

Vol. 28 -- No. 12

Friday, March 25, 1960

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Persons employed in Canada at mid-February this year totalled an estimated 5,663,000, down 36,000 from a month earlier but up 116,000 from February last year. Number without jobs and seeking work was placed at 555,000, an increase of 51,000 from January and a rise of 18,000 from a year ago. The seeking-work total represented 8.9% of the labour force of 6,218,000 versus 8.8% of last year's labour force of 6,084,000. (Page 2)

. . .

Transportation: Carloadings on Canadian railways in the second week of March were up slightly from a year earlier, placing the January 1-March 14 total at 676,811 cars, slightly below a year ago ... Fewer passengers were carried by urban and intercity and rural bus lines in January this year as compared to last. (Page 3)

. . .

Highway Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents claimed 137 lives in January, over one-fifth fewer than in January 1959. All provinces except Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and New Brunswick reported fewer fatalities, while none occurred in Prince Edward Island and the Territories. (Page 5)

. . .

Manufacturing: Output of steel ingots in the week of March 19 totalled 128,073 tons, representing 99.1% of rated capacity ... Passenger car shipments were smaller in February but larger in January-February this year than last, while commercial vehicle shipments were greater in both periods ... Producers shipped fewer radios and television sets in January, but more record players. (Page 7)

. . .

Mining: More primary copper and nickel was produced in January this year than last, while coal output was larger in February but smaller in the first two months of 1960 ... Record quantities of crude petroleum and natural gas were produced in 1959, the former reaching 184,767,744 barrels and the latter 433,182,927,000 cubic feet. (Page 13)

. . .

Merchandising: January department store sales were estimated at \$91,822,000, virtually unchanged from last year's comparable figure ... Retail establishments had some \$992,900,000 in outstanding accounts on their books at the close of 1959, nearly 6% more than at the end of 1958. (Page 15)

. . .

Employment Situation In February Number of persons with jobs was estimated to be 5,663,000 in February, down 36,000 from January, according to the joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Almost three-quarters of the decline was in agriculture. Non-farm employment decreased by 10,000 to an estimated 5,095,000. This decrease was concentrated in Quebec, with little change in the other regions.

Total with jobs in February was 116,000 greater than a year earlier. Virtually all of this year-to-year gain was the result of strengthening in service-producing industries, such as trade, financial institutions, and community and government service. In agriculture, employment was 40,000 less than last year, and there was some decrease in manufacturing.

The labour force at 6,218,000 in February showed a year-to-year increase of 134,000. This was the largest year-to-year gain in almost two years and exceeded the increase in jobs. A rising rate of labour force growth has been apparent in recent months, following a relatively slow expansion through most of 1959.

Number of persons without jobs and seeking work was estimated to be 555,000 in February, 51,000 more than in January. Most of this increase occurred in Quebec. Number of job-seekers represented 8.9% of the labour force compared to 8.8% in February 1959 and 9.4% in February 1958.

Workers on temporary layoff numbered an estimated 43,000, about the same as a month earlier and 10,000 more than a year earlier. Number working short time was about the same as the previous month and the preceding year.

Apart from a few areas in Ontario and British Columbia, which showed some improvement, and Quebec where there was some increase in unemployment, local unemployment levels were the same or slightly higher than a month earlier. At the end of February the labour market classification of 110 areas was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 83 (74); in moderate surplus, 26 (35); and in balance, 1 (1).

The Canadian labour force in the week ended February 20 totalled an estimated 6,218,000 compared to 6,203,000 a month earlier and 6,084,000 a year earlier. Of the current total, 5,283,000 or 85.0% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 380,000 or 6.1% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 555,000 or 8.9% were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,481,000.

During the corresponding week in 1959, there were 6,084,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,190,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 357,000 usually worked less than 35 hours and 537,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,398,000 classed as not in the labour force. (1)

Farm Wages At Mid-January Average annual wages of male farm help at January 15 this year, with board provided, rose to \$1,330 from \$1,300 a year earlier. The average for western Canada increased to \$1,395 from \$1,330, while that for eastern Canada was unchanged at \$1,275. Without board the national average rose to \$1,815 from \$1,725; the figure for western Canada moved up to \$1,955 from \$1,745, while that for eastern Canada was unchanged at \$1,705. (2)

TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings In Second Week Of March Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended March 14 numbered 67,207, up slightly from the year-earlier total of 66,622. This brought loadings in the January 1 - March 14 period to 676,811 cars, little changed from the corresponding 1959 figure of 677,334. Receipts from connections rose in the week to 29,670 cars from 29,319 and in the cumulative period to 310,969 cars from 286,888. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services increased in the seven-day period to 2,861 cars from 2,212 and since the beginning of the year to date to 25,802 cars from 29,209. (3)

Passengers Carried By Intercity And Rural Bus Lines In January Number of passengers carried by intercity and rural bus lines in January fell 7% to 3,730,000 from 4,001,000 in the corresponding month last year, while revenues rose 0.5% to \$2,840,000 from \$2,827,000. Passengers carried in regular service decreased to 3,496,500 from 3,774,300, while those in chartered service increased to 233,300 from 227,100. (4)

Urban Transit In January Number of passengers carried by urban transit systems in January fell to 88,380,000 from 91,619,000 in the corresponding month last year, while revenues declined to \$11,273,000 from \$11,703,000. Fewer passengers were carried by electric car and trolley coach, and more by motor bus and in chartered services. (5)

Canal Traffic In September Freight cleared through Canadian canals increased sharply in September to 6,735,430 tons from 4,462,996 in the corresponding month in 1958. Heavier traffic was reported by the St. Lawrence, Welland and three of the smaller canals. Increased shipments of west-bound iron ore continued to be the main factor in the overall increase, accounting for approximately four-fifths of the total. The number of vessel passages was up 8% to 4,190 from 3,873, while the registered net tonnage increased 48% to 5,889,578 tons from 3,973,935.

