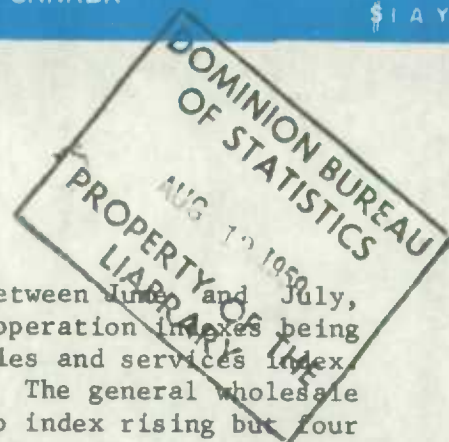


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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



**Prices:** The consumer price index remained unchanged between June and July, increases in food, shelter, clothing and household operation indexes being offset by a substantial drop in the "other" commodities and services index. The index was 1% higher than for July last year ... The general wholesale price index moved down slightly during May, one group index rising but four declining and three remaining unchanged ... The wholesale price index of 30 industrial raw materials also eased downward between June 26 and July 23. Over the same period the investors' price index advanced by 4.5%.

(Pages 2-3)

...

**Electric Power:** Net generation of electric energy was some 6% greater in the first half of this year than last. Increases occurred in all provinces except Newfoundland, with the biggest in Ontario.

(Page 3)

...

**Labour:** Estimated earnings of Canadian paid workers in May were nearly 4% larger than in April and 8% above May last year. In the five months they were close to 8% greater than for the same 1958 period. The month's and five-months' gain was spread through all regions ... Average weekly wages in manufacturing in May amounted to \$70.92 versus \$68.05 a year earlier and average hourly earnings to \$1.73 against \$1.67, average hours worked being up to 41.1 from 40.7 hours.

(Page 4)

...

**External Trade:** Canada's exports reached a record total value of \$1,359,000,000 in the second quarter this year, 5.4% higher than last year and 3.6% higher than the value for the previous record quarter of October-December 1958. As a result of the second-quarter gain, the half-year total at \$2,416,700,000 also set a new record for value, exceeding by 1.5% the previous record first-half total in 1958. Imports in the second quarter at \$1,572,300,000 nearly equalled the second-quarter record of 1956, but the half-year total although 9.5% above the first half of 1958 was appreciably lower than the 1956 and 1957 totals. The increase in exports in the quarter and half-year was due entirely to greater sales to the United States, but larger purchases from other sources as well contributed to the gains in imports.

(Pages 5-7)

...

**Family Incomes:** Sample survey shows average income of non-farm families and unattached individuals in 1957 was \$4,269. This was 11% higher than in 1955 and 34% higher than in 1951. Allowing for price increases, the rise in real income from 1951 to 1957 was about 20%.

(Pages 12-13)

...

Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index was unchanged at 125.9 between June and July and stood 1% above the July 1958 level of 124.7. In the current period a drop in the "other" commodities and services index balanced increases in the food, shelter, clothing, and household operation indexes.

Further sharp declines in gasoline prices combined with seasonally lower prices for new passenger cars resulted in a 0.4% decrease in the "other" commodities and services index from 135.4 to 134.9. Higher prices for prepaid health care occurred in the Maritime Provinces.

The food index was up 0.1% from 119.1 to 119.2 as both increases and decreases, mostly fractional in nature, occurred on a wide range of items. Significant price changes were limited to potatoes and grapefruit; beef and pork prices were quite steady. Small increases in both the rent and home-ownership components moved the shelter index up 0.1% from 141.5 to 141.7. An increase of 0.5% in the clothing index from 109.2 to 109.7 reflected prices up from previous sale price levels for a number of items, including men's suits and coats and children's shoes.

The household operation index rose 0.2% from 122.5 to 122.7 as a result of minor price increases on a variety of items, including household utensils and equipment, supplies, household help, domestic gas and electricity. Household appliances showed mixed results with gas stoves and electric refrigerators up and electric stoves, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners at lower price levels. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
July 1959 ..	125.9	119.2	141.7	109.7	122.7	134.9
June 1959 ..	125.9	119.1	141.5	109.2	122.5	135.4
July 1958 ..	124.7	121.4	138.4	109.9	120.6	130.4

Wholesale Prices Of Industrial Materials The price index of 30 industrial raw materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) moved fractionally lower between June 26 and July 23, reflecting offsetting price changes for a number of commodities. The index stood at 241.0 as compared with 241.7. Price declines included raw wool, sisal, raw sugar, domestic electrolytic copper and fir timber. Items showing higher were led by raw rubber, cottonseed oil, steers and linseed oil.

