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## H I G H L I G H T S     O F     T H I S     I S S U E

International Trade: Canada's commodity imports last year were 8% lower in value than in 1957, while the value of commodity exports was only slightly smaller. The result was a sharp drop in the adverse balance on commodity account - surplus of imports over exports - to \$276,600,000 from \$689,000,-000 in 1957. Most of this overall decline was due to a drop of about 11% in imports from the United States as against a decrease of only 1% in exports to that country and a consequent reduction in the import balance with the United States to \$663,100,000 from \$1,056,800,000. Canada had a larger export balance with the United Kingdom, an export instead of import balance with other Commonwealth countries, and a smaller export balance with all the remaining countries taken together. (Pages 2-3)

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Housing: Dwelling units completed in Canada last year reached the record figure of 146,686, an increase of 25% over 1957 and 8% above the previous peak in 1956. The number started rose even more sharply to a new peak of 164,632, up 35% over the 1957 total and 19% above the former peak in 1955. The year ended with 88,162 units under construction, more than a fifth greater than a year earlier. The number started last year was larger than in 1957 in all provinces, and the number completed larger in all except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. (Page 6)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot production showed a further increase in the week ending February 7 to 107,433 tons. During January output was almost 8% greater than in December and 16% larger than in January last year ... Nearly 6% more motor vehicles were made in Canadian plants in January this year than last ... Crude oil consumption by Canadian refineries in 1958 rose 1.3% over 1957, the quantity of domestic crude consumed increasing over 6% and imported crude declining some 4%. (Pages 10-11)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings fell off about 3% in the last ten days of January after a small gain in the first three weeks to make the month's total 2.6% smaller than last year. (Page 14)

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Traffic Fatalities: Deaths from motor vehicle traffic accidents in the first nine months last year totalled 2,277 against 2,260 the previous year and the number injured 23,622 against 23,564. (Page 15)

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Import Balance Greatly    Commodity imports into Canada in 1958 totalled  
Reduced In 1958    \$5,196,100,000 in value, about 8% lower than  
in 1957, according to preliminary figures released during the week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total commodity exports from Canada fell very slightly to \$4,926,500,000 and the import balance was accordingly reduced sharply to \$267,600,000 from \$689,000,000 in 1957.

Exports in the final quarter of 1958 increased by more than 1% over the corresponding period of 1957 to \$1,312,000,000. Imports increased by almost 5% in the same quarter of 1958 to \$1,383,000,000 and the import balance rose from \$29,500,000 to \$71,000,000. In the month of December 1958, exports were about 1% lower at \$449,800,000, than in December 1957, imports increased by some 9% to \$427,800,000 and the export balance, which had been \$60,600,000 in December 1957, was reduced to \$22,000,000.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, exports declined in the first quarter of 1958, rose in the second, declined again in the third and increased quite significantly in the final quarter of the year. Imports began to decline in the first quarter of 1957, continued to fall in subsequent quarters up to and including the third quarter of 1958 and then rose considerably in the fourth quarter.

Exports to the United States declined by about 1% to \$2,914,800,000 in 1958 and imports from the same country fell by about 11% to \$3,577,900,000. The Canadian import balance with the United States was consequently reduced from \$1,056,800,000 to \$663,100,000 and this reduction contributed greatly to the decrease in the overall import balance. The relatively high export total was due in large measure to considerable increases in exports of beef cattle and uranium which offset widespread declines in other commodities, while the fall in imports was widespread and absolutely greatest in iron and steel goods, among which non-farm machinery and primary iron and steel were especially reduced. The proportion of Canadian exports shipped to the United States fell from 59.6% in 1957 to 59.0% in 1958 and the proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United States fell from 71.1% to 68.9%.

In 1958 exports to the United Kingdom rose by more than 5% to \$781,000,000. Imports were 1% higher at \$527,000,000 than in 1957 and as a net result of these changes the Canadian export balance rose from \$220,700,000 to \$254,000,000. The higher level of exports was due mainly to increased exports of wheat, barley, canned salmon and uranium and, to a lesser extent, drugs and chemicals. On the import side, there was a considerable reduction in textiles, but this was more than offset by increases in other commodities and especially in passenger automobiles. Canadian trade with Britain accounted for a higher share of the total in 1958 than in 1957; exports rose from 15.1% to 15.9% of the total and imports from 9.3% to 10.1%.

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Mainly as a result of large shipments of Canadian-financed wheat to India and Pakistan (especially in the first half of the year) and higher total exports to the Union of South Africa and Australia, Canadian exports to the Commonwealth increased by about 21% in 1958 to \$285,500,000. Imports fell by more than 12% to \$209,200,000 as a result of widespread declines, and as a net result of these changes what had been an import balance of \$2,300,000 in 1957 gave way to an export balance of \$76,300,000 in 1958. As proportions of the export and import total, exports to the Commonwealth increased from 4.8% to 5.8% but imports declined from 4.2% to 4.0%.

Exports to other foreign countries as a group declined by about 7% to \$947,200,000 in 1958, imports from these countries rose by some 2% to \$882,000,000, and the export balance was consequently reduced from \$149,400,000 to \$65,200,000. The share of this group in the Canadian trade totals declined from 20.5% to 19.2% for exports but increased from 15.4% to 17.0% for imports.

Changes in exports and imports in the final quarter of 1958 differed somewhat in magnitude and direction from those recorded for the year as a whole. Exports to and imports from the United States both increased in the fourth quarter - both by about 2% - and thus ran counter to the twelve-month's trend. Exports to and imports from the United Kingdom increased in the final quarter but both, at about 12% and 6%, respectively, more sharply than in the year as a whole. Exports to the Commonwealth, which had been very high in the first, second and third quarters of the year, were actually somewhat reduced in the fourth quarter, while imports for the Commonwealth in the fourth quarter declined by only 6% or about half the rate of reduction for the year as a whole. As in the year as a whole, exports to other foreign countries declined and imports from these countries increased in the fourth quarter. The decline, and the increase, however, were more marked in this quarter.

