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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Domestic exports to all countries during the first quarter of 1960 were 22.9% higher than in the same period last year and set a new value record for the period at \$1,260,700,000. In March the value was \$429,000,000, larger by 15.9% than in the same month last year. (Pages 2-3)

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Labour: Industrial employment in the latter part of February was 0.5% lower than a month earlier but 1.3% higher than a year ago ... Federal Government employees in January numbered 335,199 and their earnings totalled \$112,496,000. (Pages 5-6)

...

Construction: Starts on the construction of new residential units in the January-March period fell to 11,118 units from 16,365 a year earlier, while completions rose to 28,783 units from 24,697. (Page 7)

...

Merchandising: Department store sales were slightly higher in March and the first quarter of this year than last. In the week ended April 30 sales were down 11.9% from a year earlier ... Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of February totalled \$1,123,000,000, up \$132,800,000 from a year ago. (Page 9)

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Agriculture: Canadian farmers received an estimated \$2,786,000,000 in 1959 from the sale of farm products, participation payments on previous years' grain crops, net cash advances on farm-stored grains, and deficiency payments made under the present farm prices support programme. This is only slightly below the 1958 level of \$2,813,000,000 and compares with the record high estimate of \$2,859,000,000 in 1952. (Page 11)

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Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week of May 7 amounted to 120,240 tons, down 1.4% from a week earlier but up 8.5% from a year earlier ... Output of motor vehicles in April declined to 42,056 units from 44,559 in the same month last year. (Pages 13-14)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last nine days of April numbered 90,056 compared to 99,598 in last year's like period, bringing the month's total to 281,378 cars as compared with 307,745. (Page 18)

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Exports In March And First Quarter Canada's domestic exports were valued at \$1,260,700,000 in the first quarter of 1960 and exports of foreign produce (re-exports) amounted to \$30,800,000, according to detailed figures. The latest figures confirm last week's advance release which reported total exports in the first quarter at \$1,291,500,000.

Domestic exports to all countries during January-March 1960 were 22.9% higher than a year earlier and set a new value record for the period. Since the average export price level rose only fractionally, virtually all of the value increase in the quarter can be attributed to a gain in the physical volume of exports.

Domestic exports in March 1960 were valued at \$429,000,000, with a 15.9% increase over last year, as against increases of 33.8% in February and 20.5% in January 1960. The first-quarter gains were in continuation of the uninterrupted monthly year-to-year increases which started in September 1959. Re-exports in March 1960 were valued at \$10,500,000, with a decrease of 4.5% as compared with a gain of 20.3% for the first quarter over last year's corresponding total.

Between the first quarters of 1959 and 1960, the United States share of Canada's domestic exports declined to 58.8% from 61.1% and that of Commonwealth countries (other than the United Kingdom) to 5.5% from 6.2%. But the proportion of exports going to the United Kingdom rose to 16.5% from 15.7% and that to all other countries went up to 19.2% from 17%. In the latter group of countries, Europe's share of Canadian exports increased while that of South and Central America and the Antilles declined.

There were higher export values in the first quarter for every major commodity group, with the greatest absolute and relative increase for non-ferrous metals. Among the principal commodities, rolling-mill products trebled in value and copper more than doubled. There were also sharp percentage gains for aluminum, nickel, tobacco, non-farm machinery and petroleum, substantial increases in newsprint, lumber and timber, zinc and fertilizers, and more moderate ones for wood pulp, uranium, asbestos and alcoholic beverages. Exports of wheat were slightly lower, and there were also declines for farm machinery and implements, fish and fishery products, seeds and grains other than wheat.

Domestic exports to the United States stood at \$741,700,000 in the first quarter of 1960, higher by 18.3% than a year earlier, and reached a record value for the period. The pattern of commodity changes was broadly similar to that in exports to all countries. Exports of rolling-mill products rose from just over one million to \$16 million, and those of copper nearly quintupled in value. Exports of aluminum and nickel went up substantially but at lower rate than to all countries. There were also marked gains in engines and boilers, cattle and furs.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in the first three months of 1960 went up 29.3% to \$207,900,000 and set a postwar record for the period. Among the leading commodities, exports of nickel increased more than eight times in value, and there were also sharp gains in copper, tobacco, lumber and timber, newsprint and wood pulp. Exports of wheat were about one-quarter lower and those of uranium were also reduced.

MORE

Domestic exports to the Commonwealth rose 9% to \$69,000,000 in the first quarter of 1960. Australia recorded the greatest value gain in this group of countries, and Hong Kong, with a trebling of exports, showed the largest percentage increase. But exports to India were reduced, and those to the Union of South Africa were over one-third lower due to a very sharp drop in wheat shipments.

Domestic exports to all other countries went up 38.8% to \$242,100,000 in the first three months of 1960. Exports to Western Europe increased 35.4% to \$126,500,000 and were higher to all main trading partners in the area, with particularly sharp gains for France, Switzerland and Sweden. In Eastern Europe, wheat and barley were responsible for most of the \$13 million increase in exports to Poland. Exports to Central America and Antilles were fractionally higher at \$17,100,000 while those to South America were reduced by 6.1% to \$21,700,000. There were increased exports to Mexico, Colombia and Peru, but declines to Cuba, Brazil and Venequela.

Among some of the other non-Commonwealth countries, exports to Japan rose 61% to \$43,700,000, showing gains in a number of products including a substantial increase in wheat. There were also marked increases in exports to Israel and the Philippines. (1)

The following tables show domestic exports by the ten leading markets and principal commodities in the month of March and the January-March period, according to rank in the three months, with the corresponding figures for 1959:-

| Leading Countries | March | | January - March | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 |
| | Thousands | | | |
| United States..... | \$235,030 | \$255,822 | \$627,191 | \$741,729 |
| United Kingdom..... | 56,094 | 72,445 | 160,758 | 207,881 |
| Japan..... | 9,929 | 16,283 | 27,179 | 43,745 |
| Germany, Federal Republic.. | 7,762 | 8,008 | 25,289 | 31,587 |
| France..... | 2,539 | 6,670 | 7,592 | 19,857 |
| Norway..... | 7,313 | 5,562 | 16,205 | 19,704 |
| Australia | 4,441 | 6,213 | 11,132 | 19,010 |
| Netherlands..... | 3,530 | 2,876 | 12,268 | 13,898 |
| Poland..... | 1 | 3,390 | 2 | 13,139 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg..... | 2,039 | 3,873 | 11,031 | 11,912 |

