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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Canada's consumer price index at the beginning of April stood at 127.5, a rise of 0.5% from a month earlier. An increase of 1.3% in the food index accounted for most of the gain ... Wholesale price index of industrial materials edged down 0.2% to 242.4 at April 22, lower prices for beef hides, cottonseed oil and hogs more than offsetting higher prices for 12 commodities, led by steers, domestic lead and zinc, wheat and raw rubber. (Page 2)

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External Trade: Canada's commodity exports in the first quarter of this year were valued at \$1,291,500,000, higher by 22.8% than a year ago, while imports were valued at \$1,330,200,000, greater by 9.3% than last year. Thus the quarter's import balance was sharply reduced to \$38,700,000 compared to \$166,200,000 in the like 1959 quarter. (Pages 4-5)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were 13.3% larger in the week of April 23 as compared to a year ago, while both retail and wholesale sales were greater in February and January-February this year than last. (Pages 5-6)

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Labour: Paid workers in Canada received \$1,463,000,000 in February in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, some 5.5% more than in February last year, placing the January-February total 5.4% above a year ago at \$2,922,000,000. (Page 6)

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Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills, operating at 94.4% of rated capacity in the week of April 30, produced 121,980 tons of steel ingots ... Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose by 12.5% in March this year to 46,889 units, putting the first-quarter total 8.7% ahead of last year at 122,017 units. Both passenger car and commercial vehicle shipments were greater than last year in both periods ... Shipments of asphalt floor tile, electric storage batteries, mineral wool batts and gypsum products were smaller in March and quarter this year than last. (Pages 8-9)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings in the week of April 21 declined to 59,614 cars from 69,559 last year, leaving the January 1 - April 21 total virtually unchanged from a year ago at 1,035,475 cars ... Railway operating revenues and expenses were smaller in January as compared to a year earlier, but the month's net operating loss was larger. (Page 12)

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April Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index rose 0.5% from 126.9 to 127.5 between March and April this year. In April 1959 the index stood at 125.4. Although all five group indexes were higher in the current month, an increase of 1.3% in the food index accounted for most of the movement at the total level.

The food index rose from 119.4 to 120.9 as price increases occurred for bread, eggs, citrus fruits, apples, potatoes and chicken. Beef and pork prices were generally lower, as were most imported fresh vegetables.

The shelter index moved from 142.9 to 143.3, a rise of 0.3%. The rent component was unchanged, but the home-ownership component recorded a further increase.

An upward movement of 0.4% in the clothing index from 110.4 to 110.8, reflected scattered price increases for some items of footwear and men's clothing as well as items of women's clothing up from sale levels of previous months.

In the household operation index, a fractional increase from 123.4 to 123.5, reflected somewhat higher prices for some appliances resulting from initial pricing of 1960 models, as well as furniture prices up from sale levels. These increases, combined with some price increases for household utensils and equipment, more than balanced lower prices for textiles.

A movement of 0.1% in "other" commodities and services from 137.0 to 137.1, followed higher doctors' and dentists' fees. Price declines were limited to gasoline, bicycles and toilet soap. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities And Services
April 1960 .....	127.5	120.9	143.3	110.8	123.5	137.1
March 1960 .....	126.9	119.4	142.9	110.4	123.4	137.0
April 1959 .....	125.4	119.3	140.5	109.6	122.6	133.7

Wholesale Price Index Prices of 30 industrial materials showed almost no change in April as the index (1935-39=100) edged down 0.2% from 243.0 to 242.4 over the four-week period March 25 to April 22. Price declines for beef hides, cottonseed oil and hogs were almost entirely offset by minor gains registered by 12 commodities, led by steers, domestic lead and zinc, wheat, and raw rubber. The slightly lower value of the Canadian dollar in relation to the United States dollar was reflected in minor price advances for commodities entering international trade.

MORE



The index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets edged up 0.4% from 217.9 to 218.8 in the same period. The field products index rose 1.8% from 174.4 to 180.6, reflecting price gains for potatoes and rye, western flaxseed and eastern corn, barley and hay. Animal products index eased off 0.5% from 258.3 to 256.9, as declines for calves and hogs, chiefly on eastern markets, and eggs and butterfat in the East, were almost balanced by gains for steers and lambs, the latter mainly in the East, and poultry. The eastern regional index was unchanged at 244.2, while the western index moved up 0.9% from 191.5 to 193.3. (1)

Wholesale Price Indexes

April 1959    March 1960    April 1960  
(1935 - 1939 = 100)

