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

Labour: Persons employed in Canada at mid-March this year numbered an estimated 5,668,000, up 5,000 from a month earlier and 116,000 from a year earlier. Number without jobs and seeking work is placed at 566,000, an increase of 11,000 from February and a gain of 41,000 from last year. The seeking-work total for March represented 9.1% of the labour force of 6,234,000 compared to 8.6% of last year's labour force of 6,077,000. (Page 2)

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Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills, operating at 84.7% of capacity in the week of April 16, produced 119,176 tons of steel ingots, down by 8.2% from a week earlier and by 3.0% from a year ago ... Manufacturers' shipments in February were valued at \$1,822 million, greater by 2% than the revised January estimate and larger by nearly 5% than a year ago. Levels of inventory at the end of February were higher than a month earlier, while new orders were lower. (Page 4)

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Accidents: Highway and street traffic accidents claimed 161 lives in February compared to 121 in last year's like month, all regions except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and the Yukon and Northwest Territories recording more. (Page 7)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were greater in March and the first week of April this year than last ... Natural gas sales in January were greater by 10.0% than a year earlier. (Pages 7-8)

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Families: Families in Canada at June 1 last year numbered an estimated 4,038,000, an increase of 85,000 from June 1, 1958 and some 331,000 more than at the 1956 Census date. Average family size was 3.9 persons, ranging from 4.3 persons in Quebec to 3.5 in British Columbia. (Page 8)

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Transportation: Carloadings on Canadian railways declined in the first April week to 64,521 cars from 67,062 last year, but rose in the January 1-April 7 period to 908,579 cars from 895,578. Receipts from connections and piggyback loadings were larger than last year in both periods ... Freight cleared through Canadian canals in November last amounted to 6,218,000 tons, nearly double the year-earlier total, due mainly to greater tonnages of westbound iron ore and eastbound grain. (Page 9)

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Employment Situation In March There was practically no change in total employment between February and March, normally a slack period, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Number of persons with jobs was estimated at 5,668,000 in March, 5,000 more than in the previous month. Hirings in agriculture and retail trade offset employment declines in forestry and construction. Unfavourable weather and a late Easter retarded activity in many parts of the country.

Number of job-holders in March was 116,000 higher than a year earlier. Manufacturing and other goods-producing industries generally showed little or no change over the year. Women accounted for 84% of the total increase in employment over the year, a reflection of the continued expansion of trade and service industries. Almost three-quarters of the employment increase from last year was in Ontario. Other regions displayed relatively small gains in this comparison.

Number of persons without jobs and seeking work increased by an estimated 11,000 between February and March to 566,000. This was 9.1% of the labour force compared to 8.6% in March 1959 and 10.0% in March 1958. Duration of job-seeking continued to be shorter than last year. Of the 566,000 job-seekers in March, 334,000 or 59% had been seeking work for three months or less compared to 288,000 or 55% in March 1959; 51,000 or 9% had been seeking work for more than six months against 69,000 or 13% last year.

Number of persons on temporary layoff in March was estimated at 42,000, about 13,000 more than a year ago. Some 60,000 workers were on short time, 14,000 more than last March.

In most local labour market areas, the volume of unemployment was slightly higher than last year, particularly among construction workers. At the end of March, the classification of 110 labour market areas was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 84 (72); in moderate surplus, 25 (36); in balance, 1 (2).

Canada's labour force was estimated at 6,234,000 in the week ended March 19 compared to 6,218,000 a month earlier and 6,077,000 in the corresponding 1959 week. Of the current total, 5,289,000 or 84.8% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 379,000 or 6.1% usually worked less than 35 hours and 566,000 or 9.1% 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 5,478,000.

Of the persons who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers, some 84,000 or 1.3% of the labour force worked less than full time on account of short time and turnover (60,000 being on short time, 11,000 having been laid off for part of the week and 11,000 having found jobs during the week), 42,000 or 0.7% were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 266,000 or 4.3% worked less than full time for other reasons. Other reasons included: illness, 119,000; bad weather, 46,000; and vacation, 33,000.

