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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

National Accounts: Canada's gross national product in the fourth quarter of 1959 was \$35,272 million, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 2% above that of the preceding quarter. For the year as a whole GNP was \$34,593 million, about 6% above the 1958 figure of \$32,606 million. (Pages 2-4)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended March 21 were up to 67,410 from 66,690 a year earlier, while January 1 - March 21 loadings were little changed at 744,221 cars. (Page 4)

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External Trade: With gains for all main geographic areas, Canada's commodity exports were one-third higher in value in February than in the corresponding month last year, while imports were up by almost one-fifth. January-February exports climbed 27% and imports by 8%. (Pages 5-6)

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Security Transactions: A sales balance of \$13.4 million was recorded in January trading in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries, net sales of outstanding Canadian securities accounting for almost three-quarters of the total. (Page 6)

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Business: Cheque cashings were 2.5% greater in value in January this year as compared to last, advances in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec overbalancing declines in the other provinces ... Commercial failures in 1959 were up 1% in number from 1958 and their defaulted liabilities rose by 5.5%. (Page 7)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in the week ended March 19 were 2.2% smaller than in the same week last year ... Retail sales in January were valued at an estimated \$1,161,451,000, a decrease of 1.4% from a year earlier, part of the decline being due to the occurrence of one less shopping day this year than last ... Wholesalers proper had sales valued at an estimated \$8,255,700,000 in 1959, larger by 8% than in 1958. (Pages 7-8)

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Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments were larger by nearly 8% than a year ago in January and new orders by over 9% ... Steel ingot output in the week of March 26 was smaller than in the previous week ... More rigid insulating board and vinyl-asbestos floor tile was produced in February as compared to last year, but less cement, hard board, gypsum and asphalt floor tile. (Pages 10-13)

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Canada's Gross National Product In 1959

The recovery in gross national product, which began in 1958 as the economy emerged from a mild recession, continued during 1959. The upswing carried the gross national product to new levels in the first half of the year, but moderated in the third quarter when the expansion was checked by a combination of factors associated in large part with industrial disputes in Canada and the United States.

In the fourth quarter of 1959 the advance was resumed, and gross national product was \$35,272 million, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 2% above the total for the preceding quarter. For the year as a whole gross national product was \$34,593 million, about 6% above the 1958 figure of \$32,606 million. With final product prices higher by about 2% it is estimated that the physical volume of output in 1959 was about 4% above that of the preceding year. This compares with virtually no change in the physical volume of output in 1957 and 1958, and with a post-war average increase of 4% per year.

The increase in output in 1959 was accompanied by broad changes in the composition of the nation's income and outlay. Over the course of the year, reversals in trend occurred in a number of major categories of demand, and the pattern of the nation's total expenditure showed a marked change. The following table provides some perspective on the nature and magnitude of these shifts in terms of year-to-year percentage changes.

Changes in Components of Gross National Expenditure

	<u>Percentage Changes</u>		<u>Change in</u> <u>\$ Billions</u>
	1957 to 1958	1958 to 1959	1958 to 1959
Personal Expenditure.....	5.4	5.8	1.2
Government Expenditure .....	7.4	4.5	0.3
Residential Construction .....	25.1	-1.1	-
Non-Residential Construction .....	-9.4	-7.8	-0.2
Machinery and Equipment.....	-14.9	9.4	0.2
Exports.....	-1.0	5.1	0.3
Total Final Demand.....	2.7	4.5	1.8
Inventories.....	(-\$0.6 b.)	(+\$0.7 b.)	0.7
(Business Only).....	(-\$0.6 b.)	(+\$0.7 b.)	0.7
Imports .....	-5.6	9.5	-(+0.7)
Gross National Product .....	2.6	6.1	2.0

MORE



Much of the support to the rising level of production in 1959 came from the renewed build-up of inventories and the reversal of the down-trend in plant and equipment outlays during the year. Business inventories shifted from a position of heavy liquidation in 1958 to one of moderate accumulation in 1959; the turn-around here was the equivalent of about \$0.7 billion in terms of new demands on production. The decline in business capital expenditures for new plant and equipment, which was moderating in the latter part of 1958, was reversed in 1959, and outlays by the business sector were providing a stimulus to the advance in final demand in the second and third quarters of the year; the slight decline in the fourth quarter appears to have been associated with the effects of the United States' steel strike on machinery and equipment investment in Canada. For the year as a whole, however, plant and equipment outlays were unchanged. On the other hand, outlays for new housing, which rose very sharply in 1958 (by 25%) were moving downward through the first three quarters of 1959, and recovering slightly in the fourth quarter as new mortgage money made available by the government was taken up. For the year as a whole, housing outlays were down very slightly from 1958.

The personal and government sectors contributed significantly to the advance in output in 1959. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services registered a slightly greater increase than in the previous year, and with prices up more moderately, the volume of consumption showed a more pronounced gain than in 1958. However, government expenditures on goods and services rose less sharply in 1959, by only 5%, compared with 7% in 1958. In the last half of the year, government outlays for goods and services declined.

Turning to transactions on international account, exports of goods and services, after having remained stable at a high level for two years despite the recession, rose by 5% in 1959. Most of the gain was concentrated in the last half of the year. At the same time, imports of goods and services, which fell sharply in the recession period but were rising in the latter part of 1958, continued upward in 1959, and for the year as a whole showed a gain of 9%. The deficit on current account widened substantially, but there was some narrowing of the merchandise deficit at year-end, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Taken together, these shifts in the pattern of the nation's total expenditure produced a gross national product in 1959 which was about 6% above the level of the year 1958, compared with a gain of about 2.5% in the 1957-1958 period.

