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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in March were valued at an estimated \$1,959 million, some 7% greater than in February and 3.5% above the March 1959 level ... Steel mills produced 115,306 tons of steel ingots in the week of May 14, some 4% less than in the previous week ... Fewer washing machines, automatic clothes dryers and furnaces, and smaller quantities of asphalt roofing and Portland cement were produced in this year's first quarter compared to a year ago. (Pages 2-5)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in the week of May 7 were 16.1% greater than a year earlier, while April sales climbed 6.9% ... Natural gas sales in February increased 16.7% to 35,862,766,000 cubic feet from 30,735,034,000 last year, putting the January-February total at 72,024,147,000 cubic feet, larger by 13.4% than a year ago. (Page 8)

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Construction: Building permits issued in March were valued at \$132,275,000, smaller by some 14% than a year earlier. Value of residential building permits fell by more than one-third to \$57,933,000, while non-residential permits rose by 16.5% to \$74,342,000. (Page 9)

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Agriculture & Food: More creamery butter, cheddar cheese, ice cream and skim milk powder was produced in April and January-April this year than last. April output of margarine and spreads and evaporated whole milk was smaller than last year, while four-month totals were larger. (Page 12)

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Transportation: Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on Canadian lines in the week of May 7 rose slightly to 76,165, leaving the January 1 - May 7 total 0.8% below last year at 1,201,731 cars ... Net deliveries of natural gas in February advanced over 26% from a year earlier, placing the two-month total over 22% above the like 1959 figure. (Page 15)

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Vital Statistics: Registrations of births and deaths were lower in April and January-April this year than last, while marriages were down in the month but up in the four months. Record numbers of births were registered in Canada in 1958, while rates for births, marriages and deaths were below 1957 levels. The death rate (per 1,000 population) in 1958 reached an all-time low of 7.9. (Pages 15-16)

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Manufacturers' Shipments,
Inventories And Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in March were valued at an estimated \$1,959 million, an increase of nearly 7% from the revised February estimate of \$1,837 million, according to advance DBS figures. Last year's March total stood at \$1,893 million. The upward trend in each of the three months in this year's first quarter is similar to last year's trend, although at a slightly higher rate.

Shipments were greater in March than February in all industry groups. Shipments in durable goods industries in March increased close to 9% to \$846 million from \$778 million in February, gains ranging from 2% in non-ferrous metal products to 19% in transportation equipment industries. Month's shipments in non-durable goods industries rose 5% to \$1,113 million from \$1,058 million in the previous month, increases lying between 3.5% in leather products and 12.7% in tobacco and tobacco products industries.

Levels of inventory held by manufacturers at the end of March were slightly above a month earlier at \$4,494 million versus \$4,462 million. Since inventory held under progress payments (i.e. held but not owned) fell 3% to \$325 million from \$334 million, inventory owned rose 1% to \$4,170 million from \$4,128 million.

Both raw materials and goods in process inventories showed slight declines in March, while finished products inventories recorded a 3% rise to \$1,377 million from \$1,340 million in February. With the increase in finished products inventory to the highest level for many years taking place in a month when shipments also rose, the ratio of finished products inventory to shipments fell to 0.70 from 0.73 in February and 0.74 in January.

New orders received in March rose to \$1,946 million from \$1,817 million in the preceding month, but were below shipments, resulting in a slight decline in unfilled orders at the end of March compared to a month earlier. However, at \$2,193 million, the level of unfilled orders at the end of this year's first quarter was 10% above last year's corresponding total of \$1,993 million.

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

	March 1959	January 1960	February 1960 (Revised)	March 1960 (Preliminary)
	In thousands of dollars			
Shipments.....	1,893,313	1,782,044	1,836,936	1,958,677
Inventory owned.....	3,982,625	4,069,129	4,127,731	4,169,781
Inventory held.....	4,382,401	4,404,918	4,462,001	4,494,439
Raw materials.....	1,921,018	1,944,084	1,959,123	1,955,211
Goods in process...	1,168,078	1,148,108	1,163,044	1,161,930
Finished products..	1,293,305	1,312,726	1,339,834	1,377,298
New orders.....	1,894,629	1,847,532	1,816,533	1,946,264
Unfilled orders.....	1,992,589	2,225,720	2,205,317	2,192,904

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Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces Estimates of the value of manufacturers shipments in February, by province of origin, show an increase from a year earlier of 5.5%. Apart from the exceptional rise of 82.8% in Newfoundland from February last year (due mainly to a low level of shipments last year rather than an unusually high level this year), the nine provincial increases ranged from 2.5% in Manitoba to 17.6% in New Brunswick. Shipments in Saskatchewan declined by 2.6%. Compared to January, shipments in February declined by less than 2%.