In the same four weeks the index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets advanced less than 1% to 223.1 from 221.3. In animal products a 1% rise to 273.1 from 270.3 reflected higher prices for steers, eggs, cheesemilk and raw wool in the East, and calves on western markets. These were partially balanced by declines for lambs and hogs, calves and poultry in the East, and raw wool, eggs and fluid milk in the West.

In field products, increases for western flax, rye and hay and eastern potatoes were almost offset by lower prices for most eastern grains and hay, and for western potatoes. Regional indexes both advanced fractionally, the eastern from 243.5 to 245.7 and the western from 199.2 to 200.6. (1)



General Wholesale Price Index Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) eased slightly between May and June from 231.2 to 230.7, with four of the major group indexes declining, one increasing, and three remaining unchanged.

The vegetable products group index declined between May and June from 201.2 to 200.0, resulting mainly from lower prices for livestock and poultry feeds, raw sugar, raw rubber, and vegetable oils. The group index for animal products decreased from 253.8 to 252.6, due largely to lower prices for dressed fowl, lard and tallow, eggs, and livestock. In response to decreased prices for electrolytic copper, the non-ferrous metals group index fell from 175.7 to 174.8. Price declines for coal and crude coal tar were chiefly responsible for a decrease in the non-metallic minerals group index from 185.9 to 185.3.

The textile products group index rose in June for the third consecutive month, from 228.8 to 229.9, as advanced prices were recorded for raw cotton, carpets, and worsted and wool cloth. Indexes for wood products, iron products and chemical products remained at May levels. (2)

Security Price Indexes The investors' price index of 92 common stocks (1935-39=100) advanced 4.5% to 281.5 in the week ended July 23 from 269.4 in the week ended June 25, the largest increase since May 1958. Gains were shared by the three major groups, with increases 5.9% for 7 banks, 4.5% for 72 industrials, and 3.1% for 13 utilities.

Two sub-groups showed more than average strength: 14 building materials rose 9.8% and 2 industrial mines moved up 7.1%. Only one sub-group (foods and allied products) moved against the trend with a decline of 1.8%. The index of 27 mining issues gained 3.1% in the same four-week period, reflecting increases of 4.9% for 6 base metals and 1.4% for 21 golds. (1)

## E L E C T R I C P O W E R

Net Generation Of Electric Energy Greater In Half Year Net generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 6.4% in the first six months of this year to 51,324,046 megawatt hours from 48,232,029 mwh in the like period of 1958. Net generation in June rose to 8,288,989 mwh from 7,466,241 a year earlier.

Net generation of electric energy in the first half of 1959 was greater than a year ago in all provinces except Newfoundland. Totals were: Newfoundland, 680,714 megawatt hours (693,128 mwh a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 33,571 mwh (29,626); Nova Scotia, 806,230 mwh (768,337); New Brunswick, 803,669 mwh (748,683); Quebec, 21,843,770 mwh (21,813,036); Ontario, 16,590,586 mwh (14,514,706); Manitoba, 1,820,253 mwh (1,701,445); Saskatchewan, 1,032,640 mwh (936,300); Alberta, 1,511,705 mwh (1,261,580); British Columbia, 6,125,777 mwh (5,702,666); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 75,131 mwh (62,522). (3)

Labour Income In May Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,481,500,000 in May in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance DBS figures. This was an increase of 3.8% from the April total of \$1,427,300,000 and 7.7% from last year's May total of \$1,375,900,000. January-May labour income increased 7.9% to \$7,078,800,000 from \$6,561,300,000 a year ago. On a seasonally adjusted basis, labour income in May amounted to \$1,468,200,000, virtually unchanged from the April total of \$1,467,200,000.

Labour income in May was greater than a year earlier in all regions, largest rise of 10.2% occurring in British Columbia. Other increases were: Prairie region, 8.8%; Ontario, 7.2%; Atlantic region, 7.1%; and Quebec, 7.0%.

