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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

External Trade: Commodity imports in January rose nearly 4% over a year earlier to an estimated \$414,200,000, while commodity exports declined about 10% to \$350,200,000, resulting in a rise in the month's trade deficit to \$64,200,000 from \$9,000,000 last year. Most of the decline in exports was in trade with the United States, while imports from that country were somewhat higher, the excess of imports over exports jumping to \$95,600,000 from \$58,300,000 a year ago. Both exports to and imports from the United Kingdom were lower and the export surplus with that country was \$3,700,000 smaller at \$20,400,000. (Page 2)

Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at the end of January totalled 785,100, down 6% from the same date in 1958. Seasonal benefit claimants accounted for 26% of the total this year as against 20% a year ago, the number of regular benefit claimants being 13% fewer. Average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 653,100 in the month compared to 371,000 in December and 639,800 in January last year. (Page 4)

Merchandising: Retail sales in 1958 were nearly 3% higher in dollar volume than in 1957 at an estimated \$15,252,003,000. Both independents and chains had higher totals for the year, the chains showing the greater increase at 6.7% against 1.9% for independents. Increases were general from the Atlantic westward to British Columbia, where total sales dipped very slightly. Food stores led in size of dollar increase ... New motor vehicle sales in the year totalled 444,098 units, 3% below the 1957 total and over 11% under the 1956 record figure. Sales of British and European vehicles, however, were over 50% higher than in 1957 at 82,573 units, nearly one-fifth of the total. (Pages 5-6)

Industrial Production: Based on the Bureau's seasonally adjusted index, industrial production was practically unchanged in December from November, in which month and October there were increases over the preceding month. On the basis of the unadjusted index, output for the year averaged 2.3% lower than for 1957, manufacturing being down 4%, mineral output almost unchanged and electric power and gas up some 8%. (Page 7)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output in the week ending February 21 was down slightly from the previous week at 107,960 tons ... Shipments were larger in 1958 than 1957 for wire nails, all main concrete products except chimney blocks, washing machines and clothes dryers; smaller for iron castings, pipes and fittings, and steel wire. (Pages 7-8)

Commodity Imports Rose Again In January Continuing the advance over a year earlier shown in the last three months of 1958, Canada's commodity imports in January rose nearly 4% to an estimated value of \$414,200,000 from \$398,600,000 in January last year, according to preliminary figures for the month released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In contrast, total commodity exports in January, declined some 10% to \$350,200,000 from \$389,600,000. The result was a rise in the total deficit for the month on commodity account - excess of imports over exports - to an estimated \$64,200,000 from \$9,000,000 last year.

January imports from the United States moved upward to an estimated \$295,600,000 from \$288,300,000. Purchases from the United Kingdom dropped off moderately to \$35,000,000 from \$37,500,000, but those from other Commonwealth countries increased to \$14,400,000 from \$11,700,000 and from all other countries to \$69,200,000 from \$61,100,000.

Total exports to the United States in January were down sharply to \$200,000,000 from \$230,300,000 a year earlier. With this decrease and the rise in imports, the adverse balance of trade with the United States for the month climbed to \$95,600,000 compared to \$58,300,000 last year. January exports to the United Kingdom declined to \$55,400,000 from \$61,600,000, somewhat more than the dollar drop in imports from the United Kingdom, and the export surplus with that country decreased to \$20,400,000 from \$24,100,000.

The preliminary figures for January, with comparative figures for January 1958, are summarized in the table following. Detailed export figures will be issued shortly.

	Month of January			
	Exports		Imports	
	1958	1959	1958	1959**
	(Millions of Dollars)			
United Kingdom	61.6	55.4	37.5	35.0
Other Commonwealth countries	22.7	25.0	11.7	14.4
United States	230.3	200.0	288.3	295.6
All other countries	75.0	69.8	61.1	69.2
Totals	389.6	350.2	398.6	414.2

** Estimate only for 1958; subject to revision.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

9-City Butter Stocks Larger Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at February 19 amounted to 43,088,000 pounds, up nearly 43% from last year's comparable total of 30,165,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. February 19 holdings were greater this year than last in all cities except Calgary. Totals were: Quebec, 3,430,000 pounds (3,198,000 a year ago); Montreal, 20,837,000 (19,528,000); Toronto, 4,577,000 (1,002,000); Winnipeg, 9,081,000 (2,673,000); Regina, 973,000 (342,000); Saskatoon, 853,000 (374,000); Edmonton, 1,185,000 (890,000); Calgary, 409,000 (601,000); and Vancouver, 1,743,000 (1,557,000).

Farm Poultry Population Greater Poultry population on Canadian farms at December 1 last year was 56,008,000 birds, 12% larger than the year-earlier total of 49,990,000, according to the regular DBS semi-annual survey. Greater numbers of hens and chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese were reported.