Leading Commodities

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Newsprint paper..... | 48,580 | 54,820 | 141,400 | 165,330 |
| Wheat..... | 32,394 | 29,238 | 94,548 | 93,653 |
| Lumber and timber..... | 28,838 | 30,722 | 68,530 | 81,074 |
| Wood pulp..... | 26,053 | 30,473 | 73,128 | 80,301 |
| Uranium ores & concentrates | 28,304 | 24,366 | 74,453 | 79,642 |
| Aluminum and products..... | 16,281 | 29,474 | 41,527 | 72,917 |
| Nickel..... | 18,406 | 25,084 | 38,439 | 72,313 |
| Copper and products..... | 8,890 | 16,966 | 25,217 | 59,127 |
| Farm machinery & implements | 14,464 | 10,255 | 34,040 | 28,534 |
| Fish & fishery products.... | 9,830 | 8,891 | 30,682 | 26,433 |

Commodity Imports In January Final and detailed figures released by DBS put the value of Canada's commodity imports in January at \$399,500,000, up slightly from the preliminary estimate published in the DBS weekly of March 4. This year's total was somewhat below the comparable 1959 figure of \$403,300,000.

Among leading sources of supply in January, imports were smaller than in the same month last year from the United States, Venezuela, France, Netherlands Antilles, and the West Indies Federation, and larger from the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Italy.

There were increased imports of non-farm machinery, automobiles (freight and passenger), farm implements and machinery, cotton products, and rolling-mill products and decreased imports of automobile parts, crude petroleum, engines and boilers, and fruits.

January commodity imports from the United States were valued at \$283,189,000, slightly smaller than the corresponding 1959 total of \$285,207,000. Totals were smaller for five of the nine main commodity groups, namely agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, wood, wood products and paper, non-metallic minerals and products, and miscellaneous commodities. Increases were posted for fibres, textiles and products, iron and products, non-ferrous metals and products, and chemicals and allied products.

Imports from the United Kingdom in January increased to \$40,900,000 from \$34,684,000 in the same 1959 month, increases in three of the major commodity groups more than offsetting decreases in the remaining five. Increases were recorded for animals and animal products, iron and products, and non-ferrous metals and products.

January commodity imports from the 10 leading suppliers, ranked according to size in 1960, were as follows: United States, \$283,189,000 (\$285,207,000 a year earlier); United Kingdom, \$40,900,000 (\$34,684,000); Venezuela, \$16,033,000 (\$18,095,000); Federal Republic of Germany, \$8,908,000 (\$8,444,000); Japan, \$8,135,000 (\$6,870,000); Saudi Arabia, \$3,639,000 (\$7,320,000); France, \$2,653,000 (\$3,464,000); Netherlands Antilles, \$2,640,000 (\$2,825,000); Italy, \$2,134,000 (\$1,913,000); and West Indies Federation, \$1,958,000 (\$2,497,000).

Purchases in January of the 10 leading commodities, ranked according to size in 1960, were: non-farm machinery, \$41,691,000 (\$38,166,000 last year); automobile parts, \$35,740,000 (\$37,260,000); crude petroleum \$22,149,000 (\$24,846,000); electrical apparatus, n.o.p., \$20,944,000 (\$17,838,000); autos, freight and passenger, \$19,527,000 (\$17,817,000); farm implements and machinery, \$18,177,000 (\$15,534,000); cotton products, \$11,840,000 (\$9,630,000); rolling-mill products, \$10,533,000 (\$9,828,000); engines and boilers, \$9,547,000 (\$10,070,000); and fruits, \$8,164,000 (\$9,285,000). (2 & 3)

Industrial Employment In February Industrial employment in the latter part of February was slightly lower than in the corresponding period in January. The composite index declined from 115.1 (1949=100) at the end of January to 114.5 in February. There was a drop of 0.5% over the month, but an increase of 1.3% over the year. Seasonal influences were the main cause of variation in the month-to-month comparison, and the seasonally adjusted index did not change significantly between the two months.

Average weekly wages and salaries showed a further increase from January to February, advancing by 25¢ over the month. The industrial composite figure for February was \$75.38, while that for February 1959 was \$73.11. The composite payroll index for February was 202.0, about the same as the January figure.

Employment index numbers declined from January to February in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Seasonal decreases in forestry, trade and construction were mainly responsible for the declines in provinces in which reductions occurred.

The increase in British Columbia reflected higher employment in construction, forestry and wood products manufacturing, while increased employment in construction, steam railways and water transportation contributed to the rise in Nova Scotia. (4)

Review Of Employment & Payrolls Industrial employment was lower in 1958 than in the preceding year, DBS reports in its annual review.

The composite index (1949=100) was 117.9, down 3.8% from the 1957 average of 122.6. The loss among men was relatively much larger than for women, who are normally concentrated in industries in which employment tends to be relatively stable. Per capita weekly wages and salaries continued to rise, with the 1958 figure reaching \$70.43, up 3.7% from the 1957 mean of \$67.93. The composite index of payrolls was down slightly, declining from 194.7 in 1957 to 194.1 in 1958.

During 1958 there was little variation in the industrial composite index numbers of employment except for normal seasonal movements. The decline which had developed in the second half of 1957 was arrested early in 1958, and there was some strengthening in the general industrial situation at the end of the year. Nevertheless, the seasonally adjusted composite index declined between June and November. Major drops in employment caused by strikes in several industries had a serious effect during the autumn. The number of employees off work as a direct result of disputes reached a peak of 40,000 during October, with others indirectly affected.

MORE

The employment situation in different industrial divisions varied materially during 1958. In trade and mining, employment exceeded year-earlier levels only in the first quarter of 1958 and then declined. Mining suffered from strikes towards the end of 1958. A downturn had been evident, however, some months before the disputes began. On the other hand, employment continued to expand throughout the year in service, public utility and finance, insurance and real estate industries. The last two showed some slowing in the rate of growth towards the end of the year, but the index numbers were higher each month than in the corresponding period of 1957.