The increase in Newfoundland was due to greater shipments in the paper products and the wood products industries, in New Brunswick to increases in the foods and beverages products and paper products industries, in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to increases in the food and beverages products, wood products, iron and steel products and petroleum products industries although a substantial decline was recorded in the transportation equipment industries, and in British Columbia to increased shipments in the food and beverage products, wood products and the non-ferrous metal products industries. The decline in shipments in Saskatchewan was due to slight reductions in shipments in practically all major industrial groups. The all-Canada total in February 1960 was over 5% higher than in the same month of 1959.

Shipments for January-February 1960 as compared to the same period of 1959 showed gains in nine of the ten provinces, with Saskatchewan showing a decline. The all-Canada increase for this period over the same period last year was over 5%.

Gross Value Of Factory Shipments, by Provinces

	February		Change	January - February		Change
	1959	1960	%	1959	1960	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland.....	4,854	8,872	82.8	14,972	17,887	19.5
Prince Edward Island)	33,383	37,654	12.8	69,544	73,717	6.0
Nova Scotia.....)						
New Brunswick.....	21,227	24,966	17.6	43,313	48,337	11.5
Quebec.....	504,808	531,654	5.3	988,984	1,036,758	4.8
Ontario.....	891,401	928,453	4.2	1,754,663	1,840,957	4.9
Manitoba.....	55,643	57,029	2.5	109,548	112,838	3.0
Saskatchewan.....	24,617	23,971	-2.6	49,663	49,225	-0.9
Alberta.....	64,090	66,650	4.0	128,814	133,301	3.5
British Columbia(1).	141,573	157,687	11.4	279,585	305,960	9.4
CANADA	1,741,596	1,836,936	5.5	3,439,086	3,618,980	5.2

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Shipments Of Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles by Canadian producers in the first quarter of this year declined to 285,868 roof squares from 447,751 in the corresponding period last year. The quarter's shipments of smooth surfaced roll roofing fell to 110,186 roof squares from 133,122, mineral surfaced roll roofing to 76,486 roof squares from 91,759, and roll-type sidings to 12,177 squares from 15,373. (1)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week of May 14 amounted to 115,306 tons, down 4.1% from the week-earlier total of 120,240 tons but up 12.2% from the year-earlier figure of 102,801 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 89.2% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) compared to 93.0% in the previous week and 84.7% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the corresponding week last year.

Shipments Of Washing Machines And Clothes Dryers In March Shipments of washing machines in March declined 9.9% to 24,171 units from 26,819 in the corresponding period last year, leaving the January-March total 8.2% below last year at 70,984 units against 77,347. End-of-March stocks at 46,393 units were above last year's 32,408.

March shipments of automatic clothes dryers fell 12.3% to 5,507 units from 6,307 a year earlier, putting the January-March total at 22,655 units, down 2.4% from 23,219. End-of-March stocks totalled 24,182 units as compared with 9,769 a year ago. (2)

Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces Shipments of most types of stoves and furnaces were smaller in the January-March period this year than last. First-quarter shipments included: gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$1,067,000 (\$1,255,400 a year ago); gas heating stoves and space heaters, \$74,000 (\$39,600); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$9,071,400 (\$9,646,600); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$418,100 (\$470,800); and warm air furnaces, \$3,933,800 (\$4,772,600). (3)

Output Of Concrete Products Output of specified concrete products in March (January-March totals in brackets), was as follows: concrete bricks, 5,623,353 (11,762,077); concrete blocks (except chimney blocks), 6,578,840 (20,554,084); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 81,254 tons (180,855); and ready-mixed concrete, 352,526 cubic yards (947,840). (4)

Production Of Chemicals Production of most chemicals was larger in January-March this year as compared to last, DBS reports. Shipments in the quarter included: hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, 10,967,590 pounds (10,645,332 in 1959's first quarter); sulphuric acid, 468,900 tons (399,497); chlorine, 77,738 tons (68,664); mixed fertilizers, 306,358 tons (270,534); formaldehyde, 14,624,075 pounds (11,262,585); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 92,300 tons (83,857). (5)

Shipments Of Iron Castings, Pipes And Fittings In March And Quarter Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings in March rose to 55,613 tons from 54,967 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-March total to 151,905 tons as compared with 147,127 a year earlier. Shipments of steel pipes, tubes and fittings amounted to 31,778 tons in March and 97,155 in the quarter; data for 1959 are not available. (6)