General Index .....	231.2	229.6	231.3
Vegetable Products .....	200.6	202.2	205.6
Animal Products .....	255.8	240.8	243.4
Textile Products .....	228.3	228.2	229.6
Wood Products .....	304.1	304.4	306.2
Iron Products .....	255.6	256.3	256.2
Non-ferrous Metals .....	175.2	177.6	179.0
Non-metallic Minerals .....	187.1	186.4	185.5
Chemical Products .....	186.6	188.4	188.4
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold) .....	248.6	251.2	251.8

Investors Price Index    The investors price index of 94 common stocks resumed its downward drift in the week of April 14 for a net loss of 1.1% over the four-week period March 31 to April 28 from 247.0 to 244.4. Two major group indexes showed similar movements, 73 industrials declining 1.3% from 255.0 to 251.6 and 7 banks 1.2% from 307.4 to 303.8. The index for 14 utilities rose 0.7% from 186.1 to 187.4. Four sub-groups declined, led by oils (5.1%) and machinery and equipment (3.5%), and 8 sub-groups rose, headed by transportation (4.3%) and food and allied products (1.8%).

Price index of 28 mining stocks fell 10.0% over the four-week period from 108.5 to 97.6, reflecting losses of 16.2% for 22 golds from 83.9 to 70.3 and 2.9% for 6 base metals from 164.9 to 160.2. (1)

Security Price Indexes

April 28    April 21    March 31  
1935-39 = 100

Investors' Price Index

Total common stocks .....	244.4	246.8	247.0
Industrials .....	251.6	254.2	255.0
Utilities .....	187.4	188.6	186.1
Banks .....	303.8	308.1	307.4

Mining Stock Price Index

Total mining stocks .....	97.6	103.7	108.5
Golds .....	70.3	76.4	83.9
Base metals .....	160.2	166.2	164.9

Index Of Farm Prices Of  
Agricultural Products

Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) in March, estimated at 226.3, was down slightly from the revised February figure of 226.6. The index stood at 241.4 in March last year. The slight decline from the preceding month was due to lower prices for livestock that more than offset higher prices for potatoes, poultry and eggs.

March indexes were higher than February's in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario. Indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 262.5 (251.4 in February); Nova Scotia, 231.5 (229.3); New Brunswick, 269.3 (259.5); Quebec, 267.1 (269.4); Ontario, 249.0 (253.1); Manitoba, 214.1 (212.6); Saskatchewan, 187.1 (185.4); Alberta, 199.8 (199.1); and British Columbia, 257.2 (252.2). (2)

## E X T E R N A L T R A D E

Canada's Exports And Imports  
In March And First Quarter

Canada's exports during the first quarter of this year were valued at \$1,291,500,000 and were 22.8% higher than in the corresponding period of 1959, while the quarter's imports were valued at \$1,330,200,000, higher by 9.3% than a year earlier, according to preliminary DBS figures. Thus the import balance in the first quarter of 1960 was sharply reduced to \$38,700,000 from \$166,200,000 in the same period of 1959.

Exports to all countries in March 1960 were valued at \$439,500,000 and were 15.3% higher than last year. The March increase compared with gains of 33.5% in February and 21.2% in January of this year over the corresponding totals last year, continuing the uninterrupted monthly year-to-year increases which started in September 1959. Imports from all countries went up 10% to \$476,400,000 in March 1960, following an increase of 19% in February and a very small decline in January of this year.

Exports to the United States went up 18.7% to \$768,300,000 in the first quarter of 1960, and imports from that country rose 7.8% to \$938,300,000. As a result Canada's import balance with the United States was reduced to \$170,000,000 from \$223,300,000 in the corresponding period of 1959. Between the first quarters of 1959 and 1960, the United States share of Canada's exports declined to 59.5% from 61.5%, and the proportion of Canada's imports accounted for by that country declined to 70.5% from 71.5%.

Exports to the United Kingdom increased 27.8% to \$209,300,000 in the first three months of 1960, and imports from that country rose 37% to \$147,600,000. Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom went up to \$61,700,000 from \$56,100,000 in the same period of 1959. Over the two periods, the proportion of Canada's exports going to the United Kingdom increased to 16.2% from 15.6%, and the share of Canada's imports coming from that country rose to 11.1% from 8.8%.

MORE



Exports to the Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom) went up 9.1% to \$69,600,000 in the first quarter of 1960, and imports from that area increased 26.7% to \$47,500,000. There was thus a reduction in Canada's export balance with the Commonwealth to \$22,100,000 from \$26,300,000. Between the first quarters of 1959 and 1960, the share of the Canadian export total accounted for by the Commonwealth declined to 5.4% from 6.1%, but the proportion of the Canadian import total coming from that area rose to 3.6% from 3.1%.