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During the corresponding week in 1959, there were 6,077,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,189,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 363,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 525,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,418,000 classed as not in the labour force. (1)

## P R I C E S

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Consumer price indexes decreased in nine of the ten regional cities between February and March 1960, with the Edmonton-Calgary index increasing a fractional 0.1%. Declines ranged from 0.1% in Winnipeg and Saskatoon-Regina to 0.8% in Montreal. Lower food indexes were mainly responsible for movements in the total indexes as foods declined in all ten cities. Decreases ranged from a fractional 0.1% in Edmonton-Calgary to 2.3% in Montreal. In contrast, clothing indexes rose in all ten cities, with increases ranging from 0.2% in Montreal and Toronto to 2.3% in Vancouver.

Shelter indexes showed mixed results, with five city indexes up, three unchanged and two down from February levels. Household operation indexes rose in seven cities, remained unchanged in two and declined in St. John's. "Other" commodities and services group indexes were lower in four of the ten regional cities, unchanged in three and higher in the other three.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada  
At The Beginning of March 1960 (1) (Base 1949 = 100)

|                   | <u>Total Indexes</u> |               | <u>Group Indexes - March 1960</u> |         |          |                     |                                    |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
|                   | February<br>1960     | March<br>1960 | Food                              | Shelter | Clothing | Household Operation | Other<br>Commodities<br>& Services |
| St. John's (2) .. | 114.8                | 114.5         | 111.5                             | 115.7   | 106.6    | 107.5               | 127.5                              |
| Halifax .....     | 127.0                | 126.7         | 115.9                             | 134.4   | 119.9    | 129.9               | 139.6                              |
| Saint John .....  | 129.1                | 128.9         | 120.9                             | 138.3   | 118.9    | 124.7               | 143.5                              |
| Montreal .....    | 127.5                | 126.5         | 123.4                             | 145.0   | 104.0    | 118.9               | 137.5                              |
| Ottawa .....      | 127.6                | 127.4         | 119.0                             | 147.9   | 114.5    | 121.3               | 137.4                              |
| Toronto .....     | 129.7                | 129.2         | 118.2                             | 153.3   | 114.3    | 123.7               | 138.9                              |
| Winnipeg .....    | 124.1                | 124.0         | 116.8                             | 133.9   | 117.2    | 119.8               | 133.6                              |
| Saskatoon-Regina  | 123.5                | 123.4         | 117.1                             | 124.5   | 122.1    | 125.4               | 129.2                              |
| Edmonton-Calgary  | 123.2                | 123.3         | 114.8                             | 124.8   | 119.9    | 127.0               | 133.0                              |
| Vancouver .....   | 129.1                | 128.7         | 120.3                             | 138.9   | 117.4    | 135.0               | 136.7                              |

(1) Total indexes for February and March and March group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base June 1951 = 100.

Weekly Steel Ingot Output      Production of steel ingots in the week of April 16 amounted to 109,441 tons, down 8.2% from the week-earlier total of 119,176 tons and 3.0% from the year-earlier figure of 112,822 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 84.7% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) compared to 92.2% in the previous week and 92.9% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the corresponding week last year.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories And Orders      Manufacturers' shipments in February were valued at \$1,822 million, according to advance DBS figures, an increase of slightly more than 2% over the revised January estimate of \$1,782 million and nearly 5% higher than the same month last year. The upward movement of shipments in February follows the same trend as last year with the decline in monthly shipments from the October high being reversed in February. In the previous two years the downward movement continued until March.

The increase in shipments in February was general, all but three industry groups showing increases ranging from less than 0.5% in the non-ferrous metal industries to 22.4% in the clothing industries. The total rise in shipments in the industries showing increases was \$49.5 million and the total decline in shipments in the three industry groups showing declines (foods and beverages, transportation and products of petroleum and coal) was \$9.5 million, leaving a net increase of \$40 million.

The largest increase in both percentage and absolute terms was in the clothing industry where shipments rose to \$76.9 million from \$62.8 million in January (22.4%). Shipments this year have been slightly lower than in 1959 in both months. The largest decline in shipments (\$4.5 million) was in the petroleum products industries although this amount represents only a small proportion of the total value of shipments in this group.

Levels of inventory in manufacturing industries at the end of February were higher than at the end of January. Since inventories held under progress payments rose at a rate (1.7%) comparable with inventories owned (1.5%), both total inventory owned at \$4,131 million and total inventory held at \$4,472 million were 1.5% higher than at the end of January. Inventory held at the end of January was valued at \$4,405 million and inventory owned at \$4,069 million.