Number of hens and chickens at December 1 increased 13% to 51,770,000 birds from 45,979,000 at the same date in 1957. Hens and pullets 6 months old and over decreased 2% to 27,570,000 from 28,110,000. Although the number of chicks hatched in hatcheries for egg production up to the end of May was nearly 14% lower than in 1957 this was largely offset by the retention of more older hens than usual for a second year.

Pullets from 2 to 6 months of age increased to 6,534,000 as compared with 5,451,000 in 1957. Estimates of 5,611,000 cocks and cockerels and 12,055,000 chicks were, respectively, 23% and 54% higher than estimates at December 1, 1957. Increases in the number of chicks, cocks and cockerels and pullets reflect the considerably higher hatchery output of both broiler and laying type chicks during the last half of 1958 as compared with 1957.

Number of turkeys on farms at December 1, 1958 was 6% greater than a year earlier at 3,609,000 versus 3,397,000. While this increase is much less than the reported increase in poult hatch, which was 22% greater, the 1958 hatch included a much larger proportion of broiler poults. This coupled with a tendency to earlier finishing resulted in heavy output of turkeys prior to December and on hand at December 1. Geese increased 3% to 280,000 from 272,000, and ducks increased 2% to 349,000 from 342,000.

All provinces except Saskatchewan reported larger poultry populations at December 1, 1958 compared to December 1, 1957, with British Columbia recording the largest proportionate increase. Provincial totals were: Prince Edward Island, 580,000 birds (547,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 1,813,000 (1,543,000); New Brunswick, 842,000 (744,000); Quebec, 9,672,000 (8,335,000); Ontario, 25,325,000 (22,222,000); Manitoba, 4,190,000 (3,600,000); Saskatchewan, 4,058,000 (4,322,000); Alberta, 5,730,000 (5,475,000); and British Columbia, 3,798,000 (3,202,000). (1)

VITAL STATISTICS

Fewer Births, Marriages And Deaths Recorded In January

Fewer births, marriages and deaths were registered in provincial vital statistics offices in January this year than last. Birth registrations eased 0.8% to 45,737 from 46,089 a year ago, declines in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia more than counterbalancing increases in the other provinces. Number of marriages fell 11.9% to 8,625 from 9,795, all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta recording fewer. Deaths numbered 12,700, down 7.2% from the year-earlier total of 13,681, decreases in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia more than offsetting gains in the other provinces. (2)

Claimants For Unemployment Insurance Benefit In January

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at 785,100 on January 30 this year were 49,400 or 6% below the total of 834,500 for the same date last year, according to advance DBS figures. These totals include 203,000 and 167,800 seasonal benefit claimants, respectively. The latter accounted for 26% of all claimants in January 1959 as compared with 20% in January 1958. The year-to-year increase in seasonal benefit claimants at the end of January was thus 35,200 or 21%. Regular benefit claimants, on the other hand, declined by 13%. On December 31, 1958 claimants numbered 715,000, of whom 126,900 or 18% were classed as seasonal.

The total of initial and renewal claims filed was 317,500 during January, almost 50,000 fewer than the 367,400 filed in January 1958 and 157,700 less than the December 1958 total of 475,200.

Eighty-four per cent of the 298,200 initial claims processed during January were classed as "entitled to benefit" compared to 86% of the 351,100 initial claims handled last January. The proportion entitled to seasonal benefit, however, constituted 35% of entitlements on initial claims this year as against 30% one year ago. This is a contributing factor in the higher proportion of seasonal benefit claimants referred to above.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 653,100 in January, in comparison with 371,000 in December and 639,800 in January 1958. Benefit payments amounted to \$58.7 million for January, \$33.6 million for December and \$60.8 million for January 1958.

Industrial Employment & Weekly Earnings

Canada's composite index of industrial employment for the pay period preceding January 1 this year was 115.8, down 2.9% from 119.2 a month earlier and 1.4% from last year's corresponding figure of 117.5. The reduction from December 1 was slightly less than seasonal and smaller than in the corresponding periods in the two previous years.

Average weekly wages and salaries dropped from \$71.60 during the pay period preceding December 1, 1958 to \$69.06 in that preceding January 1 but were above last year's January 1 figure of \$66.35. Average earnings normally dip during the survey period in December, which includes the holiday week. The industrial composite payroll index for the period preceding January 1 was 186.9, down over the month, but up from 182.2 for the corresponding period a year earlier.

Employment declines occurred in all provinces as compared with December 1, but those in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were less than seasonal. Return of workers following the end of industrial disputes in non-ferrous metals mining and smelting in Ontario moderated the declines in employment indexes for that province and for Canada.