Shipments Of Electrical Appliances Shipments of small domestic electrical appliances in this year's January-March period included the following: steam flat irons, 54,128 units (47,408 a year ago); fry pans, 42,610 (56,952); kettles, 38,691 (45,751); floor polishers, 37,560 (50,903); cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 33,002 (31,478); automatic toasters, 27,534 (29,097); and heating pads, 21,588 (31,817). (7)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in this year's first quarter included: air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$900,468 (\$511,935 a year ago); self-contained packaged air conditioners, \$465,783 (\$368,275); window-sill type room air conditioners, \$335,831 (\$81,661); air conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion), \$396,166 (\$210,503); low and normal temperature self-service display cases, \$937,745 (\$675,990); prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$362,460 (\$192,127); and beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$274,244 (\$283,515). (8)

Portland Cement Manufacturers of Portland cement shipped or used 269,554 tons in March compared to 292,162 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-March total to 654,842 tons, a decrease of 5.0% from the comparable year-earlier figure of 689,257 tons. End-of-March stocks at plants and warehouses amounted to 778,406 tons, a decrease of 5.7% from 825,212 tons a year ago. (9)

Shipments Of Steel Wire And Specified Wire Products Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire in March increased to 10,264 tons from 8,896 in the corresponding month last year, welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) to 2,690 tons from 2,671, steel wire rope to 2,118 tons from 1,908 and iron and steel wire nails to 5,260 tons from 5,249.

January-March shipments were larger than a year earlier for all these items except wire nails. Totals were: uncoated, plain, round steel wire, 30,674 tons (26,671 a year ago); welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing), 6,951 (6,875); steel wire rope, 5,875 (5,153); and iron and steel wire nails, 13,947 (14,252). (10)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased 8.0% in March to \$12,259,800 from \$11,355,500 in the corresponding month last year, boosting January-March sales 5.3% to \$31,022,200 from \$29,467,300.

Trade sales in March rose to \$7,744,100 from \$7,128,700 a year earlier and industrial sales to \$4,515,600 from \$4,226,800. Quarter's trade sales advanced to \$18,750,200 from \$18,235,400 in last year's first quarter and industrial sales to \$12,272,000 from \$11,231,900. (11)

Receipts & Stocks Of Hides & Skins Tanners' receipts of cattle hides in March declined to 166,932 from 197,620 in the corresponding month last year, calf and kip skins to 57,563 from 91,130, while sheep and lamb skins rose to 6,215 dozen from 6,090 dozen. January-March receipts of cattle hides fell to 502,994 from 610,825, calf and kip skins to 189,969 from 222,216, while sheep and lamb skins rose to 21,499 dozen from 14,051.

End-of-March stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners were: cattle hides, 459,484 (438,310 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 251,642 (216,214); sheep and lamb skins, 56,122 dozen (57,572 dozen); goat skins, 33,283 (69,343); horsehides, 1,781 (5,756); and all "other" hides and skins, 2,291 (3,094). (12)

Production Of All-Wool Suits Over two-thirds (68.1%) of the all-wool suits (excluding uniforms) made for men and youths in 1959 were ready-made and the remainder (31.9%) were made-to-measure, according to a special survey of DBS. The table below shows proportions by type and area:

	Quebec	Ontario	Rest of Canada	Canada Total
	Per Cent of Area Total			
Ready-made suits.....	80.5	38.2	25.8	68.1
Made-to-measure suits..	19.5	61.8	74.2	31.9

Total factory production of these suits (both types), in 1959 was distributed geographically as follows: Quebec, 71.0%; Ontario, 27.5%; and the rest of Canada, 1.5%.

Machine Shops Industry Factory shipments from Canada's machine shops industry in 1958 were valued at \$59,786,000, a decline of 4.6% from the preceding year's record total of \$62,691,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments increased to 700 from 656 in 1957, but number of employees dropped to 7,009 from 7,651, salaries and wages to \$26,519,000 from \$26,553,000 and cost of materials to \$20,664,000 from \$22,685,000.

Value of factory shipments was lower in 1958 than in 1957 in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Provincial totals in 1958 were (1957 figures in brackets): Ontario, \$20,666,000 (\$20,290,000); Quebec, \$14,095,000 (\$17,088,000); Alberta, \$8,793,000 (\$8,638,000); British Columbia, \$8,705,000 (\$10,285,000); Manitoba, \$3,024,000 (\$2,263,000); New Brunswick, \$1,983,000 (\$1,405,000); Nova Scotia, \$1,523,000 (\$1,449,000); Saskatchewan, \$580,000 (\$760,000); and Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, \$416,000 (\$512,000). (13)

Slaughtering & Meat Packing Industries Factory shipments from Canada's slaughtering and meat packing industry in 1958 were valued at an all-time high of \$1,050,461,000, an increase of 15.7% from 1957's previous peak total of \$907,088,000, according to advance DBS figures.