The table following contains regional figures for May and January-May this year and last and April this year on the unadjusted basis, together with data for April and May this year on the seasonally adjusted basis.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	May 1958	April 1959	May 1959	January to May 1958	January to May 1959	April 1959	May 1959
Millions of Dollars							
Atlantic region ..	90.0	91.9	96.4	428.5	461.3	98.0	96.4
Quebec .....	351.6	363.0	376.1	1,687.1	1,798.8	374.6	375.3
Ontario .....	581.3	604.8	622.9	2,799.3	3,002.9	614.0	618.0
Prairie region ...	201.9	207.7	219.7	942.0	1,038.3	218.5	217.1
British Columbia .	147.7	156.4	162.7	687.9	759.4	158.6	157.5
Canada .....	1,375.9	1,427.3	1,481.5	6,561.3	7,078.8	1,467.2	1,468.2

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings In May Average weekly wages in manufacturing in May rose to \$70.92 from \$70.01 in April, average hourly earnings to \$1.73 from \$1.72, and average hours worked to 41.1 from 40.7. Weekly wages in May last year averaged \$68.05, hourly earnings \$1.67, and the work week 40.7 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, average weekly wages in May rose to \$77.14 from \$76.38 in April, due mainly to an increase in average hours worked to 41.4 from 41.0 as average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$1.86. Most important gains in this group occurred in wood products, saw and planing mills, automobile manufacturing, and non-metallic mineral products.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average weekly wages advanced to \$64.63 from \$63.63, with a rise in average hourly earnings to \$1.59 from \$1.58 and in average hours worked to 40.7 from 30.3. Gains were recorded in food processing and pulp and paper mills.

Generally shorter hours of work in metal mining led to lower average weekly wages in mining, although average hourly earnings were 1¢ greater. Wage-rate increases were partly responsible for higher earnings in electric and motor transportation, while construction contractors reported seasonal gains in employment, hours and earnings.



Record Exports In Second Quarter  
And Imports Near Previous High

Both exports and imports made large gains in the second quarter of 1959 and the import balance was nearly twice as great as in the corresponding period of 1958, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports reached the record total of \$1,359,000,000, some 5.4% higher than a year earlier and 3.6% above the former record quarter of October - December, 1958. Imports at \$1,572,300,000 very nearly equalled the \$1,573,050,000 record set in the second quarter of 1956 and were 13.9% higher than in the second quarter of 1958. The import balance for the quarter of \$213,300,000 was much higher than that of the second quarter of 1958 but only about two-thirds that of the corresponding period of either 1956 or 1957.

Largely as a result of second-quarter increases, the cumulative totals for both imports and exports in the first six months of the year were well above the 1958 level. First-quarter exports had been moderately lower than in 1958, but the \$69,500,000 increase in the second quarter raised the first half-year total to \$2,416,700,000, surpassing by 1.5% the record first-half total reached in 1958. The import increase in the second quarter was nearly four times as great as in the first quarter and the half-year total of \$2,814,400,000 was 9.5% above the same period of 1958 but still appreciably lower than the record totals of 1956 and 1957.

The higher export totals for both the second quarter and the six months resulted entirely from greater sales to the United States. Both exports to and imports from the United States in the six-month period rose in absolute values by roughly similar amounts though exports showed a somewhat more rapid rate of gain. In the second quarter, exports to the United States increased by 20.0% to \$855,900,000 to set a new record high for exports to that country, the previous record being that of the third quarter of 1957. Imports from the United States increased in the second quarter by 12.4% to \$1,076,100,000, a considerably more rapid rate of increase than that exhibited in the first quarter. The six-month increase in exports of over 10% resulted in a total export figure of \$1,507,000,000, while imports increased by over 8% to \$1,967,500,000. Both export and import increases are associated with the recovery in Canada and the United States from the economic adjustments of 1957 and 1958. The largest export increases were in wood pulp, lumber, and metals.

Exports to areas other than the United States declined in both the second quarter and the half-year, in sharp contrast with sales to the United States. Imports from areas other than the United States increased in the second quarter more rapidly than imports from the United States and, except for the United Kingdom, the same was true of the half-year. Imports from the United Kingdom in the second quarter were 15% higher than in the second quarter of 1958, but because of a 6% decline in the first quarter the half-year total at \$281,700,000 was only 5.7% higher than in the first half of 1958.

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Much of the second-quarter increase was concentrated in the June figures, and both export and import totals were higher than recorded in June of any earlier year. For exports, it was the first time that a monthly total has ever exceeded the \$500,000,000 mark, and although the June total for imports has been exceeded in six earlier months, this was the first time that the \$500,000,000 mark has been surpassed in the month of June. In part, these exceptional June figures result from the peculiarities of the calendar; when allowance for this factor is made the June totals appear to continue a trend already evident in April and May, rather than to represent a sharp break in trend.