Average weekly wages and salaries for the provinces: Newfoundland, \$60.82 (\$62.24 for December 1, 1958); Prince Edward Island, \$51.16 (\$48.78); Nova Scotia, \$55.07 (\$59.01); New Brunswick, \$58.76 (\$58.47); Quebec, \$66.15 (\$68.96); Ontario, \$71.59 (\$74.31); Manitoba, \$66.36 (\$67.92); Saskatchewan, \$69.41 (\$68.24); Alberta, \$72.16 (\$74.21); British Columbia, \$74.84 (\$78.26). (3)

Federal Government Employment Federal government employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 184,870 at the end of July 1958 compared to 185,108 at the end of June. Salaried employees totalled 154,162 versus 155,032, prevailing rate employees 28,033 versus 27,422 and ships' officers and crews 2,675 versus 2,654. Regular earnings paid in July amounted to \$55,469,602 compared to \$54,919,185 in June, salaried employees receiving \$47,904,133 versus \$47,844,140, prevailing rate employees \$6,868,645 versus \$6,370,492 and ships' officers and crews \$696,824 versus \$704,553.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other quasi-independent government bodies employed 145,859 persons in July compared to 143,639 in the preceding month and paid them \$49,558,000 versus \$47,486,000. (4)

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

Retail Sales Reached New Peak In 1958 Canadian retail establishments had record sales in 1958. Estimated at \$15,252,003,000, the year's total was 2.9% larger than the 1957 value of \$14,826,441,000. December sales rose 7.9% to \$1,564,932,000 from \$1,449,-836,000 in the same month of 1957.

Both independents and chains shared in the rise in sales in 1958, total for the former rising 1.9% to \$12,219,315,000 from \$11,984,872,000, and the latter 6.7% to \$3,032,691,000 from \$2,841,569,000. The larger increase in chain sales boosted that group's proportion of total sales from 19% in 1957 to 20% in 1958.

Sales gains were posted for all provinces except British Columbia where there was little change between the two years. Year's increases: Atlantic provinces, 3.9%; Quebec, 2.1%; Ontario, 3.3%; Manitoba, 4.1%; Saskatchewan, 5.5%; and Alberta, 3.0%. Sales increases were largest for the following types of retail outlets: grocery and combination, 6.9%; general stores, 5.0%; variety, 6.3%; shoe, 7.5%; and lumber and building materials, 6.6%. Four trades had smaller sales: motor vehicle dealers, 3.7%; furniture, appliance and radio, 0.6%; restaurants, 1.4%; and fuel, 2.4%.

Estimated total sales for 1958 for the provinces, ranked according to size (in thousands); Ontario, \$5,852,300 (\$5,663,400 in 1957); Quebec, \$3,596,700 (\$3,521,400); British Columbia, \$1,616,000 (\$1,616,100); Atlantic Provinces, \$1,282,200 (\$1,233,900); Alberta, \$1,247,700 (\$1,211,000); Saskatchewan, \$901,700 (\$854,800); and Manitoba, \$755,400 (\$725,800).

Estimated total sales for the 10 leading trades in 1958 (in thousands); grocery and combination stores, \$3,093,600 (\$2,894,400 in 1957); motor vehicle dealers, \$2,390,800 (\$2,483,400); department stores, \$1,341,500 (\$1,281,800); "other" food and beverages, \$1,107,200 (\$1,081,500); garages and filling stations, \$970,700 (\$939,200); general stores, \$625,400 (\$595,500); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$563,800 (\$567,300); restaurants, \$520,300 (\$527,600); lumber and building material dealers, \$488,000 (\$457,800); and drug stores, \$371,800 (\$357,600). (5)

Department Store Sales Larger Department store sales in the week ended February 14 were 5.6% greater than a year earlier, DBS reports in a special statement. All regions had greater sales except the Atlantic Provinces which showed a decline of 3.1%. Increases were: Quebec, 0.5%; Ontario, 9.3%; Manitoba, 2.9%; Saskatchewan, 8.9%; Alberta, 8.4%; and British Columbia, 6.5%.

Motor Vehicle Sales Smaller Sales of new motor vehicles in 1958 totalled 444,098 units, the lowest since 1953. The year's total was 3.1% smaller than 1957's 458,299 units and 11.2% below 1956's record high of 499,921 units. Sales of both passenger cars and commercial vehicles contributed to the decline from the preceding year, the former falling 1.6% and the latter 10.8%.

Sales of British and European vehicles, included in total sales, advanced sharply (53.5%) in 1958 to an all-time high of 82,573 units from 53,800 in 1957 and exceeded by over 22% the previous peak of 67,506 units reached in 1950. Sales of new passenger cars from overseas climbed to a record 75,889 units from 49,433 in the preceding year and commercial vehicles also to a new peak of 6,684 units from 4,367. Passenger car sales in 1950 numbered 62,880 units and commercial vehicles 4,626.

New passenger car sales in 1958 dropped in total to 376,084 units from 382,023 a year earlier, but the retail value rose to \$1,108,847,000 from \$1,087,620,000. Commercial vehicle sales declined to 68,014 units from 76,276 and the retail value to \$254,283,000 from \$281,311,000.

Financed sales of 146,377 new passenger cars in the year involved \$332,825,000 compared to 171,904 units involving \$385,043,000 in the preceding year. Financed sales of 21,188 new commercial vehicles accounted for \$71,114,000 compared to 29,116 units for \$95,056,000.