The flow of income to the personal, business, and government sectors was also marked by changes in the trend of important income components and by shifts in the compositional pattern of the income aggregates in 1959. Transfer payments, which rose by 27% between 1957 and 1958, made a much smaller contribution to the gain in personal income in 1959. The reverse is true of labour income, which showed only a small change between 1957 and 1958 but rose sharply in 1959, accounting for a much greater proportion of the increase in total personal income than in the previous year. While corporation profits showed little change over the four quarters of 1959, they were at an average rate about 14% above the year 1958; this compares with a decline of less than 3% between 1957 and 1958.

The shift in the pattern of profits, labour income, and transfer payments was largely responsible for the differing rates of change between national income and personal income in the two periods. In 1958, national income was affected by the small rise in labour income and the drop in profits, and showed only a 3% gain; personal income advanced by 6%, reflecting the sharp rise in transfer payments. In 1959, however, with profits and labour income showing substantial gains and transfer payments moderating, the advance in national income and in personal income were closely in line.

Changes in Major Income Components

	<u>Percentage Changes</u>	
	1957 to 1958	1958 to 1959
<u>Selected Personal and Business Income Components</u>		
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income .....	2.7	7.8
Transfer Payments.....	27.8	4.8
Personal Income .....	6.2	6.1
Corporation Profits After Dividends Paid Abroad .....	-2.5	14.2
Capital Consumption Allowances.....	-1.8	5.3
Rents, Interest, and Miscellaneous Investment Income .....	5.8	3.9
Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business .....	5.4	1.5
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production..	19.8	-7.1
National Income .....	3.5	6.4

Selected Government Revenues  
(All levels of government)

Direct Personal Taxes.....	-6.4	16.4
Corporation Tax Liabilities .....	-3.5	17.7
Indirect Taxes.....	1.5	9.6

The expansion of activity in 1959 was characterized by a marked recovery in the tax revenues collected by or accruing to the government sector, reflecting the recovery in profits, higher employment and earnings, a higher level of imports, sales and shipments, and increases in tax rates. The changes in government revenues from the three major tax sources for all levels of government combined are shown in the table above. (1)

TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings In Third Week Of March Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended March 21 numbered 67,410 compared to 66,690 a year ago, bringing January 1 - March 21 loadings to 744,221 cars, little changed from the year-earlier total of 744,024 cars. Receipts from connections rose in the week to 30,835 cars from 28,492 and in the cumulative period to 341,804 cars from 315,380. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services increased in the seven days to 2,827 cars from 2,389 and since the beginning of the year to 28,629 cars from 22,598. (2)



Commodity Imports And  
Exports In February

With gains for all main geographic areas, Canada's commodity exports were one-third higher in value in February than in the corresponding month last year, while imports were up by almost one-fifth, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total exports in February were valued at \$430,100,000, larger by 33.5% than last year's corresponding total of \$322,200,000, bringing the January-February total to \$852,000,000, higher by 27.1% than the year-earlier figure of \$670,200,000. Imports in the month were valued at an estimated \$454,300,000, up 19% from \$381,600,000 in the same month last year, while the two-month value rose 8% to \$850,800,000 from \$784,900,000. The result was a smaller import surplus in February of \$24,200,000 versus \$59,400,000 a year earlier. In the January-February period there was an export surplus of \$1,200,000 as compared with an import surplus of \$114,700,000 in the same 1959 period.

Exports to the United States rose in February to \$253,800,000 from \$206,200,000 in the same month last year, bringing the two-month total to \$503,000,000 as compared with \$404,800,000 in 1959. February imports from the United States were estimated at \$320,400,000 up from \$278,300,000 a year earlier, while the January-February total rose to \$600,900,000 from \$563,500,000. The excess of imports over exports was \$66,600,000 in February versus \$72,100,000 a year earlier and \$97,900,000 in the January-February period versus \$158,700,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom in February rose to \$67,900,000 from \$50,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, boosting the two-month total to \$136,500,000 from \$105,300,000. Imports were also larger, rising in February to \$53,900,000 from \$31,200,000 and in the January-February period to \$95,300,000 from \$65,900,000. The excess of exports over imports was \$14,000,000 in February versus \$18,800,000 a year ago and \$41,200,000 in the two months versus \$39,400,000.

Total exports to all other Commonwealth countries rose in February to \$24,000,000 from \$18,500,000 in the same month last year and in the January-February period to \$46,100,000 from \$43,500,000. Imports from the group were up in February to \$17,100,000 from \$10,900,000 and in the January-February period to \$29,200,000 from \$25,200,000.

Exports to all other foreign countries increased sharply in February to \$84,300,000 from \$47,400,000 and in the January-February period to \$166,400,000 from \$116,600,000. Imports were narrowly higher in February at \$62,900,000 versus \$61,100,000, while the two-month value was lower than in 1959 at \$125,300,000 versus \$130,300,000.

Effective January 1, 1960, certain special and non-commercial transactions have been excluded from export and import totals in order to increase the comparability of these series with each other and with the adjusted totals used in balance of payments calculations.

MORE

The preliminary figures for February, with comparative figures for 1959, are summarized in the table following. Detailed country and commodity figures for exports will be issued shortly, but those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

	February		January-February	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom.....	50.0	67.9	105.3	136.5
Other Commonwealth countries.	18.5	24.0	43.5	46.1
United States.....	206.2	253.8	404.8	503.0
All other countries.....	47.4	84.3	116.6	166.4
Totals.....	322.2	430.1	670.2	852.0
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom.....	31.2	53.9	65.9	95.3
Other Commonwealth countries.	10.9	17.1	25.2	29.2
United States.....	278.3	320.4	563.5	600.9
All other countries.....	61.1	62.9	130.3	125.3
Totals.....	381.6	454.3	784.9	850.8

\*Estimate only for 1960; subject to revision.

## SECURITY TRANSACTIONS

### Sales And Purchases Of Securities Between Canada And Other Countries

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries led to a sales balance of \$13.4 million in January. This capital inflow was made up of \$9.8 million from net sales of outstanding Canadian securities and \$3.5 million from net sales of outstanding foreign securities. It compared with \$7.7 million in December, \$4.2 million in November, and a monthly average of \$16 million for 1959.