Volume of freight transported through the combined Canada-U.S. locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in September dropped to 3,200,781 tons from 12,045,182. Freight through the Canadian canal declined to 144,435 tons from 174,907. Total freight cleared through the Welland Ship canal rose 22% to 3,263,427 tons from 2,678,406, and the tonnage transported through the St. Lawrence canals more than doubled, rising to 3,167,915 tons from 1,481,244. (6)

Civil Aviation In November Canadian air carriers transported 14.4% more revenue passengers and 16.2% more revenue cargo in November last than in the same 1958 month. Operating revenues rose 13.2% to \$14,829,200 from \$13,096,200 and operating expenses 16.5% to \$17,534,500 from \$15,055,600, resulting in a larger operating deficit of \$2,705,300 versus \$1,959,300. The net deficit for the month, after provision for income taxes and other charges, rose to \$2,946,600 from \$2,206,500.

Revenue passengers transported by Canadian air carriers during the month advanced to 327,962 from 286,714 in the corresponding 1958 month and revenue cargo, including airmail, to 13,938,712 pounds from 11,998,558. (7)

More Freight Handled At Canadian Ports In September And 9 Months Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in September last increased nearly 32% to 19,871,100 tons from 15,078,100 in the same 1958 month, boosting the January-September total over 15% to 117,444,900 tons from 102,073,700 in the like nine months of 1958.

September loadings and unloadings in foreign service increased 25% to 9,996,000 tons from 8,007,300 a year earlier and in coastwise services 40% to 9,875,100 tons from 7,070,800. January-September loadings and unloadings in foreign service advanced 21% to 62,046,100 tons from 51,206,300 and in coastwise service 9% to 55,398,800 tons from 50,867,400.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight during September were: Seven Islands, 2,734,200 tons (1,406,600 in September 1958); Montreal, 2,068,000 (1,949,800); Hamilton, 1,069,300 (849,100); Port Arthur, 1,062,700 (682,100); Vancouver, 828,300 (594,100); and Halifax, 666,200 (578,700).

Ports handling the greatest volume of freight in the January-September period were: Montreal, 12,048,800 tons (11,906,200 in the same 1958 period); Seven Islands, 11,265,500 (7,017,400); Vancouver, 8,966,400 (8,594,600); Port Arthur, 6,377,100 (5,002,200); Hamilton, 5,542,000 (5,016,300); and Halifax, 5,504,700 (4,528,800). (8)

Fewer Passengers Carried By Canadian Bus Systems In 1958 Number of passengers carried by 154 city and intercity and rural bus lines decreased 2.2% in 1958 to 68,855,997 from 70,401,963 carried by 136 systems in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual report on passenger bus traffic. Regular services carried 5.3% fewer passengers at 64,159,840 versus 67,751,485, while chartered services transported over three-quarters more at 4,696,157 versus 2,650,478.

Number of buses in 1958 increased to 2,300 from 2,115 in 1957, total with gasoline engines advancing to 1,432 from 1,350 and with diesel engines to 868 from 765. Revenue vehicle miles rose to 93.6 million from 93.4 million, but the average per vehicle fell to 40,698 miles from 44,155. Consumption of gasoline dropped to 6,903,530 gallons from 8,578,183, while that of diesel oil climbed to 7,012,014 gallons from 5,626,623. (9)

Traffic Accidents Took Fewer Lives In January Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's highways and streets claimed 137 lives in January, some one-fifth fewer than the 171 taken in January last year, according to a special DBS statement. Totals were higher in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, unchanged in New Brunswick, and lower in the remaining provinces. No deaths were recorded in either year in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

January death toll by provinces was as follows: Newfoundland, 2 (4 in January 1959); Nova Scotia, 8 (13); New Brunswick, 6 (6); Quebec, 21 (35); Ontario, 61 (85); Manitoba, 3 (5); Saskatchewan, 5 (2); Alberta, 9 (7); and British Columbia, 22 (14).

Motor vehicle traffic deaths as reported here will not necessarily agree with those shown in the Bureau's annual report "Vital Statistics", since the former are based on police reports and the latter on the medical certification of cause of death from official provincial death records. Differences will be due mainly to variations in definition and classification of motor vehicle deaths, time-intervals between the date of the accident and the date of the death, and some under-reporting. Geographical differences in the two series are due partly to the fact that the former are tabulated according to the place of the accident, and the latter to the place of the death or the residence of the deceased.

Province	Number of Accidents				No. of Victims		Total
	Fatal	Non-	Property	Total	Persons	Persons	Property
		fatal	Damage		Killed	Injured	Damage(1)
		injury	Only (1)				
		January 1960		Jan. 1959		January 1960	
Nfld.....	2	75	435	512	2	86	\$ 197,380
P.E.I.....	-	6	41	47	-	10	15,366
N.S.....	7	125	831	963	8	181	379,353
N.B.....	4	106	542	652	6	139	260,949
Que.....	21	922	5,347	6,290	21	1,329	..
Ont.....	50	1,634	6,385	8,069	61	2,309	3,485,881
Man.....	3	207	916	1,126	3	281	368,200
Sask.....	4	121	894	1,019	5	177	361,054
Alta.....	8	221	1,377	1,606	9	304	633,369
B.C.....	18	488	1,586	2,092	22	685	979,590
Yukon & N.W.T.	-	5	24	29	-	5	36,805
January 1960..	117	3,910	18,378	22,405	137	5,506	6,717,947(2)
January 1959..	144	3,476	18,267	21,887	171	5,016	6,080,985(2)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec; .. not available; - nil.

January Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for January rose 2.2% to 172.2 from the revised December figure of 168.5.

A substantial advance of 3% in the output of manufactures was the result of increases of 2.2% in durables and 3.7% in non-durables. Elsewhere, mining production registered a decline of 0.8%, while the output of electric power and gas utilities showed little change.