In the month of December, exports to the United States increased by about 11% and those to the United Kingdom by about 6%. Exports to the Commonwealth fell by more than 30% and those to other countries by some 11%. Imports from the United States increased by some 5%, those from the United Kingdom by 11% and those from other foreign countries other than the United States by almost 27%. Imports from the Commonwealth declined by about 8%.

The preliminary figures for December and the period January - December, 1958 together with comparative figures for 1957, are summarized in the table which follows.

	December		January - December	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom .....	64.6	68.3	742.7	781.0
Other Commonwealth countries.	28.6	19.9	236.0	285.5
United States .....	245.8	273.2	2,941.7	2,914.8
All other countries .....	114.2	88.4	1,013.4	947.2
Totals..	453.2	449.8	4,934.4	4,928.5
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom .....	36.2	40.2	522.0	527.0
Other Commonwealth countries.	12.5	11.1	238.9	209.2
United States .....	276.5	291.2	3,998.5	3,577.9
All other countries .....	67.4	85.3	864.0	882.0
Totals..	392.6	427.8	5,623.4	5,196.1

\* Estimate only for 1958; subject to revision.

Domestic Exports In 1958  
Almost Unchanged In Value

Final and detailed figures on Canada's commodity exports last December, released shortly after the preliminary figures in the foregoing article, show the value of Canada's domestic exports in 1958 at \$4,830,000,000, slightly lower than the value of \$4,839,100,000 in 1957. Volume of domestic exports increased fractionally but prices fell sufficiently to reduce the value. Exports of foreign produce were some 3% higher than in 1957 at \$98,100,000.

Domestic exports in December totalled \$440,900,000, down moderately from \$443,400,000 a year earlier and exports of foreign produce also declined to \$8,900,000 compared to \$9,800,000. These final figures thus confirm the values for total exports in December and the year shown in the preliminary release.

Among the leading commodities exported in 1958, there were very large value increases in uranium, aircraft and parts, wheat, beef cattle, farm implements and machinery, canned fish, natural gas, planks and boards and barley. Exports of wheat flour, whisky and fresh and frozen fish also increased, but by more moderate amounts. A few large decreases and a larger number of smaller declines more than offset these gains. There were considerable reductions in the exports of petroleum, iron ore, nickel, copper, newsprint paper, flaxseed, asbestos, pulpwood, non-farm machinery and zinc.

In the fourth quarter of 1958 changes among the leading commodity exports showed some contrast with the changes in the year as a whole. Among commodities for which there were large annual increases, exports of aircraft and parts declined by some 5% in the final quarter of 1958 as compared to the same period of 1957 (when the total had been unusually high), and those of barley by some 3% between the same periods. On the other hand, exports of newsprint paper, flaxseed and zinc increased in the fourth quarter-by about 6%, 33% and 5%, respectively - in contrast to declines in each of the other three quarters of 1958 and in the year as a whole. Among commodities which moved in the same direction in the final quarter and the year, the rate of increase of beef cattle and wheat exports was comparatively reduced in the fourth quarter, that of planks and boards was somewhat increased and that of canned fish greatly increased. The reductions in exports of iron ore, copper and asbestos were less marked in the final quarter than in the twelve-month period, while exports of nickel, due to a labour dispute, fell by some 64% in the fourth quarter.

Domestic exports to the United States were valued at \$2,832,300,000 in 1958. This was about 1% less than in 1957 and compared to an increase of some 2% as between the fourth quarter of 1957 and the fourth quarter of 1958 - the only quarter of the year which showed an increase. In the year as a whole, large increases in cattle and uranium exports, which both more than doubled, and in exports of planks and boards and farm implements and machinery, were insufficient to offset widespread declines including those recorded in petroleum exports, which were almost halved, and in exports of newsprint paper, nickel, copper, pulpwood, abrasives, barley and zinc.

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Exports to the United Kingdom were some 5% higher at \$775,900,000 in 1958 than in 1957, and, after declining in the first, rising in the second and declining again in the third quarter of 1958, they increased by almost 12% in the fourth quarter of the year. Large increases in the exports of wheat (which increased by about one-sixth), barley, (which more than doubled), canned fish (which increased fourfold) and uranium, (which rose from \$1,000 to \$13,500,000), and smaller increases in wheat flour, soybeans, cheese, plywoods and veneers, newsprint paper and nickel were sufficient in the year as a whole to more than offset reductions in exports of oilseed, copper, aluminum, iron ore, planks and boards, wood pulp, platinum metals, zinc and lead.

Exports to Europe were valued at \$578,800,000 in 1958. This was some 4% higher than in 1957 and contrasted with decline of almost 12% between the fourth quarters of 1957 and 1958, respectively. Exports of aircraft, which increased fourfold were shipped to Belgium and Western Germany, were largely responsible for the higher annual total. Internal combustion engines exports were also higher and there were increased exports of nickel, especially to Norway, Western Germany and Italy. Increases in exports of wheat to the Soviet Union, Norway and the Netherlands were more than offset by reductions in exports to Poland and Western Germany, and there were also lower shipments of flaxseed, wood pulp, iron ore, scrap iron and steel and asbestos to Europe as a region.