Employment in construction and transportation, storage and communication declined during the first part of the year. The trend was reversed in later months, but the December levels were under those of 1957 in these groups. Manufacturing was slacker in each of the 12 months. The falling off in the year-to-year comparison diminished towards the latter part of 1958, however, and by December amounted to only 2.2 points in the index. Logging was quieter than in any earlier year for a lengthy period, although the December index was slightly above its position 12 months previously.

Average weekly wages and salaries generally rose in 1958, continuing the uninterrupted series of increases recorded since 1939. For the year as a whole, the gain over 1957 amounted to 3.7% and the index advanced to 163.9. However, the rate of increase was below the average annual gain of 5.8% recorded in the last decade.

Prices of consumer goods and services continued to rise in 1958, although more slowly than during the preceding year, and the purchasing power of earnings showed little change. Average weekly wages and salaries in constant (1949) dollars rose by only 0.2% during 1958, registering the smallest gain in the 1948-58 period. (5)

Federal Government Employment Federal Government employees in January numbered 335,199 and their earnings totalled \$112,496,000, according to advance DBS figures. Excluding staff employed outside Canada by agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies, the month's total was 326,257 employees versus 330,374 in the corresponding 1959 month and earnings were \$108,069,000 against \$105,984,000.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 194,665 in January compared to 198,166 a year earlier and had earnings of \$60,582,000 versus \$60,246,000. Employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies (excluding staff located outside Canada) numbered 131,592 in the month versus 132,208 with earnings of \$47,487,000 against \$45,738,000.

C O N S T R U C T I O N

New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new residential units decreased in the first quarter of this year from the same period last year while completions increased, according to advance DBS figures. Fewer units were under construction at the end of March this year than last.

All-Canada starts in the January-March period decreased to 11,118 units from 16,365 in the corresponding period of 1959, while completions increased to 28,783 units from 24,697. Units in various stages of construction at the end of March numbered 63,797 units versus last year's corresponding total of 78,915.

Table 1.- All Areas By Province

| Year | Under Construction | | First Quarter | | Under Construction |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | At January 1 | Started | Completed | At March 31 | |
| Canada | 1960 | 81,905 | 11,118 | 28,783 | 63,797 |
| | 1959 | 88,109 | 16,365 | 24,697 | 78,915 |
| Nfld. | 1960 | 2,379 | 24 | 340 | 2,061 |
| | 1959 | 2,074 | 48 | 209 | 1,908 |
| P.E.I. | 1960 | 239 | 3 | 73 | 169 |
| | 1959 | 187 | 26 | 58 | 155 |
| N.S. | 1960 | 3,667 | 353 | 920 | 3,118 |
| | 1959 | 3,168 | 127 | 503 | 2,818 |
| N.B. | 1960 | 1,053 | 42 | 457 | 634 |
| | 1959 | 1,592 | 95 | 548 | 1,127 |
| Que. | 1960 | 17,754 | 3,499 | 6,339 | 14,694 |
| | 1959 | 20,721 | 4,650 | 6,864 | 18,579 |
| Ont. | 1960 | 32,827 | 3,324 | 10,849 | 25,241 |
| | 1959 | 33,852 | 5,968 | 9,071 | 30,007 |
| Man. | 1960 | 3,745 | 493 | 1,420 | 2,798 |
| | 1959 | 3,056 | 563 | 796 | 2,742 |
| Sask. | 1960 | 2,924 | 161 | 1,332 | 1,730 |
| | 1959 | 2,914 | 115 | 796 | 2,226 |
| Alta. | 1960 | 7,449 | 830 | 3,687 | 4,539 |
| | 1959 | 8,962 | 1,348 | 2,367 | 7,803 |
| B.C. | 1960 | 9,868 | 2,389 | 3,366 | 8,813 |
| | 1959 | 11,583 | 3,425 | 3,485 | 11,550 |

Note: Figures for under construction at January 1 and March 31, 1959, revised. See section "Reliability of the Estimates", pages 6 and 7 of "New Residential Construction, December 1959".

Starts in centres of 5,000 population and over in this year's first quarter fell to 8,848 units from 14,350 a year earlier, while completions rose to 21,759 units from 20,349. March starts in these centres were down to 2,996 units from 5,496 in the same 1959 month and completions to 6,242 units from 7,456. Fewer units were under construction in these areas at the end of March at 46,640 units against 56,250

MORE

CONSTRUCTION (Concluded)

Table 2.- Urban Centres Of 5,000 Population And Over By Province

| Table 2.- Urban Centres of 5,000 Population and Over by Province | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------|
| Year | Month of March | | Jan. 1 to Mar. 31 | | Under Construction | |
| | Started | Completed | Started | Completed | At March 31 | |
| Canada | 1960 | 2,996 | 6,242 | 8,848 | 21,759 | 46,640 |
| | 1959 | 5,496 | 7,456 | 14,350 | 20,349 | 56,250 |
| Nfld. | 1960 | 3 | 35 | 23 | 215 | 274 |
| | 1959 | 9 | 45 | 47 | 73 | 537 |
| P.E.I. | 1960 | - | 3 | 3 | 37 | 2 |
| | 1959 | - | 1 | 26 | 22 | 93 |
| N.S. | 1960 | 45 | 131 | 117 | 372 | 1,113 |
| | 1959 | 40 | 136 | 123 | 335 | 890 |
| N.B. | 1960 | 9 | 100 | 38 | 289 | 307 |
| | 1959 | 12 | 68 | 38 | 194 | 249 |
| Que. | 1960 | 1,335 | 1,362 | 2,893 | 5,090 | 12,496 |
| | 1959 | 1,888 | 1,777 | 4,119 | 6,268 | 14,478 |
| Ont. | 1960 | 728 | 2,314 | 2,817 | 7,629 | 19,911 |
| | 1959 | 1,629 | 3,396 | 5,004 | 7,058 | 21,720 |
| Man. | 1960 | 228 | 411 | 478 | 1,354 | 2,668 |
| | 1959 | 251 | 226 | 516 | 625 | 2,335 |
| Sask. | 1960 | 11 | 295 | 153 | 1,152 | 1,090 |
| | 1959 | 30 | 153 | 97 | 558 | 1,220 |
| Alta. | 1960 | 112 | 856 | 710 | 3,070 | 3,555 |
| | 1959 | 601 | 815 | 1,262 | 2,193 | 5,994 |
| B.C. | 1960 | 525 | 735 | 1,616 | 2,551 | 5,224 |
| | 1959 | 1,036 | 839 | 3,118 | 3,023 | 8,734 |

Note: New residential construction statistics for the whole country, including urban centres of 5,000 population and over, urban centres under 5,000 and rural areas are available on a quarterly basis.