Sales of 333,481 used passenger cars were financed in 1958 to the value of \$328,182,000 compared to the 1957 total of 365,883 units financed for \$346,111,000. Year's financed sales of used commercial vehicles numbered 42,878 units and involved \$51,024,000 versus 48,348 units financed for \$52,942,000. (6)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>February 19</u>	<u>February 12</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>January 22</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	270.0	270.5	268.2
Industrials	279.3	279.8	277.8
Utilities	202.1	201.4	200.7
Banks	334.6	337.0	328.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	125.4	124.5	124.7
Gold	86.6	85.4	86.0
Base metals	214.3	214.1	213.2

December Index Showed Little Change Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for December (revised base 1949=100) stood at 154.4, practically unchanged from November. This followed increases over the preceding month in October and November. As a result, the average of the index for the last three months of 1958 was the highest quarterly average since the third quarter of 1957. Mining, durable manufacturing and electric and gas utilities showed increases in December as compared with the preceding month, but these were offset by a decline in non-durable manufacturing.

The adjusted mining index at 225.7 was nearly 1% higher than in November. A substantial decline in the output of non-metallic minerals was more than offset by advances in the production of metals and fuels.

The seasonally-adjusted manufacturing index stood at 139.7 in December, about 1% below November's 140.9. The non-durables component of the manufacturing index declined nearly 4% in this comparison. With the exception of rubber products, petroleum and coal products, and miscellaneous manufactures, all other non-durables industries showed declines in physical output. In contrast, the durable manufacturing index continued its steady advance from the 1958 low recorded last September, the increase over November being nearly 3% as the result of a substantial gain in output of transportation equipment and smaller increases in the production of iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products. The index of electric power and gas utilities reached a record of 256.6 in December, representing a 5% gain over November.

The unadjusted total index was higher in November and December than in the corresponding months of 1957, but the average for the whole of 1958 was 2.3% lower than the average for 1957. In the yearly comparison, the manufacturing index was down nearly 4%, while the index of electric power and gas utilities rose more than 8%. Volume of mineral production was practically unchanged even though metal mining showed an advance of 8%, chiefly the result of a large gain in uranium output; petroleum and iron ore production declined 9% and 18%, respectively. In the year-over-year comparison, durable manufacturing declined nearly 7%, while the non-durables index fell 1%.

Note - For a complete description of the revised index together with the revised historical record, see "Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1957", DBS reference paper, catalogue number 61-502. The new index will be published on the revised basis in the February issue of the Canadian Statistical Review.

MANUFACTURING

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ending February 21 amounted to 107,960 tons, down slightly from the week-earlier total of 108,094 tons and the two-week earlier total of 108,133 tons, DBS reports in a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated in the week at 88.9% of rated capacity versus 89% in both the week and two-week earlier periods.

Shipments of Iron Castings,
Pipes And Fittings In 1958

Canadian producers shipped 568,322 tons of iron castings, pipes and fittings in the year 1958, a decrease of 2.6% from the preceding year's 583,420. Shipments of steel pipes, tubing and fittings fell 22.4% to 463,030 tons from 596,481. Shipments of grey iron castings fell to 313,338 tons from 357,452 in 1957, but shipments of cast iron water pipe and fittings rose to 126,383 tons from 90,005. Year's shipments of steel standard and line pipe dropped to 376,439 tons from 515,386. (7)

Hard Board Production And Shipments

January production of hard board increased to 23,345,859 square feet from the 20,058,927 made in the same month of 1958, while factory shipments jumped almost 30% to 20,806,429 square feet from 16,129,362 a year ago. Exports at 6,941,908 square feet this year were almost 200% above the 2,332,828 exported in January 1958. Production of tempered or treated hard board and of semi-hard board were up markedly in January compared with the same month a year ago, as were domestic shipments and exports. Output of not tempered or treated hard board was down, but factory shipments slightly exceeded the previous January. (8)

Shipments Of Gypsum Products

Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath and plasters were smaller in January this year than last, while those of gypsum sheathing were sharply greater. Month's shipments of wallboard dropped to 23,741,788 square feet from 24,060,318 a year ago, lath to 23,536,251 square feet from 28,799,197 and plasters to 19,700 tons from 22,221. Shipments of sheathing advanced to 6,770,792 square feet from 635,688. (9)

Shipments of Wire Nails Greater

Shipments of iron and steel wire nails increased in 1958 to 81,381 tons from 70,016 in 1957 and woven wire farm fencing to 13,395 tons from 11,599, but deliveries of plain steel wire (including welding wire) decreased to 97,341 tons from 104,212, galvanized steel wire to 28,177 tons from 28,909 and steel wire rope to 21,753 tons from 25,355.