Domestic exports to Latin America were some 10% lower at \$180,000,000 than in 1957 and this annual reduction compared to a fall of about 13% in the fourth quarter. Over the year the decline in the sale of used ships to Panama contributed greatly to the overall reduction but there were also declines in the export of railway rails to Mexico, and of locomotives to Argentina and Brazil. The overall decline would have been greater but for increased sales of wheat to Peru and Venezuela and of wheat flour to Venezuela, Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

Canadian exports to the rest of the world fell by some 17% to \$164,300,000 in 1958 but increased by more than 9% in the fourth quarter. The annual decline was largely due to considerable reductions in exports of flaxseed, wood pulp and pig iron to Japan and lower sales of wheat flour to the Phillippines. (1)

Imports Rose 4% In October But  
Fell 10% In January-October

Final and detailed figures released by DBS show that Canada's imports from all countries in October were valued at \$498,000,000, a small reduction from the preliminary estimate published on December 5 last. The month's final figure was close to 4% above the preceding year's October total of \$479,600,000. Decreases in earlier months of the year dropped January-October imports 10% to \$4,311,100,000 from \$4,780,200,000 in the like 1957 period.

Among major commodities there were larger values in October and the January-October period than in 1957 for automobiles, fruits, paper, books and printed matter, plastics and products, and Canadian tourist purchases, but smaller values for non-farm machinery, pipes, tubes and fittings, automobile parts, coal, crude petroleum, petroleum products, sugar and products, and coffee and chicory. Increases for the month but decreases for the January-October period were posted for cotton products, synthetic fibres and products, rolling-mill products, engines and boilers and farm machinery and implements. (2 & 3)

Record Numbers Of Dwelling Units  
Started And Completed In 1958

Both starts and completions of new residential units set new records in 1958, DBS reports in an advance statement. Starts increased nearly 35% to 164,632 units from 122,340 in 1957 and bettered by 19% the previous peak of 138,276 reached in 1955. Completions climbed 25% in the year to 146,686 units from 117,283 in the preceding year and exceeded by 8% the previous high of 135,700 units set in 1956.

In December the number of starts rose to 9,596 units from 8,241 in the same month of 1957 and the number of completions to 13,469 units from 10,472. At December 31 there were 88,162 units in various stages of construction, up sharply (21%) from the year-earlier total of 72,573 units.

More units were started in 1958 than in 1957 in all provinces and more were completed in all except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Units under construction at year's end were more numerous than a year earlier in all provinces except New Brunswick. More units were started in December compared to a year earlier in all provinces except Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, while more were completed in all except Alberta.

The following table shows, by provinces, starts and completions during December and January-December and the number of units under construction at the end of the year for both 1957 and 1958.

		<u>Month of December</u>		<u>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31</u>		<u>Under Construction</u>
		<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>at December 31</u>
Canada	1958	9,596	13,469	164,632	146,686	88,162
	1957	8,241	10,472	122,340	117,283	72,573
Nfld....	1958	41	174	1,309	1,205	3,195
	1957	35	91	1,145	1,183	3,106
P.E.I...	1958	37	37	227	109	251
	1957	8	8	126	149	53
N.S.....	1958	341	231	2,746	2,320	1,942
	1957	106	206	2,685	2,438	1,638
N.B.....	1958	98	219	2,718	3,237	1,223
	1957	49	201	2,515	2,550	1,656
Que.....	1958	3,446	3,921	46,324	39,750	21,937
	1957	2,336	2,886	34,533	33,188	17,197
Ont.....	1958	3,647	5,323	63,753	59,551	33,414
	1957	4,018	4,133	47,739	45,087	29,782
Man.....	1958	96	597	6,502	5,743	2,959
	1957	109	355	3,818	4,312	1,753
Sask....	1958	261	576	5,222	4,979	2,635
	1957	115	431	4,477	4,310	2,547
Alta....	1958	598	1,129	16,532	13,562	8,794
	1957	622	1,133	11,182	9,948	5,985
B.C.....	1958	1,031	1,262	19,299	16,230	11,812
	1957	843	1,028	14,120	14,118	8,856



Industrial Employment Index Lower Canada's industrial composite employment index (1949 = 100) for the pay period preceding December 1 stood at 119.1, down 0.8% from 120.1 for the pay period preceding November 1 and a greater 2.8% from 122.5 for the pay period preceding December 1, 1957. Average weekly wages and salaries touched a new high at \$71.56 compared to \$71.13 a month earlier and \$69.24 a year earlier.

The decline in employment from a month earlier was smaller than the declines recorded in the corresponding periods in 1957 and 1953, but larger than in other years of the post-war period. Settlement of industrial disputes that affected construction and iron and steel in Ontario tended to moderate the drop in employment. The seasonally-adjusted index for manufacturing rose, but that for building and general engineering continued to decline, resulting in virtually no change in the adjusted composite figure.

Employment in the pay period preceding December 1 fell from a month earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario. The increase in Ontario reflected the above mentioned industrial disputes, while that for New Brunswick resulted from greater employment in highways, bridges and street construction. Average weekly wages and salaries were up from the preceding month in five provinces, but were down in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the three Prairie provinces.

Provincial employment indexes for the pay period preceding December 1 were: Newfoundland, 120.0 (130.1 at the beginning of November); Prince Edward Island, 134.5 (129.4); Nova Scotia, 96.9 (100.0); New Brunswick, 101.2 (100.3); Quebec, 119.6 (120.7); Ontario, 119.8 (119.3); Manitoba, 109.4 (111.8); Saskatchewan, 130.1 (132.8); Alberta, including Northwest Territories, 151.0 (154.9); and British Columbia, including Yukon, 115.7 (118.4).