Exports to all the remaining countries increased 38.6% to \$244,300,000 in the first three months of 1960, but imports from that group of countries declined 2.5% to \$196,700,000. As a result last year's import balance of \$25,400,000 gave way to an export balance of \$47,600,000. Over the two periods, the proportion of Canada's exports going to all the remaining countries rose to 18.9% from 16.8%, but there was a reduction of those countries' share in the Canadian import total to 14.8% from 16.6%.

Preliminary 1960 import figures for January and January-March 1960 and the corresponding export figures, with comparative totals for 1959, are summarized in the table below. More detailed country and commodity export figures will be released shortly, while those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

	March		January - March	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Millions of dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom .....	58.5	72.8	163.8	209.3
Other Commonwealth countries .....	20.3	23.6	63.8	69.6
United States .....	242.7	265.2	647.5	768.3
All other countries .....	59.6	78.0	176.2	244.3
Totals .....	381.1	439.5	1,051.3	1,291.5
<u>Imports*</u>				
United Kingdom .....	41.8	52.8	107.7	147.6
Other Commonwealth countries .....	12.3	18.1	37.5	47.5
United States .....	307.3	334.7	870.8	938.3
All other countries .....	71.3	70.7	201.6	196.7
Totals .....	432.7	476.4	1,217.5	1,330.2

\* Estimate only for 1960; subject to revision. Figures may not add due to rounding.

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales were larger by 13.3% in the week of April 23 compared to a year ago, according to a special DBS statement. All regions reported gains except Quebec which posted a decline of 0.5%. Increases were: British Columbia, 33.4%; Manitoba, 27.0%; Alberta, 22.4%; Ontario, 7.8%; Saskatchewan, 4.6%; and the Atlantic Provinces, 1.3%.

Retail Trade In February      Retail sales in February were valued at \$1,117,917,000, larger by 1.7% than last year's corresponding total of \$1,099,240,000. The month's increase more than offset a decrease of 1.4% in January, and combined sales for January and February rose slightly to \$2,279,368,000 from \$2,277,318,000 a year earlier.

Sales were larger in February than a year ago for all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta where the decreases were 3.0% and 1.8%, respectively. Increases in the other provinces were: Atlantic Provinces, 7.4%; Quebec, 0.8%; Ontario, 1.8%; Manitoba, 3.3%; and British Columbia, 3.5%.

Increased sales were posted in February over a year earlier for 12 trades and decreases for 7. The increases ranged between 1.6% for jewellery stores and 8.3% for shoe stores, and the decreases between 1.4% for motor vehicle dealers and 13.4% for fuel dealers. (3)

Wholesale Sales      Sales of Canadian wholesalers proper in February increased 9.6% to an estimated \$677,775,000 from \$618,168,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising January-February sales 6.8% to \$1,296,816,000 from \$1,214,124,000 in the same 1959 period.

February sales were larger than a year earlier for 13 of the 17 specified trades. Increases ranged from 0.5% for "other" textile and clothing accessories to 15.2% for hardware and decreases from 0.4% for clothing and furnishings to 2.2% for meat and dairy products.

Other major gains in the month were: tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks, 12.1%; groceries and food specialties, 11.5%; fresh fruits and vegetables, 11.0%; newsprint, paper and paper products, 8.8%; and household electrical appliances, 8.7%. The remaining declines were 0.6% for automotive parts and accessories and 1.4% for farm machinery. (4)

## LABOUR

Labour Income In February      Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,463,000,000 in February in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, an increase of 0.3% from \$1,459,000,000 in January and 5.5% from \$1,387,000,000 in February last year, according to advance DBS figures. This brought the January-February total to \$2,922,000,000, larger by 5.4% than the year-earlier figure of \$2,773,000,000.

Labour income was larger in February and January-February this year than last in all regions. Month's percentage gains from a year ago were (two-month increases in brackets): Atlantic region, 8.8% (7.1%); Quebec, 5.7% (5.5%); Ontario, 4.4% (4.7%); Prairie region, 4.4% (4.7%); and British Columbia, 7.5% (7.2%).



Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing in February declined to \$71.50 from \$71.89 in January and the work week to 40.4 hours from 40.7, while average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$1.77, according to advance DBS figures. The work week averaged 40.9 hours in February last year, hourly earnings \$1.71 and weekly wages \$69.81.

Weekly wages in durable goods manufacturing in February averaged \$78.04 compared to \$78.93 in January, as average hourly earnings eased to \$1.92 from \$1.93 and the work week to 40.5 hours from 41.0. These declines were caused partly by reduced overtime in aircraft and parts and motor vehicle plants. Weekly wages in non-durable goods manufacturing in February averaged \$65.08 versus \$64.99 in the preceding month, as average hourly earnings edged up to \$1.62 from \$1.61 and the work week was unchanged at 40.3 hours. Wage-rate increases in textile products and some other industries were responsible for the gain in average hourly earnings.