P R I C E S

Wholesale Prices In March Canada's general wholesale price index, on the 1935-39 base, moved fractionally lower by 0.2% from 230.0 in February to 229.6 in March. At this level it was also slightly below last year's March figure of 230.6.

The downward movement in the animal products group continued in March as the index dropped a further 0.7% from 242.6 in February to 240.8. Lower prices for cured meats, hides and skins, furs, livestock, and leather were chiefly responsible for the decrease.

The non-ferrous metals group index moved 0.3% lower from 178.2 to 177.6 in response to lower prices for zinc and its products, and tin. Three other groups -- vegetable products, textile products, and wood products -- were only perceptibly lower.

Indexes for non-metallic minerals and chemical products were slightly higher in March, while the index for iron products was unchanged for the third consecutive month. (6)

Security Price Indexes

| | <u>May 5</u> | <u>April 28</u> 1935-39 = 100 | <u>April 7</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| <u>Investors' Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total common stocks..... | 245.5 | 244.4 | 252.4 |
| Industrials..... | 252.5 | 251.6 | 260.9 |
| Utilities..... | 189.0 | 187.4 | 188.0 |
| Banks..... | 306.3 | 303.8 | 315.8 |
| <u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total mining stocks..... | 97.7 | 97.6 | 110.3 |
| Golds..... | 69.2 | 70.3 | 84.1 |
| Base metals..... | 163.0 | 160.2 | 170.3 |

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

Department Store Sales
In March And Quarter

Department store sales were slightly higher in March and the first quarter of this year than last, DBS reports. Month's value was \$101,771,000 as compared with \$101,663,000, bringing January-March sales to \$281,519,000 as compared with \$279,755,000. End-of-March stocks (at selling value) increased 9.9% to \$331,-819,000 from the year-earlier total of \$301,959,000.

First-quarter sales were larger than a year earlier for all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta where respective decreases of 7.9% and 1.9% were recorded. Increases in the other provinces: Atlantic Provinces, 0.8%; Quebec, 1.2%; Ontario, 0.7%; Manitoba, 1.9%; and British Columbia, 3.4%. (7)

Department store sales in the week of April 30 were 11.9% below sales in last year's comparable period. All regions reported decreases. Percentage declines were: Atlantic Provinces, 10.5%; Quebec, 4.7%; Ontario, 15.2%; Manitoba, 22.1%; Saskatchewan, 15.2%; Alberta, 12.4%; and British Columbia, 7.1%.

Consumer Credit In February

Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of February totalled \$1,123,000,000 compared to \$1,126,300,000 at the end of January and \$990,200,000 at the end of February last year.

End-of-February balances on consumer goods were \$777,900,000 versus \$784,-100,000 a month earlier and \$739,800,000 a year ago. Month-end balances on commercial goods amounted to \$345,100,000 versus \$342,200,000 and \$250,400,000.

Cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act rose to \$487,700,000 at the end of February from \$485,000,-000 at the end of January and \$406,300,000 at the end of February 1959. Accounts receivable held by department stores totalled \$289,200,000 at the end of February versus \$304,000,000 a month earlier and \$253,000,000 a year ago. (8)

Crop Conditions In Prairie Provinces

Temperatures were below normal throughout the Prairies during the past week, but a warming trend is now evident. Weekend rains occurred over wide areas of Saskatchewan and in some districts of Alberta. Threshing of the over-wintered crops has been practically completed in Alberta and in southern and western Saskatchewan. Some progress has been made in the remainder of Saskatchewan and in Manitoba. Wet fields are still hampering operations in the latter areas.

It was estimated at December 31, 1959 that the recoverable grain remaining in the fields in the Prairie Provinces was as follows, in millions of bushels: wheat 56.0, oats 26.5, barley 25.9 and flax 2.6. Early reports on wheat out-turns indicate that recovery will be well up to expectations, even though fairly heavy losses have been reported in local areas. Grade and weight losses are general for all grains. Seeding is now general or commencing in many districts with the main exceptions being the Interlake area and eastern Manitoba, north-eastern and northern Saskatchewan, and parts of central, western and northern Alberta, excluding the Peace River district. Grass growth has been slow in most areas. Moisture conditions, with some exceptions, are good.

Temperature remained below normal in Manitoba during the past week and no rain was received except in a strip in the Western part of the province where it stopped threshing. Elsewhere threshing is underway. Wheat yields are reported to be from 20 to 25% lower than last fall and grades have been reduced to No. 5. Coarse grains suffered the greatest damage. Seeding became general in southern districts May 5 to 9, and, weather permitting it will be general by May 14 in south-central, south-western and north to the Russell and Dauphin areas. Seeding will be later in the Brandon, Minnedosa and Neepawa areas. Conditions are less favourable east of the Red River and in the Interlake area. Warm drying winds are urgently needed to speed drying of the land and to promote pasture growth.

Weekend rain in Saskatchewan temporarily delayed seeding and harvesting, but operations will be resumed in some areas later this week. The unfavourable weather has restricted progress of seeding, and less than 10% of the wheat, oats, and barley is now in the ground. In north eastern and northern districts very little seeding has been done. Harvesting of the 1959 crop is gradually being cleaned up in the southern, central and west-central districts but wet conditions have delayed operations in the northeastern and northern areas.