Preliminary figures for June, the second quarter and the first half year together with comparative figures for 1958 are summarized in the table that follows. More detailed country and commodity export figures will be issued shortly, while those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

	June		April-June		January to June	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Total Exports			(Millions of Dollars)			
United Kingdom ....	78.4	76.8	211.8	201.0	369.7	365.4
Other Commonwealth	26.2	28.1	80.7	70.0	155.6	134.0
United States .....	233.6	321.1	713.3	855.9	1,368.9	1,507.0
All other .....	90.3	93.9	283.7	232.1	487.1	410.3
Totals .....	428.5	519.9	1,289.5	1,359.0	2,381.3	2,416.7
Imports*						
United Kingdom ....	43.9	54.1	150.4	172.8	266.6	281.7
Other Commonwealth	20.9	24.3	63.1	72.7	99.1	110.9
United States .....	312.6	364.5	957.5	1,076.1	1,816.7	1,967.5
All other .....	69.0	81.1	209.8	250.7	387.6	454.3
Totals .....	446.3	524.0	1,380.8	1,572.3	2,570.0	2,814.4

\* Estimates only for 1959.

#### Record Domestic Exports In Second Quarter & Half Year

Exports of Canadian produce reached a record value of \$1,328,100,000 in the second quarter of 1959, and re-exports of imported goods totalled an additional \$30,900,000, according to detailed figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average export prices were almost 2% higher than in the same quarter of 1958, but as the value increase was much greater at 5% the physical volume of exports advanced by about 3%. This was in sharp contrast with first-quarter results, when the value of exports was more than 3% lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1958 and the volume decrease of 4% was even greater. The second-quarter increase was sufficient to raise the cumulative value of domestic exports in the first half-year to a record \$2,360,300,000, but the physical volume of exports in the half-year was fractionally below the 1958 record.

The higher export totals in the second quarter conceal quite varied commodity changes. Forest products, metals and minerals made the greatest contribution to the export increase, with lumber, newsprint, iron ore, farm machinery, uranium, aluminum and asbestos showing especially large gains. Cattle exports recovered sharply from their first-quarter slump, but shipments of wheat and other grains and of nickel remained lower than in 1958.

MORE



For a number of leading export commodities first-quarter decreases were replaced by increases in the second quarter. In this group were newsprint paper, aluminum, copper and cattle. Wood pulp was one of the few important commodities whose increase in second-quarter exports was substantially less than the increase in the first quarter.

The United States and the United Kingdom provided a market for a respective 62% and 15% of Canada's exports in the first six months of 1959 compared with 57% and 16% in the same period of 1958. The Commonwealth, European and Latin American shares dropped from 6.6%, 13.0% and 4.0%, respectively, in the first half of 1958 to 5.6%, 10.0% and 3.5% in 1959. Higher exports to Japan raised the proportion for exports to all other countries as a group to a little more than 4%, up slightly from last year. In both the first and the second quarters of 1959 exports were lower than in 1958 to Commonwealth countries except the United Kingdom, and to European and Latin American markets, and in the second quarter exports to the United Kingdom were somewhat lower than in the previous year. However, as the United States economy continued to recover from the adjustments of 1957 and 1958 the second-quarter increase in sales to that market alone more than offset all decreases elsewhere.

Domestic exports to the United States reached a record \$830,400,000 in the second quarter of 1959, substantially above the previous peak of \$768,100,000 set in the third quarter of 1957, and in sharp contrast to the small decrease in the first quarter. The pattern of commodity changes in exports to the United States closely resembled that in exports to all countries, with iron ore, lumber, asbestos, uranium and certain chemical products playing especially important roles in gains over the second quarter of last year. While exports of copper, cattle, and aluminum showed losses in the first quarter, sales of most of these commodities recovered in the second quarter to completely or partially wipe out their losses of the earlier period. Nickel and crude petroleum exports, on the other hand, were down in both quarters.

Exports to the United Kingdom declined by nearly 2% in the first half of 1959 to \$359,900,000, entirely due to second quarter losses; first quarter exports to this market had increased moderately. The largest drops in exports occurred for nickel and planks and boards, while sales of Canadian uranium rose sharply. Exports in the first six months to Commonwealth countries were down by 14% to \$133,000,000, declines having occurred in both first and second quarters. A large part of this decline was brought about by reduced shipments of wheat to India and Australia with the latter country returning to her normal role as a wheat exporter, rather than providing a market for Canadian wheat as in 1958.