There were net sales of \$3.3 million to the United States, \$4.4 million to the United Kingdom, and \$5.6 million to other overseas countries; in December there was a purchase balance of \$0.1 million with the United States, and sales balances of \$1.9 million and \$5.9 million with the United Kingdom and other overseas countries, respectively.

Net sales of outstanding Canadian securities totalling \$9.8 million included \$4.8 million of common and preference stocks and \$6.7 million of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues, offset by \$1.7 million of net repurchases of other bonds, debentures, etc. Most of the net movement originated with overseas countries.

The sales balance of \$3.5 million arising from trade in outstanding foreign securities arose mainly from net resales of United States stocks by Canadians to the United States. In December Canadians had been net purchasers. (3)



Cheque Cashings In January Value of cheques cashed in 52 clearing centres in January rose 2.5% to \$20,979,823,000 from \$20,470,-135,000 in the corresponding month last year, increases in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec more than offsetting decreases in the other regions. Regional totals were: Atlantic Provinces, \$522,734,000 (\$498,635,000 in January 1959); Quebec, \$6,176,231,000 (\$5,612,407,000); Ontario, \$10,087,512,000 (\$10,091,734,000); Prairie Provinces, \$2,897,683,000 (\$2,928,655,000); and British Columbia, \$1,-295,663,000 (\$1,338,704,000). (4)

Commercial Failures In 1959 Commercial failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts increased slightly (1%) in 1959 to 2,197 from the preceding year's 2,125, and their defaulted liabilities rose 5.5% to an estimated \$76,800,000 from \$72,778,000. Average liability per failure increased to \$35,000 from \$29,000.

Failures of trading establishments increased 14.2% to 907 from 882. Insolvencies in all but food and general merchandise showed small increases in the inter-year comparison. Due largely to increases in failures of establishments producing electrical apparatus, clothing and wood products, insolvencies of manufacturing establishments increased to 370 from 356. Insolvencies of construction establishments rose to 439 from 367, while failures in transportation declined sharply to 72 from 105. Bankruptcies in service undertakings showed a slight increase.

Estimated liabilities rose nearly 53% in the finance and public utilities sector and by some 14% in trade and 9.5% in construction. Manufacturing liabilities advanced slightly, while liabilities decreased in transportation and service. Of the main groups, manufacturing showed the highest average liability of \$49,000.

Number of business failures in Quebec declined to 1,352 from 1,376 in the preceding year, while estimated liabilities fell to \$39,363,000 from \$40,250,000. Bankruptcies in Ontario increased to 648 from 545 and their defaulted liabilities to \$29,831,000 from \$17,884,000. Insolvencies in the Prairie Provinces declined to 92 from 97 and liabilities to \$2,860,000 from \$2,872,000. In British Columbia the number of failures was unchanged at 71, while liabilities dropped to \$3,326,000 from \$5,479,000. The Atlantic Provinces had 34 failures against 36 and liabilities declined sharply to \$1,420,000 from \$4,493,000. (5)

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week of March 19 were 2.2% smaller than sales in last year's corresponding week, according to a special DBS statement. All provinces posted declines except Manitoba and British Columbia where sales increased 7.3% and 1.9%, respectively. Decreases were: Atlantic Provinces, 12.3%; Quebec, 1.3%; Ontario, 3.1%; Saskatchewan, 13.0%; and Alberta, 2.9%.

Retail Sales In January Retail sales in January were valued at an estimated \$1,161,451,000, a decrease of 1.4% from \$1,178,078,000 in the corresponding month last year. Part of the decrease was due to the fact that January 1959 had 26 shopping days compared with 25 this year.

Substantial declines occurred in the sales of motor vehicle dealers, especially in the western provinces, in fuel dealers, noticeably in the Prairie Provinces, and in garages and filling stations. Ten of the trades showed sales gains ranging upward to 6.9% for variety stores.

Separate figures for each of the four Atlantic Provinces are published this month for the first time. Sales in New Brunswick were up to \$31,657,000 from \$30,764,000 and in Newfoundland to \$16,208,000 from \$15,804,000. In Nova Scotia sales declined to \$39,238,000 from \$39,632,000 and in Prince Edward Island to \$5,113,000 from \$5,134,000. Total for the four provinces was up slightly to \$92,216,000 from \$91,335,000.

January sales for the other provinces were: Quebec, \$271,203,000 (\$273,-118,000 in January 1959); Ontario, \$468,785,000 (\$473,840,000); Manitoba, \$57,-514,000 (\$57,430,000); Saskatchewan, \$57,410,000 (\$61,624,000); Alberta, \$92,-132,000 (\$93,446,000); and British Columbia, \$122,196,000 (\$127,286,000). (6)

Wholesale Trade In 1959 Canada's wholesalers proper had sales valued at an estimated \$8,255,700,000 in 1959 compared to \$7,643,500,-000 in 1958, an increase of 8.0%. All but two of the specified trades posted gains, with increases ranging from 1.4% for "other" textile and clothing accessories to 23.2% for farm machinery. Declines were 5.8% in coal and coke and 4.4% in meat and dairy products.