Within non-durables, all major groups increased their volume of output or showed little change with the exception of tobacco products which declined 3%. Textile products advanced 14%, foods and beverages and printing and publishing 5%, chemical products 3%, and paper products and products of petroleum and coal 1%. Leather products, clothing and miscellaneous manufactures showed no change.

The strength in durable manufacturing output was concentrated in the motor vehicle industries. Motor vehicle production advanced 48%, while the output of motor vehicle parts and accessories rose in excess of 20%. These advances resulted in a 25% gain in total transportation equipment. The only other major group to increase within durable manufactures was electrical apparatus and supplies, up 1%, caused mainly by small gains in telecommunication equipment and in appliances. Declines were registered in non-ferrous metal products (7%), iron and steel products (2%), non-metallic mineral products (2%), and wood products (1%). Primary iron and steel declined 9% in January after reaching a record-breaking peak in December.

Within mining, fuels decreased with a small gain in coal mining being more than offset by declines in natural gas and crude petroleum. Although metal mining showed no change at the total level, most components reflected gains, but these were offset by a 15% loss in nickel mining and a lesser decline in the miscellaneous metals component. Non-metal mining advanced substantially, due largely to a 10% gain in asbestos.

F I S H E R I E S

Maritime Sea Fisheries Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces in February amounted to 35,311,000 pounds, substantially greater than the 11,962,000 pounds landed in February last year, according to monthly summary fish statistics released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value climbed steeply to \$1,657,000 from \$840,000.

Catch of groundfish in February amounted to 22,659,000 pounds versus 10,-443,000 a year earlier and the value aggregated \$1,049,000 versus \$557,000, due to significantly heavier landings of all species. Take of pelagic and estuarial fish amounted to 11,775,000 pounds compared to 1,165,000 and the value totalled \$252,000 versus \$97,000, due mainly to a substantially heavier catch of herring. Catch of molluscs and crustaceans more than doubled, rising to 877,000 pounds from 354,000 with a corresponding increase in value to \$356,000 from \$186,000, as lobsters and scallops were taken in sharply greater quantities.

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended March 19 amounted to 128,073 tons, down 4.9% from the week-earlier total of 134,658 tons but up 23.6% from the year-earlier total of 103,551 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated in the week at 99.1% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) compared to 104.2% in the previous week and 85.3% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the same week last year.

Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in February declined to 36,306 units from 37,011 a year earlier, but rose in the January-February period to 75,114 units from 70,621. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States advanced in February to 2,600 units from 2,265 and in the two months to 5,312 units from 4,520.

February passenger car shipments fell to 30,234 units from 31,154 a year earlier, number for sale in Canada declining to 27,996 units from 30,053 but those for export rising to 2,238 units from 1,101. Month's commercial vehicle shipments increased to 6,072 units from 5,857, total for sale in Canada advancing to 5,954 units from 5,829 and for export to 118 units from 28.

January-February passenger car shipments rose to 62,558 units from 60,771 a year ago, number for the domestic market edging down to 58,492 units from 58,791 but those for export climbing to 4,066 units from 1,980. Two-months' commercial vehicle shipments jumped to 12,556 units from 9,850, total for the Canadian market rising to 12,321 units from 9,665 and those for export markets to 235 units from 185. (10)

Sales Of Radio & Television Receiving Sets In January Producers' domestic sales of radio and television receiving sets were smaller in January this year than last, while those of record players were slightly larger. Sales of radios declined 10% to 47,586 units from 52,859 a year ago, number of home sets sold decreasing to 18,430 units from 24,792 and portables to 4,565 units from 5,143 but number of auto radios increasing to 19,440 units from 18,043 and combination sets to 5,151 units from 4,881.

January sales of television receiving sets were over one-fifth smaller than a year ago at 24,915 units versus 31,835, while sales of record players were 1% larger at 14,117 units against 13,974. (11)

Stoves & Furnaces Shipments of most types of cooking and heating stoves or ranges were smaller in January this year as compared to last. Shipments of some of the major items in the month were: warm air furnaces, \$1,430,600 (\$1,647,800 a year earlier); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$2,590,700 (\$2,890,100); gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$280,300 (\$273,100); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$104,400 (\$115,900); and solid fuel cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$83,600 (\$103,400). (12)

Production Of Concrete Products Production of concrete products in January included: brick, 3,437,039; blocks (except chimney), 6,660,024; cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 54,597 tons; and ready-mixed concrete, 287,014 cubic yards. (13)

Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in February amounted to 10,374,000 gallons, a one-third increase over last year's corresponding total of 7,891,000. This followed a small increase of 3% in January and production in the first two months of this year rose 16% to 20,093,000 gallons from 17,298,000 a year earlier. (14)

Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Shipments of most soaps were smaller in January this year than last, while those of all synthetic detergents were larger. Totals were: laundry and household bar soaps, 1,147,700 pounds (1,318,600 a year ago); soap chips and flakes, 1,374,700 (1,323,800); toilet soaps (except liquid), 3,576,400 (3,694,500); soap powders, 2,239,400 (3,237,900); solid synthetic detergents, 15,678,600 (11,590,900); liquid synthetic detergents, 4,020,400 (3,226,600); and paste synthetic detergents, 158,900 (88,000). (15)

Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Value of shipments of most types of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment was higher in January as compared to a year earlier. Shipments of the leading items were valued as follows: air-conditioning units (not self-contained), \$213,900 (\$109,400 a year ago); low-temperature self-service display cases, \$148,200 (\$79,300); normal-temperature self-service display cases, \$142,000 (\$81,100); prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$136,400 (\$66,000); steam, water and direct expansion air-conditioning coils, \$130,000 (\$68,600); air-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units, \$95,000 (\$37,200); water-cooled open and hermetic type condensing units, \$89,300 (\$83,800); and self-contained packaged air-conditioners, \$89,200 (\$89,900). (16)