Threshing of the over-wintered 1959 crop is now practically completed in Alberta. Progress of spring seeding is variable, wet weather having delayed operations in parts of the south. Field work is general in central areas, but seeding is being held up in some districts as the ground is cold and weed seeds are not germinating. Wheat seeding is making good progress in the Peace River area. Subsoil moisture reserves are good in practically all areas. Surface moisture is good in the south, fair in central and northern regions but very poor in the Peace River district where moisture is needed to germinate much of the seed now in the ground. Sugar beets and early-sown wheat are showing above ground in the southeast. Pasture growth is still slow in most areas. (9)

Cash Income From The Sale
Of Farm Products In 1959

Canadian farmers received an estimated \$2,786,000,-000 in 1959 from the sale of farm products, participation payments on previous years' grain crops, net cash advances on farm-stored grains, and deficiency payments made under the present farm prices support programme. This estimate is only slightly below the 1958 level of \$2,813,000,000 and compares with the record high estimate of \$2,-859,000,000 in 1952.

Income from the sale of livestock and animal products during 1959 was slightly lower than a year earlier, whereas returns from the sale of field crops remained about the same. In addition to the above cash receipts, farmers in western Canada received in 1959 supplementary payments totalling \$22,100,000, most of which represented payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. This was in contrast to the 1958 supplementary payments of about \$60,000,000 which, in addition to Prairie Farm Assistance payments, included most of the \$40,000,000 distributed under the Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment Plan.

Provincially, the greatest absolute declines in farm cash income in 1959 took place in Alberta and Saskatchewan, followed by Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Little or no change occurred in cash returns in Manitoba and British Columbia, while some increase was recorded for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Field Crops. Total returns from field crops which include fruits and vegetables as well as Canadian Wheat Board participation payments and net cash advances on farm-stored grains, amounted to \$997,000,000, little different from the \$996,600,000 realized from this source in 1958. Income from wheat at \$422,-300,000, was down by \$13,000,000, and oats at \$22,100,000, was \$7,000,000 below the 1958 level; in each case marketings were smaller.

A lower output of fruits in 1959 was reflected in a total cash income from this source of \$35,800,000 as against \$43,800,000 in the preceding year. On the other hand, larger returns were realized from Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, net cash advances on farm-stored grains and sales of such commodities as flaxseed, barley, potatoes and tobacco. In the case of flaxseed, substantially higher marketings were combined with higher prices. Increased prices of potatoes more than offset a decline in marketings.

Livestock & Animal Products. Farmers received about \$1,750,000,000 from the sale of livestock and animal products in 1959, only slightly below the level of a year ago. Income from cattle and calves, estimated at \$574,900,000, was about 6% below that of 1958 as a result of smaller marketings. For the year 1959, prices for both cattle and calves at the farm level were on the average higher than in 1958; it was not until the last quarter of the year that cattle prices in general declined to levels slightly below those for the corresponding quarter in 1958. The drop in marketings can be attributed in large measure to a softening of the United States market for live cattle and to a continued build-up of beef cow numbers on Canadian farms.

MORE

The effects of the decline in income from the sale of cattle and calves were offset in part by higher returns from hogs. From \$325,100,000 in 1958, the returns to hog producers rose to \$343,900,000 as a result of a very substantial increase in marketings during 1959 more than counterbalancing a fairly significant decline in average prices.

Income from dairy products during the year 1959 totalled nearly \$515,000,000, about \$19,000,000 more than in the previous year as a result of both higher prices and increased production. Producers' returns from the sale of eggs were estimated at \$139,600,000, 6% below the amount realized a year earlier. In this case somewhat higher production was offset by lower prices.

Cash Income By Provinces: Farm cash income, excluding supplementary payments, was as follows by provinces in 1959 (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$28,300 (\$27,800 in 1958); Nova Scotia, \$43,000 (\$41,700); New Brunswick, \$44,700 (\$45,900); Quebec, \$420,900 (\$423,600); Ontario, \$867,300 (\$872,300); Manitoba, \$223,000 (\$222,000); Saskatchewan, \$559,300 (\$573,300); Alberta, \$476,800 (\$484,700); British Columbia, \$122,700 (\$122,000). (10)

Index Of Physical Volume Of Agricultural Production In 1959 Canada's index of physical volume of agricultural production (1935-39=100) for 1959 stood at 143.6, down 1.0% from the 1958 index of 145.1 and over 15% below the 1956 all-time high of 169.5. Although some production increases were recorded for such items as grains, livestock and dairy products in 1959 over 1958, they were not large enough to completely offset the declines estimated for most of the remaining agricultural products.

A reduction in agricultural production was recorded in 1959 from 1958 for all provinces except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Declines ranged from 0.4% in Quebec to 12.3% in Prince Edward Island, and increases were 4.9% in Alberta, 6.7% in Nova Scotia and 8.2% in Saskatchewan.

Provincial indexes for 1959 were: Prince Edward Island, 135.7 (154.8 in 1958); Nova Scotia, 94.7 (88.6); New Brunswick, 112.2 (118.2); Quebec, 138.7 (139.2); Ontario, 145.4 (159.6); Manitoba, 148.4 (157.7); Saskatchewan, 155.4 (143.6); Alberta, 138.2 (131.7); and British Columbia, 143.3 (145.7). (11)

Wheat Flour Production Production of wheat flour in March amounted to 3,462,000 cwt., up 7% from 3,231,000 cwt. in February and 14% from 3,032,000 cwt. in March last year. This brought output in the first eight months (August-March) of the 1959-60 crop year to 27,104,000 cwt. compared to 26,781,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 1.2%. Wheat flour exports in March were unchanged from February at 1,138,000 cwt., bringing the eight-month total to 10,862,000 cwt., an increase of 4.1% from the year-earlier total of 10,438,000 cwt. (12)

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended April 20 amounted to 4,136,000 bushels, bringing the August 1 - April 20 total to 168,988,000 bushels compared to the year-earlier total of 171,586,000 bushels. Visible supplies at April 20 aggregated 369,560,000 bushels, little changed from the week-earlier total of 369,488,000 bushels and down 1.7% from last year's corresponding total of 376,069,000 bushels. (13)

Wool Production In 1959 Canadian production of wool in 1959 increased 8.7% to 8,287,000 pounds from 7,624,000 in 1958, according to DBS. Shorn wool production rose to 6,800,000 pounds from 6,345,000 in the preceding year and pulled wool to 1,487,000 pounds from 1,279,000.