Value of sales in 1959 for the 10 leading trades were: groceries and food specialties, \$1,447,300,000 (\$1,328,300,000 in 1958); construction materials and supplies, including lumber, \$798,800,000 (\$770,600,000); industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, \$681,900,000 (\$621,700,000); tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks, \$610,300,000 (\$572,900,000); automotive parts and accessories, \$397,800,000 (\$363,800,000); hardware, \$307,000,000 (\$295,500,000); newsprint, paper and paper products, \$270,700,000 (\$257,300,000); fresh fruit and vegetables, \$261,500,000 (\$252,700,000); drugs and drug sundries, \$219,100,000 (\$202,200,000); and "other" textile and clothing accessories, \$213,400,000 (\$210,500,000). (7)

## M I N I N G

Gold Production In January Production of gold in January amounted to 377,072 fine ounces, virtually unchanged from the year-earlier total of 376,086 fine ounces. Output in all regions was little changed from a year ago. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,067 fine ounces (842 a year earlier); Quebec, 83,721 (83,126); Ontario, 230,001 (229,124); Prairie Provinces, 11,690 (11,633); British Columbia, 15,654 (15,979); the Yukon, 23 (15); and the Northwest Territories, 34,916 (35,367). (8)



Shipments Of Asbestos Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in February rose to 67,630 tons from 60,084 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-February shipments to 133,215 tons as compared with 114,787 in the like 1959 period. (9)

Production Of Leading Minerals More asbestos, copper, gold, gypsum, iron ore, lime, nickel, and salt was produced in January this year than last, but less cement, clay products, coal, lead, silver, uranium, and zinc, according to DBS.

Minerals produced in greater quantities in January as compared to a year ago were: asbestos, 65,585 tons (54,703 a year ago); copper, 36,404 tons (24,669); gold, 377,072 troy ounces (376,186); gypsum, 325,542 tons (313,040); iron ore, 509,762 tons (391,556); lime, 131,690 tons (131,573); nickel, 17,399 tons (8,047); and salt, 329,734 tons (305,030).

Minerals produced in smaller quantities in January: cement, 176,374 tons (187,853 last year); clay products, \$1,741,520 (\$1,831,035); coal, 1,124,353 tons (1,279,791); lead, 16,284 tons (17,118); silver, 2,755,069 troy ounces (3,094,440); uranium, 2,454,334 pounds (2,586,641); and zinc, 34,980 tons (35,323). (10)

## E D U C A T I O N

University Graduates In The Five Years 1954-55 To 1958-59 Number of graduates from Canadian universities and colleges with bachelor and first professional degrees has risen steadily during the five-year period 1954-55 to 1958-59, according to preliminary DBS figures. Graduates by academic years: 1954-55, 12,943; 1955-56, 13,750; 1956-57, 14,759; 1957-58, 16,038; and 1958-59, 17,030. Women graduates numbered 3,070 in the first year covered, 3,141 in the second, 3,447 in the third, 3,802 in the fourth and 4,050 in the fifth.

Undergraduate faculties with the largest increases in graduations over the five-year period were: education, 101.7% (due mainly to several universities taking over teacher-training formerly done in provincial normal schools); forestry, 100% (due to Hungarian students from the University of Sopron receiving degrees at the University of British Columbia); nursing, 64.3%; engineering, 53.1%; commerce and business administration, 43.7%; and arts and pure science, 32.3%.

Larger undergraduate faculties showing decreases in the five-year period included: veterinary science, 18.1%; medicine, 11.4%; home economics, 10.8%; and pharmacy, 7.8%.

Number of graduate master and licence degrees increased 24.0% in the five-year period to 1,688 from 1,361 in the 1954-55 academic year, while earned Ph.D. and equivalent doctoral degrees increased only 4.8% to 284 from 271, and were less than 300 in any of the five years.

Manufacturers' Shipments,  
Inventories And Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in January were valued at an estimated \$1,834 million, a decline of almost 3% from the revised December estimate of \$1,884 million but an increase of 8% from last year's January total of \$1,697 million, according to advance DBS figures. January shipments have been lower than December shipments in the past several years.

The decline in shipments between December and January was fairly general throughout the various industrial groups, as has been the case in recent years, with the exception of semi-durable consumer goods industries where January shipments have exceeded those of the previous month for the last eight years. The increase of 7% in this group reflects gains of 18.5% in leather products industries and 6% in the clothing industries. Shipments in the textile industries were also higher in January than in December, by 4%, but the majority of the industries in this group fall within the intermediate goods industries in the economic-use classification rather than in the semi-durable consumer goods.

Largest increase in shipments both in relative and absolute terms was in motor vehicles which advanced 24% in January to \$148 million from \$120 million in the previous month, but shipments in the heavy transportation equipment industries dropped by nearly 20%, placing the total gain for the transportation group of industries at 13%.

Levels of inventory at the end of January were relatively unchanged from the end of December, with total inventory owned at \$4,063 million versus \$4,057 and total inventory held at \$4,402 million versus \$4,388 million.

There was more variation in the change in levels of inventory by group as both goods in process and raw materials stocks fell slightly and stocks of finished products rose by nearly 3%. This increase in finished products inventory combined with the decline in shipments is reflected in a rise in the ratio of inventories of finished goods to shipments to the highest level since the beginning of 1959.

Inventory levels ~~were~~ higher than a year earlier except for inventories held under progress payments arrangements which ~~were~~ nearly 23% lower. Stocks of raw materials rose fractionally (0.2%), goods in process (excluding stocks held but not owned) 8%, and stocks of finished products nearly 5%.

New orders in January declined 3% to \$1,868 million from \$1,927 in December but increased 9% from last year's January total of \$1,708 million. Level of unfilled orders at the end of January rose 1.6% to \$2,194 million from \$2,160 million a month earlier and 7.0% from the year-earlier total of \$2,050 million.

The table on the following page shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

MORE



	January 1959	November 1959	December 1959 (Revised)	January 1960 (Preliminary)
	Thousands of Dollars			
Shipments .....	1,697,490	1,947,621	1,884,004	1,833,990
Inventory Owned .....	3,937,897	3,996,669	4,057,460	4,062,707
Inventory Held .....	4,377,628	4,342,113	4,388,215	4,402,157
Raw Materials .....	1,940,769	1,939,412	1,963,390	1,944,898
Goods in Process ..	1,194,046	1,158,840	1,158,473	1,157,226
Finished Products .	1,242,813	1,243,861	1,266,352	1,300,033
New Orders .....	1,708,498	1,939,535	1,926,733	1,867,647
Unfilled Orders .....	2,049,954	2,117,503	2,160,232	2,193,889

Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments, by province of origin, showed increases in December compared to December 1958 in nine of the ten provinces. Increases ranged from 6.8% in Quebec to 29.9% in Newfoundland. There were increases of 20.6% in New Brunswick, 14.0% in British Columbia, 9.7% in Manitoba, 8.9% in Alberta, 8.6% in Ontario and 7.4% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. A slight decline of 1.0% was indicated in Saskatchewan.

