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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Income of Canadian paid workers in the form of salaries and wages during October amounted to an estimated \$1,550,000,000, over 9% above the estimated total for October 1958. With this increase, aggregate income for the ten months ending October reached \$14,742,000,000, some 8% and more than a billion dollars greater than in the previous year ... Number of claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at November 30 climbed to 417,500 from 250,600 a month earlier but was slightly under the total a year earlier. Average weekly number of beneficiaries during November was 209,600, up from 159,800 in October but down from 262,500 in November last year. (Pages 2-3)

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Housing: Starts on new dwelling units in centres of 5,000 and larger continued to decline in November, bringing the January-November total to 98,988 against 113,283 units in 1958. Completions declined only slightly in the month, and the eleven-month total was above a year earlier at 98,168 versus 97,664 units. (Page 4)

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Manufacturing: With the holiday interruption, Canadian steel ingot output in the week ended December 26 dropped to 84.2% of rated capacity after several weeks above 100%. (Page 5)

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Merchandising: Sales of wholesalers proper were up 6% in October over a year earlier, resulting in a ten-month cumulative total 9.5% higher than in 1958 at \$6,918,422,000. Over the ten months, 15 of 17 classified trades had larger sales than in the previous year; the two exceptions were coal and coke, and meat and dairy products. (Page 8)

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Population: Proportion of Canada's population 15 years of age and over was down to practically two-thirds of the total in 1958 from over 72% in the last year of the Second World War, reflecting the effects of the sharply increased number of births in this period. Accompanying this trend has been a marked rise in the proportion married in the 15-24 age group. (Page 10)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings in the second December week were slightly higher than a year earlier, maintaining the cumulative gain over 1958. (Page 10)

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Labour Income In October Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,550,-000,000 in October in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance DBS figures. This was 0.3% below September's \$1,554,000,000 but 9.3% above the October 1958 total of \$1,418,-000,000. January-October labour income increased 8.1% to \$14,742,000,000 from \$13,638,000,000 a year earlier. On a seasonally adjusted basis, labour income in October was put at \$1,511,000,000, up 1.3% from \$1,492,000,000 in September.

The table following shows data for October and January-October this year and last and September this year on the unadjusted basis, together with data for September and October this year on the seasonally adjusted basis.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959	Jan. 1958	to Oct. 1959	September 1959	October 1959
Millions of Dollars							
Atlantic region...	95	105	103	902	979	99	100
Quebec.....	364	397	396	3,491	3,747	382	383
Ontario.....	588	652	647	5,756	6,216	636	639
Prairie region....	212	236	231	2,008	2,202	223	225
British Columbia..	155	161	170	1,447	1,561	150	164
Canada.....	1,418	1,554	1,550	13,638	14,742	1,492	1,511

Unemployment Insurance Claims
And Benefit In November 1959

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit totalled 417,500 on November 30, slightly under last year's corresponding total of 419,200 but 67% higher than the October 30 count of 250,600, according to advance figures released by DBS.

Count of male claimants at November 30 reached 308,500, close to 90% greater than the month-earlier total of 164,400. The month-to-month increase in the number of male claimants exceeded 100% in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The numbers increased by about 95% in New Brunswick and Ontario in this comparison, by 72% in Quebec and British Columbia, and by 70% in Nova Scotia.

Initial and renewal claims filed during November this year numbered 278,600, compared to 151,200 in October and 246,600 in November 1958. November intake of initial claims at 193,700 was about 100% higher than the October total and 18% above a year earlier. Renewal claims numbered 84,900 in the month, some 55% greater than in the preceding month and virtually unchanged from the year-earlier total. All provinces shared in the heavier claim volume. The failure rate on initial claims processed in November was 25% versus 30% both in October this year and November last year.

Average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 209,600 in November, compared to 159,800 in October and 262,500 in November last year. Month's benefit payments amounted to \$17.5 million versus \$13.8 a month earlier and \$21.1 million a year ago. Weekly payments averaged \$20.85 in November against \$20.51 in the previous month and \$21.19 in the same month of 1958.