Farm value of shorn wool production in 1959 fell to \$2,966,000 from the 1958 total of \$3,053,000. The 1959 farm value estimate includes a payment to producers by the Agricultural Stabilization Board of 21¢ per pound on graded wool.

Exports of Canadian wool in 1959 advanced to 5,002,000 pounds (greasy equivalent) from 4,002,000 in the preceding year and imports to 51,492,000 pounds from 42,209,000. Assuming no change in inventory, domestic disappearance during 1959 amounted to 54,777,000 pounds, larger by one-fifth than the year-earlier total of 45,831,000 pounds. (14)

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

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week of May 7 amounted to 120,240 tons, down 1.4% from the week-earlier total of 121,980 tons but up 8.5% from the year-earlier figure of 110,803 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 93.0% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) compared to 94.4% in the previous week and 91.3% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the corresponding week last year.

Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of both steel ingots and pig iron was greater in April and January-April this year than last. Steel ingot output in April rose 5.4% to 506,577 tons from 480,805 in the corresponding month last year, putting the January-April total at 2,199,371 tons, an increase of 19.6% over last year's like total of 1,839,708 tons. Pig iron output in the month increased 7.8% to 395,615 tons from 366,833, placing the four-month total at 1,546,642 tons, a rise of 19.0% from the year-earlier total of 1,299,364 tons. (15)

Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles in April declined to 42,056 units from 44,659 in the same month last year. This decrease was more than offset by increases in the three preceding months and the January-April total rose 5.8% to 167,122 units from 157,962.

April production of passenger cars fell to 34,846 units from 36,703 last year, while January-April output advanced 3.6% to 136,913 units from 132,200 in the corresponding 1959 period. Month's output of commercial vehicles also declined to 7,210 units from 7,956, while the four-month total climbed 17.3% to 30,209 units from 25,762. (16)

Refined Petroleum Products Production of refined petroleum products in February amounted to 22,359,098 barrels, slightly (0.3%) above last year's corresponding total of 22,302,381 barrels. Amount of crude oil used in the month eased off to 21,949,566 barrels from 22,044,728, and receipts of crude oil fell to 21,925,248 barrels from 22,643,462. Month's receipts of crude oil were made up of 12,423,704 barrels of domestic crude versus 13,501,197 a year earlier and 9,501,544 barrels of imported crude against 9,142,265.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in February were: naphtha specialties, 99,635 barrels (97,482 in February last year); aviation gasoline, 219,112 (269,898); motor gasoline, 6,466,444 (5,911,760); aviation turbo fuel, 304,508 (330,037); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 2,974,057 (2,421,042); diesel fuel, 1,756,774 (1,554,426); light fuel oil, 8,533,779 (9,429,185); and heavy fuel oil, 3,731,442 (4,166,145). (17)

Crude Oil Consumption Consumption of crude oil by Canadian refineries in March decreased to 22,790,656 barrels from 23,175,493 in the corresponding month last year, while the January-March total increased to 69,094,661 barrels from 68,819,761. Consumption of domestic crude rose in March to 13,847,242 barrels from 13,545,878 and in the quarter to 40,509,828 barrels from 40,176,269, while consumption of imported crude fell in March to 8,943,414 barrels from 9,629,615 and in the three-month period to 28,584,833 barrels from 28,643,492. (18)

Soaps & Detergents Shipments of all types of soap were smaller in January-March this year than last, while deliveries of all synthetic detergents were larger. Soap shipments in the quarter were: laundry and household bar soaps, 2,959,100 pounds (3,199,100 in the 1959 first quarter); soap chips and flakes, 4,030,100 (4,262,400); toilet soaps (except liquid), 9,238,800 (9,817,200); and soap powders, 6,703,800 (8,977,400). Detergent shipments in the period: solid, 40,453,200 pounds (37,066,900); liquid, 14,014,600 (9,799,000); and paste, 600,200 (432,00). (19)

Veneer & Plywood Shipments Shipments of veneers in February declined 2.2% to 72,587,000 square feet from 74,215,000 a year earlier, while January-February shipments rose 1.2% to 132,454,000 square feet from 130,832,000 a year ago, according to advance DBS figures. End-of-February stocks were sharply greater than last year at 53,704,000 square feet versus 34,557,000.

February shipments of plywoods rose 1.9% to 142,523,000 square feet from 139,919,000 and two-month shipments climbed 9.2% to 261,845,000 square feet from 239,845,000. End-of-February stocks were larger by 5.0% at 106,743,000 square feet against 101,629,000.

Shipments Of Foundation Garments Shipments of foundation garments in March and January-March this year and last appear in the following table which is a special release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

| <u>Type of Garment</u> | <u>March</u> | | <u>January-March</u> | |
|---|---------------------|--------|----------------------|---------|
| | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 |
| | Shipments in Dozens | | | |
| Corselettes or all-in-one garments | 3,953 | 4,936 | 11,301 | 13,074 |
| Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic | 13,643 | 19,673 | 32,924 | 48,273 |
| Girdles, principally elastic | 17,802 | 18,421 | 52,505 | 48,701 |
| Bandeaux bras | 66,746 | 62,395 | 189,420 | 181,773 |
| Longline bras | 15,217 | 12,941 | 38,834 | 36,551 |
| Garter belts | 7,086 | 8,329 | 19,918 | 21,533 |

Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Shipments from Canada's paints, varnishes and lacquers industry in 1958 were valued at a record \$143,097,000, an increase of 9.1% from 1957's previous peak of \$131,133,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Two more establishments in 1958 than in 1957 (131 versus 129) employed fewer people (6,234 versus 6,316), but disbursed more in salaries and wages (\$25,222,000 versus \$24,288,000), and spent more for materials (\$70,561,000 versus \$65,591,000).