## H O S P I T A L S

Large General Hospitals In 1957 There were 34 large public general hospitals in Canada in 1957, each of which had a rated bed capacity of 500 or more beds, cribs and bassinets, according to a new reference paper entitled "The Large General Hospital In 1957" released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The average large general hospital had a capacity of 710 beds and cribs and 81 bassinets in 1957. Actually set up in the hospital at December 31, however, were 793 beds and cribs -- over one-half of them in medical and surgical units -- and 73 bassinets in obstetrical service. Receiving treatment and care at that date were 589 adults and children and 48 newborn infants. Thus, the occupancy rate at December 31 was 82.9% of capacity for beds and cribs and 59.0% for bassinets.

Admitted to the typical large general hospital during 1957 were 17,465 adults and children, or 25 patients per bed and crib of theoretical capacity. There were 2,630 live births, or 33 infants per bassinet of theoretical capacity, and 37 stillbirths. Live births accounted for about 13 out of every 100 admissions.

During the course of the year 541 adults and children and 40 newborn infants died in the hospital. The gross death rate was therefore 2.9 deaths of adults, children and infants out of every 100 separations. Considered in "per diem" terms, admissions of adults and children to the hospital numbered 48; live births, 7; and deaths of adults and children, 2. Adults and children separated during the year stayed in the hospital an average of 12.3 days. Newborn infants were kept 6.6 days. Out-patient visits in 1957 to the hospital's clinics numbered 64,051. (5\*\*)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output      Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 30 amounted to 121,980 tons, up 3.2% from the week-earlier total of 118,211 tons and 6.9% from the year-earlier figure of 114,149 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated in the week at 94.4% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons at January 1, 1960) versus 91.5% in the previous week and 94.0% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons at January 1, 1959) in the same week last year.

Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products      Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in February amounted to 386,766 tons, larger by nearly one-quarter than the year-earlier total of 311,590. This brought shipments in the January-February period to 789,172 tons, greater by slightly more than one-fifth than last year's like total of 648,562 tons.

Major shipments in February included: building construction, 70,937 tons (54,486 a year ago); pipes and tubes, 54,453 (48,102); wholesalers and warehouses, 53,827 (34,707); merchant trade products, 39,710 (38,644); automotive industries, 33,274 (16,690); container industry, 31,831 (27,515); and railway operating, 29,173 (36,506). (6)

Motor Vehicle Shipments Larger In First Quarter      Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in the first quarter of this year increased 8.7% to 122,017 units from 112,281 in the corresponding 1959 period. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose in the three months to 7,670 units from 7,009. March shipments of Canadian-made vehicles advanced to 46,889 units from 41,660 a year earlier and shipments of imported United States vehicles declined to 2,358 units from 2,489.

First-quarter shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars rose 6.3% to 101,087 units from 95,083 a year ago, comprising 94,692 units versus 91,827 for sale in Canada and 6,395 units versus 3,256 for export. Shipments of commercial vehicles in the period were larger by one-fifth at 20,930 units versus 17,198, comprising 20,094 units against 16,624 for sale in Canada and 836 units against 574 for export.

March shipments of passenger cars climbed to 38,529 units from 34,312 a year earlier, made up of 36,200 units versus 33,036 for the domestic market and 2,329 units versus 1,276 for foreign markets. Month's shipments of commercial vehicles rose to 8,360 units from 7,348, with 7,759 units against 6,959 for sale in Canada and 601 units against 389 for export. (7)

Shipments Of Floor Tile      Shipments of asphalt floor tile were smaller in March and January-March this year than last, while deliveries of vinyl-asbestos floor tile were greater in both periods. March shipments of asphalt floor tile dropped to 1,346,754 square feet from 1,447,669 a year earlier and three-month shipments to 4,111,309 square feet from 4,821,557. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased to 6,840,731 square feet from 4,617,326 and the quarter's shipments to 15,738,946 square feet from 11,896,941. (8)



Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small portion of total Canadian production declined 2.6% in March to \$2,011,300 from \$2,064,600 a year earlier, leaving the January-March total one-fifth below last year at \$5,820,700 versus \$7,277,200. Month's sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines, the industry's major product, fell to \$1,533,300 from \$1,615,300 and three-month sales to \$4,744,300 from \$5,905,800. (9)

