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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit on March 31 numbered 823,000 compared to 814,200 a month earlier and 766,900 a year ago. Seasonal benefit claimants included in these totals were 248,500 at March 31, 217,100 at the end of February and 258,300 at end of March 1959 ... Industrial employment index was 114.5 in February compared to 115.2 in January and 113.0 in February last year. (Page 2)

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Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production fell 1.7% in February to 170.2 from 173.1 in January. Manufacturing reported a decline of 2.5%, both durables and non-durables contributing to the drop, while increases of 1% each were posted by mining and electric power and gas utilities. (Page 3)

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Business: February cheque cashings increased 24% from last year to \$22,046,464,000, boosting the January-February total to a record for the period of \$43,026,287,000. (Page 3)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings dropped in the week of April 14 to 67,467 cars, while the cumulative total rose 0.9% to 975,861 cars ... Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in February totalled 27,778,086 barrels, 0.3% less than a year earlier, while January pipe-line deliveries of natural gas at 29,000,076,000 cubic feet were nearly one-fifth larger than last year. (Pages 4-5)

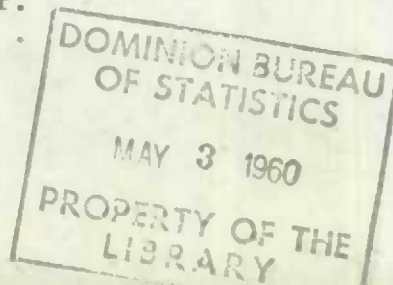
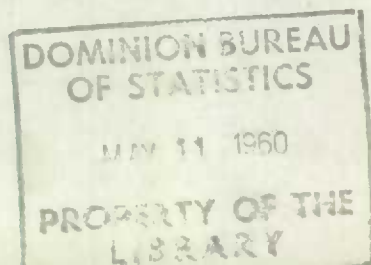
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Merchandising: Total sales of new motor vehicles in February were larger by 8.5% than last year at 40,169 units, putting January-February sales 4.2% ahead of 1959 at 72,296 units. Month's sales included 9,421 units of British and European make versus 7,058 a year ago, while the two-month total contained 15,574 units against 12,275 ... February chain store sales were greater by 6.1% than a year ago, placing January-February sales 4.2% above 1959, while January wholesale sales advanced 3.9%. (Pages 6-7)

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Mining: More gold, silver, copper, nickel and zinc was produced in February and January-February this year than last ... January output of crude petroleum and natural gas was also larger. (Pages 9-10)

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Unemployment Insurance Claims And Benefit Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit totalled 823,000 on March 31, slightly above the February 29 total of 814,200 and 7% higher than the 766,900 claimants recorded one year ago, DBS reports in an advance statement. Seasonal benefit claimants included in these totals were: 248,500 on March 31, 217,100 on February 29 and 258,300 one year ago. Thus, while claimants for regular benefit showed a decline from February to March, they were 13% higher than a year ago.

Initial and renewal claims filed during March numbered 283,500, an increase of almost 20% over February, and close to 25% above last March. Part of the month-to-month increase in initial claims is attributable to claims received from persons who have exhausted their regular benefit and who wish to be considered under the seasonal benefit provisions. Such cases do not constitute new separations from employment during the current month. The failure rate on initial claims processed during March, at 7.3%, was identical with last March and slightly under the 9.8% for February.

Benefit payments at \$74.8 million were almost 20% above the February total of \$62.6 million, and were 14% in excess of last March when payments reached \$65.9 million.

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										
Mar. 31, 1960	823.0	35.5	7.2	43.2	41.2	274.5	244.9	34.7	26.3	43.6	71.9
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
Mar. 31, 1959	766.9	31.8	6.9	44.6	41.8	258.8	227.0	29.0	22.8	36.8	67.4

Initial and renewal claims filed

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	In thousands										
Mar. 1960....	283.5	6.6	1.3	11.6	12.8	94.3	94.5	11.1	7.6	16.8	26.8
Feb. 1960....	240.3	6.5	1.1	9.3	10.1	80.1	81.8	10.1	6.7	13.3	21.5
Mar. 1959....	230.1	5.4	1.1	13.9	11.1	75.6	75.0	8.7	5.8	12.8	20.7

Industrial Employment In February Industrial employment in the latter part of February was slightly lower than in the corresponding period in January, but was higher than at the same time last year, DBS reports. The composite index for February this year was 114.5 (1949 = 100) as compared with 115.2 in January and 113.0 in February last year. Seasonal influences were the main cause of the variation in the month-to-month comparison.

Average weekly wages and salaries showed a further increase from January to February, advancing 38¢ over the month. The industrial composite figure for February was \$75.41 as compared with \$73.11 in February last year. The composite payroll index for February was 202.0, about the same as the January figure.