December shipments were greater than a year earlier for all these items. Totals were: wire nails, 3,257 tons (3,086 in December 1957); steel wire rope, 1,557 tons (1,454); woven wire farm fencing, 305 tons (143); galvanized steel wire, 1,943 tons (1,797); and plain steel wire (including welding wire), 8,085 tons (6,654). (10)

Shipments Of Concrete Products

Factory shipments in 1958 of concrete brick, blocks (except chimney), cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, and ready-mixed concrete were greater than in 1957, while deliveries of concrete chimney blocks were smaller. Year's shipments were: brick, 136,637,992 (94,145,685 in 1957); blocks -- gravel, cinder and "other" aggregates, 127,316,598 (105,349,964); chimney blocks, 724,876 (834,669); drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 669,676 tons (453,226); and ready-mixed concrete, 6,520,134 cubic yards (4,966,161). (11)

More Washing Machines And Clothes Dryers Produced and Shipped In 1958

Canadian manufacturers produced and shipped larger numbers of domestic washing machines and automatic clothes dryers in the full year 1958 than in the preceding year. Factory stocks of both appliances were larger at year's end.

Production of domestic washing machines in 1958 rose to 305,847 units from 269,568 in the preceding year and shipments to 300,068 units from 274,899. Output of electric conventional types increased to 241,058 units from 212,927 and automatic electric types to 60,676 units from 51,752, but production of gasoline types fell to 4,113 units from 4,889.

Year's output of automatic clothes dryers rose to 75,312 units from 68,756 in 1957 and factory shipments to 79,018 units from 66,941. Year-end stocks were smaller at 2,729 units versus 7,411 (12)

December Shipments Of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

Shipments of domestic electrical appliances in December were: automatic coffee makers, 13,565 units; steam flat irons, 39,425; automatic dry flat irons, 8,759; dry, non-automatic flat irons, 971; floor polishers, 26,316; fry pans, 42,195; heating pads, 10,383, kettles, 37,894; automatic toasters, 23,597; non-automatic toasters, 3,191, sandwich toasters (except waffle iron combinations) 2,634; upright floor model vacuum cleaners 3,206; cyclinder or other straight suction type 11,807; and waffle irons (including combination sandwich toasters), 4,726. (13)

Output Of Specified Chemicals

Production of specified chemicals in December and the full year 1958, by type of chemical, was as follows: acetylene, in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 15,310 M cubic feet in December (178,237 M in the full year 1958); hydrochloric acid (muriatic), as 100% 3,314,938 pounds (37,816,733); sulphuric acid, all grades including oleum as 100%, 123,597 tons (1,495,428); anhydrous ammonia, 100%, 29,020 tons (346,156); ammonium sulphate, 24,544 tons (323,328); chlorine, 23,604 tons (267,907); mixed fertilizers, 73,707 tons (711,771); formaldehyde, 100% solids basis, 5,956,630 pounds (46,612,191); oxygen, in cylinders or for delivery by pipeline, 103,564 M cubic feet (1,164,550); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), as 100% NaOH, 27,618 tons (309,944). (14)

Shipments Of Cattle Sole Leather Greater

Shipments of cattle sole leather in December 1958 increased to 1,019,961 pounds from 897,835 in the same month of 1957, calf and kip upper leather to 1,251,855 square feet from 1,046,222, and cattle upper leather to 6,150,087 square feet from 5,265,926.

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers at December 31, 1958 were smaller than a year earlier for all types. Totals were: cattle hides, 384,900 (500,482 at the end of 1957); calf and kip skins, 215,141 (437,295); goat and kid skins, 18,889 (37,817); sheep and lamb skins, 39,262 dozen (55,662); and horse hides, 4,037 (10,351). (15)

Shipments Of Prepared
Stock & Poultry Feeds

Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds increased nearly 21% in 1958 to 437,546 tons from 362,845 in 1957 and almost 28% from 342,760 in 1956 and secondary or complete feeds over 20% to 2,506,704 tons from 2,087,238 a year earlier and nearly 27% from 1,977,364 two years earlier. Year's shipments of all "other" animal feeds declined 2.9% to 516,140 tons from 531,293 a year earlier and 36% from 807,798 two years earlier. December 1958 shipments of primary feeds were up to 41,545 tons from 34,285 in the same month of 1957, secondary feeds to 224,591 tons from 180,700 and all "other" animal feeds to 46,782 tons from 42,356. (16)

Output Of Baked Beans And Meat
And Poultry Paste Greater In 1958

Production of baked beans in 1958 is estimated at 103,000,000 pounds, up 5.1% from 1957's total of 98,000,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Output in the fourth quarter of 1958 totalled 29,209,335 pounds, approximately 7,000,000 pounds more than in the same period of 1957. Year's output of meat and poultry paste amounted to 6,300,000 pounds, 34% greater than the year-earlier total of 4,700,000 pounds. Fourth-quarter output is estimated at 1,581,261 pounds, about half a million pounds more than in the like 1957 period.

Carbonated Beverages Shipped
In Record Quantities In 1957

Canadian producers of carbonated beverages shipped greater quantities in 1957 than in any earlier year, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Gallonage of shipments increased over 11% to 137,151,000 from 123,192,000 in 1956 and the value more than 14% to \$123,272,000 from \$107,-715,000.