Rigid Insulating Board Shipments Total shipments of all types of rigid insulating board in January-March this year increased sharply to 89,216,569 square feet from 69,122,742 in last year's corresponding period. Quarter's domestic shipments advanced to 81,472,554 square feet from 62,864,272 and export shipments to 7,744,015 square feet from 6,258,470. March shipments were 26,467,080 square feet versus 28,209,385 in the same month last year, comprising domestic shipments at 24,653,294 square feet versus 25,100,537 and exports at 1,813,786 square feet versus 3,108,848. (10)

Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts and granulated wool were smaller in March and January-March this year than last, while those of bulk or loose wool were larger in both periods. March shipments were: batts, 11,415,185 square feet (22,019,691 a year earlier); granulated wool, 295,842 cubic feet (668,888); and bulk or loose wool, 108,611 cubic feet (50,829). January-March totals: batts, 39,860,723 square feet (58,016,257 a year ago); granulated wool, 1,556,015 cubic feet (2,177,863); and bulk or loose wool, 202,818 cubic feet (202,476). (11)

Shipments Of Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and plasters were smaller in March and January-March this year than last. March shipments were: wallboard, 26,872,191 square feet (29,208,435 a year earlier); lath, 18,173,508 square feet (26,202,663); sheathing, 355,274 square feet (530,418); and plasters, 18,902 tons (21,301). First-quarter totals: wallboard, 76,278,794 square feet (77,012,400 a year ago); lath, 58,667,128 square feet (72,702,191); sheathing, 1,043,678 square feet (1,296,378); and plasters, 59,841 tons (61,149). (12)

Leather Footwear Production Production of leather footwear in February fell 0.6% to 3,941,600 pairs from 3,963,400 a year earlier and 1.5% in the January-February period to 7,499,200 from 7,610,800 in the like 1959 period. Month's output of footwear with soles other than leather increased to 2,808,500 pairs from 2,632,800, and the two-month total increased to 5,400,900 pairs from 5,016,400.

February production was smaller in sizes for men, boys, misses and children and little gents, but larger for youths, women and growing girls and babies and infants. Totals by size groups were: men, 836,906 pairs (908,924 a year ago); boys, 132,700 (157,483); youths, 126,827 (68,627); women and growing girls, 1,972,610 (1,910,090); misses, 363,169 (390,371); children and little gents, 269,438 (289,031); and babies and infants, 239,910 (238,874). (13)

Coke Production Production, landed imports and exports of coke were greater in February and January-February this year than last. More coke was also available for consumption in both periods. February output advanced to 334,332 tons from 295,160 a year earlier, landed imports to 32,487 tons from 14,889, exports to 11,328 tons from 8,872 and amount available for consumption to 355,491 tons from 301,177. January-February totals: production, 693,453 tons (599,570 a year ago); landed imports, 59,769 (31,935); exports, 24,390 (19,922); and amount available for consumption, 728,832 (611,583). (14)

Sales Of Clay Products Sales of products made from Canadian clays in February were valued at \$2,017,969, slightly below last year's corresponding total of \$2,018,353. This brought January-February sales to \$3,-759,489 as compared with \$3,849,388 a year earlier. Sales of brick were valued at \$1,064,568 in February versus \$1,081,342, bringing the two-month total to \$1,962,609 versus \$2,040,937. (15)

Confectionery Industry In 1958 Value of factory shipments from Canada's confectionery industry in 1958 rose 5.2% to an all-time high of \$140,707,000 from 1957's previous peak of \$133,719,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments decreased to 210 from 213 in 1957 and number of employees to 9,770 from 10,020, but salaries and wages increased to \$26,362,000 from \$25,169,000 and cost of materials to \$73,712,000 from \$68,862,000.

Shipments of some of the industry's major products in 1958 were valued as follows: chewing gum, \$12,227,000 (\$11,458,000 in 1957); confectionery (penny goods), \$4,103,000 (\$4,100,000); chocolate bars, \$37,562,000 (\$36,900,000); boxed and packaged chocolates, \$15,848,000 (\$15,408,000); salted peanuts, \$5,-766,000 (\$6,066,000); and "other" salted nuts, \$4,338,000 (\$3,730,000). (16)

Brass & Copper Products Industry Value of factory shipments by Canada's brass and copper products industry in 1958 declined 3.3% to \$176,401,000 from \$182,396,000 in 1957 and was nearly 28% below the 1956 record total of \$244,096,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments decreased to 155 from 160 in 1957, but number of employees increased to 9,034 from 8,825 and salaries and wages to \$36,441,000 from \$34,803,000. Cost of materials fell to \$107,393,000 from \$111,347,000.