(1)

February Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for February fell 1.7% to 170.2 from the revised January level of 173.1. Manufacturing production registered a 2.5% decline, with both durables and non-durables contributing to the drop. Elsewhere, mining production advanced 1%, while the output of electric power and gas utilities also increased about 1%.

Within non-durables, which fell 2%, all major groups declined or showed no significant change. Decreases ranged from 1% in foods and beverages and clothing products to 9% in rubber and 10% in tobacco products. Petroleum products and chemical products declined 2%, leather products and printing, publishing and allied industries 4%, and textiles 7%.

The output of durable manufactures dropped 2.9%, with wood products and iron and steel products both down 4%, and transportation equipment down 9%. Significant internal movements included a 6% drop in sawmill production and a 20% decrease in the output of motor vehicles. Elsewhere, increases were registered in non-metallic mineral products (1%), electrical apparatus and supplies (3%), and non-ferrous metal products (4%), the latter primarily as a result of a 5% increase in non-ferrous smelting and refining.

The slight increase in the output of Canadian mines was the result of the 9% advance in metal mining being partially offset by declines of 8% in fuel mining and 4% in non-metal mining. Notably higher production levels were recorded in iron ore (11%), copper (4%), lead (6%), miscellaneous metals (28%), and natural gas (4%). Elsewhere, declines were registered in gold (4%), nickel (3%), crude petroleum (9%), and asbestos (5%).

BUSINESS

February Cheque Cashings Value of cheques cashed in February amounted to \$22,046,464,000 compared to \$17,729,698,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of over 24%. This placed the January-February value at an all-time high for the period of \$43,026,287,000, an increase of 12.6% from last year's like total of \$38,199,833,000.

Debits were greater in February and January-February this year than last in all regions, month's increases ranging from 14.1% in British Columbia to 28.4% in Ontario and the two-month's gains lying between 5.1% for British Columbia and 17.3% in Quebec.

Forty-seven of the 52 clearing centres posted higher values of cheque cashings in February as compared to a year ago and 46 in the two-month period. Month's increases ranged from 0.3% in Edmonton to 55.6% in Fredericton, while two-month gains were between 0.3% for Brandon and 52.3% for Fredericton. (2)

Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week of April 14 declined to 67,467 from 71,526 in the corresponding year-earlier period, leaving the January 1 - April 14 total slightly (0.9%) ahead of last year at 975,861 cars versus 967,104. Receipts from connections rose in the week to 28,779 cars from 28,054 and since the beginning of the year to 443,806 cars from 411,554. Flat cars loaded in piggy-back services increased in the seven-day period to 4,040 cars from 3,002 and in the cumulative period to 40,614 cars from 31,875. (3)

Railway Freight Traffic Railway revenue freight loaded in Canada and received from United States rail connections in December last increased 8.6% to 12,136,400 tons from 11,177,100 in the same 1958 month. This brought the total for the full year 1959 to 164,809,600 tons, an increase of 8.4% from the 1958 total of 152,051,400 tons.

December loadings on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) rose to 9,992,900 tons from 9,144,700 a year earlier, freight received from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada to 857,700 tons from 841,900 and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) to 1,-285,800 tons from 1,190,600.

December loadings of forest products in Canada advanced to 1,152,900 tons from 964,200 in the corresponding 1958 month, mine products to 3,464,100 tons from 2,993,400 and manufacturers and miscellaneous movements to 3,165,400 tons from 2,878,200. Loadings of animals and products declined to 90,600 tons from 95,100, agricultural products to 2,041,100 from 2,123,800 and l.c.l. freight to 78,700 tons from 90,000. (4)

Urban Transit Systems And Intercity & Rural Bus Lines Urban transit systems carried more passengers in February this year as compared to last while intercity and rural bus lines carried fewer, and both transported fewer people in the January-February period. Month's revenues were greater for both, while the two-month totals were smaller for urban transit companies and larger for passenger bus lines.

Urban transit systems carried 88,857,000 persons in February versus 87,-286,700 a year earlier and 177,236,800 in January-February versus 178,905,500. Passengers carried by intercity and rural bus systems numbered 3,625,000 in the month against 3,805,100 and 7,380,000 in the two months against 7,806,500.

February revenue for urban transit companies was placed at \$11,299,300 versus \$11,105,000 in last year's like month and the January-February total reached \$22,572,400 versus \$22,808,500. Month's revenue for intercity and rural bus lines totalled \$2,630,700 against \$2,532,300 and the two-month total was \$5,494,300 against \$5,359,300. (5 & 6)

Pipe Line Oil Deliveries Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in February amounted to 27,778,086 barrels, down 10.7% from the January total of 31,119,295 barrels and only slightly (0.3%) below last year's February total of 27,873,778 barrels.