Industrial Employment In October Industrial employment declined seasonally from September to October, according to the Bureau's monthly advance statement. The composite index for October was 124.4 (1949=100), down 1% from the preceding month's figure of 125.6. Last year's October index was 120.1. Average weekly wages and salaries rose to \$74.67 in October from \$74.30 in September and \$71.13 in October 1958.

As usual, employment in trade increased over September and there was a rise in forestry as winter woods operations began. Employment declined in all other industry divisions, mainly owing to seasonal influences.

In manufacturing, employment declined by 1.2% between September and October. Seasonal reductions in food and beverages, textiles, clothing, paper products and wood products were the main factors in this reduction. In some previous years increases in automobile plants associated with the ending of the re-tooling period partly offset declines in the industries mentioned. In 1959, automobile plants completed re-tooling in time to recall assembly-line workers before the end of September and employment in the industry showed little increase during October. (1)

EXTERNAL SECURITIES TRADE

Sales And Purchases Of Securities Between Canada And Other Countries Canada imported \$19.8 million of foreign capital through the net sale to non-residents of outstanding Canadian securities in October, larger than the preceding month's \$14.7 million but lower than in July and August. Trade in outstanding foreign issues led to a capital export of \$1.2 million as compared with a sales balance of \$5.7 million in September. The net capital import in both Canadian and foreign outstanding securities in October was \$18.6 million, the balance with the United States amounting to \$2.8 million, the United Kingdom \$2.4 million and with other overseas countries \$13.4 million.

In the first ten months of this year net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian securities amounted to \$195 million, up sharply from the preceding year's like total of \$56 million, while net purchases of outstanding foreign securities amounted to \$15 million as compared with net sales of \$32 million a year earlier. Ten-month net sales balance in both Canadian and foreign outstanding securities amounted to \$180 million versus \$88 million a year earlier.

Sales to non-residents of Canadian and foreign outstanding securities in October amounted to \$84 million versus \$77 million in September, bringing January-October sales to \$948 million versus \$699 million in the like 1958 period. Purchases of these securities from other countries in October were valued at \$65 million versus \$56 million in September, bringing ten-month purchases to \$768 million versus \$611 million. (2)

Starts & Completions Of New Dwelling Units In November

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in Canadian centres of 5,000 population and over in November declined to 11,707 units from 12,026 in the corresponding month last year, dropping the January-November total to 98,988 units from 113,283 a year ago, according to advance DBS figures. Month's completions declined slightly to 12,493 units from 12,764, while the 11-month total was larger than last year at 98,168 units versus 97,664. Units in various stages of construction at the end of November this year numbered 62,791 units, a decline of 3.8% from last year's like total of 65,272.

The table following shows, by provinces, the number of units started and completed in November and January-November and the number of units under construction at November 30 in the centres of 5,000 population and over for both 1958 and 1959.

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Month of November</u>		<u>Jan. 1 to Nov. 30</u>		<u>Under Construction at November 30</u>
		<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
Canada.....	1959	11,707	12,493	98,988	98,168	62,791
	1958	12,026	12,764	113,283	97,664	65,272
Nfld.....	1959	33	58	392	434	513
	1958	43	17	589	446	563
P.E.I....	1959	2	28	166	92	133
	1958	5	12	62	34	53
N.S.....	1959	147	221	1,715	1,394	1,421
	1958	177	103	1,446	1,242	1,100
N.B.....	1959	117	131	926	702	622
	1958	49	96	717	550	410
Que.....	1959	2,456	3,905	27,886	28,405	15,977
	1958	3,106	3,738	31,560	27,179	16,832
Ont.....	1959	5,895	4,258	37,743	35,954	25,522
	1958	4,693	5,314	44,348	39,866	25,524
Man.....	1959	611	721	5,192	4,030	3,617
	1958	640	442	4,809	3,685	2,929
Sask.....	1959	450	566	3,963	3,352	2,314
	1958	363	430	3,561	3,274	1,876
Alta.....	1959	1,245	1,454	9,925	10,541	6,251
	1958	1,784	1,324	12,149	9,963	7,256
B.C.....	1959	751	1,151	11,080	13,264	6,421
	1958	1,166	1,288	14,042	11,425	8,729

Note: From the beginning of 1959, estimates of construction of new dwellings for the whole country are available only on a quarterly basis and not monthly as in the past. This change has been necessitated by the introduction of an improved sample in the areas outside urban centres of 5,000 population and over. Publication of monthly data for the urban centres of 5,000 population, however, will be continued. This change in the survey is discussed in more detail in the section "Change in Coverage" on page 3 of the October 1959 report "New Residential Construction".