Factory shipments of most plumbers' brass fittings (from all industries) were larger in 1958 than in 1957. Values were: bath waste and overflows, \$713,000 (\$605,000 in 1957); faucets - sink, lavatory and bath, and their combinations, \$4,471,000 (\$3,647,000); plumbing fixture, trim, \$1,585,000 (\$866,000); stops, \$1,180,000 (\$1,116,000); traps, \$718,000 (\$921,000); tub-fillers, showers and combinations of same, \$2,145,000 (\$2,323,000); toilet tank fittings, \$1,632,000 (\$1,008,000); and "other" brass plumbing fixtures, \$6,363,000 (\$3,919,000). Value of factory shipments of hand-type fire extinguishers from all industries dropped in 1958 to \$2,386,000 from \$2,649,000 in 1957 and was 18% below the 1956 all-time high of \$2,912,000. (17)



Shipments Of Toilet Preparations In 1958 Shipments of toilet preparations by Canadian manufacturers were valued at a record \$65,409,000 in 1958, up 3% from the previous year's \$63,255,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. This was the tenth consecutive annual increase since 1948's post-war low of \$20,972,000.

Number of establishments that made toilet preparations as their chief products in 1958 declined to 83 from 86 in 1957, while the value of their shipments increased to \$51,856,000 from \$49,838,000. Employees fell to 2,393 from 2,429, while salaries and wages rose to \$7,361,000 from \$7,230,000. Cost of materials and supplies rose to \$18,628,000 from \$18,532,000. (18)

Wool Textile Industries In 1958 Factory shipments by Canada's wool textile industries in 1958 declined 14.1% to \$102,-152,000 from \$118,984,000 in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of employees dropped to 9,386 from 11,230 in the preceding year, salary and wage payments to \$27,469,000 from \$30,822,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$54,605,000 from \$67,967,000.

Apparel fabrics are the wool industry's most important line of products. Shipments of these were lower both in volume and value in 1958 than in 1957, the figures for the two years being, respectively, 24,527,287 square yards valued at \$38,467,738 and 27,379,882 square yards valued at \$45,063,139. Both volume and value of shipments of woollen and worsted sales yarns were below a year earlier at 10,847,095 pounds valued at \$20,710,988 versus 13,277,450 pounds valued at \$26,287,262. Deliveries of felts of all kinds increased slightly to \$16,784,054 from \$16,731,898. (19)

## F I S H E R I E S

Fish Landings In March & Quarter Landings of sea fish and shellfish in March declined sharply to 40,471,000 pounds from 62,765,000 in the same month last year, leaving the January-March total one-fifth under a year ago at 163,025,000 pounds versus 204,879,000, according to advance DBS figures. Month's landed value fell to \$1,949,000 from \$2,497,000 and the three-month total dropped to \$6,115,000 from \$6,900,000.

Landings by east-coast fishermen rose slightly in March to 35,812,000 pounds from 35,070,000 a year earlier and more steeply in the January-March period to 114,206,000 pounds from 83,287,000. Month's landed value decreased to \$1,699,000 from \$1,793,000, while the three-month total increased to \$4,-901,000 from \$4,359,000. The volume gain in both periods was due mainly to greater catches of haddock and lobsters.

Catch by west coast fishermen declined sharply in March to 4,659,000 pounds from 27,695,000 and in the quarter to 48,819,000 pounds from 121,592,000. Month's landed value also fell steeply to \$250,000 from \$704,000 and the three-month total to \$1,214,000 from \$2,541,000. The sharply smaller catch in both periods was due to substantially reduced landings of herring.

Carloadings In      Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada  
Third Week of April      in the week ended April 21 declined to 59,614 from 69,559  
                                  in the corresponding week last year, due in part to the  
 Easter holidays. This brought loadings in the January 1-April 21 period to  
 1,035,475 cars, virtually unchanged from the like 1959 total of 1,036,663 cars.

Receipts from connections dropped in the seven days to 26,643 cars from 28,-  
 323 a year earlier, but rose in the cumulative period to 470,449 cars from 439,-  
 877. Piggyback loadings increased in the week to 3,701 cars from 2,305, and  
 since the beginning of the year to 44,315 cars from 34,296. (20)

Railway Revenues And      Railway operating revenues in January declined 4.2% to  
Expenses In January      \$85,947,000 from \$89,690,000 in the corresponding month  
                                  last year. Operating expenses were also lower, declining  
 1.2% to \$92,223,000 from \$93,378,000, resulting in a net operating loss of \$6,-  
 277,000 as compared with \$3,687,000 a year earlier.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communi-  
 cations and highway transport (rail) services, totalled \$94,183,000 in January,  
 down 3.4% from \$97,515,000 in 1959. Rail operating expenses dropped slightly to  
 \$99,889,000 from \$100,856,000, leaving a net operating loss of \$5,705,000 as  
 compared with \$3,341,000.