Provincial deliveries were: British Columbia, 3,650,090 barrels (2,619,471 a year ago); Alberta, 1,765,739 (2,975,801); Saskatchewan, 1,368,372 (1,704,067); Manitoba, 8,982,777 (8,753,985); Ontario, 4,470,383 (4,248,841); and Quebec, 7,540,725 (7,571,613). Included in Manitoba deliveries were 8,042,264 barrels (7,773,782) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna, the bulk of which moved through the United States destined to Ontario refineries. (7)

Pipe Line Deliveries Of Natural Gas In January Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines in January amounted to 29,000,076,000 cubic feet, larger by 11.6% than the December figure of 25,976,662,000 cubic feet and greater by 18.4% than the January 1959 total of 24,486,915,000 cubic feet.

Net deliveries in January to distribution systems advanced to 19,216,842,000 cubic feet from 15,081,922,000 a year earlier and to industrial and other consumers to 1,310,210,000 cubic feet from 1,118,756,000. Gas exported to the United States in the month increased to 8,473,024,000 cubic feet from 8,286,237,000. (8)

SECURITIES

Securities Trading In February Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries led to a sales balance or capital import of \$20.1 million in February compared to \$13.3 million in January and a monthly average of about \$16 million in 1959. Net capital inflow from the sale of outstanding securities for the first two months of the year totalled \$25 million, including \$8 million from the United States, \$7 million from the United Kingdom and \$10 million from other overseas countries.

The February balance was made up of \$15.1 million of outstanding Canadian issues and \$5.0 million of outstanding foreign issues. More than half the balance, \$11.8 million originated with the United States, \$3.3 million with the United Kingdom and \$5.0 million with other overseas countries.

Net sales of outstanding Canadian securities included \$8.5 million of bonds and debentures and \$6.6 million of common and preference stocks. There were net sales of \$13.4 million of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues, but net repurchases of \$4.7 million of corporation issues.

The balance of trading in outstanding foreign securities reflected net sales by Canadians of \$5.9 million of United States stocks, but Canadians purchased \$0.9 million of United States Government and other issues. (9)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending April 16 were 1.0% larger than in last year's corresponding week, according to a special DBS statement. Increases of 11.7% in the Atlantic Provinces, 3.6% in Quebec, 6.0% in Ontario and 8.6% in Manitoba more than counterbalanced decreases of 1.6% in Saskatchewan, 10.6% in Alberta and 12.5% in British Columbia.

New Motor Vehicle Sales In February Total sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in February increased 8.5% to 40,169 units from 37,037 in the corresponding month last year, raising January-February sales 4.2% to 72,296 units from 69,394. Retail value rose 7.0% in the month to \$122,693,000 from \$114,649,000 and 2.5% in the two months to \$223,961,000 from \$218,399,000.

February sales of new British and European vehicles, included in total sales, climbed to 9,421 units from 7,058, boosting January-February sales to 15,574 units from 12,275. Month's retail value advanced to \$18,695,000 from \$14,315,000, lifting the two-month total to \$31,084,000 from \$24,758,000.

Sales of new passenger cars in February increased 9.2% to 34,162 units (including 8,777 of British and European make) from 31,270 (6,390) a year earlier. Retail value rose 5.4% to \$100,147,000 (\$17,355,000) from \$95,013,000 (\$12,913,000).

Financed sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in February climbed 15.7% to 12,955 units from 11,198 a year ago and involved \$33,508,000 versus \$28,430,000. Financed sales of used passenger and commercial vehicles rose 0.7% to 23,666 units from 23,492 and involved \$26,607,000 versus \$26,052,000. (10)

Chain Store Sales In February Chain store sales in February were valued at \$225,434,000, larger by 6.1% than last year's corresponding total of \$212,429,000. This brought January-February sales to \$469,240,000, an increase of 4.2% over \$450,539,000 in the like period of 1959. February 1 stocks (at cost) were valued at \$348,375,000, a rise of 5.9% over the year earlier figure of \$328,924,000.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains in February increased 7.1% to \$116,686,000 from \$108,905,000 in the same month last year, bringing January-February sales to \$246,669,000, larger by 4.3% than the preceding year's corresponding total of \$236,523,000.

Sales gains were also posted in February as compared with 1959 for the following five trades: variety stores, 8.1% to \$15,270,000; family clothing stores, 6.9% to \$2,474,000; women's clothing stores, 6.2% to \$4,536,000; shoe stores, 10.5% to \$3,252,000; and drug stores, 1.5% to \$3,899,000.

Decreased sales were registered in February for the following: men's clothing stores, 1.5% to \$1,711,000; hardware, 1.2% to \$2,394,000; lumber and building material dealers, 0.1% to \$5,662,000; furniture, radio and appliance stores, 5.8% to \$8,670,000; and jewellery stores, 4.7% to \$2,482,000. (11)

Wholesale Trade Wholesalers proper had sales valued at an estimated \$619,-041,000 in January, an increase of 3.9% from last year's corresponding total of \$595,956,000. Nine of the 17 specified trades posted gains over a year earlier, with increases ranging from 1.3% for farm machinery to 16.5% for commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, and decreases lying between 1.6% for drugs and drug sundries and 8.3% for coal and coke.