Exports to Latin America during the first six months of 1959 at \$82,400,000 were down nearly 11% from the corresponding period of the previous year, the substantial losses of the first quarter moderating somewhat in the second. Reduced exports of aluminum, rolling-mill products, newsprint and cellulose products to Mexico, smaller shipments to Brazil of newsprint and farm machinery and to Venezuela of wheat flour were only partially offset by increased shipments of wheat and milk products to Venezuela.



With substantial declines occurring in both first and second quarters, exports to European countries were down by more than 25% to \$225,600,000 in the first six months from \$304,200,000 a year ago largely due to greatly reduced exports of aircraft and parts to Western Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg. Shipments of wheat to Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the U.S.S.R. were also down as were seeds (mostly oil seeds) to France, while there was a slight increase in shipments of wheat to Western Germany. Nickel exports to Norway were virtually unchanged but some slight decline occurred in exports of this metal to Western Germany and Italy with somewhat larger shipments going to Sweden. Substantial shipments of barley and wheat were made to Poland during the second quarter where none had been made in the first quarter of this year.

Exports to other foreign countries as a group increased 15% from the first six months of 1958 to \$90,800,000 in the first half of 1959 largely due to gains in second-quarter exports. Exports to Japan dominated this group with a 25% increase brought about principally by increased shipments of wheat, oil seeds, sulphite pulp, iron ore and copper. (4)

## MANUFACTURING

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended August 1 amounted to 101,364 tons, down 4.9% from the week-earlier total of 106,543 tons but up over 18% from the year-earlier total of 85,602 tons, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 83.5% of rated capacity in the week versus 87.7% a week earlier and 75.3% a year ago.

Portland Cement Shipments Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement shipped or used 781,363 tons of cement in June as compared to 719,926 tons a year earlier, putting the January-June total 2% ahead of a year ago at 2,568,083 tons versus 2,521,478. Stocks of cement at plants and warehouses at June 30 were smaller than a year earlier at 691,379 tons against 715,944. (5)

Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts (all sizes) in June declined to 23,781,771 square feet from 23,877,398 a year earlier, while shipments of granulated wool increased to 731,869 cubic feet from 610,554 and bulk or loose wool to 72,112 cubic feet from 52,646. January-June shipments of batts advanced to 116,530,419 square feet from 112,038,176 in last year's first half, granulated wool to 3,832,475 cubic feet from 3,596,027 and bulk or loose wool to 382,973 cubic feet from 371,116. (6)

Factory Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries In June And Half Year Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased in June to \$2,171,700 from last year's corresponding total of \$2,072,300, making January-June shipments 3.6% greater than a year ago at \$13,674,900 versus \$13,201,700. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines, the principal product, were larger in June and the half year as compared to the like periods of 1958. (7)



More Radio Receiving Sets & TV Sets Sold In Half Year

Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets and television receiving sets were greater in June and January-June this year than last, while sales of record players were larger in the month but smaller in the half year.

June sales of radio receiving sets rose to 51,617 units from 50,122 a year earlier, placing January-June sales 17.5% above a year ago at 342,382 units versus 291,391. Month's sales of home sets decreased to 18,995 units from 19,956 a year earlier, while portable and auto sets increased to 30,384 units from 28,174 and combinations to 2,238 units from 1,992. Half-year sales of home sets advanced to 142,740 units from 129,929 in last year's first half, portable and auto sets to 175,169 units from 140,547, and combinations to 24,473 units from 20,915.

June sales of television sets increased for the third successive month to 24,774 units from 21,848 in the same month last year, making the half-year total 2.6% higher than last year at 165,406 units against 161,179. Month's sales of record players climbed to 13,026 units from 9,928, leaving the cumulative total 1.2% under last year at 69,299 units versus 70,135. (8)

Shipments Of Refrigerators & Freezers

Shipments of domestic type mechanical refrigerators in June rose to 27,593 units from 23,956 a year earlier, placing January-June shipments 4.4% ahead of last year at 130,499 units versus 125,008. June 30 stocks were greater than a year ago at 47,252 units against 33,838.

June shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers increased to 4,361 units from 3,173 and January-June shipments advanced sharply to 20,678 units from 12,900 a year ago. End-of-June stocks were more than double last year's at 7,236 units against 3,410. (9)

Skim Milk Powder

Dry skim milk powder packed in consumer-size containers (24 pounds or less) amounted to 5,474,194 pounds in this year's second quarter, according to advance DBS figures. This is an increase of 515,736 pounds or 10.4% from last year's comparable total of 4,958,458 pounds.

Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries

Shipments from 673 plants comprising the miscellaneous wood-using industries were valued at \$110,893,000 in 1957 versus \$108,864,000 shipped by 680 plants in the preceding year. Shipments by individual industries: boxes, baskets and crates, \$26,851,000 (\$28,830,000 in 1956); wood-turning, \$9,790,000 (\$8,584,000); coffins and caskets, \$10,242,000 (\$9,902,000); cooperage, \$6,731,000 (\$7,119,000); woodenware, \$3,870,000 (\$4,117,000); lasts, trees and wooden shoefindings, \$4,288,000 (\$3,835,000); beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies, \$386,000 (\$417,000); excelsior, \$626,000 (\$657,000); and other wood-using industries, \$48,110,000 (\$45,404,000). (10)



Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending July 25 were 9.5% greater than sales in last year's comparable period, DBS reports in a special statement. All provinces except Alberta reported larger sales than a year earlier. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 9.9%; Quebec, 6.0%; Ontario, 6.2%; Manitoba, 12.3%; Saskatchewan, 16.8%; and British Columbia, 25.1%. Sales were down 5.3% in Alberta.

Wholesale Trade in May Sales of Canadian wholesalers proper in May rose 5.9% to an estimated \$753,549,000 from \$711,842,000 a year earlier, raising January-May sales 9.9% to \$3,382,790,000 from \$3,078,207,000 a year ago.

Fourteen of 17 specified trades reported larger sales in May this year than last, increases ranging between 26.4% for household electrical appliances and 1% for "other" textile and clothing accessories. Other major gains in the month were: industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 14.0%; clothing and furnishings, 12.3%; automotive parts and accessories, 10.8%; commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 10.4%; and tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks, 9.1%. Declines in May were 8.3% for coal and coke, 5.1% for fresh fruits and vegetables, and 1.5% for farm machinery. (11)

## M I N I N G

Salt Shipments Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in June climbed to 85,061 tons from 75,338 a year earlier, boosting January-June shipments to 726,025 tons from 497,997 a year ago. Salt content of brines used and shipped advanced in the month to 132,500 tons from 51,500 and in the six months to 748,483 tons from 324,940. Total salt and salt content of brine shipped in June amounted to 217,561 tons versus 126,838, placing half-year shipments sharply above a year ago at 1,474,508 tons versus 822,937. (12)

## F I S H E R I E S

Sea-Fish Catch In June And First Six Months Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen in June decreased to 228,344,000 pounds from 248,318,000 a year earlier, but the value increased to \$14,078,000 from \$13,293,000, according to advance DBS figures. January-June landings fell to 612,786,000 pounds from 623,376,000 in the like period of 1958, while the value rose to \$34,822,000 from \$33,585,000.

The Atlantic coast catch decreased in June to 205,372,000 pounds from the year-earlier total of 219,241,000, but the landed value increased to \$10,545,000 from \$9,563,000. Half-year landings dropped to 448,308,000 pounds from 505,914,000 a year ago, and the value edged up to \$25,697,000 from \$25,182,000.

West coasts catch fell in the month to 22,972,000 pounds from 29,077,000, and the value to \$3,533,000 from \$3,730,000. Six-month landings climbed to 164,478,000 pounds from 117,462,000, and the landed value to \$9,125,000 from \$8,403,000.



Carloadings In Third July Week Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ending July 21 numbered 83,385, up from last year's corresponding total of 80,297 cars, placing loadings in the January 1 - July 21 period 1.2% ahead of last year at 2,060,840 cars compared to 2,036,745. Receipts from connections declined in the seven-day period to 22,438 cars from 23,747, and to 792,661 cars in the cumulative period from 800,648. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services numbered 2,970 in the seven days and 69,576 since the beginning of the year. (13)

Railway Operating Revenues in May Railway operating revenues in May rose to \$104,916,000 from \$101,371,000 in the same month of 1958, and operating expenses to \$97,572,000 from \$95,928,000. The resulting net operating income of \$7,343,000 was larger than last year's corresponding total of \$5,443,000.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, increased in the month to \$114,214,000 from \$110,202,000 a year earlier, and operating expenses to \$106,324,000 from \$104,070,000. Thus, the net operating income advanced to \$7,890,000 from \$6,132,000. (14)

## AGRICULTURE

More Cattle & Sheep, Fewer Horses On Farms Number of cattle and calves on Canadian farms at the beginning of June this year was 11,120,000, a small increase of about 1% over the preceding year's corresponding total of 11,001,000. Sheep and lambs were estimated at 1,761,000, an increase of 3%, while the number of horses showed a further decrease of 8% to 624,000 head. (15)

First Estimates Of Commercial Fruit Crops Generally smaller commercial fruit crops this year than last are indicated in first estimates released by DBS. This year's apple crop is placed at 15,462,000 bushels as compared with 17,006,000 a year earlier; strawberries, 17,384,000 quarts versus 22,918,000; raspberries, 9,978,000 quarts versus 11,016,000; and grapes, 80,378,000 pounds versus 106,222,000.