Shipments Of Asphalt Roofing Shipments of all types of asphalt roofing were greater in January this year than last. Totals were: asphalt shingles, 93,905 roof squares (83,729 in January 1959); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 38,303 roof squares (24,137); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 24,541 roof squares (12,600); roll-type sidings, 3,857 roof squares (1,029); and tar and asphalt felts, 2,353 tons (1,622). (17)

Consumption Of Chemicals In Municipal Waterworks Municipal waterworks across Canada used more of most chemicals in 1959 than in the preceding year. Consumption of some of the principal chemicals in 1959 was as follows: aluminum sulphate (filter alum), 25,878,257 pounds (24,070,168 in 1958); lime, 22,592,534 (20,166,085); chlorine, 5,441,084 (4,839,521); sodium carbonate (soda ash), 2,005,418 (2,627,949); salt (sodium chloride), 1,407,000 (2,089,440); sodium silicate, 618,293 (611,401); sodium silicofluoride, 480,373 (514,202); ammonium sulphate, 378,649 (350,576); activated carbon, 367,138 (412,832); and sulphur dioxide (liquid), 218,597 (174,799). (18)

Less Crude Gypsum Shipped Canadian producers of crude gypsum shipped 3,964,000 tons in 1958 compared to 4,577,000 in 1957, a decline of 13.4%, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The value fell by one-third to \$5,189,000 from \$7,745,000. Value of factory shipments of manufactured gypsum products increased close to 21% in 1958 to a record \$35,719,000 from \$29,627,000 in 1957 and was 13.5% above the previous high of \$31,469,000 in 1955. Main secondary gypsum products were wallboard, lath, hardwall plasters and tile and blocks. (19)

Production Of Certain Garments Production of men's and youths' all-wool one-pant suits increased in the fourth quarter of 1959 to 212,907 from 205,478 in the same 1958 quarter, while all-wool two-pant suits decreased to 87,285 from 93,616. Quarter's output of boys' suits advanced to 41,975 from 34,916, men's and youths' all-wool pants and slacks to 253,190 from 218,599, men's and youths' nylon dress shirts to 6,874 dozen from 6,835 and fine cotton dress shirts to 149,370 dozen from 147,741.

Production of women's and misses' dresses in the fourth quarter of 1959 declined to 2,301,381 from 2,442,921 in the corresponding 1958 quarter, women's and misses' cotton blouses to 81,373 dozen from 83,889 and women's and misses' all-wool coats to 265,472 from 295,110. (20)

Narrow Fabrics Industry Shipments from 47 plants classified to the narrow fabrics industry in 1958 were valued at \$19,480,000, slightly below the preceding year's 49-plant total of \$19,500,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of employees fell to 2,051 from 2,227, salaries and wages to \$5,802,000 from \$6,010,000, and factory cost of materials and supplies to \$9,241,000 from \$9,498,000.

Shipments of webbing -- the most important product of the industry in 1958 -- were valued at \$3,007,000 compared to \$3,496,000 in 1957. Shipments of ribbons were worth \$2,583,000 versus \$2,766,000 in the preceding year and tapes at \$2,120,000 versus \$2,111,000. Other products included bindings, braids, cords, fringes, lace, tassels and trimming. (21)

Biscuit Industry In 1958 Selling value of factory shipments from Canada's biscuit industry in 1958 increased 3.1% to a record \$80,612,000 from 1957's previous peak of \$78,203,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments fell to 43 from 44 in 1957 and employees to 5,914 from 6,245, but salaries and wages rose to \$15,986,000 from \$15,753,000. Cost of materials used eased to \$38,011,000 from \$38,804,000.

Shipments of plain and fancy biscuits in 1958 increased in volume to 199,619,000 pounds from 196,076,000 in 1957 and in value to \$62,824,000 from \$60,746,000, while soda biscuits dropped in volume to 44,868,000 pounds from 44,912,000 and in value to \$11,399,000 from \$11,403,000. Shipments of ice cream cones fell in volume to 349,313,000 from 349,442,000 but rose in value to \$1,832,000 from \$1,768,000. (22)

Shipbuilding Industry In 1958 Value of production from Canada's 65 shipbuilding establishments in 1958 amounted to \$148,330,000, about 5% below the preceding year's total of \$167,159,000 reported by 68 establishments, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of employees dropped to 16,132 from 18,417, salaries and wages to \$65,883,000 from \$71,166,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$50,673,000 from \$63,942,000.

Naval vessels delivered in 1958 fell in value to \$33,516,000 from \$76,447,000, while the value of commercial vessels rose to \$47,982,000 from \$31,713,000. Value of commercial vessels by major types in 1958: cargo and cargo-passenger vessels, \$27,677,000 (\$4,576,000); tankers, \$4,961,000 (\$2,663,000); ferries, \$3,691,000 (\$719,000); scows and barges, \$3,147,000 (\$4,714,000); tugs, \$1,242,000 (\$6,674,000); fishing boats, \$1,021,000 (\$1,909,000); and small craft, \$1,280,000 (\$354,000). (23)

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.

Feeds Industry- Shipments from 1,409 plants comprising the feeds industry in 1958 were valued at \$284,912,000, larger by 14.5% than the preceding year's 1,400-plant total of \$249,033,000. There were 8,147 employees in the industry (8,052 in 1957) with salaries and wages totalling \$24,057,000 (\$21,429,000). Materials and supplies cost \$219,485,000 (\$190,251,000).

Hat & Cap Industry- Selling value of products shipped by 140 establishments comprising the hat and cap industry in 1958 grossed \$29,272,000, some 5% below the preceding year's record total of \$30,863,000. The industry employed 4,073 persons (4,309 in 1957), paid \$10,748,000 in salaries and wages (\$10,894,000), and paid \$12,529,000 for materials and supplies (\$13,910,000).

Glove & Mitten Industry- Twelve establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of fabric gloves and mittens had shipments valued at \$4,349,000 in 1958, up from \$4,291,000 in the preceding year. Number of employees fell to 669 from 693, while their salaries and wages rose to \$1,183,000 from \$1,154,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$2,249,000 from \$2,205,000.