Other larger increases in January included: fresh fruits and vegetables, 9.2%; groceries and food specialties, 5.2%; and clothing and furnishings, 4.1%. Other larger decreases: household electrical appliances, 7.6%; hardware, 7.1%; and automotive parts and accessories, 4.5%. (12)

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

Registrations Of Births, Marriages And Deaths In March And Quarter Registrations of births were higher in March but lower in January-March this year than last, while totals for both marriages and deaths were greater in the two periods.

March registrations of births rose to 39,524 from 38,443 in the corresponding month last year, marriages to 7,721 from 5,552 and deaths to 13,069 from 11,783, January-March registrations of births declined to 115,497 from 120,002 a year ago, while marriages increased to 23,447 from 20,230 and deaths to 36,098 from 35,520. (13)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 23 amounted to 118,211 tons, up 8.0% from 109,441 tons in the previous week and 2.9% from 114,826 tons in the corresponding 1959 week, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 91.5% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) in the week versus 84.7% in the preceding week and 94.6% of capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the like week last year.

Output Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in March amounted to 10,752,848 gallons, larger by one-fifth than last year's corresponding total of 8,921,847. This boosted January-March production 17.6% to 30,845,451 gallons from 26,219,592 in 1959's first quarter. (14)

Hard Board Shipments Total shipments of hard board in March eased down 0.2% to 23,801,386 square feet from 23,855,600 a year earlier, placing January-March shipments at 64,439,520 square feet versus 67,390,736 in the same 1959 period, a decline of 4.4%. Month and three-month shipments were larger for hard board (not tempered) and semi-hard board but smaller for tempered hard board. (15)

Shipments Of Small Electrical Appliances During February

Shipments of most of the smaller domestic electrical appliances were lower in February this year than last. Totals for some of the major appliances included: steam flat irons, 15,645 units (16,959 in February last year); fry pans, 13,960 (21,133); kettles, 13,351 (14,545); cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 12,579 (11,051); and floor polishers, 11,843 (16,860). (16)

Rubber Consumption In February

Consumption of all rubber (natural, synthetic and reclaimed) in February amounted to 10,355 long tons, little changed from last year's corresponding total of 10,367. This brought January-February consumption to 19,985 long tons, a rise of 2.5% from the year-earlier total of 19,494 long tons.

February consumption of natural rubber declined to 3,570 long tons from 3,706 a year earlier and synthetic to 5,163 long tons from 5,173, while reclaimed increased to 1,622 long tons from 1,488. Two-month consumption of natural rubber fell to 6,911 long tons from 7,047 a year ago, while synthetic rose to 9,960 long tons from 9,567 and reclaimed to 3,114 long tons from 2,880. (17)

Production Of Compressed Gases

Producers of industrial gases in Canada manufactured smaller amounts of acetylene and oxygen in 1958 than in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Production of acetylene in 1958 declined in volume to 180,973,000 cubic feet from the 1957 all-time high of 195,838,000 and in value to \$6,772,000 from \$7,304,000. Output of oxygen fell in volume to 1,203,933,000 cubic feet from the preceding year's peak of 1,323,848,000 and in value to \$10,604,000 from \$10,924,000.

Value of factory shipments in 1958 decreased to \$23,742,000 from the all-time high of \$24,281,000 in 1957. Number of establishments rose to 57 from 55 in 1957, but employees fell to 1,477 from 1,624. Salary and wage payments advanced to \$6,384,000 from \$5,976,000 and cost of materials and supplies dropped to \$3,991,000 from \$4,125,000. (18)

Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Men's Clothing Contractors: Establishments classified to the men's clothing contractors industry in 1958 numbered 145 and had shipments valued at \$12,611,300. There were 153 plants in 1957 with shipments worth \$13,244,000. Number of employees declined to 4,950 from 5,141 in 1957, salary and wages to \$9,392,500 from \$9,751,200 and cost of materials and supplies to \$1,191,800 from \$1,383,200.

MORE

Women's Clothing Contractors: One hundred and forty-five establishments in this industry in 1958 had shipments valued at \$8,785,700, an increase of 4.4% from 1957's 143-plant total of \$8,416,600. These plants employed 3,698 persons (3,446 in 1957), paid \$6,314,900 in salaries and wages (\$5,765,100) and spent \$714,000 for materials (\$643,900).