Average weekly wages and salaries: Newfoundland, \$62.69 (\$61.97 a month earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$48.70 (\$50.41); Nova Scotia, \$59.18 (\$57.90); New Brunswick, \$58.27 (\$58.37); Quebec, \$68.92 (\$68.23); Ontario, \$74.25 (\$73.85); Manitoba, \$67.65 (\$67.88); Saskatchewan, \$68.14 (\$68.57); Alberta, including Northwest Territories, \$74.16 (\$74.20); and British Columbia, including Yukon, \$78.35 (\$78.08). (4)

## P R I C E S

### Security Price Indexes

	<u>February 5</u>	<u>January 29</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>January 8</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	270.1	267.5	263.5
Industrials .....	279.9	277.5	272.1
Utilities .....	200.4	198.3	198.4
Banks .....	334.0	327.9	327.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	125.4	125.4	122.8
Golds .....	85.5	84.8	85.0
Base metals .....	216.8	218.3	209.5

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending January 21 amounted to 4,396,000 bushels, up sharply (43%) from the year-earlier total of 3,065,000, but, due to declines in many previous weeks, the August 1 - January 21 total was 4.7% smaller than a year earlier at 115,088,000 bushels versus 120,754,000. Visible supplies in Canada at January 21 this year amounted to 381,026,000 bushels, up 0.5% from the week-earlier total of 379,067,000 bushels and 0.6% from the year-earlier total of 378,828,000 bushels. (5)

Wheat Flour Output Greater Production of wheat flour in December 1958 increased 10% to 3,431,000 cwt. from the like 1957 total of 3,129,000 cwt., making 1958 output 9% larger than a year earlier at an estimated 41,188,000 cwt. compared to the revised 1957 total of 37,639,000 cwt. Output in the first five months of the current crop year (August - December) rose 2% to 17,349,000 cwt. from the year-earlier total of 16,980,000 cwt. December wheat flour exports totalled 1,426,000 cwt., virtually unchanged from the preceding month's 1,420,000 cwt. This placed August-December exports at 6,611,000 cwt., down 3.3% from the year-earlier total of 6,840,000 cwt. (6)

Stocks Of Canned Fruit And Vegetables At December 31 More canned apple juice, apple sauce, cherries, plums and raspberries but less solid pack apples, apricots, peaches, Bartlett and Kieffer pears, and strawberries were held by canners at December 31 last year compared to a year earlier. Holdings of green and wax beans, whole kernel and cream style corn and tomato juice were larger, but stocks of asparagus, peas and tomatoes were smaller.

December 31 canned fruit stocks were: solid pack apples, 253,000 cases (388,000 a year earlier); apple juice, 1,253,000 (1,191,000); apple sauce, 470,000 (401,000); apricots, 120,000 (278,000); cherries, 245,000 (218,000); peaches, 1,381,000 (1,645,000); Bartlett pears, 366,000 (494,000); Kieffer pears, 382,000 (398,000); plums, 278,000 (203,000); raspberries, 94,000 (57,000); and strawberries, 52,000 (90,000).

Year-end canned vegetable stocks: asparagus, 106,000 cases (154,000 at the end of 1957); green and wax beans, 1,828,000 (1,391,000); beets, 454,000 (557,000); whole kernel and cream style corn, 3,048,000 (2,943,000); peas, 3,322,000 (3,908,000); tomatoes, 965,000 (1,166,000); and tomato juice, 3,840,000 (2,756,000).

Greenhouse Industry 1957 Value of wholesale sales by 1,269 reporting greenhouse firms in 1957 (1,180 in 1956) increased 20% to \$18,432,000 from \$15,351,000 in the preceding year, according to figures that will be contained in the Bureau's next issue of the annual report "Greenhouse Industry, 1957". Wholesale sales of cut flowers advanced to \$10,646,000 in 1957 from \$9,936,000 in 1956, potted plants to \$2,747,000 from \$2,247,000, vegetables to \$3,116,000 from \$1,862,000 and plants and rooted cuttings for growing on to \$1,922,000 from \$1,305,000. Of the total number of firms reporting, some 1,222 reported glass in 1957 compared to 1,133 in the preceding year, with the total area of glass increasing 12% to 15,441,000 square feet from 13,770,000.



Receipts Of Laundries And Dry Cleaners At Record Level In 1957

Receipts of Canada's laundries, cleaners and dyers increased 7.3% in 1957 to an all-time high of \$147,388,000 from 1956's previous peak of \$137,401,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of plants rose to 1,701 in 1957 from 1,646 in 1956, but employees fell to 31,258 from 31,453. Salaries and wages jumped to \$70,156,000 from \$65,712,000 and cost of materials and supplies used to \$15,458,000 from \$14,895,000.

Power laundry receipts advanced 7.2% in 1957 to a record \$63,106,000 from \$58,874,000 in 1956 (previous high). Establishments rose to 320 from 308 in the previous year, employees to 14,557 from 14,514, salaries and wages to \$31,870,000 from \$30,091,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$5,747,000 from \$5,738,000.

Cleaning and dyeing plant receipts increased 7.3% to a new peak of \$84,282,000 from the previous high of \$78,527,000 reached in 1956. Number of employees declined to 16,701 from 16,939 in the preceding year, but establishments rose to 1,381 from 1,338, salaries and wages to \$38,286,000 from \$35,621,000 and costs of materials and supplies to \$9,711,000 from \$9,157,000.

The top 10 metropolitan areas doing the greatest volume of business in power laundries in 1957 were: Montreal, \$15,297,000 (\$13,934,000 in 1956); Toronto, \$8,629,000 (\$8,016,000); Vancouver, \$7,591,000 (\$6,920,000); Hamilton, \$2,778,000 (\$2,560,000); Winnipeg, \$2,044,000 (\$1,957,000); Edmonton, \$1,781,000 (\$1,567,000); London, \$1,632,000 (\$1,567,000); Ottawa, \$1,486,000 (\$1,325,000); Quebec, \$1,454,000 (\$1,446,000); and Victoria, \$1,322,000 (\$1,219,000).