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended December 26 amounted to 102,231 tons versus 131,483 in the preceding week and 77,423 in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 84.2% of rated capacity in the week compared with 108.3% in the week ended December 19 and 68.1% in the same week last year.

Petroleum Products In October Canada's refineries produced 22,478,353 barrels of petroleum products in October this year compared to 21,186,434 in October 1958, an increase of 6.1%. Refineries used 5.2% more crude at 22,129,484 barrels versus 21,039,655 and received 2.4% more crude at 22,507,896 barrels against 21,987,142. Receipts of crude oil comprised 12,637,718 barrels of domestic crude versus 11,365,800 a year earlier and 9,870,178 barrels of imported crude against 10,621,342.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in October were: naphtha specialties, 158,523 barrels (133,920 in 1958's same month); aviation gasoline, 278,975 (293,308); motor gasoline, 8,368,032 (8,533,096); aviation turbo fuel, 355,215 (384,880); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 1,388,246 (1,362,555); diesel fuel, 2,257,959 (2,153,815); light fuel oil, 4,479,326 (3,851,441); and heavy fuel oil, 5,378,590 (3,884,171). (3)

Sugar Production & Stocks Slightly smaller quantities of refined beet and cane sugar were manufactured in November than in the corresponding month last year, while the January-November total was larger than in 1958. Month's production amounted to 222,848,000 pounds as compared with 239,780,000 in 1958, bringing the 11-month total to 1,539,329,000 pounds against 1,516,594,000. Sales in November declined to 127,715,000 pounds from 132,899,000, while the cumulative total increased to 1,551,650,000 pounds from 1,510,944,000. Company-held stocks at the end of November were 355,121,000 pounds, larger by 14,868,000 than at the same date in 1958..

Receipts of raw cane sugar in November dropped sharply to 124,071,000 pounds from 206,979,000 in the corresponding month last year, while meltings and sales were little changed at 120,504,000 pounds versus 120,615,000. Eleven-month receipts were up to 1,411,065,000 pounds from 1,326,427,000 a year earlier and meltings and sales to 1,344,335,999 pounds from 1,291,538,000. Company-held stocks were up sharply from 1958 at 332,106,000 pounds versus 266,642,000. (4)

List Of New Manufacturing Establishments In Canada The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its semi-annual report containing the names, addresses and principal products manufactured by 1,191 new manufacturing establishments which have come into operation recently or report they expect to be in operation in the near future. To enable the examination of new entrants into a particular field or area, the firm names have been arranged by industry and by province within each industrial group. (5)

Shipments Of Hard Board Canadian producers shipped larger quantities of hard board in November and the first eleven months of this year than last. Month's total amounted to 22,328,448 square feet (20,567,808 a year earlier), bringing cumulative shipments to 242,696,157 square feet (211,-965,646) (5a)

Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Macaroni & Kindred Products- Factory shipments from establishments engaged in the manufacture of macaroni and kindred products in 1958 were valued at \$15,851,000, larger by 12% than the preceding year's \$13,294,000. There were 19 establishments (18 in 1957) with 778 employees (692) and salary and wage payments of \$2,187,000 (\$1,825,000). Materials and supplies cost \$8,746,000 versus \$6,995,000. These plants shipped 112,849,000 pounds of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles, etc. in 1958 versus 89,867,000.

Sugar Refining Industry- Eleven establishments comprising Canada's sugar refining industry had factory shipments valued at \$137,008,000 in 1958, smaller by 12% than the preceding year's \$155,023,000. These plants shipped 1,621,357,000 pounds of sugar versus 1,518,015,000 in 1957. The industry employed 3,270 persons (3,306 in 1957) and paid \$12,673,000 in salaries and wages (\$12,134,000). Materials and supplies cost \$91,854,000 (\$112,378,000).