Output of the leading products from all industries in 1958 were: ready-mixed paints, 21,778,000 gallons valued at \$93,264,000; varnishes, 4,055,000 gallons valued at \$11,581,000; lacquers, 2,753,000 gallons valued at \$8,506,000; paste and semi-paste paints, \$1,758,000; putty, 16,207,000 pounds valued at \$1,621,000; and thinners, 2,770,000 gallons valued at \$4,015,000. (20)

Fertilizer Industry In 1958 Value of factory shipments by 45 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of fertilizers in 1958 was \$89,146,000, an increase of 6.3% from the 1957 total of \$83,808,000 but a decrease of 3.6% from the all-time high of \$92,499,000 set in 1955, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Factories in other industrial classifications produced fertilizers worth \$6,784,000 compared to \$6,774,000 in the preceding year. Number of employees fell to 2,993 from 3,011 in 1957, but salaries and wages rose to \$13,425,000 from \$12,899,000 and cost of materials to \$48,594,000 from \$47,134,000.

Shipments of mixed fertilizers in 1958 increased to 747,067 tons valued at \$39,656,970 from 716,387 tons worth \$36,573,644 in 1957. Shipments of super-phosphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate phosphate rose to 943,496 tons valued at \$43,870,770 from 930,124 tons worth \$42,375,066. (21)

MINING

Production Of Canada's Leading Minerals Larger quantities of asbestos, clay products, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron ore, lead, lime, nickel, silver, uranium and zinc were produced in February this year than last, while smaller amounts of cement, and salt were produced.

February production of some minerals with greater output was: asbestos, 67,630 tons (60,084 in February 1959); clay products, \$1,991,620 (\$1,919,452); coal, 1,030,868 tons (920,531); copper, 35,824 tons (28,016); gold, 371,664 troy ounces (358,052); gypsum, 330,625 tons (235,991); and iron ore, 299,023 tons (237,904).

Totals for other minerals with larger output in the month were: lead, 16,397 tons (15,923); lime, 130,535 tons (127,130); nickel, 16,435 tons (12,616); silver, 2,864,074 troy ounces (2,264,903); uranium, 2,935,704 pounds (2,496,145); and zinc, 32,309 tons (29,790). Output of cement fell to 208,914 tons from 209,242 and salt to 291,254 tons (297,970).

January production of natural gas, latest data available, rose to 50,479,351,000 cubic feet from 45,154,843,000 a year earlier and crude petroleum to 18,319,315 barrels from 16,913,268. (22)

Production Of Copper & Nickel Production of copper and nickel increased both in March and the first quarter of this year as compared with a year earlier. Copper output rose in March to 38,341 tons from 32,427 in 1959 and in the January-March period to 110,569 tons from 85,112. Nickel production moved up in March to 17,780 tons from 14,922 and in the quarter to 51,614 tons from 35,585. (23)

Iron Ore Shipments Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in March increased to 219,619 tons from 190,601 in the corresponding month last year, bringing shipments in the January-March period to 1,028,404 tons, some one-quarter larger than the year-earlier total of 820,061 tons. End-of-March stocks were over 17% smaller at 2,600,772 tons versus 3,145,917.

Month's shipments of ore for export advanced to 100,847 tons from 85,411 and to Canadian consumers to 118,772 tons from 105,190. Quarter's export shipments were one-fifth greater than last year at 635,441 tons versus 528,709, and domestic shipments were over one-third larger at 392,963 tons versus 291,352. (24)

Coal Production In March And Quarter Production of coal in March climbed steeply to 1,021,000 tons from 704,061 in the same 1959 month, boosting the January-March total 9.4% to 3,176,221 tons from 2,904,383 in last year's first quarter. Landed imports were smaller in the month at 199,751 tons versus 290,966 and in the three-month period at 567,700 tons versus 958,100.

Greater coal production in January-March in Nova Scotia and British Columbia and the Yukon more than offset smaller output in the remaining producing areas. First-quarter totals were: Nova Scotia, 1,386,304 tons (963,744 a year ago); New Brunswick, 258,887 (278,736); Saskatchewan, 681,828 (714,945); Alberta, 631,438 (752,365); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 218,764 (194,563). (25)

Asbestos Shipments Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in March rose to 71,579 tons from 69,902 a year earlier, bringing January-March shipments to 204,794 tons compared to last year's first-quarter total of 184,689 tons, an advance of close to 11%. Quebec mines shipped 65,795 tons in the month versus 65,334 a year earlier and 187,450 tons in the quarter against 171,759 last year. (26)

E L E C T R I C I T Y

Generation Of Electric Energy Net generation of electric energy in March by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 14.2% to 10,068,585 megawatt hours from 8,813,393 mwh in the corresponding month last year. This brought the January-March total to 29,403,175 mwh from 25,686,139 mwh a year ago, an increase of 14.5%.

March imports of electric energy advanced to 61,292 mwh from 41,070 mwh a year earlier and exports to 407,537 mwh from 339,652 mwh. Amount made available in Canada increased to 9,722,340 mwh from 8,514,811 mwh, including 755,506 mwh used in electric boilers versus 606,966.

In the January-March period imports of electric energy decreased to 97,628 mwh from 120,577 mwh in the like 1959 period, while exports increased to 1,158,412 mwh from 862,727 mwh. In the same period the amount made available in Canada increased to 28,342,391 mwh from 24,943,989 mwh, including 2,129,175 mwh used in electric boilers versus 1,598,444 mwh. (27)

Railway Carloadings In April
And First Four Months Of 1960

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last nine days of April numbered 90,056 compared to 99,598 in last year's corresponding period, placing the April total at 281,378 cars versus 307,745 a year earlier. Since the beginning of the year to the end of April number of cars loaded eased off 1.0% to 1,125,436 from 1,136,261 in the first four months of 1959.