Leading 10 metropolitan areas in volume of business handled by dry cleaning and dyeing plants in 1957 were: Toronto, \$14,404,000 (\$13,138,000 in 1956); Montreal, \$8,675,000 (\$8,385,000); Winnipeg, \$4,720,000 (\$4,313,000); Vancouver, \$4,224,000 (\$3,921,000); Edmonton, \$3,270,000 (\$2,951,000); Hamilton, \$3,059,000 (\$2,823,000); Ottawa, \$2,911,000 (\$2,759,000); Calgary, \$2,276,000 (\$1,781,000); Quebec, \$1,733,000 (\$1,588,000); and Windsor, \$1,401,000 (\$1,422,000).  
(7)

## M I N I N G

Shipments Of Uranium Precipitates

Producers' shipments of uranium precipitates soared to a record 13,271,414 pounds valued at \$136,304,364 in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual report on the miscellaneous metal mining industry. This compares with 4,581,060 pounds shipped to the value of \$45,732,145 in 1956. The report contains statistical data on antimony, bismuth, cadmium, calcium, cerium, columbium, magnesium, mercury, molybdenum, pitchblende, selenium, tellurium, titanium ore, tin, tantalum, tungsten and uranium. In addition to particulars relating to these metals or minerals, the report contains notes of a summary nature on aluminum, beryllium, vanadium and a few of the rarer metals. (8)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Greater Production of steel ingots in the week ending February 7 increased to 107,433 tons from 104,111 a week earlier and 102,362 two weeks earlier. Canada's steel mills operated 88.5% of capacity in the week compared to 85.7% in the preceding week and 84.3% two weeks previous.

Output Of Steel Ingots And Pig Iron Greater In January Production of steel ingots in January this year increased 7.9% to 454,572 tons from 421,169 in December and more steeply (15.7%) from the 1958 January total of 392,786 tons. Month's output of pig iron declined 1.8% to 299,490 tons from 304,889 a month earlier, but rose 15% from the year-earlier total of 260,519 tons. (9)

Motor Vehicle Production Up Production of passenger and commercial vehicles in January this year increased 5.8% to 34,784 units from 32,869 a year ago, according to preliminary DBS figures. Output of passenger cars advanced 6.5% to 29,813 units from 27,994 a year ago and commercial vehicles 2% to 4,971 units from 4,875. (10)

Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Smaller In 1958 Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for 95% of Canadian production declined 8.5% in 1958 to \$28,958,200 from \$31,645,400 in 1957. December 1958 sales were 28% larger than in the same month of 1957 at \$3,563,100 versus \$2,786,100.

Sales in 1958 by type of battery were: for starting and ignition of internal combustion engines, \$23,412,000 (\$25,349,800 in 1957); for farm lighting plants, \$310,400 (\$259,800); for railway service, \$1,096,900 (\$1,301,700); for direct motive power, \$1,781,800 (\$1,948,200); for all other purposes, \$1,792,400 (\$2,209,500); and parts and supplies, \$564,700 (\$576,500). (11)

Canada's Aircraft & Parts Industry Enjoyed A Near-Record Year In 1957 Gross selling value of products shipped by Canada's aircraft and parts industry in 1957 increased 19.7% to a near-record total of \$424,443,000 from \$354,510,000 in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The all-time <sup>high</sup> of \$426,982,000 was established in 1944.

Selling value of aircraft completed in 1957 advanced to \$129,257,000 from \$94,626,000 in the preceding year, value of aircraft and engines being built but not completed at year-end to \$69,548,000 from \$54,905,000 and value of work done repairing aircraft to \$82,862,000 from \$43,831,000. Selling value of aircraft parts manufactured declined to \$74,537,000 from \$85,526,000 and value of all other products manufactured, including engines and work done developing aircraft and engines, to \$123,527,000 from \$123,547,000.

Some 70 establishments in 1957 (52 in 1956) employed 41,616 persons (35,563), and paid them \$179,699,000 in salaries and wages (\$146,428,000). Cost of materials increased to \$148,547,000 in the year from \$138,156,000 a year earlier and value added by manufacture jumped to \$271,064,000 from \$212,270,000. (12)



Shipbuilding Industry In 1957 Gross selling value of products shipped by Canada's 68 shipyards in 1957 (67 in 1956) increased 13.6% to \$167,159,000 from \$147,199,000 in 1956, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Employees advanced to 18,417 from 17,782 in the previous year, salaries and wages to \$71,166,000 from \$64,686,000, material costs to \$63,942,000 from \$54,131,000 and value added by manufacture to \$101,094,000 from \$91,189,000.

Value of naval vessels delivered in 1957 increased to \$76,447,000 from \$51,183,000 in 1956 and commercial vessels delivered to \$31,713,000 from \$16,462,000. Value of commercial vessels by types in 1957: cargo and cargo-passenger, \$4,576,000 (\$2,732,000 in 1956); dredges, \$1,072,000 (\$287,000); ferries, \$719,000 (\$234,000); fishing boats, \$1,909,000 (\$1,691,000); scows and barges, \$4,714,000 (\$3,464,000); tankers, \$2,663,000 (nil); tugs, \$6,674,000 (\$4,251,000); and small craft, \$354,000 (\$1,059,000). (13)

Crude Oil Consumption Greater Consumption of crude oil by Canada's refineries increased 1.3% in 1958 to 241,224,924 barrels from 238,072,883 in 1957, consumption of domestic crude rising 6.1% to 134,559,619 barrels from 126,858,019 but that of imported crude falling 4.1% to 106,665,305 barrels from 111,214,864.

