May and 425,100 for June 1958. Benefit payments amounted to \$18.2 million during June, \$40.4 million in May and \$37.0 million in June 1958. The average weekly payment was \$20.95 for June, \$20.81 for May and \$20.72 for June 1958.

Claimants on last working day of month

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.
	(in thousands)										
June 30, 1959	220.5	5.8	0.6	11.6	8.7	72.5	77.6	6.8	4.2	9.7	23.0
May 29, 1959	279.4	9.1	1.0	13.8	12.7	93.4	91.2	9.6	5.9	14.9	27.8
June 30, 1958	445.5	13.8	1.7	26.4	19.4	144.8	145.3	14.7	7.3	17.5	54.6

Initial and renewal claims filed

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.
	(in thousands)										
June 1959....	107.1	2.9	0.3	10.9	3.4	32.0	37.6	2.9	1.7	4.0	11.4
May 1959....	134.4	4.4	0.4	10.8	5.1	41.0	45.3	4.4	2.4	6.3	14.3
June 1958....	155.8	2.2	0.5	10.0	5.0	47.1	57.3	4.7	2.3	5.7	21.0

Federal Government Employment Federal Government employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 182,205 in February this year as compared to 179,717 in February 1958. Salaried employees numbered 155,726 versus 153,276, prevailing rate employees 24,080 versus 24,315, and ships' officers and crews 2,399 versus 2,126.

Regular earnings paid in the month (excluding overtime) amounted to \$55,108,765 as compared to the year-earlier total of \$52,934,136. Salaried employees received \$48,930,687 compared to \$46,991,506, prevailing rate employees \$5,537,499 versus \$5,379,849, and ships' officers and crews \$640,579 against \$562,781.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other quasi-independent government bodies employed 131,452 persons in February as compared to 145,983 in the like month of 1958 and paid them \$45,380,000 versus \$46,178,000. (2)

May Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production stood at 164.4 in May, down slightly from the revised April figure of 165.2 but nearly 8% above the 1958 average. This hesitation in industrial expansion occurred mainly in durable manufacturing industries, with the result that the index for this group declined 2% in May. Electric power and gas utilities also reflected a slightly lower level of output. Partially offsetting these losses were small gains in the major index components of mining and non-durables manufacturing.

The index of industrial production for the first five months of this year averaged 7% higher than in the same 1958 period. Both mining and manufacturing were up more than 6% in this comparison while electric power and gas utility volume rose 13%.

Index of Industrial Production, 1949=100

	Total Industrial Production	Total Mining	Manufacturing			Total Electric Power & Gas Utilities
			Total	Non-Durables	Durables	
(Without Seasonal Adjustment)						
Jan. 1959..	151.7	230.7	134.1	133.0	135.3	288.2
Feb. 1959..	160.5	245.8	142.4	141.8	143.2	293.4
Mar. 1959..	159.4	237.4	143.1	141.8	144.6	276.6
Apr. 1959..	161.9	237.1	146.3	144.4	148.6	271.7
May 1959..	165.2	241.7	150.6	148.4	153.3	256.3
(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)						
Jan. 1959..	159.1	238.8	143.7	144.0	143.4	258.5
Feb. 1959..	161.8	248.0	145.6	144.7	146.7	260.0
Mar. 1959..	160.9	247.3	144.7	143.8	145.7	260.3
Apr. 1959..	165.2	249.5	149.1	148.9	149.4	266.8
May 1959..	164.4	252.6	147.8	149.2	146.2	265.0

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exports In June & Half Year Canada's commodity exports to all countries reached an all-time monthly peak in June, according to advance figures. The month's value was \$519,900,000 versus \$428,500,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-June value to \$2,416,700,000 versus \$2,381,300,000 in the first half of 1958.

Accounting for a large part of the month's increase, exports to the United States rose in June to \$321,100,000 from \$233,600,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the half-year total to \$1,507,300,000 versus \$1,368,900,000. Exports to the United Kingdom showed a small decrease in June to \$76,800,000 from \$78,400,000 a year earlier and in the six-month period to \$365,100,000 from \$369,700,000.

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth increased in June to \$28,100,000 from \$26,200,000 in the corresponding month last year, while January-June shipments declined to \$134,000,000 from \$155,600,000. Shipments to all other foreign countries rose in June to \$93,900,000 from \$90,300,000 a year earlier, while six-month exports fell to \$410,300,000 from \$487,100,000.

The export figures for June and the January-June period, with comparative figures for 1958, are summarized in the table following. Detailed country and commodity figures will be released shortly.

	June		January-June	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Millions of dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom	78.4	76.8	369.7	365.1
Other Commonwealth countries.	26.2	28.1	155.6	134.0
United States	233.6	321.1	1,368.9	1,507.3
All other countries	90.3	93.9	487.1	410.3
Totals	428.5	519.9	2,381.3	2,416.7

Sales & Purchases Of Securities
Between Canada & Other Countries

Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian securities led to a capital inflow of \$18,000,000 in May and net purchases from non-residents of outstanding foreign securities led to a capital outflow of \$4,000,000. These totals compare with net inflows of \$28,000,000 and \$6,000,000, respectively, in April. Month's overall balance from trade in outstanding Canadian and foreign securities of \$14,000,000 compares to \$34,000,000 in the preceding month.