All components of inventory held were higher, with the largest increase shown in goods in process inventory. Raw materials inventories were \$1,963 million, up 1% from \$1,944 million at the end of January; goods in process inventories at \$1,172 million were 2.1% above January's level of \$1,148 million, and finished products inventories at \$1,337 million were 1.8% above the \$1,313 million held at the end of January.

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Although the level of inventories of finished products at the end of February this year was 5.2% higher than at the same time last year, the ratio of finished products inventory to shipments in February was the same in both years, 0.73. The higher ratio reflects the customary decline in shipments from November to January.

The rise in the levels of inventory owned by manufacturers in February was characteristic of all manufacturing activity, with only one group of industries -- intermediate goods and supplies -- in the economic-use groupings showing a decline. In the standard industrial classifications, five groups of industries showed declines -- foods and beverages, leather products, non-ferrous metal products, petroleum products and chemical products. The decline in inventories in the foods and beverages although the greatest (2.3%) was not sufficient to result in a decrease in the total consumer perishable goods industries where inventories rose slightly.

New orders in February were valued at \$1,802 million, down 2.5% from \$1,848 million in January and were lower than the value of shipments in this month. The level of unfilled orders which was reduced by less than 1% from the January level remains at a level higher than in any month since the middle of 1958 and nearly 11% higher than in February a year ago.

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

|                      | February 1959           | December 1959 | January 1960<br>(Revised) | February 1960<br>(Preliminary) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                      | In thousands of dollars |               |                           |                                |
| Shipments.....       | 1,741,596               | 1,884,004     | 1,782,044                 | 1,822,128                      |
| Inventory owned..... | 3,976,723               | 4,057,460     | 4,069,129                 | 4,130,550                      |
| Inventory held.....  | 4,391,374               | 4,388,215     | 4,404,918                 | 4,472,128                      |
| Raw materials.....   | 1,937,463               | 1,963,390     | 1,944,084                 | 1,962,791                      |
| Goods in process...  | 1,183,237               | 1,158,473     | 1,148,108                 | 1,172,498                      |
| Finished products..  | 1,270,674               | 1,266,352     | 1,312,726                 | 1,336,839                      |
| New orders.....      | 1,682,915               | 1,926,733     | 1,847,532                 | 1,801,661                      |
| Unfilled orders..... | 1,991,273               | 2,160,323     | 2,225,720                 | 2,205,253                      |

Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces - Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments, by province of origin, show increases in January compared to January 1959 in seven of the ten provinces. Increases ranged from 0.8% in Saskatchewan to 7.4% in British Columbia. There were increases of 5.8% in New Brunswick, 5.7% in Ontario, 4.3% in Quebec, 3.5% in Manitoba and 3.0% in Alberta. Declines of 10.9% were indicated in Newfoundland and 0.3% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

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The increase in British Columbia was due to increased shipments in the wood products, paper products, non-ferrous metal products and the petroleum products industries, in New Brunswick almost entirely to increases in the food and beverages products industries, and in Ontario to increases in iron and steel products, non-ferrous metal products and electrical products industries. The decline indicated in Newfoundland was due almost entirely to reduced shipments in the paper products industry.

The all-Canada total in January 1960 as compared to the total for the same month in 1959 showed a 5.0% increase in shipments.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces, in January

|                       | 1958      | 1959      | Change % | 1960      | Change % |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Thousands of Dollars  |           |           |          |           |          |
| Newfoundland.....     | 9,108     | 10,118    | 11.1     | 9,015     | -10.9    |
| Prince Edward Island) | 32,317    | 36,161    | 11.7     | 36,063    | -0.3     |
| Nova Scotia.....)     | 21,659    | 22,086    | 2.0      | 23,371    | 5.8      |
| New Brunswick.....    | 491,286   | 484,176   | -1.5     | 505,104   | 4.3      |
| Quebec .....          | 839,214   | 863,262   | 2.9      | 912,504   | 5.7      |
| Ontario.....          | 51,161    | 53,905    | 5.4      | 55,809    | 3.5      |
| Manitoba.....         | 24,747    | 25,046    | 1.2      | 25,254    | 0.8      |
| Saskatchewan.....     | 61,153    | 64,724    | 5.8      | 66,651    | 3.0      |
| Alberta.....          | 123,719   | 138,012   | 11.5     | 148,273   | 7.4      |
| British Columbia(1).. | 1,654,364 | 1,697,490 | 2.6      | 1,782,044 | 5.0      |
| CANADA .....          |           |           |          |           |          |

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

## F I S H E R I E S

Sea Fisheries In the Maritimes Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Atlantic coast fishermen rose 7% in March to 24,935,000 pounds from 23,397,000 a year earlier, according to monthly summary fish statistics released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value fell 6% to \$1,379,000 from \$1,471,000.