Domestic Clay Products Industry- Gross value of producers' sales of domestic clays and products totalled \$41,710,000 in 1958, an increase of 16% over the preceding year's \$35,922,000. There were 113 establishments in the industry (111 in 1957) with 4,075 employees (4,418) and salary and wage payments of \$14,847,000 (\$13,963,000).

Brewing Industry- Estimated gross value of shipments by 55 establishments comprising Canada's brewing industry in 1958 amounted to \$232,353,000, up slightly from the preceding year's 57-plant total of \$231,116,000. The industry employed 8,148 persons (8,413 in 1957), paid \$37,709,000 in salaries and wages (\$37,003,000), and paid \$55,656,000 for materials and supplies (\$59,230,000). Factory shipments of beer declined to 219,848,000 gallons from 224,783,000 in 1957.

Synthetic Textiles And Silk Industry- Factory shipments from the synthetic textiles and silk industry in 1958 were valued at a record-breaking \$177,-213,641, 8.2% higher than the preceding year's \$163,809,960. Employees numbered 14,436, some 5% below the 1957 figure of 15,251. Salaries and wages also were lower, \$49,357,206 in 1958 as against \$51,033,746 the previous year. In contrast, the total value of materials used rose by 3.6% to \$81,967,412 from \$79,135,506 in 1957.

Export Clearances & Visible Supplies Of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended December 9 amounted to 7,848,000 bushels, placing August 1 - December 9 clearances nearly 14% above a year earlier at 105,594,000 bushels versus 92,774,000 bushels. Visible supplies in all North American positions at December 9 aggregated 372,375,000 bushels, up 0.7% from the week-earlier total of 369,860,000 bushels and 0.4% from the year-earlier total of 370,946,000 bushels. (6)

Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye & Flaxseed In First Quarter

Total exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the first quarter of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 17.1 million bushels, virtually unchanged from the year-earlier total of 17.2 million but 40% below the ten-year (1948-57) average of 28.4 million. Current crop year exports of the four grains in the quarter with figures for the corresponding period of 1958-59 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows (in millions): oats, 1.3 (1.7, 8.4); barley, 11.3 (12.5, 17.3); rye, 1.8 (0.6, 1.5); and flaxseed, 2.7 (2.5, 1.2).

Netherlands was the principal market for Canadian oats in the three-month period, accounting for 0.8 million bushels or 56% of the total. The bulk of the remainder was accounted for by shipments of 0.3 million bushels to the United States and 0.2 million to the United Kingdom. The equivalent of some 136,000 bushels was exported as rolled oats. Exports of barley went to nine countries in the period, shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States accounting for 4.8 million bushels and 4.6 million, respectively. Relatively smaller shipments went to Syria, Netherlands, Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Peru and Venezuela. The equivalent of 1.3 million bushels was exported in the form of malt.

The leading market for rye in the period was the United States with shipments amounting to 1.7 million bushels. Some 60,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom. Some 2.7 million bushels of the total flaxseed exported were shipped to the United Kingdom. The remainder was accounted for by shipments to Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Greece and Denmark. (7)

Egg Production In November

Net production of eggs in November declined to 38,208,000 dozen from 39,269,000 in 1958's like month, leaving the January-November total 2.9% above a year ago at 420,344,000 dozen versus 408,554,000. Average number of layers in the month decreased to 31,572,000 from 31,956,000 and number of eggs per 100 layers to 1,462 from 1,483. (8)

Greenhouse Industry In 1958

Value of sales at wholesale of 1,125 greenhouse firms in 1958 was \$19,127,000, close to 4% larger than the preceding year's 1,269-firm total of \$18,432,000. Wholesale sales of cut flowers were valued at \$10,545,000 (\$10,646,000 in 1957); potted plants, \$3,352,000 (\$2,747,000); vegetables, \$3,175,000 (\$3,116,000); and plants and rooted cuttings, \$2,055,000 (\$1,922,000). Of the total number of firms, 1,088 reported glass as compared to 1,222; the total area under glass rose to 15,526,000 square feet from 15,441,000. (9)

Honey Crop In 1959 Mainly as a result of sharply increased production in Ontario, Canadian beekeepers harvested a record crop of 33,200,000 pounds of honey in 1959, 21% larger than the 1958 crop of 27,500,000 pounds and 9% above the 1948-57 average of 30,500,000 pounds, according to preliminary estimates. Yields per colony were larger at 101 pounds versus 83 in 1958, while the number of colonies was smaller at 328,700 versus 332,700. There was an increase in the number of beekeepers this year to 13,590 from 13,150.