Balance from trading of outstanding Canadian securities in May was made up of \$14,600,000 from net sales of outstanding common and preference stocks and \$3,600,000 of bonds and debentures. The latter balance reflected net sales of \$8,600,000 of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues, partly offset by net repurchases of \$4,500,000 of corporate bonds together with smaller amounts of provincial and municipal issues.

Balance from trading in outstanding Canadian securities covered net sales of \$11,700,000 to the United States, net repurchases of \$1,400,000 from the United Kingdom, and net sales of \$7,800,000 to other overseas countries. Sales to the United States were on balance all stocks, but the sales to overseas countries other than the United Kingdom included \$4,300,000 of bonds and debentures.

Capital outflow of \$3,900,000 arising from trade in outstanding foreign securities reflected mainly the net purchase from United States residents of \$2,900,000 of United States Government issues and \$2,400,000 of United States stocks, and the sale to that country of \$1,300,000 of United Kingdom stocks.

During the first five months of 1959, the net inflow of capital from trading in outstanding Canadian securities totalled \$115,000,000. The United States accounted for \$77,000,000 of this, and overseas countries other than the United Kingdom for about \$42,000,000, while there were repurchases of \$4,000,000 from the United Kingdom. Total for the corresponding period of 1958 was \$11,000,000 covering net sales of \$16,000,000 to the United States and net repurchases of \$3,000,000 and \$2,000,000 from the United Kingdom and from other overseas countries, respectively. (3)

Retail Trade In May Retail sales in Canada in May amounted to an estimated \$1,-437,534,000, up 2.9% from last year's like total of \$1,-397,542,000, bringing January-May sales to \$6,282,584,000 from \$5,987,481,000 a year ago. Month's sales were larger in five of the seven regions and in 10 of the 18 specified trades, while all regions and all trades except restaurants had greater sales in the five months.

May sales were up 3.3% from a year earlier in the Atlantic Provinces, 3.4% in Quebec, 3.7% in Ontario, 4.9% in Manitoba, and 1.8% in British Columbia, but down 0.9% in Saskatchewan and 0.3% in Alberta. January-May sales were greater in all regions as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 5.1%; Quebec, 3.8%; Ontario, 5.3%; Manitoba, 6.8%; Saskatchewan, 6.0%; Alberta, 6.9%; and British Columbia, 3.1%.

May increases for the trades ranged from 10.1% for motor vehicle dealers and 9.8% for shoe stores to 1.8% for furniture, radio and appliance stores and 0.8% for grocery and combination stores. Decreases were between 2.2% for fuel dealers and 0.1% for other food and beverage stores.

January-May gains ranged from 10.5% for motor vehicle dealers to 0.7% for hardware dealers, while restaurant sales eased 0.1%. Other major increases in the five months were: fuel dealers, 9.9%; lumber and building material dealers, 5.8%; drug stores, 5.7%; department stores, 5.4%; jewellery stores, 4.3%; general stores, 3.8%; shoe stores, 3.4%; grocery and combination stores, 3.2%; and other food and beverage stores, 3.0%. (4)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending July 11 were 7.9% larger than sales in last year's comparable period. All regions reported increases over a year earlier, with gains in the Atlantic Provinces and the Prairie Provinces exceeding the national average. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 17.8%; Saskatchewan, 15.1%; Manitoba, 11.4%; Alberta, 9.2%; British Columbia, 7.0%; Ontario, 5.1%; and Quebec, 4.9%.

Department Store Sales In June Department store sales in June were 9.9% larger than sales in last year's like month, all regions contributing to the national gain, according to preliminary figures. Increases were: Manitoba, 17.7%; Ontario and British Columbia, 10.5% each, Saskatchewan, 10.1%; Alberta, 8.7%; Quebec, 6.9%; and the Atlantic Provinces, 3.8%.

Carloadings In First July Week Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended July 7 numbered 71,945 compared to 68,677 a year earlier, placing loadings in the January 1 - July 7 period slightly above a year ago at 1,895,687 cars versus 1,880,240. Receipts from connections rose in the seven-day period to 24,999 cars from 23,774, but fell in the cumulative period to 744,673 cars from 753,545. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services numbered 2,253 in the seven days and 63,695 in the cumulative period.

Principal commodities moved in greater volume in the seven-day period included: iron ore, 8,859 cars (6,410 a year earlier); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 4,928 (4,186); crude gypsum, 1,393 (465); lumber, timber and plywood, 4,788 (3,927); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 5,505 (4,564). Coal was moved in smaller volume at 2,668 cars versus 3,674, and l.c.l. merchandise at 8,894 cars versus 9,658. (5)

Railway Freight Traffic Loadings of railway revenue freight and receipts from United States rail connections in March amounted to 11,339,037 tons, up 4.1% from last year's corresponding total of 10,888,180 tons. This brought the January-March total to 32,942,734 tons as compared to 32,156,217 in the first quarter of 1958, an increase of 2.1%.

Of the March total, loadings in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) rose to 8,978,295 tons from 8,660,907 a year earlier, receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada to 1,019,624 tons from 952,408, and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) to 1,341,118 tons from 1,274,865.