Dyeing, Finishing Of Textiles- Value of work performed by 56 establishments primarily engaged in the dyeing and finishing of textiles in 1958 reached a record \$15,955,000, about 5% above the preceding year's \$15,153,000. The industry employed 2,022 persons (2,027 in 1957), paid \$6,671,000 in salaries and wages (\$6,393,000), and paid \$4,723,000 for materials and supplies (\$4,282,000).

Cotton & Jute Bag Industry- Thirty-two manufacturers of cotton and jute bags in 1958 had shipments valued at \$26,890,000, virtually unchanged from the preceding year's 34-plant total of \$26,840,000. The industry employed 1,050 persons (1,104 in 1957), paid \$3,084,000 in salaries and wages (\$3,009,000), and spent \$20,968,000 for materials and supplies (\$21,416,000).

MORE

Embroidery, Pleating And Hemstitching— The value of work performed by 137 establishments engaged in embroidery, pleating and hemstitching in 1958 amounted to \$8,393,000, smaller by 6% than the preceding year's record of \$8,945,000 reported by 150 plants. The industry employed 1,484 persons (1,584 in 1957), paid \$3,679,000 in salaries and wages (\$3,814,000), and paid \$2,530,000 for materials and supplies (\$2,832,000).

Fabric Auto Accessories— Twenty-one establishments engaged in the manufacture of fabric auto accessories in 1958 had shipments valued at \$12,199,000, slightly above the preceding year's \$11,990,000. The record value was \$13,701,000 in 1956. Employees numbered 927 (912 in 1957) and their salaries and wages grossed \$2,999,000 (\$3,003,000). Materials and supplies cost \$7,626,000 (\$7,085,000).

Oiled & Waterproofed Clothing— Seven establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of oiled and waterproofed clothing in 1958 had shipments valued at \$3,351,000, a decrease of 12% from the preceding year's \$3,824,000. The number of employees declined to 283 from 369, salaries and wages to \$807,000 from \$955,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$1,668,000 from \$1,963,000.

Soaps & Cleaning Preparations— Value of factory shipments from 137 plants comprising the soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations industry in 1958 reached a record \$132,023,000, larger by 11% than the preceding year's \$118,873,000. Number of employees rose to 3,882 from 3,680, salaries and wages to \$17,021,000 from \$15,411,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$55,531,000 from \$49,530,000.

Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories— Shipments from 206 plants comprising the motor vehicle parts industry in 1958 were valued at \$295,741,000, smaller by 3% than the preceding year's \$315,396,000. Number of employees declined to 18,132 from 20,426, salaries and wages to \$77,731,000 from \$82,944,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$155,921,000 from \$164,312,000.

Machine Shops— Value of work performed and of products made by 700 plants comprising the machine shops industry in 1958 amounted to \$59,786,000, about 5% below the preceding year's 656-plant total of \$62,691,000. Number of employees fell to 7,009 from 7,651, salaries and wages to \$26,519,000 from \$26,553,000, and cost of materials and supplies used to \$20,664,000 from \$22,685,000.

Pulp & Paper Industry— Canada's pulp and paper industry shipped products to the value of \$1,394,679,000 in 1958, a small decrease from the preceding year's \$1,411,934,000. There were 128 plants in operation in both years with 64,084 employees (65,940 in 1957) and salaries and wages totalling \$307,416,000 (\$307,628,000). Materials and supplies cost \$597,805,000 (\$617,176,000).

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations— The fruit and vegetable preparations industry had factory shipments valued at \$276,698,000 in 1958, some 4% larger than the preceding year's \$265,470,000. There were 396 establishments in the industry (430 in 1957), employing 16,167 persons (17,742) and paying \$43,444,000 in salaries and wages (\$43,711,000). Cost of materials and supplies was \$174,886,000 (\$173,508,000).

Medicinals & Pharmaceuticals- Producers of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations had shipments valued at a record \$155,006,000 in 1958, about 11% larger than the preceding year's \$140,093,000. There were 196 establishments in the industry (207 in 1957) with 7,996 employees (8,146) and salaries and wages totalling \$29,847,000 (\$28,656,000). Materials and supplies cost \$44,289,000 (\$42,337,000).

Iron Castings Industry- Establishments classified to the iron castings industry in 1958 had shipments valued at a near record \$253,445,000, a decline of 8.2% from 1957's all-time high total of \$276,048,000. Number of establishments declined to 189 from 201 in the preceding year and employees to 15,081 from 16,777. Salary and wage payments dropped to \$61,177,000 from \$67,256,000 and cost of materials to \$132,575,000 from \$142,250,000.

<u>Canada's Manufacturing Industries</u>	<u>In 1957</u>	Canada's manufacturing industries in 1957 established new record highs in the selling value of factory shipments, number of employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials and supplies, and in the value added by manufacturing processes, according to the Bureau's annual general review.
--	----------------	--

The factory selling value of products shipped in 1957 grossed \$22,183,594,000, an increase of 2.5% over the preceding year's \$21,636,749,000. Number of employees rose to 1,359,000 from 1,353,000, salaries and wages to \$4,819,628,000 from \$4,570,692,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$11,900,752,000 from \$11,721,537,000.

The high level at which the manufacturing industries operated during 1957 was the result of two main factors. First was the continuing high spending on capital goods such as construction and machinery and equipment of all kinds, and second the impact on the consumer goods industries of the increase of about 543,000 in population as well as by the continued rise in labour income.

The physical volume of production in 1957 was down 1.8% from the record level of the previous year, while the selling value of factory shipments was 2.5% higher. This is more or less accounted for by an increase in the whole-sale prices of partly and fully manufactured goods. In spite of the minor downturn in production, the output of non-durable goods continued to expand and recorded a minor increase of 0.9%. The production of durable goods recorded a decline of 4.6%, which resulted in a net decline of 1.8% for manufacturing as a whole.