Children's Factory Clothing: Factory shipments by the children's factory clothing industry in 1958 were valued at a record \$65,493,800, an increase of 7.1% from the preceding year's \$61,139,600. Fewer establishments (186 versus 188 in 1957) employed more people (7,866 versus 7,610) and paid them more in salaries and wages (\$16,980,700 versus \$16,284,400). They also spent more for materials and supplies (\$36,660,900 versus \$35,110,000).

Sporting Goods Industry: Value of factory shipments in the sporting goods industry in 1958 reached an all-time high of \$20,453,300, one-quarter larger than 1957's previous peak of \$16,407,200. Establishments increased to 95 from 89 in 1957, employees to 2,152 from 1,960 and salaries and wages to \$6,315,000 from \$5,495,400. Cost of materials rose to \$8,018,500 from \$6,508,300.

Awnings, Tents & Sails: Shipments from 137 plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of awnings, tents and sails in 1958 (135 in 1957) were valued at \$15,525,600 (\$15,689,200). Employees numbered 1,674 (1,728), salary and wage payments totalled \$4,211,900 (\$4,136,500), and cost of materials and supplies amounted to \$8,902,600 (\$9,098,400).

Smokers' Supplies: Factory shipments by the 14 establishments that produced smokers' supplies in 1958 decreased 18% to \$2,143,500 from \$2,614,600 shipped by 13 plants in 1957. Employees fell to 151 from 172, salaries and wages to \$473,100 from \$556,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$983,800 from \$1,396,800.

Models & Patterns: Number of firms producing models and patterns (other than paper) in 1958 was 80 (77 in 1957) with shipments valued at \$4,672,200 (\$4,844,500). Number of employees decreased to 558 from 606, salaries and wages to \$2,515,300 from \$2,570,000 and cost of materials to \$979,900 from \$1,013,200.

Boxes, Baskets & Crates: Value of factory shipments from the 158 establishments classified to the box, basket and crate industry in 1958 reached \$22,963,100, a drop of 14.5% from the 1957 total of \$26,850,500. These plants employed 3,155 persons (3,513 in 1957), paid \$8,137,500 in salaries and wages (\$8,729,400) and spent \$10,490,600 for materials and supplies (\$12,772,400).

MINING

Copper & Nickel Production Production of both copper and nickel was greater in February and January-February this year than last, DBS reports. Month's copper output climbed to 35,824 tons from 28,016 in the same 1959 month and nickel to 16,435 tons from 12,616. January-February copper production advanced to 72,228 tons from 52,685 a year ago and nickel to 33,834 tons from 20,663. (19)

Silver, Lead & Zinc Output Production of silver and zinc was larger in February and January-February this year than last, while output of lead was greater in the month but smaller in the two months. February totals: silver, 2,864,074 fine ounces (2,264,903 a year earlier); lead, 16,397 tons (15,923); and zinc, 32,309 tons (29,790). Two-month totals: silver, 5,619,143 fine ounces (5,359,343 a year ago); lead, 32,681 tons (33,041); and zinc, 67,289 tons (65,113). (20)

Gold Production Greater Production of gold in February rose 3.8% to 371,664 fine ounces from 358,052 in the corresponding month last year, raising the January-February total 2.0% to 748,736 fine ounces from 734,138 a year ago.

February output was larger than a year earlier in Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories but smaller in the remaining regions. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 694 fine ounces (763 a year earlier); Quebec, 82,971 (84,335); Ontario, 228,610 (216,687); Prairie Provinces, 10,416 (11,616); British Columbia, 16,672 (14,710); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 32,301 (29,941). (21)

Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production Greater In January Production of crude petroleum in January rose 7.1% to 18,319,315 barrels from 17,102,960 in December and was 8.3% greater than last year's January total of 16,913,268 barrels. Output of natural gas climbed 4.8% in the month to 50,479,351,000 cubic feet from 48,166,985,000 a month earlier and was larger by 11.8% than the year-earlier total of 45,154,843,000 cubic feet.

January crude petroleum output was greater than a year ago in all producing areas except New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba. Totals were: New Brunswick, 1,276 barrels (1,301 a year ago); Ontario, 69,178 (77,229); Manitoba, 402,081 (432,208); Saskatchewan, 4,025,114 (3,795,495); Alberta, 13,691,481 (12,498,236); British Columbia, 89,709 (84,640); and the Northwest Territories, 40,116 (24,159). (22)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>April 21</u>	<u>April 14</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>March 24</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	246.8	251.4	246.7
Industrials	254.2	260.2	254.6
Utilities	188.6	188.9	184.5
Banks	308.1	308.6	311.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	103.7	108.9	108.4
Gold	76.4	82.7	83.8
Base metals	166.2	168.9	164.6

More Motor Vehicle Accidents In 1959 Number of motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's highways and streets during 1959 increased 6.3% to 241,685 from 227,451 in 1958. These took 3.0% more lives at 3,213 versus 3,118 and injured 5.4% more persons at 84,374 versus 80,061. Accidents reported in the fourth quarter of 1959 rose to 72,212 from 70,040 in the like 1958 period, taking more lives at 968 versus 827 and injuring more people at 23,519 versus 21,540. (23)