Production of honey in Ontario this year amounted to 12,500,000 pounds, more than twice the preceding year's 5,700,000 pounds; the average per colony rose sharply to 100 pounds from 42 in 1958. Quebec and Manitoba beekeepers also obtained larger yields and greater total crops this year. Quebec's output rose to 3,799,000 pounds from 2,407,000, and Manitoba's to 5,994,000 pounds from 5,316,000.

In all other provinces except Nova Scotia yields and total output were both down in 1959 from the preceding year. Production totals were: Prince Edward Island, 59,000 pounds (65,000 in 1958); Nova Scotia, 165,000 (162,000); New Brunswick, 74,000 (98,000); Saskatchewan, 3,962,000 (4,043,000); Alberta, 5,107,000 (7,574,000); and British Columbia, 1,573,000 (2,166,000). (10)

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

Wholesale Sales Larger Canada's wholesalers proper had sales estimated at \$719,099,000 in October this year compared to \$678,449,000 in the same month of 1958, an increase of 6.0%. This brought the January-October total to \$6,918,422,000, up 9.5% from \$6,320,633,000 in last year's like period.

All but four of the 17 specified trades reported larger sales in October this year as compared to last, with increases ranging from 14.4% for farm machinery to 0.6% for hardware. Other large gains in the month were: household electrical appliances, 12.2%; meat and dairy products, 11.7%; footwear, 10.3%; commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 8.6%; automotive parts and accessories, 7.4%; and newsprint, paper and paper products, 7.3%. Decreases were: clothing and furnishings, 7.6%; coal and coke, 6.1%; construction materials and supplies, including lumber, 5.0%; and "other" textile and clothing accessories, 3.8%.

Only two trades, coal and coke (6.1%) and meat and dairy products (3.5%), reported smaller sales in the January-October period compared to a year ago and the increases were between 24.1% for farm machinery and 1.7% for "other" textile and clothing accessories. Other major gains in the period were: commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 15.6%; automotive parts and accessories, 11.7%; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 10.6%; household electrical appliances, 9.0%; and groceries and food specialties and drugs and drug sundries, 8.7% each. (11)

Laundries, Cleaners & Dyers In 1958

Receipts of 1,739 power laundry and dry-cleaning plants operating in Canada in 1958 amounted to \$152,545,000, surpassing by 3.5% receipts of \$147,388,000 reported by 1,701 plants in 1957, according to preliminary figures. Of the total number of plants 322 were classified as power laundries and 1,417 as dry-cleaners and dyers. Power laundries and dry-cleaning plants provided employment for an average of 30,979 persons and paid \$72,280,000 in salaries and wages, which was \$2,124,000 more than was paid to 31,258 persons in 1957.

The 322 power laundries had total receipts of \$65,350,000 obtained as follows: 52.9% for laundry work, 16.9% for cleaning, 3.8% for wholesale laundry and dry cleaning, 19.6% for coat and towel rentals and 6.8% for other services. In contrast, the 1,417 dry-cleaning and dyeing plants reported receipts totaling \$87,195,000 derived as follows: 79.1% for cleaning, 10.2% for laundry, 6.2% for wholesale laundry and dry cleaning and 4.5% for other services.

Operating expenses of power laundries at \$60,663,000 were 3.3% higher than in 1957, but decreased as a percentage of total receipts by 0.3% to 92.8%. By comparison, the operating expenses of dry-cleaners and dyers at \$79,243,000 were 2.9% higher than in 1957, but also decreased as a percentage of total receipts, by 0.3% to 90.9%. Salaries and wages took 50.1% of the receipts of power laundries versus 45.4% of receipts of dry-cleaners and dyers, materials and supplies 9.3% versus 11.6%, fuel and electricity 3.9% versus 4.1%, and other expenses 29.5% versus 29.8%.