Take of groundfish in March increased 11% to 20,765,000 from 18,758,000 a year earlier, but the landed value decreased 2% to \$995,000 from \$1,013,000. Catch of pelagic and estuarial fish declined 15% to 3,376,000 pounds from 3,985,000 and the landed value 19% to \$62,000 from \$77,000, while landings of molluscs and crustaceans advanced 21% to 794,000 pounds from 654,000, but the value dropped 15% to \$322,000 from \$381,000.

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) in March declined 8.1% to 7,751,000 pounds from 8,434,000 a year earlier, according to a special DBS statement. March 31 stocks were nearly 17% larger than a year ago at 29,313,000 pounds versus 25,075,000.



Traffic Accidents Took  
More Lives In February

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's highways and streets in February took 161 lives, one-third more than the 121 taken in February last year, according to a special DBS statement. All regions except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded more fatalities this year than last.

February death toll by regions was: Newfoundland, 3 (2 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, nil (1); Nova Scotia, 4 (1); New Brunswick, 13 (9); Quebec, 25 (28); Ontario, 65 (52); Manitoba, 5 (8); Saskatchewan, 8 (1); Alberta, 19 (12); British Columbia, 19 (6); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1).

When comparing number of traffic deaths on this basis with those contained in the Bureau's annual report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation contained in the Daily Bulletin of March 21, 1960.

| Province       | Number of Accidents |          |          |        | No. of Victims |         | Total    |              |
|----------------|---------------------|----------|----------|--------|----------------|---------|----------|--------------|
|                | Fatal               | Non--    | Property | Total  | Total          | Persons | Persons  | Property     |
|                |                     | fatal    | Damage   |        |                | Killed  | Injured  | Damage(1)    |
|                |                     | injury   | Only (1) |        |                | Feb.    | February | February     |
|                |                     | February |          | 1959   |                | 1960    |          |              |
|                |                     |          |          |        |                |         |          | \$           |
| Nfld.....      | 3                   | 68       | 232      | 303    | 434            | 3       | 85       | 99,000       |
| P.E.I.....     | -                   | 13       | 50       | 63     | 67             | -       | 17       | 26,000       |
| N.S.....       | 4                   | 104      | 635      | 743    | 945            | 4       | 152      | 276,000      |
| N.B.....       | 11                  | 98       | 431      | 540    | 555            | 13      | 149      | 245,000      |
| Que.....       | 25                  | 771      | 5,533    | 6,329  | 6,587          | 25      | 1,104    | ..           |
| Ont.....       | 59                  | 1,640    | 5,969    | 7,668  | 6,872          | 65      | 2,394    | 3,002,000    |
| Man.....       | 4                   | 155      | 610      | 769    | 1,340          | 5       | 202      | 289,000      |
| Sask.....      | 7                   | 128      | 639      | 774    | 704            | 8       | 189      | 316,000      |
| Alta.....      | 12                  | 188      | 1,209    | 1,409  | 1,655          | 19      | 295      | 660,000      |
| B.C.....       | 16                  | 514      | 1,457    | 1,987  | 1,857          | 19      | 755      | 951,000      |
| Yukon & N.W.T. | -                   | 5        | 32       | 37     | 24             | -       | 9        | 28,000       |
| February 1960. | 141                 | 3,684    | 16,797   | 20,622 |                | 161     | 5,351    | 5,892,000(2) |
| February 1959. | 112                 | 3,348    | 17,580   |        | 21,040         | 121     | 4,727    | 5,745,000(2) |

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

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

Department Store Sales

Department store sales in the week of April 9 were 18.5% larger than sales in last year's corresponding week, according to a special DBS statement. All regions reported sharp gains. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 27.1%; Quebec, 22.6%; Ontario, 19.8%; British Columbia, 15.5%; Manitoba, 15.0%; Alberta, 13.5%; and Saskatchewan, 8.9%.