March loadings at points in Canada, by commodity groups, were: products of agriculture, 1,580,898 tons (1,596,989 a year earlier); animals and products, 78,249 (96,865); products of mines, 2,962,186 (2,733,940); products of forests, 1,141,192 (1,160,747); and manufactures and miscellaneous, 3,122,071 (2,963,298). Less than carload freight declined to 93,699 tons from 109,068. (6)

Freight Handled At Canadian Ports In April Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in April totalled 8,612,513 tons, down 1.6% from last year's April total of 8,752,621. Loadings in foreign trade increased to 2,743,744 tons from 2,121,690 a year earlier and unloadings to 1,906,713 tons from 1,750,955. Loadings in coastal trade decreased to 2,177,978 tons from 2,675,827 and unloadings to 1,784,078 tons from 2,204,149. Vessel arrivals and departures in both services dropped in the month to 17,696 from 19,048 and the net registered tonnage to 18,388,112 tons versus 18,626,508.

MORE

Cargoes handled in January-April rose to 20,646,658 tons from 18,740,908 a year ago, loadings and unloadings in foreign trade increasing to 12,210,285 tons from 10,249,130 but decreasing in coastal trade to 8,436,373 tons from 8,491,778. Arrivals and departures in both services advanced to 54,731 from 52,950 and the net registered tonnage to 52,268,354 tons from 47,496,201.

Commodities loaded in greatest volume in foreign trade in April were wheat, iron ore, gypsum, lumber and newsprint. Compared to April last year, loadings of iron ore were up 374,979 tons, gypsum 183,056 tons, barley 57,607 tons, and lumber 49,827 tons, with total loadings recording an increase of 622,054 tons. Unloadings were up 155,758 tons from a year earlier, with the largest increase being in crude petroleum (up 70,863 tons), sand, gravel and crushed stone (60,710), and bituminous coal (54,854).

In coastal trade, the greatest volume of shipping in April was recorded in wheat, petroleum oils, logs, and sand, gravel and crushed stone. Although unloadings of logs, pulpwood, and sand, gravel and crushed stone were higher than in the previous year, large decreases in wheat, barley and gasoline resulted in an overall decline of 420,071 tons as compared to last year.

Canadian ports registering the greatest volume of cargo in April were: Vancouver, 1,074,377 tons (1,045,673 a year earlier); Montreal, 693,721 (1,059,398); and Halifax, 583,467 (439,169). (7)

Passengers Carried By Urban And Intercity and Rural Bus Systems

Fewer passengers were carried by urban transit systems and by intercity and rural bus systems in May as compared to the correspond-

ing month last year.

Passengers carried by urban transit systems in May declined to 87,625,598 from 92,911,937 a year earlier, electric car total falling to 17,702,967 from 22,762,439, trolley coach to 16,879,027 from 18,412,411, and motor bus rising to 52,349,872 from 51,022,912. Number carried by intercity and rural bus lines decreased to 4,082,656 from 4,379,987, regular service total dropping to 3,799,775 from 4,229,281, but the chartered service total increasing to 282,881 from 150,706.

May revenues of urban transit systems rose to \$11,304,282 from \$11,031,676 a year earlier, while the revenue of intercity and rural bus lines declined to \$3,189,802 from \$3,225,419. (8 & 9)

Net Deliveries of Oil Through Canada's Pipe Lines In May

Net deliveries of oil through Canada's pipe lines in May increased to 23,563,383 barrels from 20,771,730 a year earlier, placing Jan-

uary-May deliveries 15.5% ahead of last year at 130,368,416 barrels versus 112,897,339. Deliveries were greater in the month and five months than a year earlier for all provinces except British Columbia in the five-month period.

MORE

May deliveries were: British Columbia, 2,663,759 barrels (2,256,884 a year earlier); Alberta, 2,104,892 (1,269,171); Saskatchewan, 1,524,099 (1,017,850); Manitoba, 7,138,250 (6,853,928); Ontario, 3,240,142 (2,942,706); and Quebec, 6,892,241 (6,431,191). Included in Manitoba deliveries were 6,474,188 barrels (5,953,090 last year) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna, the bulk of which moved through the United States destined to Ontario refineries. (10)

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

	<u>July 16</u>	<u>July 9</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>June 10</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	280.0	278.0	268.9
Industrials.....	287.3	284.9	273.8
Utilities.....	203.3	203.5	200.7
Banks.....	384.4	381.8	378.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	120.0	121.2	119.3
Golds.....	86.0	87.4	86.7
Base Metals.....	197.7	198.5	193.8

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

Commercial Failures In First Quarter

Business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the first quarter of this year numbered 553, a decrease of over 10% from last year's like total of 616. The quarter's estimated defaulted liabilities fell 12.6% to \$17,469,000 from \$19,990,000.

Insolvencies of all trading establishments decreased almost 12% to 224 from 254 in the January-March period of 1958. Failures of general merchandise establishments, stores selling furniture, appliances and radios, filling stations, food stores and firms selling automotive products decreased in number, while bankruptcies increased for clothing stores and hardware and building material dealers.