The main purpose of the review is to supply historical background of the principal factors involved in manufacturing production in Canada. Besides general analyses for Canada as a whole, data for each province, county or census division as well as cities and towns, are also given. A feature of the review is the alphabetical list of products manufactured in Canada. Contained for the first time is a section on the definitions and concepts used in compiling manufacturing statistics. (24)

Production Of Copper And Nickel In January Large increases were posted in the production of both primary copper and nickel in January as compared with the corresponding month last year. Month's output of copper amounted to 36,404 tons as compared with 24,669, and production of nickel totalled 17,399 tons versus 8,047. (25)

Production & Landed Imports Of Coal In February; 2 Months Production of coal in February increased 10.0% to 1,013,000 tons from 920,531 a year earlier, bringing the January-February total to 2,137,353 tons, down 2.9% from the year-earlier figure of 2,200,322 tons. Month's landed imports were sharply smaller than a year ago at 182,378 tons versus 322,586, leaving the two-month total substantially below last year at 367,949 tons versus 667,134. (26)

Production Of Crude Petroleum And Natural Gas Up In 1959 Production of crude petroleum in 1959 reached an all-time high of 184,767,744 barrels, up 11.6% from 165,496,196 in 1958 and 1.6% from the previous high of 181,848,004 in 1957, according to the December issue of the Bureau's monthly report "Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production".

Output of natural gas in the year also rose to a record 433,182,927,000 cubic feet in 1959, up 28% from 337,803,726,000 in the preceding year, nearly double the 1957 total of 220,006,682,000 cubic feet and over seven times larger than the 1949 figure of 60,457,177,000 cubic feet.

Output of crude petroleum in 1959 was larger than a year earlier in all producing areas except New Brunswick, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories. Totals were: Alberta, 129,962,195 barrels (113,277,847 in 1958); Saskatchewan, 47,442,468 (44,626,148); Manitoba, 5,056,075 (5,829,226); Ontario, 1,004,298 (778,341); British Columbia, 866,336 (512,359); the Northwest Territories, 421,894 (457,086); and New Brunswick, 14,478 (15,189).

Production of natural gas in 1959 was larger than a year earlier in all producing areas except New Brunswick. Totals were (in thousands): Alberta, 313,711,962 cubic feet (239,049,591 in 1958); British Columbia, 69,128,708 (63,638,297); Saskatchewan, 33,612,966 (18,819,795); Ontario, 16,544,600 (16,147,986); New Brunswick, 117,502 (123,957); and the Northwest Territories, 67,189 (24,100). (27)

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Births, Marriages & Deaths Registrations of births, marriages and deaths in provincial offices were greater in February this year than last, while January-February totals were smaller for births and deaths but larger for marriages. February totals: births, 38,265 (35,822 a year earlier); marriages, 7,710 (6,053); and deaths, 12,174 (11,037). January-February: births, 75,973 (81,559 a year ago); marriages, 15,726 (14,678); and deaths, 23,029 (23,737). (28)

First Issue Of New Annual Report On
Canadian Forestry Statistics Released

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the first report in a new annual series entitled "Canadian Forestry Statistics". It is prepared in collaboration with the Forestry Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and replaces the periodic reference bulletin entitled "Forest and Forest Products Statistics, Canada" and the annual amendments thereto formerly prepared and published by that Department.

Covering the latest five-year period for which statistics are available the present report contains statistical data on the classification of forest land by tenure, inventory estimates of merchantable timber by species, production of primary and secondary forest products for Canada and the provinces; employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials and gross and net values for forest-based industries, and external trade in forest products.

A reference paper containing these data from the earliest years for which comparable figures are available up to and including 1957 will be issued later this year. (29**)

P R I C E S

<u>Security Price Indexes</u>	<u>March 17</u>	<u>March 10</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>February 18</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	242.0	235.3	248.0
Industrials.....	249.1	241.1	255.9
Utilities.....	183.3	183.5	185.8
Banks.....	307.5	296.9	313.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	107.5	106.3	110.9
Golds.....	82.6	82.0	82.6
Base metals.....	164.6	162.0	175.8

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week of March 12 were 6.9% smaller than sales in last year's comparable period, according to a special DBS statement. Declines were common to all regions, with the drops in the Atlantic and Prairie Provinces exceeding the national average. Decreases were: Saskatchewan, 18.3%; Alberta, 14.6%; Manitoba, 14.2%; Atlantic Provinces, 12.6%; British Columbia, 3.8%; Quebec, 3.6%; and Ontario, 2.6%.

Department Store Sales In January Department store sales in January were estimated at \$91,822,000, virtually unchanged from last year's corresponding total of \$91,876,000. December 31 stocks (at selling value) were estimated at \$302,366,000, an increase of 11.9% from the year-earlier figure of \$270,236,000.

January sales were larger than a year earlier in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, but smaller in the other provinces. Totals were: Atlantic Provinces, \$5,290,000 (\$5,465,000 in January 1959); Quebec, \$14,309,000 (\$14,098,000); Ontario, \$30,940,000 (\$30,633,000); Manitoba, \$8,772,000 (\$8,459,000); Saskatchewan, \$4,080,000 (\$4,493,000); Alberta, \$11,319,000 (\$11,718,000); and British Columbia, \$17,112,000 (\$17,010,000).

Fifteen of the 29 specified departments posted larger sales totals in January as compared to a year ago. Increases ranged from 1.3% for hardware and housewares to 15.4% for radio and music, while decreases lay between 0.1% for men's furnishings and 22.0% for aprons, housedresses and uniforms.