The increase in Newfoundland was due almost entirely to an increase in the paper products industries; in New Brunswick to increases in the foods and beverages and the paper products industries; in British Columbia to increases in the wood products, transportation, non-ferrous metal products and the petroleum products industries; and in Manitoba to increased shipments in the iron and steel products and foods and beverages industries. The all-Canada total in December 1959 was over 8% higher than in the same month of 1958.

Data for January-December 1959 showed gains in all provinces over the previous year and the all-Canada increase was over 7%.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces

	December		Change	January - December		Change
	1958	1959	%	1958	1959	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland .....	9,155	11,893	29.9	114,253	119,240	4.4
Prince Edward Island)						
Nova Scotia .....	35,884	38,531	7.4	427,354	451,117	5.6
New Brunswick .....	21,905	26,412	20.6	304,383	320,499	5.3
Quebec .....	520,679	555,864	6.8	6,535,169	6,846,000	4.8
Ontario .....	859,363	933,043	8.6	10,686,305	11,647,695	9.0
Manitoba .....	54,148	59,413	9.7	674,759	741,592	9.9
Saskatchewan .....	27,823	27,542	-1.0	318,786	332,524	4.3
Alberta .....	63,934	69,596	8.9	794,151	887,304	11.7
British Columbia(1) .	141,843	161,710	14.0	1,800,743	1,883,835	4.6
CANADA -	1,734,734	1,884,004	8.6	21,655,903	23,229,806	7.3

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended March 26 amounted to 127,847 tons, down slightly (0.2%) from the week-earlier total of 128,073 tons but up by close to 20% from the year-earlier figure of 106,712 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 98.9% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) compared to 99.1% in the previous week and 87.9% of rated capacity (6,313,000 as at January 1, 1959) in the like week last year.

Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products In January Net shipments of rolled carbon steel products in January amounted to 402,406 tons, almost one-fifth larger than last year's like total of 336,972 tons. Disposition of shipments to the ten major consumers in January: building construction, 70,874 tons (61,092 a year ago); wholesalers and warehouses, 57,357 (34,781); pipes and tubes, 55,170 (45,743); merchant trade products, 40,974 (45,570); container industry, 31,487 (31,736); railway operating, 29,835 (39,279); automotive industries, 28,389 (15,663); direct export, 23,824 (8,631); pressing, forming and stamping, 20,071 (17,199); and machinery and tools, 18,495 (12,629). (11)

Portland Cement Shipments Manufacturers of Portland cement shipped or used 208,914 tons in February compared to 209,242 a year earlier, bringing the January-February total to 385,288 tons, a decrease of 3.0% from the year-earlier total of 397,095 tons. End-of-February stocks at plants and warehouses were 5.3% smaller than last year at 732,724 tons versus 773,487. (12)

Shipments Of Hard Board Slightly smaller quantities of hard board were shipped by Canadian producers in February than in the corresponding month last year. The month's total amounted to 22,240,351 square feet versus 22,728,707 a year earlier, bringing January-February shipments to 40,638,134 square feet versus 43,535,136. (13)

Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of rigid insulating board in February were sharply greater than a year earlier at 37,098,373 square feet versus 20,598,471, boosting the January-February total over 53% to 62,757,329 square feet from 40,913,357. Month's domestic shipments advanced to 34,243,147 square feet from 18,742,930 and export shipments to 2,855,226 square feet from 1,855,541. Two-month domestic shipments were up to 56,827,100 square feet from 37,763,735 last year and export shipments to 5,930,229 square feet from 3,149,622. (14)

Shipments Of Floor Tile Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile rose to 4,442,313 square feet in February from 3,537,260 in the corresponding month last year, while shipments of asphalt tile fell to 1,378,276 square feet from 1,739,294. January-February shipments were: vinyl-asbestos, 8,898,215 square feet (7,279,615 in 1959); and asphalt tile, 2,764,555 square feet (3,373,888). (15)



Shipments Of Gypsum Products Shipments were smaller in February and January February this year than last for gypsum lath and sheathing, while wallboard shipments were smaller in the month and larger in the two months and plasters were greater in the month but smaller in the cumulative period.

February totals: wallboard, 23,456,233 square feet (24,062,177 a year earlier); lath, 17,769,026 square feet (22,963,277); sheathing, 323,040 square feet (388,768); and plasters, 20,160 tons (20,058). January-February: wallboard, 49,406,603 square feet (47,803,965 a year ago); lath, 40,493,620 square feet (46,499,528); sheathing, 688,404 square feet (765,960); and plasters, 40,939 tons (39,758). (16)

Leather Footwear Production Production of leather footwear in January amounted to 3,557,599 pairs, an increase of 3.9% from the December 1959 figure of 3,422,848 pairs but a decrease of 2.5% from the January 1959 total of 3,647,402 pairs. January output of footwear with soles other than leather increased 13.3% to 2,592,447 pairs from 2,287,203 in the previous month and 8.8% from 2,383,578 in the same month last year. (17)

Producers' Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Value of producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in January declined 4.9% to \$1,741,500 from \$1,831,000 a year ago. Month's totals were smaller for all main items except pottery and were as follows: building brick, \$898,000 (\$959,600 a year ago); structural tile, \$318,900 (\$344,600); drain tile, \$57,100 (\$69,100); sewer pipe, \$269,600 (\$270,800); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$18,400 (\$21,200); pottery, \$46,500 (\$38,000); and "other" clay products, \$133,000 (\$127,800). (18)

Synthetic Textiles And Silk Industry In 1958 Canada's synthetic textiles and silk industry had shipments in 1958 valued at an all-time high of \$177,214,000, an increase of 8.2% from the 1957 total of \$163,810,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 48 from 44 in 1957, while employees declined to 14,436 from 15,251 and their salaries and wages to \$49,357,000 from \$51,034,000. Factory cost of materials and supplies used advanced to \$81,967,000 from \$79,136,000 and value added by manufacture to \$87,012,000 from \$85,274,000.