Bankruptcies in manufacturing totalled 109 versus 112 in the first quarter of 1958, decreases in foods and beverages, clothing and wood products more than offsetting increases in paper products and printing, iron and steel products, and electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals. Failures in construction increased to 109 from 93.

Bankruptcies in the services sector were little changed at 71 versus 69, while there was a sharp decrease in the number of defaulting transportation businesses from 28 to 13. Failures in the agricultural industry showed a slight increase from 11 to 14 in the first quarter comparison. (11)

TVP Entries In June Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle
And First Six Months permits in June numbered 315,468, up 2.8% from last
 year's like total of 306,829. This brought entries in
 the first half of 1959 to 822,699 vehicles, virtually unchanged from the 1958
 first-half total of 822,086. Data adjusted for change in procedure at certain
 New Brunswick ports indicate a decrease of less than one-half of 1% in the
 national total in the month and a drop of 5% in the cumulative period instead
 of the slight (0.1%) rise shown.

June entries were more numerous than a year earlier in all areas except
 Quebec and Ontario. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by ship), 1,-
 308 vehicles (1,235 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 26,762 (19,342); Quebec,
 43,075 (43,789); Ontario, 189,303 (190,079); Manitoba, 8,175 (7,707); Saskat-
 chewan, 3,730 (3,501); Alberta, 7,552 (6,592); British Columbia, 34,245 (33,-
 494); and the Yukon Territory, 1,318 (1,090).

Half-year entries were greater in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and the
 Yukon Territory, but smaller in the other areas. Totals: Newfoundland and
 Nova Scotia, 1,961 vehicles (2,036 a year ago); New Brunswick, 93,849 (54,557);
 Quebec, 129,119 (133,442); Ontario, 447,391 (476,835); Manitoba, 21,070 (20,-
 825); Saskatchewan, 8,482 (8,832); Alberta, 13,450 (12,602); British Columbia,
 103,888 (110,013) and the Yukon Territory, 3,489 (2,894). (12)

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

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended July
 18 amounted to 114,872 tons, up from 111,592 tons
 in the previous week and 80,831 tons in the like week of 1958. Canada's steel
 mills operated at 94.7% of rated capacity in the week versus 91.9% a week
 earlier and 71.1% a year ago.

Refined Petroleum Output Production of refined petroleum products in April
 increased to 19,478,498 barrels from 16,404,137 a
 year earlier. Usage by refineries advanced to 19,257,484 barrels from 16,-
 298,346 and receipts of crude oil to 20,483,922 barrels from 16,842,356. Re-
 ceipts of domestic crude climbed to 11,604,731 barrels from 9,647,023 and im-
 ported crude to 8,879,191 barrels from 7,195,333.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in April were: naphtha specialties,
 122,425 barrels (123,358 in April 1958); aviation gasoline, 255,908 (256,525);
 motor gasoline, 7,186,019 (7,068,170); aviation turbo fuel, 348,157 (338,042);
 tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 1,240,369 (856,802); diesel fuel, 1,756,-
 302 (1,450,092); light fuel oil, 4,843,148 (3,581,259); and heavy fuel oil, 3,-
 765,693 (3,125,774). (13)

Production Of Carbonated Beverages

Production of carbonated beverages in June increased 13.7% to 14,515,711 gallons from last year's corresponding total of 12,765,833, boosting January-June production 6.3% to 63,873,516 gallons from the preceding year's like total of 60,074,207. (14)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds

Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds, secondary or complete feeds and all "other" animal feeds were smaller in May but larger in January-May this year than last. May shipments were: primary feeds, 36,386 tons (36,831 a year earlier); secondary feeds, 214,130 (216,122); and all "other" animal feeds, 45,504 (47,245). January-May: primary feeds, 192,747 tons (174,648 a year ago); secondary feeds, 1,081,722 (968,491); and all "other" animal feeds, 226,103 (210,818). (15)

Receipts & Stocks Of Raw Hides & Skins

Receipts of cattle hides by tanners in May increased to 164,231 from 157,848 a year earlier, calf and kip skins to 103,721 from 101,586, and sheep and lamb skins to 10,965 dozen from 3,053. May 31 stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners were larger than a year earlier for all except cattle hides and calf and kip skins. Totals: cattle hides, 372,167 (452,115 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 259,935 (386,980); sheep and lamb skins, 54,165 dozen (46,643); goat skins, 74,761 (14,762); horsehides, 3,324 (2,677); and all "other" hides and skins, 2,993 (2,756). (16)

Production Of Shingles And Roll Roofing

Smaller quantities of asphalt shingles, roll roofing and siding were shipped by producers in May and the first five months of this year than last. May shipments: asphalt shingles, 297,318 squares (367,850 a year earlier); smooth and mineral surfaced roll roofing, 148,801 squares (187,866); and roll-type sidings, 15,062 squares (22,309). Five-month totals: asphalt shingles, 996,433 squares (1,058,663); smooth and mineral surfaced roll roofing, 515,885 squares (593,804); and roll-type sidings, 42,611 squares (63,160). (17)

Shipments Of Veneers & Plywoods

Shipments of veneers in May rose to 77,001,000 square feet from 57,343,000 a year earlier, placing January-May shipments 21% above a year ago at 368,482,000 square feet versus 304,220,000. End-of-May stocks were smaller than a year earlier at 37,313,000 square feet against 60,791,000.