Revenue freight carried during December 1959 rose to 13,944,300 tons from  
 12,823,000 a year earlier, while revenue passengers carried declined to 1,933,-  
 700 from 1,985,200. (21)

Canadian Ports Handled More      Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in  
Freight In October & 10 Months      October last increased to 20,569,500 tons from  
                                  17,078,700 in the same month of 1958, bringing  
 the January-October total to 138,014,400 tons from 119,412,800 in the corres-  
 ponding year-earlier period. Freight handled in foreign service rose in Oct-  
 ober to 10,080,800 tons from 9,470,600 and in January-October to 72,126,900  
 tons from 60,785,200, while the amount handled in coastwise service advanced in  
 the month to 10,488,700 tons from 8,103,100 and in the 10 months to 65,887,500  
 tons from 58,627,600.

Vessel arrivals and departures in both services increased in October to  
 31,439 from 24,730 and the registered net tonnage to 34,697,200 tons from 28,-  
 827,000. January-October arrivals and departures rose in total to 241,079 from  
 212,786 and total registered net tonnage to 246,091,000 tons from 216,307,800.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight in October were:  
 Montreal, 2,513,500 tons (2,555,600 a year earlier); Seven Islands, 2,375,100  
 (1,612,700); Port Arthur, 1,246,100 (952,100); Vancouver, 1,005,900 (1,052,-  
 100); and Hamilton, 956,400 (624,200). (22)



Motor Transport Traffic In The Atlantic Provinces During 1958

Average number of trucks registered in the Atlantic Provinces in 1958 (excluding those which did not perform transportation services)

was 68,890, according to the Bureau's annual report. For-hire carriers numbered 2,523 (3.6% of the total), private intercity vehicles 36,093 (52.4%), private vehicles operating predominantly within urban areas 17,004 (24.7%) and farm trucks 13,270 (19.3%).

Total revenue of the for-hire group in 1958 was \$14,161,000, or an average of \$5,600 per vehicle. Revenue per ton mile was 10.1¢ and revenue per total mile was 40.8¢. (23)

## BORDER TRAVEL

Foreign Vehicular Traffic

Foreign vehicles entering Canada from the United States in the October-December period last year

numbered 1,639,300 units, comprising 503,700 staying 24 hours or less, 375,200 staying more than 24 hours, 648,700 repeats and taxis and 111,700 commercial vehicles. Entries of all groups totalled 648,000 in October, 511,700 in November and 479,600 in December. These data are contained in the Bureau's report "Travel Between Canada and the United States (Cat. No. 66-001)" for October, November and December 1959 and are not comparable to those contained in earlier issues of this series due to a change in procedure effective October 1, 1959. Figures on the number of returning <sup>Canadian</sup> vehicles in this quarter were published in the Weekly Bulletin of February 19. (24)

## EDUCATION

University Entrance Awards

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently released details of scholarships and bursaries

available to high school graduates for entrance to Canadian universities and colleges in a report titled "University Entrance Awards, 1960" (Cat. No. 81-405).

Information is given for a total of 1,201 groups of awards, comprising thousands of individual awards. Details are stated for each group, including the name, field of study, number, duration, value, conditions of eligibility, information on where they are tenable, and where and when to apply. Data are also given as to which awards are open to students from other countries. (25)

## PULPWOOD

Pulpwood Production In February

Production of pulpwood in February amounted to 870,954 rough cords, sharply above last

year's corresponding total of 684,205. This brought January-February production to 1,953,115 rough cords as against 1,555,276 in the like 1959 period. Month's consumption rose to 1,163,343 rough cords from 1,066,123 a year earlier, raising the January-February total to 2,284,939 rough cords from 2,116,155. Month-end inventories were larger at 14,433,057 rough cords as compared with 14,117,074 a year ago. (26)

Sawn Lumber Output      Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in February rose 8.1% to 453,039,000 feet from 419,262,000 in the corresponding month last year, boosting January-February output 6.7% to 859,761,000 feet from 805,468,000 in the same 1959 period, according to advance DBS figures. Month's output in the remaining provinces (excluding ties) increased 5.7% to 210,869,000 feet from 199,435,000, raising the two-month total 2.8% to 395,150,000 feet from 384,345,000.

Production in February east of the Rockies, by province, was: Prince Edward Island, 177,000 feet (270,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 17,740,000 (12,577,000); New Brunswick, 23,085,000 (25,889,000); Quebec, 60,939,000 (60,400,000); Ontario, 30,351,000 (22,772,000); Manitoba, 6,782,000 (4,012,000); Saskatchewan, 8,121,000 (7,163,000); and Alberta, 63,674,000 (66,352,000).