Shipments of broad woven synthetic fabrics from all industries in 1958 were: continuous filament synthetic yarn, 54,787,000 yards (50,783,000 in 1957); all spun rayon, 12,332,000 (14,495,000); mixtures of continuous filament rayon and spun rayon, 4,784,000 (5,951,000); mixtures of continuous filament rayon and cotton, 5,619,000 (8,638,000); mixtures of spun rayon and cotton, 800,000 (1,415,000); and "other" synthetic textile fabrics, 7,875,000 (5,217,000). (19)

Cotton Textile Industries In 1958 Shipments from 75 establishments classified to Canada's cotton textile industries in 1958 were valued at \$229,929,000, a decline of 3.8% from the 77-plant 1957 total of \$238,980,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of employees dropped to 20,823 from 22,657 in the preceding year and salaries and wages to \$57,633,000 from \$61,711,000. Cost of materials used fell to \$135,282,000 from \$141,284,000 and value added by manufacture to \$87,981,000 from \$94,802,000.

Total Canadian production of unbleached or grey cotton broadwoven fabrics decreased in 1958 to 191,880,000 yards from 200,079,000 in 1957, bleached or white to 35,302,000 yards from 38,271,000 and piece dyed to 66,698,000 yards from 70,727,000. (20)

Primary Plastics Industry Value of factory shipments by Canada's primary plastics industry in 1958 reached a record \$97,802,000 compared to \$91,837,000 (the previous peak) in 1957, an advance of 6.5%, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 34 from 29 in 1957, while number of employees was virtually unchanged at 3,435 versus 3,443 but their salaries and wages increased to \$16,255,000 from \$15,710,000. Cost at plant of materials used jumped to \$52,092,000 from \$48,089,000 and value added by manufacture edged up to \$42,566,000 from \$42,458,000. Value of factory shipments of synthetic resins from all industries advanced by slightly more than one-fifth in 1958 to a record \$66,441,000 from \$54,930,000 in 1957 and was nearly five times greater than the 1949 total of \$14,371,000. (21)

## PRICES

Wholesale Price Index Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) edged down 0.2% in February to 230.0 from 230.5 in January. The index stood at 230.8 in February last year. Compared to the preceding month two of the major group indexes were down, four were up, and the remaining two were unchanged.

The animal products group index recorded its fifth consecutive decline between January and February, moving down 1.5% to 242.6 from 246.4. This decrease was the main factor in the drop in the total index and was largely attributable to lower prices for dressed fowl, fresh and cured meats, hides and skins, and livestock. The textile products group index eased 0.3% to 228.5 from 229.2 as a result of lower prices for imported raw wool and worsted yarns.

Higher prices for copper and its products and tin moved the non-ferrous metals group index up 1.0% to 178.2 from 176.5. Price increases for explosives and fertilizer materials more than offset decreases for tanning and dyeing materials to raise the chemical products index to 188.3 from 187.8. The wood products and vegetable products groups were slightly higher at 304.8 and 202.4, respectively, while the indexes for the iron products and non-metallic minerals groups were unchanged at 256.3 and 186.2, respectively. (22)



Security Price Indexes

	<u>March 24</u>	<u>March 17</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>February 25</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	246.7	242.0	244.5
Industrials.....	254.6	249.1	252.0
Utilities.....	184.5	183.3	185.3
Banks.....	311.3	307.5	307.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	108.4	107.5	108.1
Golds.....	83.8	82.6	81.1
Base metals.....	164.6	164.6	170.0

## S A W M I L L I N G

Sawn Lumber Output In January      Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia rose 4.7% in January to 404,177,000 feet from last year's corresponding total of 386,206,000 feet, according to advance DBS figures. Output in the remaining provinces (excluding ties) eased down 0.6% to 184,148,000 feet from 184,910,000.

January production in the remaining provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 263,000 feet (364,000 in January 1959); Nova Scotia, 13,882,000 (9,564,000); New Brunswick, 19,653,000 (25,207,000); Quebec, 51,787,000 (47,259,000); Ontario, 25,319,000 (20,929,000); Manitoba, 4,519,000 (3,393,000); Saskatchewan, 8,154,000 (8,238,000); and Alberta, 60,704,000 (69,956,000).

## L A B O U R

Federal Government Employment      Federal Government employees in November last numbered 344,273 and their earnings totalled \$113,869,000, according to advance DBS figures. Included for the first time are persons employed abroad by agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies and these totalled 9,020 in the month with earnings of \$4,114,000. Excluding this group employees in November numbered 335,253 versus 330,470 in the same 1958 month with earnings of \$109,755,000 against \$104,358,000.

Earnings of federal employees in the January-November 1959 period amounted to \$1,225,407,000 compared to \$1,163,264,000 in the corresponding 1958 period and, excluding the \$4,114,000 paid to the above-mentioned foreign-located staff, the increase over the year was \$58,029,000 or 5.0%. Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations earned \$671,483,000 in the 11-month period compared to \$648,833,000 a year earlier, and those in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies earned \$553,924,000 against \$514,431,000.

The report "Federal Government Employment" now contains an analysis of the sex distribution of employees in departmental branches, services and corporations. These data show that approximately seven of every ten persons employed in the federal service are men.

Unemployment Insurance Claims  
And Benefit In February

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 814,200 on February 29, higher than both the January 29 total of 782,500 and the February 27, 1959 total of 796,000, DBS reports in an advance statement. Seasonal benefit claimants included in these totals were as follows: 217,100 on February 29, 177,100 on January 29 and 242,700 on February 27, 1959.