Some 536 establishments in 1957 (535 in 1956) employed 7,730 persons (7,766) and paid them \$24,382,000 in salaries and wages (\$23,056,000). These plants spent \$45,382,000 for materials (\$38,910,000) and added \$90,500,000 by manufacture (\$79,269,000). Total selling value of their products climbed 15% to \$139,504,000 from \$121,340,000 in the preceding year. (17)

Brass & Copper Products Industry

Value of factory shipments by Canada's brass and copper products industry in 1957 declined over 25% to \$182,396,000 from 1956's record high of \$244,096,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Some 160 establishments versus 154 in 1956 employed fewer persons at 8,825 versus 9,220, but paid them more in salaries and wages at \$34,803,000 versus \$34,729,000. These plants paid less for materials and supplies at \$111,347,000 versus \$69,498,000.

Factory shipments of plumbers' brass fittings from all industries in 1957 were as follows: bath waste and overflows, \$605,000 (\$666,000 in 1956); faucets-sink, lavatory and bath, and their combinations, \$3,647,000 (\$4,147,000); plumbing fixture, trim, \$866,000 (\$1,134,000); stops, \$1,116,000 (\$1,021,000); traps, \$921,000 (\$912,000); tub-fillers, showers and combinations of same, \$2,-323,000 (\$2,625,000); toilet tank fittings, \$1,008,000 (\$1,381,000); and other brass plumbing fixtures, \$3,919,000 (\$4,154,000). Value of factory shipments of hand-type fire extinguishers from all industries decreased in 1957 to \$2,649,-000 from \$2,912,000 in the preceding year. (18)

White Metal Alloys Industry Factory value of products shipped by firms comprising the white metal alloys industry in 1957 amounted to \$56,969,000, a decrease of 9% from the preceding year's record total of \$62,515,000, DBS reports. The 61 establishments in operation (58 in 1956), employed 3,154 persons (3,199), paid \$11,258,000 in salaries and wages (\$11,424,000), and spent \$37,734,000 for materials and supplies (\$41,590,000). Establishments in the industry were occupied chiefly in the manufacture of white metal alloys such as babbitt, solders, type and type metal, lead sheet, lead pipe, antimonial lead, collapsible tubes and metal foil. (19)

Slightly Less Bakers' Bread Consumed In 1957 Per capita consumption of bread in Canada was slightly smaller in 1957 at 99.7 pounds as compared with 99.9 pounds in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the bread and other bakery products industry. Highest recorded annual per capita figure was 111.9 pounds in 1946. Total consumption of bread during 1957 amounted to a record 1,653,177,000 pounds as compared with 1,606,946,000 in 1956 and the value rose to a new peak of \$198,515,000 as compared with \$186,061,000 in 1956.

Factory selling value of all products shipped from plants classified to the industry was greater in 1957 than in any earlier year at \$331,132,000 versus \$306,805,000 in 1956. The value of bread output - some is made by plants otherwise classified - rose to \$198,244,000 from \$185,824,000; plain rolls and buns to \$15,572,000 from \$12,634,000; pies, cakes and pastries to \$83,998,000 from \$73,645,000; and doughnuts to \$10,976,000 from \$10,682,000. The value of fruit buns and yeast-raised sweet goods was down to \$17,985,000 from \$18,647,000.

Wholesale sales (including sales to restaurants, institutions, etc.) of the industry's products accounted for 57.2% of total sales in 1957 compared to 56.3% in 1956, retail house-to-house sales for 24.3% versus 25.1%, and retail through bakery-owned stores for 18.5% against 18.6%.

Number of establishments rose to 2,635 from 2,624 in the preceding year, while number of employees eased to 35,443 from 35,456 and salaries and wages advanced to \$99,778,000 from \$93,759,000. Cost of materials and supplies rose to \$155,756,000 from \$145,926,000 and value added by manufacture to \$163,882,000 from \$150,249,000. (20)

MINING

Coal Output & Imports Down Both production and landed imports of coal were smaller in January this year than last, output falling 4.8% to 1,234,000 tons from 1,296,690 a year ago and landed imports 16% to 344,548 tons from 410,037. Month's output declined in Nova Scotia to 451,000 tons from 601,485 a year ago and in British Columbia to 62,000 tons from 73,255, but increased in New Brunswick to 83,000 tons from 64,979, in Saskatchewan to 303,000 tons from 273,918 and in Alberta to 335,000 tons from 283,053. (21)

Iron Ore Shipments Up In
December, Down In Year

Showing the first increase since March last in the year-to-year comparison, shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines jumped to 510,836 tons in December from 334,970 in the same month of 1957. Total shipments for the full year 1958 dropped almost 29% to 15,858,936 tons from 22,272,174 in 1957.

Shipments of ore for export rose in December to 364,242 tons from 266,728 a year earlier and to Canadian consumers to 146,594 tons from 68,242. In the full year, export shipments dropped to 13,939,928 tons from 19,958,610, and domestic shipments to 1,919,008 tons from 2,313,564. Year-end stocks were some 5% smaller than a year earlier at 2,607,201 tons versus 2,742,958.