Some of the other larger gains in the month were: women's and misses' sportswear, 12.6%; men's and boys' shoes, 10.0%; women's, misses' and children's shoes, 6.2%; men's clothing, 6.0%; and women's and misses' dresses, 5.3%. Other larger decreases were: major appliances, 9.0%; jewellery, 9.0%; furs, 6.8%; and food and kindred products, 5.7%. (30)

Accounts Receivable At End Of 1959 Accounts outstanding on the books of Canadian retail establishments at the end of 1959 amounted to an estimated \$992,900,000, almost 6% larger than the preceding year's corresponding total of \$937,200,000. Accounts owing on instalment sales comprised the larger share at \$524,000,000, a gain of 7% over the 1958 year-end total of \$489,600,000; charge accounts receivable rose some 5% to \$468,900,000 from \$447,600,000.

Amounts receivable were larger than a year earlier for 9 of the 12 trades for which separate figures are available, largest percentage increases being posted for women's clothing stores (13.2%), men's clothing stores (12.3%), and department stores (11.6%). Increases for the other trades ranged from 2.1% for jewellery stores to 8.5% for hardware stores. Receivables of garages and filling stations were down 8.4%, fuel dealers 3.7%, and motor vehicle dealers 0.1%.

Receivables by trades (in millions): department stores, \$314.5 (\$281.8 at the end of 1958); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$201.5 (\$196.6); motor vehicle dealers, \$94.3 (\$94.4); fuel dealers, \$47.1 (\$48.9); independent grocery and combination stores, \$37.7 (\$35.3); hardware stores, \$34.5 (\$31.8); general stores, \$31.0 (\$29.0); garages and filling stations, \$26.2 (\$28.6); jewellery stores, \$24.4 (\$23.9); family clothing stores, \$23.3 (\$21.7); men's clothing stores, \$17.3 (\$15.4); and women's clothing stores, \$14.6 (\$12.9). (31)

Wheat Supplies & Exports Supplies of wheat remaining on or about February 1, 1960 in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,458.3 million bushels, virtually the same as last year's corresponding total of 2,456.1 million. February 1 supplies, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 1,542.9 (1,470.9 a year earlier); Canada, 651.4 (699.3); Argentina, 108.2 (137.0); and Australia, 155.8 (148.9).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries during the first six months (August-January) of the current Canadian crop year, at 433.7 million bushels, were some 2% below the preceding year's like total of 443.1 million.

Exports from Canada and Australia in the August-January period were at higher levels than a year earlier while those from the United States and Argentina were lower. Totals follow, in millions: United States, 201.3 (220.6 a year ago); Canada, 151.1 (144.2); Argentina, 25.0 (45.0); and Australia, 56.3 (33.3). (32)

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended March 2 amounted to 3,275,000 bushels, bringing clearances in the August 1 - March 2 period to 145,310,000 bushels, some 2.4% greater than the year-earlier total of 141,916,000 bushels. Visible supplies at March 2 aggregated 372,908,000 bushels, down 0.7% from the week-earlier total of 375,410,000 bushels and also down 0.7% from the year-earlier figure of 375,434,000 bushels. (33)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at March 17 amounted to 43,641,000 pounds compared to 38,004,000 a year ago, an increase of 14.8%, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all these centres except Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

March 17 stocks by city were as follows: Quebec, 5,106,000 pounds (2,595,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 17,800,000 (17,912,000); Toronto, 2,710,000 (4,677,000); Winnipeg, 12,372,000 (8,984,000); Regina, 1,598,000 (860,000); Saskatoon, 1,830,000 (410,000); Edmonton, 1,303,000 (712,000); Calgary, 301,000 (294,000); and Vancouver, 621,000 (1,560,000).

Fruit & Vegetable Stocks Stocks of onions, cabbage and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger at March 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of apples, pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), potatoes, carrots and celery were smaller. March 1 fruit stocks were: apples, 2,243,000 bushels (3,195,000 a year ago); pears, 18,000 bushels (25,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 39,658,000 pounds (41,505,000).

March 1 holdings of vegetables: potatoes, 6,872,000 cwt. (9,072,000 at March 1 last year); onions, 468,000 bushels (291,000); carrots, 211,000 bushels (253,000); cabbage, 60,000 bushels (35,000); celery, 16,000 crates (25,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 41,798,000 pounds (25,595,000). (34)

Fluid Milk Sales In January Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, in January were placed at 473,735,000 pounds, unchanged from last year's January total. Increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, and decreases in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta. Totals were unchanged in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

January sales (changes from a year earlier in brackets) were: Prince Edward Island, 2,245,000 pounds (up 5%); Nova Scotia, 15,443,000 (unchanged); New Brunswick, 12,982,000 (down 2%); Quebec, 144,441,000 (unchanged); Ontario, 176,854,000 (unchanged); Manitoba, 26,508,000 (down 1%); Saskatchewan, 27,555,000 (up 1%); Alberta, 29,468,000 (down 4%); and British Columbia, 38,239,000 (unchanged). (35)

Intended Acreages Of Principal Field Crops On the basis of their intentions at March 1, Canadian farmers plan no change in wheat acreage this year, DBS reports. Increases in intended acreages as compared with 1959 are indicated for oats for grain (3%); flaxseed (20%); mixed grains (2%); corn for grain (3%); soybeans (3%); potatoes (2%); and rapeseed (161%). These intended acreage increases are offset in part by prospective decreases in the acreage to be sown to barley (down 4%); all rye (down 4%); and summerfallow (1%).

Farmers' intentions indicate a total of 23,100,000 acres to be seeded to all classes of wheat this year, unchanged from 1959 seedings but 0.5 million above the 1954-58 average. In Manitoba the increase in acreage may be 5%, in Saskatchewan no change is intended, while in Alberta acreage may be reduced 4%. The area intended for spring rye in 1960 is placed at 121,600 acres, 10% above last year's level. With the acreage seeded to fall rye last Autumn being 374,800, down 8% from the previous year, the combined acreage of fall and spring rye is placed at 496,400 acres, down 4% from last season and 21% below the 1954-58 average.