Proportionately more laundry work was done in dry-cleaning establishments than dry-cleaning work in laundry establishments. Receipts for laundry work alone amounted to \$46,385,000, 20.6% of which represented the volume done by dry cleaning establishments. By comparison, dry-cleaning receipts totalled \$84,998,000, 13.2% of which was received by power laundry establishments. Exclusive of receipts for dry-cleaning work reported by power laundries which had no facilities for dry cleaning, and receipts of plants using both petroleum and synthetic solvents, the combined revenue from dry-cleaning work performed by power laundries and dry-cleaning and dyeing plants amounted to \$79,941,000. Of this amount, \$51,972,000 was received by 948 plants using petroleum solvents and \$27,969,000 by 590 plants using synthetic solvents.

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>December 24</u>	<u>December 17</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>November 26</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	262.9	264.4	253.5
Industrials	271.7	272.8	259.9
Utilities	190.4	190.9	187.9
Banks	342.7	351.3	342.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	113.7	112.6	110.9
Gold	83.0	82.2	81.5
Base metals	184.1	182.1	178.2

Marital Status, Age And Sex
Of The Population In 1958

Continuing a steady decrease since the peak was reached in 1945 the proportion of Canada's population 15 years of age and over declined to 66.8% in 1958 from 67.2% in 1957 and 72.4% in 1945, according to the Bureau's annual report on population by marital status, age and sex.

The trend toward earlier age of marriage during the war and postwar period was reflected in a sharp rise in the proportion married in the age group 15-24 years where the percentage increased from 8.0 in 1941 to 15.6 in 1958 for males and from 21.7% to 33.9% for females.

Canada's estimated population, excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories on June 1, 1958 was 17,015,000, of whom 11,365,700 were 15 years of age and over. The estimated total of males 15 years of age and over was 5,743,800, of whom 1,765,200 or 30.7% were single, 3,767,600 or 65.6% were married and 211,000 or 3.7% were widowed or divorced. The estimated total of females 15 years of age and over was 5,621,900, of whom 1,308,300 or 23.3% were single, 3,741,100 or 66.5% were married and 572,500 or 10.2% were widowed or divorced.

Among the provinces the marital status of the population in 1958 in Ontario and British Columbia was similar with 23.7% single, 68.9% married and 7.4% widowed and divorced in Ontario, and 23.4% single, 68.4% married and 8.2% widowed and divorced in British Columbia. In the Prairie Provinces 25.7% were single, 67.6% married and 6.7% widowed and divorced. In the Atlantic Provinces 29.3% were single, 63.5% married and 7.1% were widowed and divorced. In Quebec the proportions were 32.5% single, 61.6% married and 5.8% widowed or divorced. (12)

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Carloadings In Second December Week

Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended December 14 rose fractionally to 66,073 from 65,620 a year earlier, placing the January 1 - December 14 total 2.4% ahead of last year at 3,711,099 cars versus 3,622,870. Receipts from connections rose in the week to 28,980 from 26,742, putting the cumulative total slightly (0.2%) above a year ago at 1,350,066 cars versus 1,346,995. Piggyback loadings numbered 3,017 in the week, the year-to-date total to 128,010. (13)

Railway Revenue Freight
Loadings Up In August

Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections in August increased 13.9% to 15,329,973 tons from 13,461,307 in August last year. This brought the January-August total to 105,441,789 tons, up 5.9% from the year-earlier total of 99,574,325 tons.

August loadings on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) rose to 13,477,849 tons from 11,634,685 a year earlier and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) to 1,077,533 tons from 1,045,156. Receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada in the month fell to 774,591 tons from 781,466. (14)

Motor Transport Traffic In
Manitoba & British Columbia

Average number of trucks registered in Manitoba in 1958 (excluding those which do not perform transportation services) was 54,728. Of this total 1,329 (or 2.4% of the total) were for-hire carriers, 2,553 (4.7%) were private intercity vehicles, 21,063 (38.5%) were private vehicles operating predominantly within urban areas, and 29,783 (54.4%) were farm trucks. Total goods carried amounted to 19,030,000 tons, for-hire vehicles carrying 1,912,000 tons, private intercity vehicles, 1,506,000, private urban vehicles 13,026,000, and farm trucks, 2,586,000.