Estimates of other commercial fruit crops: pears, 1,221,000 bushels (1,521,000 in 1958); plums and prunes, 489,000 bushels (648,000); peaches, 2,448,000 bushels (3,043,000); apricots, 175,000 bushels (231,000); sweet cherries, 203,000 bushels (297,000); sour cherries, 223,000 bushels (460,000); and loganberries, 1,330,000 pounds (893,000); (16)

Overseas Export Clearances And Visible Supplies of Canadian Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending July 15 amounted to 3,648,000 bushels, placing clearances in the August 1 - July 15 period at 241,224,000 bushels versus the year-earlier total of 255,574,000 bushels. Visible supplies in store or in transit in Canada and the United States totalled 377,920,000 bushels at July 15 as compared to 372,292,000 bushels a week earlier and 376,624,000 bushels a year ago. (17)



Egg Production Greater Production of eggs in June increased to 37,314,000 dozen from 34,977,000 a year earlier, making the January-June total 5.3% larger than in the same period last year at 243,443,000 dozen versus 231,174,000. Average number of layers in June rose to 27,189,000 from 26,018,000 and number of eggs per 100 layers to 1,664 from 1,628.

Half-year output was larger than a year ago in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta. Totals: Prince Edward Island, 3,368,000 dozen (3,307,000 in the first half of 1958); Nova Scotia, 10,600,000 (9,314,000); New Brunswick, 4,497,000 (4,357,000); Quebec, 34,793,000 (28,849,000); Ontario, 100,809,000 (95,426,000); Manitoba, 22,300,000 (21,081,000); Saskatchewan, 24,022,000 (24,305,000); Alberta, 23,103,000 (26,254,000); and British Columbia, 19,951,000 (18,281,000). (18)

## F A M I L Y I N C O M E S

Distribution Of Non-Farm Incomes In Canada In 1957 Average income of non-farm families and unattached individuals in 1957 was \$4,269, an increase of approximately 11% over 1955 and 34% over the 1951 average income of \$3,185, according to data collected in a sample survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Some price increases occurred during this period and the increase in real income between 1951 and 1957 was approximately 20%.

These data are contained in a new DBS reference paper (catalogue number 13-512) which carries forward statistics for the years 1951, 1954 and 1955 published in earlier reference papers. (A family is defined as a group of two or more persons living in the same household and related by blood, marriage or adoption. Unattached individuals are persons living by themselves or rooming in a household where they are not related to other household members).

The modal group (the group containing the most families and unattached individuals) occurred in the interval \$3,500 to \$3,999; the median income (the income which divides the distribution in half) was \$3,624. Approximately one-quarter of families and unattached individuals had incomes below \$2,000, almost half had incomes of \$2,000 to \$5,000, while the remaining quarter had incomes of \$5,000 and over. In contrast, in 1951 approximately one-third had incomes below \$2,000 while only one in seven had incomes of \$5,000 or more. By major source of income, families and unattached individuals whose income originated largely in wages and salaries had an average income of \$4,620 while those whose major source of income was net unincorporated business income (net income from self-employment or a professional practice) averaged \$5,717. Families and unattached individuals whose income largely came from sources such as transfer payments, pensions and investments received an average of \$1,950.

For families only (that is, excluding unattached individuals) the average income was \$4,644; this compared with \$3,535 in 1951. Slightly over one-fifth of families had incomes below \$2,500 while just over one-third had incomes exceeding \$5,000. However, family incomes in all regions were higher in metropolitan centres (cities with a population of 30,000 and over) than in non-metropolitan centres and rural areas; the average was \$5,313 in the former and \$3,728 in the latter areas.