Year's shipments from mines in Ontario fell to 3,658,497 tons from 4,867,105 in the preceding year, the export total decreasing to 2,777,705 tons from 4,049,538 but the domestic total rising to 880,792 tons from 817,567. End-of-year stocks were sharply smaller at 296,499 tons versus 508,255.

Shipments from mines in Newfoundland, Quebec and British Columbia declined in 1958 to 12,200,439 tons from 17,405,069, the export total falling to 11,162,223 tons from 15,909,072 and the domestic total to 1,038,216 tons from 1,495,997. Year-end stocks were slightly greater at 2,310,702 tons versus 2,234,703. (22)

Crude Petroleum Industry
Had Record Year In 1957

Topping all previous years, production of crude petroleum in Canada rose by 6% in 1957 to 181,848,000 barrels from 171,981,000 in the preceding year and the value by 11% to \$453,594,000 from \$406,562,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The number of operating wells also rose to a record total of 14,946 from 13,142 in 1956.

Apparent supply of crude petroleum reached a new peak of 238,079,000 barrels in 1957 versus 235,715,000 in 1956. This takes into account domestic production of 181,848,000 barrels versus 171,981,000 in 1956, imports of 111,905,000 barrels versus 106,641,000, and exports of 55,674,000 barrels versus 42,908,000.

Alberta wells produced 137,492,000 barrels in 1957, down 4.5% as compared to 143,910,000 in 1956, but output from wells in Saskatchewan rose sharply to 36,861,000 barrels from 21,077,000. Production in Manitoba rose to 6,090,000 barrels from 5,787,000, Ontario to 623,700 barrels from 593,400, British Columbia to 340,900 from 148,500, and New Brunswick to 19,400 barrels from 16,600. Production in the Northwest Territories fell to 420,800 barrels from 449,400.

Value of production in Alberta rose slightly in 1957 to \$355,555,000 from \$353,629,000 in 1956, and the value for Saskatchewan more than doubled to \$79,325,000 from \$36,253,000. Manitoba's value rose to \$15,468,000 from \$13,633,000, Ontario's to \$2,160,000 from \$1,958,000, British Columbia's to \$763,700 from \$302,200, and New Brunswick's to \$27,200 from \$23,300. For the Northwest Territories the year's value dropped to \$294,600 from \$762,800. (23)

More Salt Produced And Shipped In Full Year 1958

Both production and shipments of salt and salt content of brine were greater in 1958 than in 1957. Production rose 5.5% in total to 1,872,960 tons from 1,775,075 in the preceding year and shipments 6.6% to 1,886,505 tons from 1,769,961. Year's output of dry common salt fell to 1,229,476 tons from 1,230,523, but shipments increased to 1,243,021 tons from 1,225,409. Salt content of brine used and shipped advanced over 18% to 643,484 tons from 544,552 in 1957. (24)

Copper & Nickel Production In 1958

Copper output in 1958 declined 3.4% to 346,816 tons from 359,109 in 1957, decreases in the final four months of the year more than offsetting increases in all previous months. Nickel production in the 12 months slumped 25% to 140,848 tons from 187,958 in the preceding year, gains from a year earlier in January and February being more than counterbalanced by losses in the other months. December copper production was down to 19,033 tons from 34,294 in the same month of 1957 and nickel to 3,298 tons from 14,938. (25)

F O R E S T R Y

Less Pulpwood Produced And Consumed In 1958

Production of pulpwood in 1958 declined to 12,398,276 rough cords from 15,198,982 in 1957 and consumption to 12,824,478 rough cords from 13,467,534. Year-end inventories were down to 15,045,776 rough cords from 16,508,289 a year earlier. December output fell to 1,101,111 rough cords from 1,130,806 in the like month of 1957, but consumption rose to 999,642 rough cords from 925,602.

Production was smaller than in 1957 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island. Totals were: Newfoundland, 632,858 rough cords (793,387 in 1957); Prince Edward Island, 41,234 (22,004); Nova Scotia, 270,874 (384,486); New Brunswick, 1,023,949 (1,416,581); Quebec, 5,395,274 (6,378,666); Ontario, 3,125,862 (3,980,101); Manitoba, 287,521 (303,359); Saskatchewan, 35,896 (57,763); Alberta, 249,250 (429,973); and British Columbia, 1,335,558 (1,432,662). (26)

C O N S U M E R C R E D I T

Consumer Credit Outstanding At The End Of December

Accounts outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of December last aggregated \$1,002,800,000, down 2% from \$1,022,800,000 at the end of November and 6.1% from \$1,067,400,000 at the end of December 1957.

Year-end outstandings on consumer goods were \$737,000,000, some 2% under the month-earlier total of \$751,900,000 and 5.5% below the year-earlier total of \$779,600,000. Balances on commercial goods amounted to \$265,800,000, down 1.9% from the preceding month's total of \$270,900,000 and 7.6% from the previous year's like total of \$287,800,000.