May shipments of plywoods declined to 146,923,000 square feet from last year's like total of 146,267,000, leaving the five-month total 13% ahead of last year at 703,361,000 square feet versus 622,222,000. End-of-May stocks were 24% smaller at 71,633,000 square feet against 93,988,000.

Rigid Insulating Board

Shipments of rigid insulating board rose in May to 35,534,231 square feet from 33,277,997 a year earlier, domestic shipments rising to 32,003,699 square feet from 20,996,177 and export shipments to 3,530,532 square feet from 2,281,820. January-May shipments advanced to 137,689,947 square feet from 132,271,897 a year ago, domestic shipments increasing to 124,758,771 square feet from 122,837,912 and export shipments to 12,931,176 square feet from 9,433,985. (18)

Sawn Lumber Output Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia
In May and 5 Months in May rose to 420,466,000 feet from 418,553,000 a year
 earlier, placing the January-May total 7.4% ahead of
 last year at 2,099,973,000 feet versus 1,955,894,000. Output in the other
 provinces (excluding ties) increased to 256,500,000 feet from 244,045,000,
 making the five-month total 3.6% larger than a year ago at 990,715,000 feet
 against 956,539,000.

May production in the other provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 630,-
 000 feet (709,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 28,254,000 (25,433,000); New
 Brunswick, 29,476,000 (20,585,000); Quebec, 116,154,000 (114,906,000); Ontario,
 68,206,000 (75,075,000); Manitoba, 4,547,000 (2,095,000); Saskatchewan, 2,934,-
 000 (1,493,000); and Alberta, 6,299,000 (3,749,000).

Lumber Industry In 1957 Production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1957 declined
 8% in volume to 7,099,758,000 feet board measure from
 7,739,603,000 feet board measure in 1956, while the value dropped 13% to \$466,-
 228,000 from \$539,262,000, according to the annual report on the lumber industry.
 The 1957 output compares to 1955's peak volume of 7,920,033,000 feet board
 measure and peak value of \$541,563,000.

Gross value of all sawmill products declined 13% to \$555,688,000 from
 \$639,414,000 in 1956 and the net value -- value added by manufacture -- a
 slightly larger 15% to \$237,700,000 from \$279,711,000. Employment fell 11% to
 50,664 from 57,078 and salaries and wages almost 7% to \$143,166,000 from \$153,-
 809,000. Cost of materials and supplies used decreased nearly 12% to \$309,-
 581,000 from \$350,746,000.

Production of wood shingles and shakes dropped to 2,258,452 squares from
 2,798,599 in 1956 and the value to \$19,921,000 from \$28,776,000 and laths to
 110,064 M from 142,992 M and the value to \$1,184,000 from \$1,511,000. Output
 of ties increased to 6,768,330 from 5,424,677 and the value to \$12,281,000 from
 \$10,288,000 and box shooks to 30,839 M feet board measure from 27,953 M and
 the value to \$2,925,000 from \$2,654,000.

British Columbia accounted for 62.2% of the production of sawn lumber in
 1957, up from 61.2% in 1956, followed by Quebec with 15.0% down from 15.2% in
 the preceding year. Next was Ontario with 9.5% (10.1% in 1956); Alberta, 4.2%
 (4.6%); Nova Scotia, 3.6% (3.7%); New Brunswick, 3.5% (3.6%); Saskatchewan,
 Manitoba, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the Yukon and Northwest Ter-
 ritories, each with less than 1%.

Lumber production in 1957 by areas was as follows (in thousands): British
 Columbia, 4,412,387 feet board measure (4,734,970 in 1956); Quebec, 1,064,217
 (1,177,515); Ontario, 671,551 (776,745); Alberta, 299,631 (356,758); Nova
 Scotia, 255,725 (285,636); New Brunswick, 249,670 (281,028); Saskatchewan, 55,-
 926 (48,838); Newfoundland, 38,616 (31,091); Manitoba, 37,246 (31,224); Prince
 Edward Island, 8,393 (7,490); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 6,396
 (8,288). (19)

Supplies & Exports of Wheat Supplies of wheat remaining on or about June 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,125,800,000 bushels, up 22% from last year's like total of 1,737,700,000 bushels. June 1 supplies in the four countries were: United States, 1,332,500,000 bushels (922,600,000 a year earlier); Canada, 576,700,000 (668,000,000); Argentina, 96,700,000 (101,400,000); and Australia, 119,900,000 (45,700,000).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent from the four countries during the August-May period of the current Canadian crop year, at 761,000,000 bushels, were 8% greater than the year-earlier total of 707,500,000 bushels. Shipments from the four countries in the 10-month period were: United States, 371,200,000 bushels (327,100,000 a year earlier); Canada, 243,500,000 (263,700,000); Argentina, 85,400,000 (63,400,000); and Australia, 61,600,000 (53,300,000). (20)

Overseas Export Clearances And Supplies Of Canadian Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending July 1 this year totalled to 4,433,000 bushels, placing clearances in the August 1 - July 1 period at 232,060,000 bushels versus the year-earlier total of 246,940,000 bushels. Visible supplies in all North American positions at July 1 amounted to 368,953,000 bushels, compared to 366,522,000 bushels a week earlier and 370,673,000 bushels a year ago. (21)

Fluid Milk Sales In May Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, were 1% smaller in May this year than last at 478,649,000 pounds, while January-May sales were 2% larger than a year ago at 2,331,916,000 pounds. Month's sales were below year-earlier totals in all provinces except New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta, while five-month sales were greater in all except Prince Edward Island.