Initial and renewal claims filed during February totalled 240,300, down 22% from the January intake of 306,600, 9% above the 220,900 claims filed in February 1959. The failure rate on initial claims processed in February was 9.8%, compared with 11.2% for January and 9.6% for February 1959.

Benefit payments at \$62.6 million in February were 15% above the January total of \$54.3 million and were 8% higher than the \$58.1 million paid out last February. The average weekly payment was \$22.00 for February, \$21.91 for January and \$21.56 for February 1959.

Claimants on last working day of month

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	In thousands										
Feb. 29, 1960	814.2	38.7	8.3	43.1	41.7	266.3	238.3	34.1	27.2	39.9	76.5
Jan. 29, 1960	782.5	36.7	7.9	42.0	38.4	246.6	232.2	31.6	26.1	38.9	82.0
Feb. 27, 1959	796.0	35.8	7.7	46.4	42.7	261.3	230.5	30.9	24.4	39.0	77.3

Initial and renewal claims filed

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	In thousands										
Feb. 1960....	240.3	6.5	1.1	9.3	10.1	80.1	81.8	10.1	6.7	13.3	21.5
Jan. 1960....	306.6	10.2	1.8	16.3	13.2	93.0	99.8	13.0	9.6	17.4	32.4
Feb. 1959....	220.9	7.5	0.9	12.0	9.3	71.2	71.6	8.5	5.6	11.5	22.9

New Reference Paper On  
Labour Income, 1926-58

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a new reference paper entitled "Labour Income, 1926-58". It presents for the first time a complete record of annual estimates of labour income from 1926 along with monthly figures from 1947 to 1958 by industry and province or region. Monthly series have been seasonally adjusted and are presented both in unadjusted and adjusted form. Besides the statistical tables the reference paper contains explanations of sources, methods and concepts. (23\*\*)

## F O O D &amp; A G R I C U L T U R E

Wheat Exports & Supplies

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended March 9 amounted to 4,872,000 bushels, bringing the August 1 - March 9 total to 150,181,000 bushels versus 146,678,000 a year earlier, an increase of 2.4%. Visible supplies at March 9 aggregated 367,887,000 bushels, down 1.3% from the week-earlier total of 372,908,000 bushels and 2.1% from the year-earlier figure of 375,740,000 bushels. (24)



Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye And Flaxseed Total exports of oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and their products in terms of grain equivalent during the first half of the 1959-60 crop year amounted to 39.9 million bushels, 17% below the preceding year's like total of 47.8 million and 34% less than the ten-year August-January average of 60.1 million bushels.

Current crop year exports of the four grains and products to January 31, 1960, in millions of bushels with figures for the corresponding period of 1958-59 and the ten-year August-January average, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 3.4 (3.6, 17.6); barley, 29.5 (35.2, 34.2); rye, 2.0 (1.0, 4.0); and flaxseed, 5.1 (7.9, 4.2). (25)

Egg Production Smaller Net egg production in February declined 3.7% to 36,332,000 dozen from 37,713,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-February total to 75,797,000 dozen compared to the year-earlier figure of 79,231,000, a decrease of 4.3%. Number of layers in February averaged 27,988,000 versus 30,261,000 a year ago, and eggs per 100 layers averaged 1,569 against 1,506. Output in February was smaller than a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, while the two-month totals were smaller for all areas except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia. (26)

Milk Production Greater Production of milk in February is estimated at 1,032,000,000 pounds, a rise of 8.9% from February last year, bringing January-February output to 2,088,000,000 pounds, up 5.3% from a year ago. January production has been revised to 1,055,379,000 pounds, an increase of 1.9% from last year's comparable total of 1,035,331,000 pounds.

Greater output in January this year than last in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta more than offset smaller production in the other provinces. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 9,904,000 pounds (10,771,000 in January last year); Nova Scotia, 27,565,000 (29,578,000); New Brunswick, 24,806,000 (25,879,000); Quebec, 277,522,000 (253,883,000); Ontario, 397,046,000 (391,944,000); Manitoba, 69,129,000 (73,791,000); Saskatchewan, 85,210,000 (85,944,000); Alberta, 95,270,000 (94,602,000); and British Columbia, 51,940,000 (53,060,000). (27)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at March 24 amounted to 42,347,000 pounds, down slightly (0.7%) from the March 17 total of 43,641,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger at March 24 as compared to a week earlier in Saskatoon and Edmonton, but were smaller in the other seven cities.

March 24 stocks by city were: Quebec, 5,070,000 pounds (5,106,000 at March 17); Montreal, 17,550,000 (17,800,000); Toronto, 2,338,000 (2,710,000); Winnipeg, 11,697,000 (12,372,000); Regina, 1,558,000 (1,598,000); Saskatoon, 1,849,000 (1,830,000); Edmonton, 1,380,000 (1,303,000); Calgary, 296,000 (301,000); and Vancouver, 609,000 (621,000).

Hogs On Farms On March 1 Number of hogs on Canadian farms on March 1 was 5,321,000, a decrease of 16% from last year's corresponding total of 6,343,000, DBS reports. A downward adjustment of hog numbers commenced during the September-November period, 1959 and at December 1 numbers were 463,000 or 7% less than a year earlier. The widened margin of decrease from December to March indicates a considerable downward adjustment in hog production from last year's high output. Numbers of hogs in the Western Provinces were down 18% at March 1 as compared with an average decrease of 14% in the East. Nova Scotia was the only province with an increase.

Sows that farrowed during the December-February period numbered an estimated 227,000, a decrease of 21% from the year earlier total of 287,700. The estimate of farrowings based on reports at March 1 were 14% below the forecast based on intentions reported by farmers at December 1. This indicates that production plans were being modified significantly during the winter quarter. It appears from the reported intentions at March 1 that the rate of decline is now becoming less pronounced. According to these intentions reports, farrowings during the March-May period are expected to be about 371,000 as compared with 416,000 during the spring quarter last year. (28)

Analytical Report On Field Crops And Livestock, 1956 Census An analysis of field crop acreages and livestock numbers is contained in the last of a series of nine reports analyzing the results of the 1956 census, recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is the third in the analytical series dealing with the Census of Agriculture; the two earlier reports were entitled "Farms and Farm Land", and "Farm Mechanization".