Consumption of crude oil received from the Prairies in the year advanced to 132,826,696 barrels from 125,444,462 in the previous year, from British Columbia to 484,724 barrels from 239,333 and from the Northwest Territories to 469,086 barrels from 350,215, but receipts from Ontario sources fell to 779,113 barrels from 824,009. Receipts of crude oil from the Near and Middle East increased to 30,397,209 barrels from 13,938,317 and from Trinidad to 2,002,527 barrels from 1,522,386, but from Venezuela dropped to 72,444,584 barrels from 87,498,113 and from the United States to 1,820,985 barrels from 8,256,048.

December consumption of crude oil rose more than 13% to 21,969,816 barrels from 19,398,192 in the like month of 1957. Month's receipts of domestic crude increased to 12,691,836 barrels from 10,245,928 and imported crude to 9,277,980 barrels from 9,152,264.

January receipts of crude oil are forecast at 23,460,367 barrels, February at 21,776,928, March at 22,164,277 and April at 20,204,000. (14)

Output Of Refined Petroleum Products Greater In November Canada's production of refined petroleum products in November 1958 increased 13% to 20,926,005 barrels from 18,519,587 in the same month of 1957. Refineries' usage of crude rose 13.2% to 20,876,290 barrels from 18,361,153 and receipts of crude 16.3% to 21,574,447 barrels from 18,545,367. Month's receipts comprised more domestic crude at 11,718,627 barrels versus 9,401,246 and also more imported crude at 9,855,820 barrels versus 9,144,121.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in November were: naphtha specialties, 109,865 barrels (113,550 in November 1957); aviation gasoline, 218,635 (230,828); motor gasoline, 6,998,981 (6,803,741); aviation turbo fuel, 325,165 (266,165); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 1,924,514 (1,549,386); diesel fuel, 1,750,533 (1,776,034); light fuel oil, 5,424,493 (5,541,854); and heavy fuel oil, 4,014,178 (4,771,009). (15)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments Greater Shipments of all types of asphalt roofing were greater in 1958 than in 1957. Year's shipments of asphalt shingles increased to 3,150,398 squares from 2,544,387 in 1957, smooth-surfaced roll roofing to 965,814 squares from 915,393, mineral-surfaced roll roofing to 779,153 squares from 737,428, roll type sidings to 198,730 squares from 187,769 and tar and asphalt felts to 64,206 tons from 53,243.

December shipments of asphalt shingles declined to 106,165 squares from 112,472 in the like month of 1957 and roll-type sidings to 1,910 squares from 2,110. Smooth-surfaced roll roofing advanced to 29,705 squares from 26,602, mineral-surfaced roll roofing to 17,183 squares from 14,334, and tar and asphalt felts to 7,908 tons from 3,167. (16)

November Output Of Specified Chemicals Production of specified chemicals in Canada in November 1958, January-November totals being in brackets was: acetylene, in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 14,-498 M cubic feet (162,927 M); hydrochloric (muriatic) acid as 100%, 3,936,251 pounds (34,501,795); sulphuric acid, all grades including oleum as 100%, 122,-330 tons (1,363,979); anhydrous ammonia, 100%, 22,757 tons (316,325); ammonium sulphate, 21,567 tons (298,784); chlorine, 22,220 tons (244,303); mixed fertilizers, 66,331 tons (638,064); formaldehyde, 100% solids basis, 3,579,486 pounds (40,655,561); oxygen, in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 91,708 M cubic feet (1,060,986 M); and sodium hydroxide, caustic soda (as 100% NaOH), 26,567 tons (282,326). (17)

Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Up In November Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in November 1958 increased 23% to \$3,788,-100 from \$3,073,000 in the same month of 1957, making January-November sales 20% larger than a year earlier at \$39,394,000 versus \$32,796,700.

November sales of building brick increased to \$2,382,600 from the year-earlier total of \$2,069,500, structural tile to \$494,400 from \$264,100, drain tile to \$281,700 from \$213,300, sewer pipe to \$368,200 from \$261,100, fire-clay blocks and shapes to \$32,700 from \$30,000, and pottery to \$51,700 from \$42,800. Sales of "other" clay products declined to \$176,900 from \$192,300. (18)

Factory Shipments Of Canadian Textile Mills Increased In 1956 Factory value of shipments from Canada's 965 textile mills in 1956 increased 4.4% to \$766,-977,000 from \$734,515,000 by 977 mills in 1955, DBS reports in its annual general review. This was the largest total since 1951's record high of \$846,477,000. The index of volume of production (1935-39=100) declined to 182.4 from 185.3 in the preceding year.

Employees increased in 1956 to 70,873 from 69,144 in 1955, salaries and wages to \$199,328,000 from \$187,805,000, material costs to \$430,420,000 from \$408,891,000 and value added by manufacture to \$323,821,000 from \$314,533,000.

All six main groups contributed to the rise in the factory value of shipments in 1956, totals being as follows: cotton textiles, \$255,570,000 (\$248,-045,000 in 1955); woollen textiles, \$126,976,000 (\$123,324,000); synthetic textiles and silk, \$161,161,000 (\$159,234,000); dyeing and finishing of textile goods, \$15,017,000 (\$14,281,000); narrow fabrics, \$18,889,000 (\$17,406,000); and miscellaneous textile products, \$189,363,000 (\$172,225,000). (19)



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.