Larger sales in May were as follows: New Brunswick, 13,263,000 pounds (up 3%); and Alberta, 30,813,000 (up 2%). Smaller sales were: Prince Edward Island, 2,163,000 pounds (down 6%); Nova Scotia, 15,631,000 (2%); Quebec, 143,232,000 (3%); Manitoba, 26,083,000 (2%); Saskatchewan 27,093,000 (1%); and British Columbia, 39,193,000 (1%); sales in Ontario were unchanged at 182,178,000 pounds.

Greater sales in January-May were: Nova Scotia, 76,759,000 pounds (up 2%); New Brunswick, 64,998,000 (3%); Quebec, 704,025,000 (1%); Ontario, 872,179,000 (2%); Manitoba, 129,197,000 (1%); Saskatchewan, 134,334,000 (3%); Alberta, 150,748,000 (4%); and British Columbia, 189,108,000 (2%). Sales in Prince Edward Island were down 2% at 10,568,000 pounds. (22)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at July 16 amounted to 58,632,000 pounds, up from last year's comparable total of 42,150,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Increased stocks in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon more than offset decreased holdings in the other cities.

MORE

July 16 stocks, by city, were: Quebec, 5,516,000 pounds (5,583,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 26,267,000 (20,787,000); Toronto, 5,559,000 (1,805,000); Winnipeg, 14,277,000 (6,989,000); Regina, 1,579,000 (1,180,000); Saskatoon, 1,313,000 (1,151,000); Edmonton, 2,064,000 (2,081,000); Calgary, 686,000 (793,000); and Vancouver, 1,371,000 (1,781,000).

Fruit & Vegetable Stocks Stocks of fruit, frozen and preservatives, at July 1 amounted to 32,502,000 pounds as compared to 31,785,000 at June 1 and 32,823,000 at July 1 last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and brine, totalled 18,827,000 pounds as against 20,338,000 a month earlier and 19,328,000 a year ago. (22a)

Hogs On Canadian Farms At June 1 Number of hogs on farms at June 1 this year is estimated at 6,872,000, up 11% from the June 1, 1958 figure of 6,164,000. In the East, the number advanced 20% to 3,674,000 from 3,057,000 and in the West 3% to 3,198,000 from 3,107,000.

This year's Spring (December to May) pig crop is estimated at 5,318,000, a rise of 11% from last year's total of 4,787,000, the eastern total increasing 22% to 3,007,000 from 2,468,000 and the western total remaining virtually unchanged at 2,311,000 versus 2,319,000. Spring farrowings advanced to 704,400 from 623,600, comprising 392,200 versus 320,600 in eastern Canada and 312,200 against 303,000 in western Canada.

Summer farrowings (June to August) are placed at 376,500 head, up 12% from the year-earlier total of 337,200, with 210,000 versus 184,200 in the East and 166,500 versus 153,000 in the West. These data indicate that Fall farrowings (September to November) may be 5% smaller than a year earlier in eastern Canada and 17% in western Canada. (23)

FARM MECHANIZATION

Farm Mechanization In 1956 The remarkable increase in farm mechanization in the last quarter-century continued throughout the 1951 to 1956 period, according to the second of a series of analytical reports based on the 1956 Census of Agriculture. Automobiles, tractors, motor trucks, gasoline engines, grain combines and farms reporting electric power were recorded in the 1956 Census.

There were 352,018 automobiles recorded on Canadian farms in 1956, 6.8% more than in 1951. The annual increase of 4,470 automobiles during the five-year period was more than three times as large as the annual increases (1,421 automobiles) during the preceding decade.

Provinces west of Quebec had more automobiles per 1,000 farms than provinces east of Ontario in both 1951 and 1956, but the gap grew smaller during the five-year period. Percentagewise, the increase in the number of automobiles on farms in the five Eastern Provinces was almost six times as large as in the four Western Provinces and Ontario. However, the number of automobiles per 1,000 farms still varied widely between the provinces and regions, being the highest (834) in Ontario and the lowest (112) in Newfoundland.

The percentage of farms in Canada reporting an automobile increased from 50.6% in 1951 to 57.5% in 1956. Three-quarters of all Ontario farms and more than a half of all farms in the Prairie Provinces reported an automobile in 1956. The percentage of farms reporting automobiles (40.7%) in the four Atlantic Provinces and Quebec was much lower.

There were 277,183 motor trucks enumerated on farms in 1956 compared with 196,122 motor trucks in 1951, an increase of 41.3%. Saskatchewan reported 74,498 motor trucks, or more than one in four of the trucks recorded in Canada. Six of each ten (61.3%) farms in the Prairie Provinces reported a motor truck in 1956, while the percentage in Eastern Canada ranged from 22.3% in Quebec to 37.6% in Ontario.