The intended acreage of oats for grain at 11.7 million acres is 3% above that of last year and 7% above the 1954-58 average. Prospective barley acreage is placed at 8.0 million acres down 4% from a year earlier and 12% smaller than the 1954-58 average. Mixed grains acreage intentions of 1.5 million acres are 2% above last year but 2% below the 1954-58 average. Corn for grain, grown mainly in Ontario, including small commercial acreages in Manitoba, may be sown on 501,700 acres, an increase of 3% from 1959.

Prospective flaxseed acreage at 2.9 million this year indicates an increase of 20% from 1959 and 18% from the 1954-58 average of 2.4 million. Indicated acreages to be sown to rapeseed stand at 568,200 in 1960, an increase of 161% from 1959 and 60% above the 1954-58 average of 354,320 acres.

The potato acreage is expected to total 302,600 acres, larger by 2% than the 1959 total but 3% below the 1954-58 average of 310,640 acres. (36)

(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 - 71-001: Labour Force, Week Ended February 20, 20¢/\$2.00
- 2 - 21-002: Farm Wages In Canada, January, 25¢/75¢
- 3 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, March 7 & 14, 10¢/\$3.00
- 4 - 53-002: Passengers Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 5 - 53-003: Urban Transit, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 54-001: Summary of Canal Statistics, September, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 51-001: Civil Aviation, November, 20¢/\$2.00
- 8 - 54-002: Shipping Statistics, September 1959, 20¢/\$2.00
- 9 - 53-215: Passenger Bus Statistics, 1958, 50¢
- 10 - 42-002: Motor Vehicle Shipments, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 43-004: Radio & Television Receiving Sets, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 41-005: Stoves & Furnaces, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 44-002: Concrete Products, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 32-001: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 46-003: Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 43-006: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 45-001: Asphalt Roofing, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 18 - 46-401: Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks, 1959, 25¢
- 19 - 44-208: The Gypsum Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 20 - 34-001: Quarterly Production of Garments (Selected Items), 4th Quarter 1959,
25¢/\$1.00
- 21 - 34-207: Narrow Fabrics Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 22 - 32-202: The Biscuit Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 23 - 42-206: Shipbuilding Industry, 1958, 25¢
- 24 - 31-201: General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1957, \$2.00
- 25 - 26-003: Copper & Nickel Production, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 26-002: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 27 - 26-006: Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 28 - 84-001: Vital Statistics, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- **29 - 25-202: Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1959, 50¢
- 30 - 63-002: Department Store Sales & Stocks, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 31 - 63-006: Retail Credit, 4th Quarter 1959, 50¢/\$2.00
- 32 - 22-005: Wheat Review, February, 30¢/\$3.00
- 33 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, March 2, 10¢/\$3.00
- 34 - 32-010: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, March, 20¢/\$2.00
- 35 - 23-002: Fluid Milk Sales, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 36 - 22-002: Intended Acreage of Principal Field Crops, March 16, 20¢/\$4.00
- - 24-001: Fish Freezings & Stocks, February, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue
of March 18
- - 65-007: Imports, November & 11 Months Ended November, 75¢/\$7.50
- - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, December,
30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of March 11
- - 72-004: Federal Government Employment, October 1959, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized
in issue of March 18
- - 72-005: Estimates of Labour Income, December 1959, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized
in issue of March 4
- - 73-001: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance
Act, January, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 26

**Not contained in Current List of Publications 1959 or Subscription Order Form

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Send the publications checked on the reverse side of this sheet, or listed below, to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as issue wanted, number of copies, or annual subscription.

Catalogue No.	TITLE AND PARTICULARS	\$

Enclosed find cheque ☐ or money order ☐ for \$_____

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No. _____

Date _____ Signature _____

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Province _____

Biscuits Producers shipped close to 200,000,000 pounds of plain and fancy biscuits in 1958, plants in Quebec accounting for 91,512,000 and those in Ontario for 79,059,000.

Cherries Output of glacé cherries by Canadian food processors in 1959 decreased 15% to 2,870,000 pounds from 3,362,000 in 1958, while output of maraschino cherries increased 17% to 3,897,000 pounds from 3,319,000.

Bus Drivers Of the 5,156 persons employed by 154 intercity and rural bus systems in 1958, over half (2,596) were drivers or helpers.

Buses Some 2,300 buses were operated by intercity and rural bus lines in Canada in 1958, comprising 1,432 gasoline-powered and 868 diesel-powered. These consumed 6,903,530 gallons of gasoline and 7,012,014 gallons of diesel oil.

Shipbuilding Canadian shipyards delivered 189 vessels in 1958, of which 185 were commercial. Year's total included 60 small craft, 57 scows and barges, 31 fishing boats, 8 tugs, and 7 cargo and cargo-passenger vessels.

Synthetic Textiles There were 48 plants producing synthetic textiles and silk in 1958 with shipments valued at a record \$177,214,000. Quebec, with 33 establishments, accounted for over one-half the national total.

Webbing Elastic and non-elastic webbing was produced to the value of \$3,968,000 in 1957, larger by 13% than the preceding year's \$3,502,000. The record value was \$6,077,000 in 1942.

Plastics Thirty-four establishments were engaged in the manufacture of primary plastics in 1958 with shipments valued at a record \$97,802,000. Ontario and Quebec were the largest producers.

Synthetic Resins Factory shipments of synthetic resins in 1958 were valued at \$66,441,000, one-fifth greater than the 1957 total of \$54,930,000 and nearly five times larger than in 1949.

Warehousing Two-hundred and thirteen warehousing establishments in 1958 operated 1,428 trucks, 329 tractors, 327 semi-trailers and 100 trailers.

Gypsum Shipments of gypsum from mines and quarries in Nova Scotia in 1958 amounted to 3,150,000 tons, accounting for just under four-fifths of the national total of 3,964,000 tons. Ontario was next largest with 426,000 tons.

Clay Products Sales of products made from Canadian clays in 1958 reached a record value of \$41,710,000, slightly more than 16% above the preceding year's \$35,922,000. Plants in Ontario accounted for more than one-half the national total at \$22,786,000, followed by Quebec with \$10,675,000.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729188