Grocery Wholesale Firms- Eighty-nine firms in the grocery wholesale trade realized an average gross profit of 6.84% of net sales in 1957, incurred average operating expenses of 6.38% and, after taking account of non-trading items, had average net profit before income tax of 1.05%. Average year-end inventories, expressed as a percentage of average net sales, remained at approximately the same level (7.15%) as that recorded at the beginning (7.12%). The rate of stock turnover was 13.05 times per year.

Average net sales of 80 firms reporting for both the 1955 and 1957 surveys increased by 38.1% from \$3,945,000 in 1955 to \$5,450,000 in 1957; and, although average gross profit, expressed as a percentage of average net sales, decreased in 1957 when compared with 1955, average total operating expenses also decreased sufficiently to produce an improved net operating profit position of 0.48% of net sales.

Tobacco & Confectionery Wholesale Firms- One hundred and twenty-nine firms in the tobacco and confectionery wholesale trade averaged a gross profit of 6.73% of net sales in 1957, incurred average total operating expenses of 6.38%, and, after allowing for non-trading items, had a net profit before income tax deduction of 0.57%. A regional analysis of the principal profit and expense figures of these firms showed that average gross profit ratios ranged from 5.59% of net sales in Quebec to 8.12% in the Maritime Provinces. Quebec had the lowest average total operating expenses with a ratio of 5.41% of net sales, but stood fourth to the Prairie Provinces with respect to average net operating profit, registering a ratio of 0.18% compared with 0.62% for the Prairie Provinces.

Average net sales of 105 firms reporting for both the 1955 and 1957 surveys increased by 17% to \$1,528,500 in 1957 from \$1,306,000 in 1955. Both average gross profit (6.83%) and average total operating expenses (6.49%), expressed as percentages of average net sales, decreased fractionally from that recorded in 1955; the drop in average total operating expenses (0.27%) being too small to raise 1957 average net operating profit (0.34%) to the level reached in 1955 (0.63%).

Leather Footwear Industry- Value of shipments in the leather footwear industry in 1957 amounted to \$142,163,000, an increase of 4% over the preceding year's \$136,682,000. There were 253 plants in operation, 6 less than in 1956. Cost of materials was \$69,907,000 (\$66,901,000 in 1956), and employment was afforded to 20,246 persons (20,181). The salary and wage bill was 6% larger at \$49,140,000 as compared with \$46,395,000 in 1956.

Shipments of footwear (except rubber), with corresponding data for 1956 in brackets, were as follows (in thousands): men's, 9,396 pairs, \$49,195 (9,715 pairs, \$47,909); boys', 1,586 pairs, \$5,211 (1,466 pairs, \$4,565); youths', 338 pairs, \$860 (328 pairs, \$845); women's, 20,026 pairs, \$64,971 (19,832 pairs, \$61,895); misses', 4,133 pairs, \$9,037 (3,976 pairs, \$8,914); children's, 3,137 pairs, \$6,570 (3,167 pairs, \$6,468); and infants', 3,137 pairs, \$5,730 (3,188 pairs, \$5,703). Total pairage was 41,754,000 (41,672,000 in 1956), valued at \$141,575,000 (\$136,299,000).

Carloadings Smaller Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the final 10 days of January declined 8.1% to 95,734 from 104,146 a year earlier, making the total for the month of January 2.6% smaller than a year ago at 280,780 versus 288,161. Receipts from connections fell 11.4% in the 10-day period to 39,025 cars from 44,032 and 10.2% in the cumulative period to 112,949 cars from 125,732.

Major commodities transported in smaller volume in the month of January: livestock, 3,729 cars (5,342 a year ago); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 2,545 (4,160); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 6,536 (7,994); pulpwood, 13,689 (18,784); newsprint paper, 12,616 (13,934); and l.c.l. merchandise, 42,264 (49,011). Carried in larger volume: "other" grain, 11,904 (7,654); iron ore, 5,617 (2,489); aluminum ore and concentrates, 1,737 (627); crude gypsum 3,737 (1,514); logs, posts, poles and piling, 4,445 (2,249); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 21,466 (19,699). (20)

Water Transportation Industry Gross income of Canadian water transportation companies in 1957 totalled \$349,322,000 and total operating expenses amounted to \$311,873,000, resulting in a net profit of \$20,307,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Data for "water line" operations of railway companies that formerly appeared in the Bureau's annual report "Railway Transport - Pt. II" are included in this report for the first time.

Major source of income in 1957 was from freight at \$257,904,000, with income from charter services totalling \$27,276,000, towing \$26,392,000 and passengers \$15,596,000. Greatest expense account was operation at \$163,458,000, followed by rentals at \$71,378,000 and depreciation at \$23,342,000.

These companies reported a total of 2,246 vessels in operation in 1957, including 1,745 owner-operated and 501 chartered. An additional 112 Canadian-owned vessels were reported as not having been in operation. Of the 2,246 vessels reported in service, 1,033 were in the Pacific division, 727 in the Atlantic division, 210 in the Great Lakes division and 276 in the Inland division.

Accidents in the industry in 1957 resulted in 14 deaths and 1,946 injuries, and two vessels valued at \$61,000 were lost. (21)

Freight Motor Carriers In 1957 Operating revenues of 2,062 Canadian freight motor carriers in 1957 amounted to \$259,056,000 as compared with \$233,511,000 reported by 2,531 carriers in the preceding year, and operating expenses totalled \$244,836,000 versus \$215,203,000. This left the year's net operating revenues at \$14,220,000 as compared with \$18,308,000 in the preceding year.

These carriers paid \$97,457,000 in salaries and wages (\$84,426,000 in 1956) to 1,786 working proprietors and 26,338 employees (2,342 and 24,733 in 1956). The carrier fleet comprised 8,904 trucks (8,870 in 1956), 8,205 tractors (6,416), 11,614 semi-trailers (10,710), 309 trailers (395), and 72 buses (54 in 1956).