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending April 6 amounted to 1,378,000 bushels, bringing the August 1 - April 6 total to 162,925,000 bushels, little changed from the year-earlier total of 161,753,000 bushels. Visible supplies at April 6 aggregated 367,260,000 bushels, up 0.7% from 364,674,000 bushels a week earlier and down 1.9% from 374,339,000 bushels a year ago. (24)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at April 21 totalled 41,775,000 pounds, larger by 17% than last year's comparable total of 35,650,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger than a year earlier in all cities except Toronto and Vancouver. April 21 stocks were: Quebec, 5,233,000 pounds (1,992,000 a year ago); Montreal, 17,752,000 (16,762,000); Toronto, 2,401,000 (4,668,000); Winnipeg, 10,785,000 (9,011,000); Regina, 1,533,000 (814,000); Saskatoon, 1,892,000 (369,000); Edmonton, 1,269,000 (651,000); Calgary, 275,000 (241,000); and Vancouver, 635,000 (1,142,000).

Milk Production Greater Production of milk in March is estimated at 1,251,000,000 pounds, a rise of 7.7% from March last year, boosting the January-March total 6.2% to 3,340,000,000 pounds. Revised data place February production at 1,033,587,000 pounds, an increase of 9.0% from 947,953,000 a year earlier, and January-February output at 2,088,966,000 pounds, an advance of 5.3% from 1,983,284,000 a year ago.

February milk production was larger than a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 8,491,000 pounds (8,928,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 27,214,000 (26,721,000); New Brunswick, 23,548,000 (22,874,000); Quebec, 252,808,000 (215,718,000); Ontario, 394,960,000 (360,274,000); Manitoba, 73,597,000 (73,720,000); Saskatchewan, 87,154,000 (83,934,000); Alberta, 98,099,000 (91,322,000); and British Columbia, 50,401,000 (48,937,000).

January-February milk output was greater than a year ago in all provinces except the Maritimes and Manitoba. Totals: Prince Edward Island, 18,395,000 pounds (19,699,000 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 54,779,000 (56,299,000); New Brunswick, 48,354,000 (48,753,000); Quebec, 530,330,000 (469,601,000); Ontario, 792,006,000 (752,218,000); Manitoba, 142,726,000 (147,511,000); Saskatchewan, 172,364,000 (169,878,000); Alberta, 193,369,000 (185,924,000); and British Columbia, 102,341,000 (101,997,000). (25)

Fluid Milk Sales Greater Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, amounted to 465,409,000 pounds in February, larger by 5% than a year earlier. This brought sales in the January-February period to 939,144,000 pounds, an increase of 2% from last year's corresponding total.

February sales were greater than a year earlier in all provinces. Totals were (percentage increases in brackets): Prince Edward Island, 2,179,000 pounds (8%); Nova Scotia, 15,256,000 (6%); New Brunswick, 12,791,000 (4%); Quebec, 138,771,000 (3%); Ontario, 175,784,000 (6%); Manitoba, 25,834,000 (6%); Saskatchewan, 27,783,000 (8%); Alberta, 29,822,000 (5%); and British Columbia, 37,189,000 (6%).

January-February sales were also larger than a year earlier in all provinces except Alberta that reported no change at 59,290,000 pounds. Totals (percentage gains in brackets): Prince Edward Island, 4,424,000 pounds (7%); Nova Scotia, 30,699,000 (3%); New Brunswick, 25,773,000 (1%); Quebec, 283,212,000 (2%); Ontario, 352,638,000 (3%); Manitoba, 52,342,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 55,338,000 (4%); and British Columbia, 75,428,000 (3%). (26)

Production Of Eggs Production of eggs in Canada in March was estimated at 38,803,000 dozen, a decrease of 8.3% from last year's like total of 42,311,000 dozen. This placed output in the January-March period at 114,600,000 dozen, a decline of 5.7% from the year-earlier total of 121,542,000 dozen.

March production was smaller than a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 706,000 dozen (573,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 1,672,000 (1,821,000); New Brunswick, 737,000 (827,000); Quebec, 4,885,000 (5,891,000); Ontario, 15,968,000 (17,495,000); Manitoba, 3,870,000 (3,909,000); Saskatchewan, 3,804,000 (4,339,000); Alberta, 3,880,000 (4,201,000); and British Columbia, 3,281,000 (3,255,000).