Department Store Sales In March Department store sales were slightly higher (0.4%) in March than in the corresponding month last year. Increases of 0.4% in Quebec, 1.0% in Ontario, 0.8% in Alberta and 1.7% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 0.1% in the Atlantic Provinces and 7.1% in Saskatchewan. There was no change in Manitoba.

Natural Gas Sales In January Sales of natural gas in January increased 10.0% to 36,161,381,000 cubic feet from 32,882,737,000 a year ago, DBS reports. Sales to industrial customers advanced 15.4% to 13,230,910,000 cubic feet from 11,465,847,000, domestic customers 5.5% to 16,081,736,000 cubic feet from 15,248,928,000 and commercial customers 11.0% to 6,832,505,000 cubic feet from 6,154,301,000.

January sales were larger than a year earlier in all provinces except Alberta and New Brunswick. Totals were: Alberta, 15,653,429,000 cubic feet (16,265,730,000 a year ago); Ontario, 12,033,004,000 (10,311,080,000); Saskatchewan, 3,520,236,000 (2,799,218,000); British Columbia, 2,906,881,000 (2,171,580,000); Manitoba, 1,322,778,000 (850,827,000); Quebec, 716,800,000 (473,233,000); and New Brunswick, 8,253,000 (11,069,000). (2)

## FAMILIES

Families In Canada In 1959 Number of families in Canada (excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories) on June 1, 1959 was estimated at 4,038,000, an increase of 85,000 or 2.2% since June 1, 1958, and 331,000 or 8.9% since the 1956 Census. The average number of persons per family on June 1 last year was 3.9, a slight increase from the 1956 Census and the two following years.

Average family size in 1959 was greatest in Quebec at 4.3 persons per family followed closely by the Atlantic Provinces with an average of 4.2 persons per family. The Prairie Provinces showed an average family size of 3.7 persons, Ontario 3.6, and British Columbia the smallest average size at 3.5 persons per family.

Average number of children per family (unmarried children under 25 years living at home) in June 1959 was 1.9 as compared with 1.8 in 1957 and 1958 and at the 1956 Census. The combined number of families with no children, accounting for 29.4% of all families, or only one child continued to show a slight drop from 52.8% of all families at the 1956 Census to 52.1% in 1957, 50.8% in 1958 and 49.8% in 1959.

Close to 30% of the heads of "normal" families in 1959, that is, families with both husband and wife living at home, were under 35 years of age, 26% between 35 and 44 years, 34.1% between 45 and 64, and 11.0% over 65 years of age. (3)



Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of April numbered 64,521 compared to 67,062 in the corresponding period last year. This brought loadings in the January 1 - April 7 period to 908,579 cars, a rise of 1.5% from the year-earlier total of 895,578.

Receipts from connections rose in the seven-day period to 29,520 cars from 27,927 a year earlier and in the cumulative period to 415,370 cars from 383,500. Piggyback loadings advanced in the week to 3,303 cars from 2,777 and in the cumulative period to 36,574 cars from 28,873. (4)

Canal Traffic In November & December Total freight cleared through Canadian canals during November increased sharply to 6,218,000 tons from 3,985,000 in the corresponding month of 1958, heavier traffic being reported by the Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, St. Lawrence and Canso canals. Westbound iron ore and eastbound grain were the main factors in the overall increase.

Navigation on the Sault Ste. Marie canal was officially closed on December 12, on the Welland Ship Canal, December 15, and on the St. Lawrence, December 3. This was earlier than in 1958 for both the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. Consequently the total volume of freight cleared through all Canadian canals during December was down 10% to 829,400 tons from 920,100 in December 1958.

Total freight transported through the combined Canada-U.S. system of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in November increased 9% to 8,448,000 tons from 7,726,000 in November 1958, while the December movement amounted to 5,021,000 tons, more than four times the tonnage reported for December 1958.