Average number of trucks registered in British Columbia in the year (excluding vehicles which do not perform transportation services) was 89,876. For-hire vehicles numbered 5,301 (5.9% of the total truck population), private intercity carriers 33,792 (37.6%), private vehicles operating predominantly within urban areas 39,043 (43.4%) and farm trucks 11,740 (13.1%). Total goods carried weighed 38,088,000 tons, for-hire vehicles transporting 12,547,000 tons, private intercity trucks 12,601,000, private urban trucks 11,890,000, and farm trucks 1,050,000. (15 & 16)

MINING

Canada's Mineral Industry In 1958

Net value of products shipped by Canada's mineral industry in 1958 declined slightly to \$1,817,200,000 from the preceding year's record total of \$1,873,614,000. Number of mines, wells, quarries and pits increased to 29,571 from 29,453. Employees fell in number to 139,500 from 145,500, while their salaries and wages rose to \$610,500,000 from \$609,600,000. Cost of process supplies, fuel, electricity, freight and smelter charges declined to \$1,142,003,000 from \$1,214,093,000.

Shipments of products by the metal mining group eased in net value to \$979,695,000 from \$982,698,000 in the preceding year, decreases in silver-lead-zinc, nickel-copper, iron, and smelting and refining, more than offsetting increases in gold quartz, copper-gold-silver and miscellaneous metal mining. In the non-metal group there was a decrease in net value to \$112,405,000 from \$126,561,000, with declines in feldspar, quartz and nepheline syenite, and gypsum, more than offsetting increases in salt and peat.

The fuels group dropped in net value to \$471,315,000 from \$522,571,000 in 1957; decreases in coal and petroleum more than counterbalanced an increase in natural gas. Structural materials rose in total net value to \$253,784,000 from \$241,785,000, increases in clay products, cement, lime, sand and gravel, more than offsetting a decrease in stone.

Net values for the provinces (in thousands): Newfoundland, \$37,714 (\$46,471 in 1957); Nova Scotia, \$49,730 (\$54,800); New Brunswick, \$12,014 (\$15,502); Quebec, \$396,436 (\$412,047); Ontario, \$627,266 (\$597,908); Manitoba, \$37,970 (\$38,484); Saskatchewan, \$177,047 (\$144,563); Alberta, \$330,629 (\$397,962); British Columbia, \$122,231 (\$140,864); Northwest Territories, \$19,490 (\$18,311); and Yukon, \$6,673 (\$6,702). (17)

Gold Production In October Production of gold in October declined 1.9% to 396,725 fine ounces from 404,328 a year earlier, lowering the January-October total 2.8% to 3,717,577 fine ounces from 3,823,016 a year ago. Output was lower than a year earlier both in October and January-October for all regions except the Northwest Territories in both periods and Ontario in the month. (18)

Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry Canada's silver-lead-zinc mining industry had shipments valued at \$98,152,000 in 1958, down from the preceding year's \$115,961,000. The industry employed 4,485 persons (5,844 in 1957), paid \$20,764,000 in salaries and wages (\$26,257,000), and spent \$9,093,000 for process supplies (\$11,360,000).

CANADA YEAR BOOK

1959 Edition Now Available Release of the 1959 edition of the CANADA YEAR BOOK for public purchase is announced today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This newest edition is the 53rd in the present series, which continues a long record of earlier publications that supplied official statistical and other information on Canada's development during the 19th Century.

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The price of the CANADA YEAR BOOK 1959 is \$5.00 for the regular cloth-bound volume. Copies are obtainable from the Superintendent of Publications, The Queen's Printer, Ottawa; from the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; or from private booksellers. Orders sent to the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics should be accompanied by remittance in the form of cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General of Canada. (19)

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