January-March production was larger than a year ago in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia but smaller in the remaining provinces. Totals: Prince Edward Island, 1,835,000 dozen (1,502,000 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 4,655,000 (5,356,000); New Brunswick, 2,001,000 (2,199,000); Quebec, 14,770,000 (17,031,000); Ontario, 47,730,000 (50,987,000); Manitoba, 11,555,000 (11,384,000); Saskatchewan, 10,958,000 (11,803,000); Alberta, 11,437,000 (11,863,000); and British Columbia, 9,659,000 (9,417,000). (27)

Production And Consumption Of Eggs And Poultry Meat In 1959 Net production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) increased 2.3% in 1959 to 460,004,000 dozen from 449,819,000 in 1958, according to advance DBS figures. Average number of layers on farms rose to an estimated 29,302,000 from 29,076,000 in the preceding year, while the rate of lay advanced to 190 from 188 eggs per hen.

MORE

Egg exports totalled the equivalent of 29,932,000 dozen in the year compared to 19,386,000 in the preceding year and imports amounted to 2,449,000 dozen versus 2,434,000. Domestic consumption was estimated at 418,925,000 dozen versus 422,201,000, or a per capita consumption of 24.0 dozen against 24.8 dozen.

Poultry meat production increased 10.7% to 502,763,000 pounds from 470,377,000 in 1958 (eviscerated weight). Production of fowl and chicken meat, accounting for the major part of total output, rose to 365,198,000 pounds from 356,007,000. Output of turkey meat advanced to 130,614,000 pounds from 107,839,000, goose meat to 3,170,000 pounds from 3,060,000, and duck meat to 3,781,000 pounds from 3,471,000.

Per capita consumption of poultry meat increased in 1959 to 30.4 pounds from 27.6 in 1958. Per capita consumption of fowl and chicken meat rose to 22.0 pounds from 21.1 and consumption of turkey meat to 7.9 pounds from 6.0. Per capita consumption of goose and duck meat at 0.2 and 0.3 pounds, respectively, was unchanged from the preceding year.

SUMMARY OF SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION & CONSUMPTION OF POULTRY MEAT & EGGS IN CANADA
(Poultry meats on eviscerated weight basis)

	1 9 5 8					
	Total Meat	Fowl & Chicken	Turkey	Goose	Duck	Eggs
	'000 pounds					'000 doz.
Stocks at January 1...	32,700	20,130	12,137	246	187	13,200
Production ^{1/}	470,377	356,007	107,839	3,060	3,471	449,819
Imports.....	11,727	9,524	562	-	1,641	2,434
Total Supply.....	514,804	385,661	120,538	3,306	5,299	465,453
Exports.....	328	324	4	-	-	19,386
Stocks at December 31.	44,223	25,736	18,043	224	220	7,890
Domestic disappearance	470,253	359,601	102,491	3,082	5,079	438,177
Less used for hatching						15,976
Domestic consumption	470,253	359,601	102,491	3,082	5,079	422,201
Per capita consumption	27.6 lb.	21.1 lb.	6.0 lb.	0.2 lb.	0.3 lb.	24.8 doz.

	1 9 5 9					
	'000 pounds					'000 doz.
Stocks at January 1...	44,223	25,736	18,043	224	220	7,890
Production ^{1/}	502,763	365,198	130,614	3,170	3,781	460,004
Imports.....	8,233	6,262	438	-	1,533	2,449
Total Supply.....	555,219	397,196	149,095	3,394	5,534	470,343
Exports.....	717	648	69	-	-	29,932
Stocks at December 31.	24,870	12,783	11,804	129	154	6,030
Domestic disappearance	529,632	383,765	137,222	3,265	5,380	434,381
Less used for hatching						15,456
Domestic consumption	529,632	383,765	137,222	3,265	5,380	418,925
Per capita consumption	30.4 lb.	22.0 lb.	7.9 lb.	0.2 lb.	0.3 lb.	24.0 doz.

^{1/} Production estimates do not include Newfoundland.

Honey Crop Larger In 1959 Canada's 1959 honey crop is estimated at 31,527,000 pounds, up 15% from the 1958 total of 27,509,000 pounds and 3% from the 1948-57 average of 30,470,000 pounds, according to revised figures. The increase over 1958 was due to a higher average yield per colony (95 pounds versus 83) as the number of colonies was smaller (330,700 against 332,700). Number of active beekeepers rose to 14,180 from 13,150 in the preceding year.

Production of honey in 1959 was: Ontario, 11,125,000 pounds (5,678,000 in 1958); Manitoba, 5,905,000 (5,316,000); Alberta, 5,095,000 (7,374,000); Quebec, 3,952,000 (2,407,000); Saskatchewan, 3,838,000 (4,043,000); British Columbia, 1,309,000 (2,166,000); Nova Scotia, 180,000 (162,000); New Brunswick, 62,000 (98,000); and Prince Edward Island, 61,000 (65,000). (28)

F I S H E R I E S

Newfoundland & British Columbia Fisheries Value of products for all fishery products in Newfoundland declined in 1958 to \$25,745,800 from \$26,749,600 in 1957, while the value in British Columbia increased to \$97,015,900 from \$63,649,700. Value of Newfoundland sea fish products decreased to \$25,317,200 from \$26,218,800, but the British Columbia total rose to \$96,165,300 from \$63,272,400.