There were almost a half million (499,811) tractors recorded on farms in Canada in 1956, 25.1% more than in 1951. Ontario accounted for close to one-third (30,858) of the national increase of 100,125 tractors during the five-year period. On a percentage basis, however, the six Eastern Provinces recorded much higher increases than the four Western Provinces. As a result, the Prairie Provinces accounted for only 55.0% of all tractors in Canada in 1956, while their share in 1951 was 59.3%.

Although the area under crops in Canada increased 1.2% during the five-year period, there was one tractor for each 126 acres of cropland in Canada in 1956 compared with one tractor for every 156 acres of cropland in 1951.

The number of grain combines in Canada in 1956 (136,927) was 51.3% larger than in 1951 (90,500). The Prairie Provinces accounted for 85 out of every 100 combines on Canadian farms in 1956. More than a half of all farms in Saskatchewan reported a combine, compared with one in a hundred farms in the five provinces east of Ontario.

A significant shift to the west between provinces with respect to the number of gasoline engines on farms took place during the 1951 to 1956 period. While the number of gasoline engines in Canada in 1956 increased 36.5% to 249,779, only one fifth (21.4%) of them were recorded in Eastern Canada compared with nearly one-third in 1951. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec reported fewer gasoline engines in 1956 than in 1951.

Nearly three out of four (73.5%) Canadian farms were reported as having electric power in 1956, compared with 51.3% in 1951. In the six provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the proportion ranged from 81.9% to 89.1% and in the other four, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta from 39.7% to 51.5%. The number of farms reporting electric power in the Prairie Provinces nearly doubled between 1951 and 1956.

The main source of electricity on farms was through a power line. Only four of each hundred farms reporting electric power in 1956 reported "wind" or "other" as the source of electricity on the farm. (24)

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish in June (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) declined 10% to 28,506,000 pounds from last year's comparable total of 31,659,000 pounds, according to advance figures. June 30 stocks, excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed, increased 19% to 47,487,000 pounds from 39,887,000 a year ago. The table following contains data on freezings in June this year and last together with end-of-June stocks for both years. (24a)

	June Freezings		June 30 Stocks	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	(Thousand Pounds)			
Halibut Pac				
dressed.....	6,644	6,767	10,710	12,028
fillets.....	397	244	1,304	724
steaks.....	11	32	37	41
Salmon Pacific.....	1,155	1,257	2,426	4,172
Fillets				
Atlantic cod.....	4,943	4,149	3,296	4,662
haddock.....	816	1,457	1,445	5,394
ocean perch.....	2,354	1,366	1,503	1,078
soles (1).....	2,445	2,700	2,155	1,470
Blocks & Slabs.....	7,387	6,206	4,661	5,522
Fish Sticks.....	662	352	422	545
Total (all species) (2) ..	31,659	28,506	39,887	47,487

(1) - including all small flatfish; (2) - excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed.

Maritimes Sea Fisheries In June Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces in June amounted to 100,881,000 pounds, up 7% from last year's like total of 94,368,000 pounds, according to the monthly joint release of summary fish statistics by the Department of fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value climbed 15% to \$6,656,000 from \$5,783,000.

Catch of groundfish in June eased 1% to 51,997,000 pounds from 52,467,000 a year earlier, but the landed value rose 15% to \$1,822,000 from \$1,587,000. Catch of cod increased to 18,737,000 pounds (valued at \$638,000) from 16,738,000 pounds (worth \$496,000) and haddock to 8,936,000 pounds (\$403,000) from 4,900,000 (\$211,000), while pollock fell to 8,502,000 pounds (\$175,000) from 12,307,000 (\$219,000), redfish to 2,299,000 pounds (\$64,000) from 4,057,000 (\$112,000), and flatfish to 9,168,000 pounds (\$310,000) from 9,543,000 (\$303,000).

Month's take of pelagic and estuarial fish advanced 20% to 37,314,000 pounds from 31,161,000 and the landed value 12% to \$889,000 from \$793,000. Catch of herring increased to 24,143,000 pounds (valued at \$359,000) from 19,614,000 pounds (worth \$250,000) and alewives to 9,658,000 pounds (\$146,000) from 5,410,000 (\$75,000), and mackerel decreased to 2,535,000 pounds (\$130,000) from 5,171,000 (\$222,000).

June landings of molluscs and crustaceans rose 8% to 11,570,000 pounds from 10,740,000 and the landed value 16% to \$3,945,000 from \$3,403,000. Take of lobsters rose to 10,053,000 pounds (valued at \$3,643,000) from 9,615,000 pounds (worth \$3,206,000), clams to 849,000 pounds (\$42,000) from 678,000 (\$37,000) and scallops to 665,000 pounds (\$260,000) from 445,000 (\$160,000).

Production Of Minerals In May Canadian production of nickel and lead was larger in May than in the corresponding month last year, copper output was little changed, while production of both silver and zinc was smaller. In the January-May period the production of lead and silver was larger than in the like 1958 period, while output of copper, nickel and zinc was smaller.