Regionally, family incomes in metropolitan centres ranged from a low of \$4,535 in the Atlantic Provinces to a high of \$5,610 in Ontario. Greater differences occurred in incomes in non-metropolitan areas. In the Atlantic Provinces the average was \$2,803 in contrast to an average of \$4,764 in British Columbia. In the Atlantic Provinces one-half of families had incomes between \$1,800 and \$4,500 while one-quarter were below this range and one-quarter above. The middle range for the other regions was: Quebec \$2,700 to \$5,600, Ontario \$3,000 to \$6,200, Prairie Provinces \$2,600 to \$5,500, and British Columbia \$2,800 to \$6,300.

Average incomes were higher for families ~~owning~~ their own homes than for families who rented accommodation or were lodgers. Home-owning families reported an average of \$4,912 while renting families (families occupying separate households) had an average of \$4,332. Rooming and lodging families had lower incomes, an average of \$3,187, while families receiving free accommodation had the lowest average income (\$2,232). This latter group, although in a lower cash income bracket, would have no housing expenditure to make out of such incomes.

Family units with male heads between 40 and 64 had the highest average incomes; average incomes for such units exceeded \$5,000. However, incomes dropped sharply when the head was 65 and over, averaging \$2,923. Again, as in earlier years, the average incomes of family units headed by women were usually less than half of incomes where the head was a male.

In addition to data on the income of families and unattached individuals, the report also analyzes individual incomes in similar detail. (19\*\*)

## H O U S I N G

<u>Starts And Completions Of New Dwellings In April</u>	Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in centres of 5,000 population and over in April numbered 8,414 units versus 11,013 a year earlier and completions totalled 7,086 units versus 7,058, according to advance DBS figures. January-April starts aggregated 22,764 units versus 25,629 a year ago and completions amounted to 27,435 units versus 28,512. Units in various stages of construction at April 30 numbered 57,582 units versus the year-earlier total of 46,926.
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Starts in centres of 5,000 population and over were fewer in April this year than last in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Manitoba and in the four months ending April were down in all except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba. There were more units completed, however, in April this year than last in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Ontario, while in the four months the number was larger in all except Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.



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Motor Vehicle Registrations Registrations of motor vehicles in 1958 reached a record 4,675,560, greater by 5% than the preceding year's 4,459,595. Passenger car registrations increased to 3,572,963 from 3,383,419 in 1957 and trucks and non-farm tractors to 1,036,483 from 1,012,041.

Passenger Cars To Population Number of passenger cars in Canada rose to one per 4.8 persons in 1958 from one per 4.9 in 1957.

Alberta Trucks Alberta's truck population averaged 114,544 in 1958, of which 8.2% were for-hire vehicles, 14% were private intercity vehicles, 21% were private vehicles operating predominantly within urban areas, and 56.8% were farm trucks.

Excelsior Eleven plants engaged in the manufacture of excelsior and excelsior products had factory shipments valued at \$626,000 in 1957, slightly under the preceding year's \$657,000.

Sawmills Individual ownership was reported by almost 65% of Canada's 6,276 active sawmills in 1957, but they accounted for only 23.6% of the employment and 16.6% of the gross value of products of the lumber industry. Incorporated companies, which formed only 16.6% of all establishments, employed 66.2% of all workers and accounted for 77.1% of the total output.

Mine Cars 1,797 mine cars valued at \$1,502,000 were shipped by producers in 1957 versus 1,857 units valued at \$1,516,000 in 1956.

Grain Combines Number of grain combines in Canada in 1956 was 136,927, a sharp increase over the 1951 total of 90,500. All provinces except Newfoundland contributed to the increase.

Gasoline Engines The number of gasoline engines on Canadian farms in 1956 was 249,779, an increase of almost 37% over the 1951 total of 183,051.

Horses Number of horses on Canadian farms reached a low total of 624,000 at the beginning of June this year, a decrease of 8% from 675,000 a year earlier. Largest number ever recorded was 3,452,000 in 1921.

Seeded Acreages Canadian farmers seeded 23,100,000 acres to all classes of wheat this year, 11,400,000 to oats, 8,300,000 to barley, and 517,000 to rye.

Cream Separators Manufacturers shipped 351 cream separators of all sizes in 1957, approximately one-half the preceding year's 695 units. Top figure for recent years was 11,683 units in 1948.

Family Incomes Average income of all non-farm families and unattached individuals in 1957 was \$4,269, an increase of approximately 11% between 1955 and 1957 and 34% over the 1951 average of \$3,185.

Beekeepers' Supplies There were 8 establishments in Canada in 1957 engaged chiefly in the manufacture of beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies. Factory value of their shipments was \$386,000 versus \$417,000 in 1956.

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