End-of-year balances outstanding on cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act increased 2.3% to \$399,600,000 from \$390,600,000 at the end of November and 10.2% from \$362,500,000 at the end of 1957. Accounts receivable held by department stores at year-end rose 10.1% to \$281,700,000 from \$255,800,000 a month earlier and 7.7% from \$261,600,000 a year earlier. (27)

Carloadings Continue Smaller Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended February 14 declined 1.8% to 65,695 from 66,919 in last year's comparable period, making the January 1 - February 14 total 2.2% smaller than a year ago at 412,275 cars versus 421,517. Receipts from connections fell 4% in the seven-day period to 28,047 cars from 29,210, leaving the cumulative total 8.7% under last year at 169,075 cars versus 185,265. (28)

Railway Operating Revenues Down Railway operating revenues in November last declined 9.5% to \$93,818,000 from \$103,650,000 in the same month of 1957 and operating expenses eased 0.3% to \$97,338,000 from \$97,670,000. This resulted in a net operating loss of \$3,520,000 in the month compared to a surplus of \$5,980,000 in the preceding year.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services in November dropped to \$103,036,000 from \$112,127,000 a year earlier, while operating expenses rose to \$106,215,000 from \$105,886,000. The resulting net rail operating loss of \$3,179,000 in the month compares to a surplus of \$6,241,000 a year earlier. (29)

Urban Transit Systems Carried 3.8% Fewer Passengers In 1958 Number of passengers carried by urban transit systems in the full year 1958 declined 3.8% to 1,094,836,840 from 1,137,792,702 in 1957, but total revenue rose 1.1% to \$133,611,336 from \$132,183,396. December passenger traffic eased 0.5% to 97,194,193 from 97,704,499 in the same month of 1957, but total revenue advanced 8.7% to \$12,468,070 from \$11,465,005.

More passengers were carried in 1958 than in the preceding year by motor bus and chartered service, but fewer by electric car, subway car and trolley coach. Totals are: motor bus, 620,703,682 (610,095,606 a year earlier); electric car, 251,720,601 (291,285,791); trolley coach, 214,249,082 (228,403,012); subway car, included in the electric car total for both years, 35,932,278 (36,579,014); and chartered service, 8,163,475 (8,008,293). (30)

E D U C A T I O N

Awards For Graduate Study And Research Throughout The World Details of fellowships, research grants, graduate assistantships, and other types of financial aid for Canadian university graduate students are contained in the DBS publication "Awards For Graduate Study And Research, 1959", just released.

Included in the listing of 1,185 entries of awards or groups of awards are 548 from awarding agencies in the United States, 303 from Canada, 244 from the United Kingdom, and 90 from some 32 other countries. While only awards tenable by Canadians, or by Canadians together with others, are listed for countries other than Canada, those tenable in Canada have, where possible, a notation as to whether or not they are open to foreign students. Many of the Canadian awards are tenable outside Canada.

The publication also contains other material of interest to prospective applicants for graduate awards, including a bibliography of further sources of information on awards and on higher education in various countries. (31)

(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

- 1 - 23-006: Report on the Poultry Survey of December 1, 1958, 25¢/50¢
- 2 - 84-001: Vital Statistics, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 3 - 72-001: Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, Special Year-End Issue, 1958, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 72-004: Federal Government Employment, July, 30¢/\$3.00
- 5 - 63-005: Retail Trade, December, 30¢/\$3.00
- 6 - 63-007: New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 41-004: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 36-001: Hard Board, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 9 - 44-003: Gypsum Products, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 44-002: Concrete Products, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 43-002: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 43-003: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 46-002: Specified Chemicals, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 33-001: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 32-004: Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, December, 30¢/\$3.00
- 17 - 32-208: Carbonated Beverages Industry (Aerated Waters), 1957, 50¢
- 18 - 41-206: Brass & Copper Products Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 19 - 41-215: White Metal Alloys Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 20 - 32-203: Bread & Other Bakery Products Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 21 - 26-002: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 26-005: Iron Ore, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 26-213: Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 24 - 26-009: Salt, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 25 - 26-003: Copper & Nickel Production, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 25-001: Pulpwood Production, Consumption & Inventories, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 27 - 61-004: Credit Statistics (Selected Holders), December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 28 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, February 14, 10¢/\$3.00
- 29 - 52-003: Railway Operating Statistics, November, 20¢/\$2.00
- 30 - 53-003: Urban Transit Statistics, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 31 - 81-406: Awards For Graduate Study & Research, 1959, \$1.50
- - 65-004: Trade of Canada: Exports, December & Full Year 1958, 75¢/\$7.50
- - 71-001, 71-001 F: Labour Force, January, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 20
- - 24-001: Fish Freezings & Stocks, January, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 20
- - 35-001: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, December, 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 20
- - 35-002: Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 20
- - 35-003: Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 20

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