In addition to a discussion of the geographical distribution of crops and livestock, and the changes that occurred during the 1951-1956 period, the report contains analyses by size and economic class of farm. Besides the textual portion of the report there is a supplementary tabular section providing additional information to that given in the summary tables throughout the text. (29)

## STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

Fourth Supplement To The Canadian Statistical Review The fourth in a series of biennial supplements to the Canadian Statistical Review has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, updating previous issues.

It contains three important features. First, it presents in the form of monthly averages, from 1926 or the earliest year for which data are available, to the last complete year, the annual record of the 1,600 statistical series carried in the regular monthly issues of the Canadian Statistical Review. Second, except in certain specified cases, the annual and monthly data are comparable throughout the period covered and incorporate all revisions. Third, this supplement provides monthly data for a longer period than can be shown in the monthly bulletins, permitting more extensive analysis of seasonal trends. (30)



(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 - 13-001: National Accounts Income & Expenditure, 4th Quarter 1959 and Preliminary Annual, 50¢/\$2.00
- 2 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, March 21, 10¢/\$3.00
- 3 - 67-002: Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, January, 20¢/\$2.00
- 4 - 61-001: Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, January, 20¢/\$2.00
- 5 - 61-002: Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy & Winding Up Acts, 4th Quarter 1959, 25¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 63-005: Retail Trade, January, 30¢/\$3.00
- 7 - 63-008: Wholesale Trade, December 1959, 10¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 26-004: Gold Production, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 9 - 26-001: Asbestos, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 26-007: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 41-001: Primary Iron & Steel, January, 30¢/\$3.00
- 12 - 44-001: Cement, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 36-001: Hard Board, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 36-002: Rigid Insulating Board, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 47-001: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 44-003: Gypsum Products, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 33-002: Production of Leather Footwear, January, 20¢/\$2.00
- 18 - 44-005: Products Made From Canadian Clays, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 19 - 34-208: Synthetic Textiles & Silk Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 20 - 34-205: Cotton Textile Industries, 1958, 50¢
- 21 - 46-211: Primary Plastics Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 22 - 62-002: Prices & Price Indexes, February, 30¢/\$3.00
- \*\*23 - 72-502: Labour Income, 1926-58, 75¢
- 24 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, March 9, 10¢/\$3.00
- 25 - 22-001: Coarse Grains Quarterly, February, 50¢/\$2.00
- 26 - 23-003: Production of Eggs, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 27 - 23-001: The Dairy Review, February, 20¢/\$2.00
- 28 - 23-005: Report on Livestock Surveys - Hogs, March 1, 25¢/\$1.00
- 29 - 99-509: 1956 Census - Analytical Report - Field Crops & Livestock (Bulletin 3-9), \$1.00
- 30 - 11-401: Canadian Statistical Review, Supplement 1959, \$1.50
- - 21-003: Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, October-December, 1959, \$1.00/\$4.00
- - 26-008: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- - 32-011: Quarterly Stocks of Canned Foods, December 31, 1959, 50¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 19
- - 57-202: Electric Power Statistics, 1958, 75¢ -- Summarized in issue of January 22

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

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Labour Income Canadian labour income in 1959 reached a record \$17,717 million, almost 8% larger than in the preceding year and more than double the 1950 total of \$8,629 million.

Electricity Bills Average annual electricity bill paid by domestic and farm customers rose 3.6% in 1958 to \$66.49 from \$64.19 in 1957. The increase was due to a rise in average consumption of 4.2% to 4,128 kilowatt hours from 3,960.

Jam Almost 84,449,000 pounds of jam were produced by Canadian food processors in 1959, an increase of 8% over the preceding year's 77,947,000.

Shelled Corn Production of shelled corn in 1959 amounted to an estimated 31 million bushels, 4% larger than in 1958 and 31% above the 1949-1958 average of 23.6 million. Ontario is by far the largest producer.

Aluminum Utensils Aluminum hollowware and kitchenware was produced to the value of \$7,293,000 in 1958, some 7% more than in 1957 and the highest since the 1954 total of \$7,976,000.

Motor Vehicles At the end of the 1958 registration year there were 10 motor vehicles registered for every 36 Canadians. Saskatchewan and Alberta have the largest number in relation to population with 10 for every 28 persons, while Ontario and British Columbia lead in passenger cars at 10 per 39 persons.

Fur Farms There were 2,383 fur farms in Canada in 1958, about 1,100 fewer than in 1950.

Pelts Pelts taken from wildlife and ranch-raised fur-bearing animals in the 1958-59 season numbered 5,370,580, a decrease of some 17% from the preceding year's 6,440,319.

Boat Building There were 215 establishments in 1958 engaged wholly or chiefly in the manufacture of small vessels and pleasure craft such as rowboats, canoes, sailboats, motor boats, of which 68 were located in Ontario, 61 in British Columbia, 39 in Nova Scotia and 33 in Quebec.

Cadmium Production of cadmium in 1959 amounted to 2,060,000 pounds, larger by 17% than the preceding year's 1,756,000. It is used mainly in electro-plating and in the manufacture of alloys and compounds, the most common use being as a protective coating for steel.

University Graduates Number of graduates from Canadian universities and colleges with bachelor and first professional degrees increased from 12,943 in 1954-55 to 17,030 in 1958-59.

Business Colleges Close to 44,200 students were enrolled in private business colleges across Canada in 1958-59, comprising 19,511 full-time day students, 11,798 part-time day students, 10,935 evening students and 1,929 correspondence and special students. The majority were between 17 and 24 years of age, and 86% were women and girls.

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