May totals: copper 32,467 tons (32,471 in May last year); nickel, 16,622 tons (15,231); silver, 2,481,875 fine ounces (2,650,665); lead, 16,813 tons (15,131); and zinc, 33,602 tons (34,197). Five-month totals: copper, 149,709 tons (162,881); nickel, 67,700 (78,853); silver, 13,314,871 (12,482,559); lead, 83,480 (78,221); and zinc, 165,895 tons (178,319). (25 & 26)

Gold Production In May Production of gold in May eased to 379,208 fine ounces from 380,899 a year earlier, leaving the January-May total 1.2% under last year at 1,867,941 fine ounces versus 1,889,677. Output was greater in May and January-May than a year earlier in Quebec and the Northwest Territories and smaller in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. (27)

Shipments Of Iron Ore Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in May rose to 2,254,231 tons from 1,468,395 in the corresponding month last year, boosting January-May shipments to 3,865,121 tons from 2,055,402 in the like 1958 period. End-of-May stocks dropped to 2,402,368 tons from 4,648,266 a year ago.

Ore shipped for export increased in May to 1,984,191 tons from 1,282,533 in the same month last year, raising the five-month total to 3,172,183 tons from 1,662,681. Shipments to Canadian consumers rose in May to 270,040 tons from 185,862 and in the January-May period to 692,938 tons from 392,721.

Total shipments in May from mines in Quebec rose to 961,623 from 479,591 in the corresponding month last year, Ontario to 716,147 tons from 292,985, while shipments from Newfoundland and British Columbia fell to 576,461 tons from 695,819. January-May shipments: Quebec, 1,352,678 tons (516,436 a year earlier); Ontario, 1,318,273 tons (519,624); and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 1,194,170 tons (1,019,342). (28)

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

Building Permits Issued In May Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in May amounted to \$227,069,000, down 5% from last year's corresponding total of \$238,919,000, all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia recording smaller totals. Provincial values were: Newfoundland, \$1,515,000 (\$1,857,000 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$136,000 (\$310,000); Nova Scotia, \$4,560,000 (\$2,717,000); New Brunswick, \$2,722,000 (\$1,944,000); Quebec, \$43,756,000 (\$49,513,000); Ontario, \$104,640,000 (\$108,504,000); Manitoba, \$10,133,000 (\$11,055,000); Saskatchewan, \$11,107,000 (\$9,159,000); Alberta, \$21,576,000 (\$27,785,000); and British Columbia, \$26,924,000 (\$26,075,000). (29)

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- 28 - 26-005: Iron Ore, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 29 - 64-001: Building Permits, May, 50¢/\$6.00
- - 11-003: Canadian Statistical Review, June, 50¢/\$5.00
- - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, April,
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Farm Electrification Nearly three out of four (73.5%) of Canadian farms were reported as having electric power in 1956 versus 51.3% in 1951. All provinces recorded increases during the period with the Prairie Provinces accounting for three-fifths of the total increase.

Farm Tractors Two-thirds of all Canadian farms had a tractor in 1956. The number of farms reporting tractors increased 13.5% during the 1951-1956 period from 342,658 or 55% of all farms to 388,816 or 67.6%.

Farm Trucks There were 277,183 farm trucks recorded in Canada in 1956, an increase of more than 41% from 1951 and about three and one-half times as many as in 1941. All provinces shared in the increase.

Weeders And Corn Planters Increased numbers of weeders and corn planters were shipped by producers in 1957, the former increasing to 1,995 units from 1,577 in 1956 and the latter to 2,079 units from 1,352.

Hand Trucks Hand trucks, including dollies, were shipped by producers in 1957 to the value of \$804,000 versus \$496,000 in 1956.

Gasoline Pumps Factory shipments of gasoline dispensing pumps in 1957 amounted to 8,342 units valued at \$4,354,000 versus 9,595 valued at \$3,909,000 in 1956.

Mine Hoists Mine hoists were shipped by producers to the value of \$6,727,000 in 1957, a sharp increase over the preceding year's \$4,575,000.

Sardine Canning New Brunswick produces almost the entire Canadian pack of canned sardines and in that province it is the leading fishing industry. The number of sardine canneries is small but those in operation are of large size. In 1957 the pack totalled 736,702 twenty-pound cases valued at \$5,650,500.

Sawn Lumber Production of sawn lumber in 1957 amounted to 7,099,758,000 feet board measure. British Columbia accounted for over three-fifths of the year's output, followed by Quebec with 15% and Ontario 9.5%.

Softwoods vs Hardwoods Softwoods accounted for 94% of the total amount of sawn lumber produced in 1957, leaders being spruce, Douglas fir, hemlock, red and white cedar, white pine, balsam fir and jack pine. Hardwoods accounted for the remaining 6% with yellow birch and maple the leaders.

Sawmills Of the 6,276 active sawmills of all kinds for which returns were compiled in 1957, 1,541 were located in British Columbia, 1,431 in Quebec, 886 in Ontario, 695 in Newfoundland, 526 in Nova Scotia, 468 in Alberta, 336 in New Brunswick, 182 in Saskatchewan, 143 in Manitoba, 58 in Prince Edward Island and 10 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sash & Door Mills There were 1,781 establishments in the sash, door and planing mill industry in 1957. Largest number of plants was in Quebec (772), Ontario next with 455, British Columbia 214 and Alberta 114.

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