Receipts from connections fell in the nin-day period to 34,150 cars from 37,465 a year earlier, and in April to 118,747 cars from 121,769, but rose in the January 1 - April 30 period to 504,597 cars from 477,342. Flat cars loaded in piggyback services increased in each period, rising in the nine days to 5,244 cars from 3,765, in the month to 16,288 cars from 11,965, and in the four months to 49,559 cars from 38,061. (28)

T R A F F I C A C C I D E N T S

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways took 158 lives in March this year compared to 177 in the corresponding 1959 month, according to a special DBS statement. This brought the January-March death toll to 456, smaller by 1.9% than the like year-earlier total of 465.

| Province | Number of Accidents | | | | No. of Victims | | Total | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | Fatal | Non-Property | | Total | Total March 1959 | Persons Killed | Persons Injured | Property Damage (1) |
| | | injury Only (1) | | | | March 1960 | March 1960 | |
| | | March 1960 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | \$ ('000); |
| Nfld..... | 3 | 56 | 339 | 398 | 302 | 3 | 72 | 150 |
| P.E.I..... | - | 11 | 77 | 88 | 70 | - | 13 | 37 |
| N.S..... | 14 | 119 | 694 | 827 | 747 | 17 | 163 | 297 |
| N.B..... | 10 | 107 | 446 | 563 | 507 | 13 | 149 | 221 |
| Que..... | 28 | 817 | 4,264 | 5,109 | 5,748 | 35 | 1,159 | .. |
| Ont..... | 49 | 1,483 | 5,413 | 6,945 | 6,052 | 55 | 2,019 | 3,104 |
| Man..... | 4 | 203 | 732 | 939 | 806 | 4 | 262 | 330 |
| Sask..... | 7 | 130 | 619 | 756 | 882 | 8 | 196 | 276 |
| Alta..... | 9 | 275 | 1,455 | 1,739 | 1,233 | 11 | 442 | 795 |
| B.C..... | 12 | 627 | 1,693 | 2,332 | 1,836 | 12 | 1,051 | 1,156 |
| Yukon & N.W.T..... | - | 5 | 17 | 22 | 15 | - | 8 | 21 |
| March 1960..... | 136 | 3,833 | 15,749 | 19,718 | | 158 | 5,534 | 6,387 (2) |
| March 1959..... | 156 | 3,403 | 14,639 | | 18,198 | 177 | 4,802 | 5,238 (2) |
| Cumulative Totals | | | | | | | | |
| January-March 1960. | 394 | 11,427 | 50,924 | 62,745 | | 456 | 16,391 | 18,997 (2) |
| Cumulative Totals | | | | | | | | |
| January-March 1959. | 408 | 10,290 | 50,696 | | 61,394 | 465 | 14,736 | 17,112 (2) |

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

Note: 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.

(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 - 65-002: Domestic Exports (Summary), March, 20¢/\$2.00
- 2 - 65-001: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 3 - 65-005: Imports For Consumption (Summary), January, 20¢/\$2.00
- 4 - 72-002: Employment & Payrolls, February, 30¢/\$3.00
- 5 - 72-201: Review of Employment & Payrolls, 1958, \$1.00
- 6 - 62-002: Prices & Price Indexes, March, 30¢/\$3.00
- 7 - 63-002: Department Store Sales & Stocks, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 61-004: Credit Statistics (Selected Holders), February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 9 - 22-002: Telegraphic Crop Report - Prairie Provinces, 20¢/\$4.00
- 10 - 21-001: Farm Cash Income, 1959, 25¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 21-203: Index of Farm Production, 1959, 25¢
- 12 - 32-003: Grain Milling Statistics, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, April 20, 10¢/\$3.00
- 14 - 23-205: Wool Production & Supply, 1959, 25¢
- 15 - 41-002: Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 42-001: Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, April,
10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 45-004: Refined Petroleum Products, February, 30¢/\$3.00
- 18 - 45-003: Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 19 - 46-003: Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 46-210: Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 21 - 46-206: Fertilizers Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 22 - 26-007: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 26-003: Copper & Nickel Production, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 24 - 26-005: Iron Ore, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 25 - 26-002: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 26-001: Asbestos, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 27 - 57-001: Electric Power Statistics, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 28 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, April 30, 10¢/\$3.00
- - 23-208: Report on Fur Farms, 1958, 50¢ -- Summarized in issue of April 8
- - 24-002: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, March, 30¢/\$3.00 --
Summarized in issue of April 29
- - 31-001: Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries,
February, 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 22
- - 65-004: Exports (Detailed), March & 3 Months Ended March, 75¢/\$7.50

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Highways And Rural Roads Per capita expenditures on highways and rural roads in Canada rose to \$45 in 1958 from \$43 in 1957

Tolls Revenue earned by highway and rural road toll facilities in 1958 amounted to \$10,498,000. Among the provinces, British Columbia had the largest total at \$4,873,000, followed by Quebec with \$3,257,000, and Nova Scotia \$1,727,000.

Grade Crossings Expenditures for the elimination and protection of railway grade crossings in Canada in 1958 amounted to \$9,072,000 as compared with \$3,279,000 in 1957.

Plumbers' Fittings Factory shipments of plumbers' brass fittings in 1958 were valued at \$18,807,000, sharply above the preceding year's \$14,405,000.

Fire Extinguishers Producers' shipments of hand-type fire extinguishers in 1958 were valued at \$2,386,000, a decrease of \$263,000 from the preceding year.

Acetylene Production of acetylene in 1958 amounted to 180,973,000 cubic feet, a decline of 8% from the record 195,838,000 cubic feet set in 1957.

Oxygen Output of oxygen in Canada in 1958 totalled 1,203,933,000 cubic feet, smaller by 9% than the 1957 record total of 1,323,848,000 cubic feet.

Tooth Paste Factory shipments of tooth paste in 1958 were valued at \$10,353,000, one-fifth larger than the preceding year's \$8,589,000.

Chewing Gum Some 16,712,000 boxes of chewing gum were produced in Canada in 1958, an increase of 4.3% from the 1957 total of 16,026,000 boxes.

Wool Textile Mills There were 127 wool textile mills in Canada in 1958, including 59 in Ontario, 44 in Quebec, 10 in New Brunswick, and 7 in British Columbia.

Wool Apparent domestic disappearance of wool in 1959 amounted to an estimated 54,777,000 pounds, one-fifth larger than the preceding year's 45,831,000.

Putty Production of putty in 1958 was 16,207,000 pounds, larger by nearly one-third than the 1957 total of 12,633,000 pounds.

Varnishes Output of varnishes in 1958 declined to 4,055,000 gallons from 4,337,000 in 1957, but the value rose to \$11,581,000 from \$10,548,000.

Paints Some 21,778,000 gallons of ready-mixed paints were produced in Canada in 1958 valued at \$93,264,000 compared to 21,033,000 gallons worth \$86,855,000 in the preceding year.

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