Freight carried by these carriers in 1957 aggregated 21,200,000 tons in contrast to 22,600,000 in the preceding year. (22)



Railway Revenues Down,      Railway operating revenues declined 2.9% in 1957 to  
Expenses Up In 1957      \$1,263,148,000 from the record high \$1,300,624,000  
                                  for 1956, but expenses rose 2.7% to \$1,203,530,000  
 from \$1,171,339,000, according to part II of the Bureau's annual report on rail-  
 way transport. This resulted in a drop in net railway operating revenues to  
 \$59,618,000 from \$129,285,000 in 1956. The ratio of railway operating expenses  
 to revenues was 95.24 in 1957 in contrast to 90.06 in 1956.

Total rail revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications  
 and highway transport (rail) operations, amounted to \$1,365,465,000 in 1957 as  
 compared with \$1,394,961,000 in the preceding year; rail expenses totalled \$1,-  
 302,029,000 as against \$1,264,124,000; and the net rail income was \$63,436,000  
 as opposed to \$130,837,000.

Nearly all revenue accounts showed declines in 1957. Freight receipts,  
 which accounted for more than four-fifths of total operating revenues, amounted  
 to \$1,080,053,000, a decline of 2.7% from \$1,110,116,000 a year earlier, but  
 passenger revenues were up for the third year in succession, totalling \$86,852,-  
 000 in 1957, 1.8% more than the preceding year's \$85,282,000. Average revenue  
 received for moving one ton of freight one mile rose to 1.52¢ in 1957 from 1.41¢,  
 and revenue per passenger mile averaged higher at 2.97¢ versus 2.93¢.

Road maintenance costs rose to \$265,105,000 in 1957 from \$249,629,000, and  
 equipment maintenance expenses to \$256,690,000 from \$251,329,000, but transporta-  
 tion expenses fell to \$478,428,000 from \$492,725,000. All railways operating in  
 Canada in 1957 employed an average of 212,426 persons, a decrease of 1.3% from  
 the 215,324 on company payrolls a year earlier. Salaries and wages, on the other  
 hand, increased 1.5% to \$791,529,000 from \$780,136,000, with the result that the  
 average annual wage rose to \$3,726 from \$3,623. (23)

## TRAFFIC FATALITIES

### Deaths From Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Greater In Third Quarter

Fatalities resulting from motor vehicle  
 traffic accidents in the third quarter of  
 1958 increased to 1,001 from the like 1957  
 total of 973, placing the 1958 nine-month total slightly above the year-earlier  
 total at 2,277 versus 2,260. Number of persons injured in the quarter was  
 greater than a year earlier at 23,622 versus 23,564, making the nine-month  
 total larger at 58,506 against 57,300. Third-quarter fatalities and injuries  
 took place in 55,689 accidents compared to 55,813 a year earlier, while the  
 nine-month total occurred in 157,392 accidents versus 156,974.

Death toll was greater in the third quarter of 1958 compared to the cor-  
 responding 1957 period in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskat-  
 chewan, Alberta and British Columbia; smaller in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,  
 Ontario and the Yukon and Northwest Territories; and unchanged in Manitoba.  
 Totals were: Newfoundland, 14 (5 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 9 (7);  
 Nova Scotia, 48 (53); New Brunswick, 42 (54); Quebec, 289 (273); Ontario, 327  
 (366); Manitoba, 43 (43); Saskatchewan, 50 (40); Alberta, 97 (70); British Co-  
 lumbia, 82 (61); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1). (24)

Department Store Sales Larger Department store sales in the week ending January 31 were 7.2% greater this year than last, DBS reports in a special statement. Increases were common to all regions and were led by British Columbia with 10.4%, followed by Ontario with 9.5%. Other gains were: Manitoba, 7.0%; Saskatchewan, 6.6%; Atlantic Provinces, 5.3%; Alberta, 3.7%; and Quebec, 3.3%.

## R E L E A S E D     T H I S     W E E K

(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- 1 - Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, December, 20¢
- 2 - Trade of Canada: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, October, 10¢
- 3 - Trade of Canada: Imports For Consumption, October, 20¢
- 4 - Employment & Payrolls, December, 30¢
- 5 - Grain Statistics Weekly, January 21, 10¢
- 6 - M: Grain Milling Statistics, December, 10¢
- 7 - Laundries, Cleaners & Dyers, 1957, 50¢
- 8 - Miscellaneous Metal Mining Industry, 1957, 75¢
- 9 - Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, January, 10¢
- 10 - Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, January, 10¢
- 11 - M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December, 10¢
- 12 - Aircraft & Parts Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 13 - Shipbuilding Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 14 - M: Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, December, 10¢
- 15 - Refined Petroleum Products, November, 30¢
- 16 - M: Asphalt Roofing, December, 10¢
- 17 - Specified Chemicals, November, 10¢
- 18 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, November, 10¢
- 19 - General Review of Textile Mills, 1956, 50¢
- 20 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, January 31, 10¢
- 21 - Water Transportation, 1957, 50¢
- 22 - Motor Carriers-Freight, 1957, 50¢
- 23 - Railway Transport, Pt. II (Financial & Employment Statistics), 1957, 75¢
- 24 - Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, July-September 1958, 50¢
  - - Canadian Statistical Review, January, 50¢
  - - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, December, 30¢ --  
Summarized in issue of February 6
  - - Estimates of Labour Income, November, 20¢ -- Summarized in issue of January 30
  - - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, December, 30¢ -- Summarized in issue of February 6
  - - Motor Transport Traffic Statistics, National Estimates, 1957, 50¢ -- Summarized in issue of January 16

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