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

Wheat Exports and Supplies      Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending April 13 amounted to 1,928,000 bushels, bringing clearances in the August 1 - April 13 period to 164,853,000 bushels compared to the year-earlier total of 165,824,000 bushels. Visible supplies at April 13 aggregated 369,488,000 bushels compared to 367,260,000 bushels a week earlier and 375,857,000 bushels a year ago. (27)

Sugar Output      Production of refined beet and cane sugar in March jumped sharply to 111,147,000 pounds from 54,450,000 in the same month last year, boosting the January-March total 8.0% to 300,958,000 pounds from 278,417,000 a year ago. Month's sales climbed to 132,878,000 pounds from 119,962,000, placing the three-month total 8.0% ahead of last year at 358,852,000 pounds versus 332,336,000. Company-held stocks at the end of March were 285,289,000 pounds, a decrease of 11.0% from last year's like total of 320,471,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in March climbed steeply to 80,523,000 pounds from 46,647,000, lifting the January-March total 17.5% to 167,503,000 pounds from 142,531,000. Month's meltings and sales increased substantially to 114,287,000 pounds from 48,407,000, placing the quarter's total 8.7% above a year ago at 299,663,000 pounds against 275,784,000. End-of-March company-held stocks were over two-fifths larger than last year at 187,906,000 pounds versus 132,124,000. (28)

Skim Milk Powder      Production of skim milk powder (packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less) amounted to 7,365,760 pounds in this year's first quarter, larger by one-third than the comparable 1959 total of 5,508,001 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Of the current total, some 4,205,003 pounds were packed in consumer-size packages of 5 pounds or less and the remaining 3,160,757 pounds in containers of 6 to 24 pounds.



9-City Stocks Of Dairy  
And Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter, and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at May 1 this year than last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. Stocks of creamery butter increased to 43,283,000 pounds from 36,287,000 at May 1 last year and cheddar cheese to 19,154,000 pounds from 16,953,000, while holdings of cold storage eggs decreased to 65,000 cases from 156,000.

May 1 holdings of creamery butter were larger than a year ago in all cities except Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver. Totals were: Quebec, 5,430,000 pounds (2,065,000 a year ago); Montreal, 18,450,000 (16,929,000); Toronto, 2,574,000 (4,739,000); Winnipeg, 11,019,000 (9,294,000); Regina, 1,700,000 (793,000); Saskatoon, 1,892,000 (500,000); Edmonton, 1,399,000 (680,000); Calgary, 254,000 (265,000); and Vancouver, 565,000 (1,022,000). (29)

Crop Conditions Across Canada

Generally cool, backward weather has retarded field operations in the Prairies, although a considerable amount of threshing of overwintered grain has been done in Alberta and the prairie regions of Saskatchewan with generally satisfactory recovery. Little threshing has been done in Manitoba and the remaining areas of Saskatchewan. Fair progress has been made in seeding in western Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta and moisture supplies are reported to be ample to provide good germination in practically all areas. Grass growth has been slow to date.

Seeding of spring grains is about ten days to two weeks later than normal in Ontario, while fall-sown grains generally wintered well. Cool weather in western and southern Ontario has retarded growth and delayed field operations. In central Ontario the season is at least ten days later than normal and in northern Ontario the fields are bare of snow but wet soil has prevented field work.

The season is later than normal in Quebec, although spring cultivation for field crops has begun around Montreal. Corn has been seeded in some localities and transplanting of lettuce has been underway since April 25. Work has not been started in eastern Quebec. Early potatoes are being planted and livestock are in good condition although still stabled. Orchards generally wintered well, but mice caused some damage.

The situation in British Columbia seems to be somewhat better than a year earlier, with moisture conditions being adequate on the coast but a little below average in the central areas. Spring plowing and planting is in progress generally with the exception of the Peace River district. Early potatoes and plantings of strawberries are showing normal growth, while apples in the Okanagan Valley are in full blossom and promise a good crop.

In the Maritime Provinces the weather has been dry and work has advanced further than usual in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, while most of the land in New Brunswick is still too wet to work. Potato and turnip planting is ahead of average in Prince Edward Island; the season is a week to ten days more advanced than last year in Nova Scotia; some seeding of cereal grains, potatoes and peas has been done in the earlier areas of New Brunswick. (30)

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- 1 - 62-001: Price Movements, April, 10¢/\$1.00
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- 25 - 81-405: University Entrance Awards, 1960, \$2.00
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