Volume of freight cleared through the Welland Ship Canal in November rose to 3,400,000 tons from 2,243,000 in November 1958; with navigation closing three days earlier than in 1958 freight cleared in December declined to 700,000 tons from 709,000. Total freight cleared through the St. Lawrence canals in November increased to 2,441,000 tons from 1,478,000 in the corresponding month in 1958; the earlier closing of navigation in 1959 brought freight cleared in December down to 70,800 tons from 140,200 in December 1958. (5)

Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses Larger In 1959 Railway operating revenues rose 5.0% in 1959 to \$1,219,304,100 from \$1,161,100,100 in 1958, while operating expenses rose 2.6% to \$1,160,290,500 from \$1,130,611,900. Thus, net railway operating income advanced to \$59,013,600 from \$30,488,300.

Revenue freight carried during 1959 increased 6.9% to 184,586,000 tons from 172,737,100 in the preceding year, while the average miles hauled decreased to 367 miles from 384. Number of passengers carried in the year declined 2.0% to 20,926,400 from 21,361,900, but the average journey lengthened slightly to 117 miles from 116. (6)

Building Permits Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in 1959 rose 1.0% to an all-time high of \$2,379,076,000 from 1958's previous peak of \$2,356,759,000 DBS reports. Residential building permits dropped 9.1% to \$1,255,261,000 from \$1,380,870,000 in the preceding year, while non-residential permits rose 15.1% to a new peak of \$1,123,815,000 from \$975,889,000.

All provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia reported greater values in 1959 as compared to 1958. Totals were (in thousands); Newfoundland, \$12,620 (\$18,565 in 1958); Prince Edward Island, \$2,887 (\$3,914); Nova Scotia, \$32,174 (\$25,721); New Brunswick, \$26,889 (\$18,725); Quebec, \$546,814 (\$491,180); Ontario, \$1,020,771 (\$1,097,716); Manitoba, \$110,593 (\$94,553); Saskatchewan, \$100,770 (\$83,762); Alberta, \$270,252 (\$258,409); and British Columbia, \$255,306 (\$264,214).

Building permits issued in February declined 22% in value to \$85,399,000 from \$109,474,000 in the corresponding month last year, value of residential building permits falling to \$38,398,000 from \$56,649,000 and non-residential to \$47,001,000 from \$52,825,000. Values were lower for all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba as compared to last year. (7)

## TELEPHONES

Telephone Industry In 1958 Expenditures made by the telephone industry of Canada on new plant and equipment increased to \$318,822,000 in 1958 from the preceding year's \$309,688,000, DBS reports. Some 291,200 telephones were installed during the year, bringing the number in service at the year-end to 5,118,300.

Residential telephones in service increased 6.9% to 3,050,800 from 2,852,900, while business telephones rose 5.7% to 1,379,200 from 1,304,500. Rural telephones were up 2.6% to 625,500, and public pay telephones increased 4% to 62,800. At the end of the year 82% of all telephones were operated by automatic switchboard compared with 80% a year earlier and 56% in 1945.

The number of completed calls for all systems in 1958 was estimated at 8,707,641,000, an increase of 5.5% over the preceding year's 8,255,709,000. Calls per telephone averaged 1,701 as against 1,710 in 1957, while average calls per capita rose to 511 from 498. Long distance calls increased to 194,186,000 from 178,608,000. (8)

## CITIZENSHIP

Canadian Citizenship Granted To 71,280 Persons In 1959 Canadian citizenship certificates were granted in 1959 to 71,280 persons who formerly owed allegiance to other countries, some 16% fewer than the 84,183 persons granted certificates in 1958, according to DBS.

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Almost 19% or 13,387 of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1959 had formerly been citizens of Germany and 16% or 11,484 had been citizens of Italy. This was slightly less than the 1958 figure of 13,556 for Germany and slightly more than the 11,217 for Italy. Almost 15% or 10,395 were former citizens of the Netherlands and over 13% or 9,571 gave a British Commonwealth country as former nationality. In 1958 the figures had been 11,102 for the Netherlands and 10,235 for British countries.

In 1959, 4,678 citizens of Poland received Canadian citizenship versus 8,-006 in 1958; 3,215 from Russia versus 5,076; 2,497 from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania versus 3,871; 1,318 from China versus 2,058; and 2,015 from Austria versus 1,941.

Three-fifths of the persons naturalized in 1959 resided in Ontario compared to 55% in 1958; in Quebec 14% versus 16%; in British Columbia 10% versus 11%; and in the Prairie Provinces 15% versus 16%. The Atlantic Provinces continued to be the residence of 1%.