Capital equipment employed in primary operations in Newfoundland was valued at \$18,248,700 in 1958 compared to \$17,074,000 in the preceding year and persons employed in primary operations numbered 18,364 versus 16,469. Capital equipment used in primary operations in British Columbia was valued at \$53,426,000 versus \$53,662,000 and persons employed in primary operations numbered 15,263 versus 12,999. (29 & 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 - 72-001: Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 2 - 61-001: Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, February, 20¢/\$2.00
- 3 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, April 14, 10¢/\$3.00
- 4 - 52-002: Railway Freight Traffic, December 1959, 20¢/\$2.00
- 5 - 53-002: Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 53-003: Urban Transit, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 55-001: Oil Pipe Line Transport, February, 20¢/\$2.00
- 8 - 55-002: Gas Pipe Line Transport, January, 20¢/\$2.00
- 9 - 67-002: Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries,
February, 20¢/\$2.00
- 10 - 63-007: New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 63-001: Chain Store Sales & Stocks, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 63-008: Wholesale Trade, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 84-001: Vital Statistics, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 14 - 32-001: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 36-001: Hard Board, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 43-003: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 33-003: Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, February, 20¢/\$2.00
- 18 - 46-205: Compressed Gases Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 19 - 26-003: Copper & Nickel Production, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 26-008: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 21 - 26-004: Gold Production, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 26-006: Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 53-001: Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, October-December 1959, 50¢/\$2.00
- 24 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, April 6, 10¢/\$3.00
- 25 - 23-001: The Dairy Review, March, 20¢/\$2.00
- 26 - 23-002: Fluid Milk Sales, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 27 - 23-003: Production of Eggs, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 28 - 23-007: Second Estimate of Honey Production, 1959, 25¢/50¢
- 29 - 24-202: Fisheries Statistics of Canada, Newfoundland, 1958, 50¢
- 30 - 24-208: Fisheries Statistics of Canada, British Columbia, 1958, 50¢
- - 24-001: Fish Freezings & Stocks, March, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of
April 22
- - 65-006: Articles Imported From Each Country, 12 Months Ended December 1959,
\$1.00/\$4.00
- - 72-004: Federal Government Employment, December, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
issue of April 14
- - 73-001: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance
Act, February, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 1

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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Automatic Switchboards At the end of 1958, 82% of all telephones in Canada were operated by automatic switchboard as compared with 80% a year earlier and 56% in 1945.

Telephones Canada had 5,118,000 telephones or 30.02 per 100 population at the end of 1958. Only the United States with 36.82 per 100 population and Sweden with 32.60 ranked ahead of Canada in this respect.

Cereals Canadian food processors manufactured 96,941,000 pounds of ready-to-serve cereals in 1959, larger by 3% than the preceding year's 93,823,000.

Building Permits Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in 1959 rose 1% to an all-time high of \$2,379,076,000 from \$2,356,759,000 in the preceding year. Residential permits dropped 9% in value while non-residential rose 15%.

Suicides Out of 135,201 deaths in Canada from all causes in 1958, 1,271 resulted from suicide, a total higher than deaths from tuberculosis and involving twice as many fatalities as are caused by fires and conflagrations.

Accidents Number of motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's highways and streets during 1959 increased 6.3% to 241,685 from 227,451 in 1958. These took 3.0% more lives at 3,213 versus 3,118 and injured 5.4% more persons at 84,374 versus 80,061.

Shopping Centres Retail sales in 125 shopping centres in Canada in 1958 were valued at \$468,448,000, of which grocery and combination stores accounted for \$213,662,000 or close to 46%.

Citizenship Certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted in 1959 to 71,280 persons who formerly owed allegiance to other countries.

Family Size Average family size in 1959 was 3.9 persons, a slight increase from the 1956 Census and the two following years.

Families Estimated number of families in Canada on June 1, 1959 was 4,038,000, an increase of 2.2% since 1958 and 8.9% since the 1956 Census.

Beekeepers Number of active beekeepers in Canada in 1959 increased to 14,180 from 13,150 in the preceding year, while the number of colonies decreased slightly to 330,700 from 332,700.

Margarine Per capita domestic disappearance of margarine has risen steadily from 7.7 pounds in 1956 to 8.7 pounds in 1959.

Meat Consumption Per capita disappearance of meats in 1959 comprised 64.4 pounds of beef, 58.4 pounds of pork, 7.5 pounds of veal, 5.1 pounds of offal (fancy meats), 4.9 pounds of canned meats, and 3.0 pounds of mutton and lamb, bringing the total of all kinds to 143.3 pounds.

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