Only 17.2% of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1959 lived in rural areas, whereas about one-third of the Canadian population reside in rural areas according to the 1956 Census. Of the 58,906 or 82.8% who were urban residents, 42,862 (71.1%) lived in metropolitan centres of 100,000 and over, 4,969 in centres of 30,000 to 99,999, and 11,075 in centres of from 1,000 to 29,999.

Males accounted for 57% of all persons granted certificates of citizenship during 1959. The total population of Canada is more evenly divided as between the sexes, 50.7% being males. However, the 1951 Census showed that 57% of the 441,490 persons owing allegiance to a country other than Canada were males, and of the million immigrants coming to Canada in the period 1950-56, about 55% were males.

About 82% of males granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1959 (33,371 out of 40,699) were in the Canadian labour force. Among males in the labour force, manufacturing and mechanical occupations provided employment for 26% and construction occupations for 16%. Labourers in other than primary industries accounted for 12%, professional and service occupations for 10% each, agricultural occupations for 6%, proprietary and managerial for 5%, and transportation and communication for 5%. Among females naturalized, almost 54% were homemakers. (9)

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Margarine Production Production of margarine (including spreads) increased in March by one-fifth to 15,138,000 pounds from 12,643,-000 a year earlier and by one-quarter in the first quarter of the year to 45,-447,000 pounds from 36,364,000. April 1 stocks amounted to 5,660,000 pounds compared to 5,131,000 at March 1 and 4,616,000 at the same date last year. (10)

More Butter & Cheese Produced  
In March And First Quarter

Production of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, ice cream, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder was greater in March and January-March this year than last. March totals were (in thousands): creamery butter, 16,776 pounds (15,054 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 4,782 pounds (3,431); ice cream, 2,654 gallons (2,455); evaporated whole milk, 22,363 pounds (19,937); and skim milk powder, 9,732 pounds (8,686).

January-March production totals were (in thousands): creamery butter, 41,-189 pounds (38,315 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 11,232 pounds (8,084); ice cream, 6,790 gallons (6,143); evaporated whole milk, 59,612 pounds (48,548); and skim milk powder, 22,991 pounds (22,052). (11)

Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in March was estimated at 5,394,528 pounds, an increase of 5.5% from the revised February total of 5,110,965 pounds and a decrease of 5.0% from last year's March total of 5,678,931 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Output in the January-March period advanced 4.3% to 14,336,811 pounds from 13,748,300 pounds a year ago. Stocks held by manufacturers amounted to 2,319,246 pounds at March 31 compared to 2,-310,369 pounds a month earlier and 2,655,519 pounds a year ago.

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were larger at April 1 this year than last, while holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder, eggs and poultry meat were smaller. April 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 76,526,000 pounds (61,752,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 42,142,000 pounds (33,772,000); evaporated whole milk, 13,925,000 pounds (19,671,000); skim milk powder, 14,-773,000 pounds (70,562,000); cold storage eggs, 69,000 cases (207,000); and poultry meat, 17,807,000 pounds (32,955,000). (12)

Stocks Of Meat & Lard

Stocks of meat at April 1 were estimated at 95,287,000 pounds, down by 1.9% from the revised March 1 total of 97,157,000 pounds and by almost one-quarter from last year's April 1 figure of 126,441,000 pounds. April 1 holdings of cold storage frozen meat totalled 63,-146,000 pounds compared to 69,109,000 a month earlier and 94,291,000 a year ago, fresh meat 20,635,000 pounds versus 19,376,000 and 22,118,000, and cured meat 11,506,000 pounds against 8,672,000 and 10,032,000.

Stocks of lard at April 1 were 5,765,000 pounds compared to 5,795,000 at March 1 and 8,796,000 at April 1 last year, and holdings of tallow totalled 4,959,000 pounds versus 4,844,000 and 4,238,000. (13)

Shipments Of Prepared  
Stock & Poultry Feeds

Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds in February declined to 34,995 tons from 38,569 in the corresponding month last year and secondary or complete feeds to 188,-064 tons from 206,301, while all "other" animal feeds increased to 44,155 tons from 42,370. January-February totals were below year-earlier levels and were: primary feeds, 72,209 tons (79,581 a year ago); secondary feeds, 383,649 tons (423,583); and all "other" animal feeds, 88,381 tons (89,927). (14)



Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of apples, fruit (frozen and in preservatives) and potatoes held in cold or common storage were smaller at April 1 this year than last, while holdings of pears, onions, carrots, cabbage, celery and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger. April 1 fruit stocks were: apples, 1,220,000 bushels (2,092,000 a year ago); pears, 18,000 bushels (17,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 35,847,000 pounds (38,498,000).

April 1 holdings of vegetables were: potatoes, 4,962,000 cwt. (6,983,000 at April 1 last year); onions, 253,000 bushels (137,000); carrots, 152,000 bushels (146,000); cabbage, 54,000 bushels (32,000); celery, 26,000 crates (23,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 36,954,000 pounds (24,744,000). (15)

Commercial Pack Of Canned Fruit & Vegetables In 1959 Canadian commercial canners packed smaller quantities of most fruits but larger amounts of most vegetables in 1959 as compared to 1958, according to the Bureau's annual report on canned and frozen processed foods.

Pack of major canned fruits in 1959 were (1958 totals in brackets): apples (including crabapples), 312,208 cases (330,968); canned apple juice, 2,432,630 (2,061,518); apricots, 220,705 (85,624); cherries, 283,883 (333,851); peaches, 1,538,588 (1,854,431); Bartlett pears, 449,954 (321,907); Kieffer pears, 651,808 (546,627); plums, 244,948 (378,104); raspberries, 109,087 (149,244); and strawberries, 118,106 (89,465).

Pack of major canned vegetables in 1959 were (1958 totals in brackets): asparagus, 241,427 cases (230,883); green beans, 640,947 (905,597); wax beans, 978,525 (1,414,854); beets, 294,988 (320,616); carrots and peas combined, 264,037 (231,574); mixed vegetables (Macedoine), 292,370 (253,056); corn (cream, wholegrain, etc.), 3,289,569 (3,444,560); peas, 3,026,290 (3,499,390); and tomatoes, 2,019,636 (1,955,440). (16)

Wheat Supplies & Exports Supplies of wheat remaining on or about March 1 in the four major wheat exporting countries for export or for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,378.2 million bushels, little changed from the year-earlier total of 2,383.8 million bushels. March 1 supplies, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 1,493.0 (1,438.2); Canada, 631.4 (677.6); Argentina, 102.4 (129.7); and Australia, 151.4 (138.3).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from these four countries in the first seven months (August-February) of the current Canadian crop year were estimated at 527.7 million bushels, an increase of 2% over the corresponding year-earlier total of 516.6 million bushels.

Total exports in the seven-month period were larger from Canada and Australia and smaller from the United States and Argentina. Totals were as follows in millions of bushels: United States, 252.1 (254.5 a year ago); Canada, 171.1 (165.9); Argentina, 30.8 (52.3); and Australia, 73.7 (43.9). (17)

Wheat Export & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending March 30 amounted to 3,077,000 bushels, bringing the August 1 - March 30 total to 161,547,000 bushels versus 158,575,000 bushels a year ago, an increase of 1.9%. Visible supplies at March 30 amounted to 364,674,000 bushels, up 0.4% from the week-earlier total of 363,366,000 bushels but down 2.5% from the year-earlier figure of 374,184,000 bushels. (18)

Stocks Of Canadian Grain At March 31 Total stocks of the five major Canadian grains in all North American positions at March 31 this year are estimated at 1,135,500,000 bushels, compared with 1,204,300,000 at the same date in 1959, the record 1,512,200,000 set in 1957, and the ten-year (1950-59) average of 1,109,200,000 bushels, according to DBS.

This year's March 31 stocks, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year (1950-59) averages, respectively, in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 685.2 (733.5, 636.8); oats, 220.1 (244.5, 263.0); barley, 204.7 (207.3, 182.6); rye, 10.6 (11.8, 18.1); and flaxseed, 15.0 (13.3, 8.7).

Data for these estimates were obtained from the Bureau's annual March 31 survey of grain held on farms, from mill returns, and from information supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada relative to grain in commercial positions at the close of business on April 1. These data include estimates of the amount of unthreshed grain in the Prairie Provinces remaining in the fields during the Winter which farmers expected to be able to harvest this Spring. (19)



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