MORE

Number of establishments increased to 178 from 160 in 1957, employees to 25,712 from 25,091, and salaries and wages to \$102,677,000 from \$94,431,000. Cost of animals, materials and supplies used advanced to \$852,842,000 from \$720,-778,000.

Major sales in 1958 included the following: fresh and frozen meats and poultry, \$620,952,000 (\$507,518,000 in 1957); canned, cured and smoked meats, sausage and sausage casings, \$293,884,000 (\$273,202,000); lard, margarine and shortening, \$70,890,000 (\$68,946,000); and hides and skins, \$14,864,000 (\$14,-881,000).

Industry And Production Notes

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

Women's Factory Clothing. Six hundred and sixty establishments classified to the women's factory clothing industry in 1958 had shipments valued at \$250,-457,400, an increase of 2.1% from the 1957 670-plant total of \$245,394,600. Number of employees declined to 25,676 from 26,192 in the preceding year, while salaries and wages rose to \$68,469,900 from \$66,393,100 and cost of materials to \$132,488,600 from \$132,232,200.

Men's Factory Clothing. Value of shipments from the men's factory clothing industry in 1958 fell 3.0% to \$264,293,900 from \$272,425,600 in the preceding year. Number of establishments dropped to 546 from 559 in 1957, employees to 29,-969 from 32,024, salaries and wages to \$74,013,900 from \$76,754,600 and cost of materials to \$144,479,400 from \$152,560,600.

Fur Goods. Factory shipments from Canada's fur goods industry in 1958 were valued at \$61,124,200 compared to \$62,187,600 in 1957, a decrease of 1.7%. Number of establishments dropped to 493 from 540 in 1957, employees to 4,326 from 4,736, and salaries and wages to \$14,932,900 from \$15,034,400. Cost of materials fell to \$37,667,800 from \$38,988,600.

Stamps & Stencils. Sixty-nine establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of stamps and stencils in 1958 had factory shipments valued at \$6,866,-600, a rise of 8.6% from the preceding year's 69-plant total of \$6,321,800. These establishments employed 927 persons in 1958 (957 in 1957) and paid them \$3,277,500 in salaries and wages (\$3,203,200). They spent \$1,963,900 for materials and supplies (\$1,921,100).

Wood Handles & Turning. Value of factory shipments from this industry in 1958 rose 2.4% to \$10,022,000 from \$9,790,000 in 1957. Establishments decreased by one to 63, while employees increased to 1,373 from 1,358 and salary and wage payments to \$3,576,200 from \$3,515,700. Cost of materials and supplies eased to \$4,373,200 from \$4,558,200.

MORE

Jewellery & Electro-Plated Ware. Factory shipments from the 221 plants classified to Canada's jewellery and electro-plated ware industry were valued at an all-time high \$53,899,000 in 1958, up 2.1% from 1957's 220-plant total of \$53,789,000 and 0.8% from 1956's previous peak of \$53,461,000. Number of employees edged up to 4,739 from 4,731 in 1957, salaries and wages to \$14,935,800 from \$14,572,500 and cost of materials and supplies to \$30,147,700 from \$28,885,800.

White Metal Alloys. Sixty-four plants classified to the white metal alloys industry in 1958 had shipments valued at \$50,177,700, a decline of 11.9% from the preceding year's 61-plant total of \$56,969,200. These establishments employed 2,825 persons versus 3,154 in 1957, paid out \$10,576,100 in salaries and wages versus \$11,258,200 and spent \$30,305,400 for materials and supplies versus \$37,734,200.

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended May 7 were 16.1% greater than in last year's comparable week, according to a special DBS statement. All regions posted gains, with advances in all except Quebec exceeding the national average. Percentage increases were: Alberta, 17.7%; Ontario, 17.5%; Atlantic Provinces, 17.1%; Manitoba, 16.5%; Saskatchewan, 16.4%; British Columbia, 16.2%; and Quebec, 11.8%.

Sales were 6.9% greater in April this year as compared to last, according to preliminary figures. All regions posted gains from a year earlier except Saskatchewan where a decline of 1.6% was recorded. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 9.1%; Quebec, 11.5%; Ontario, 4.9%; Manitoba, 4.3%; Alberta, 5.0%; and British Columbia, 10.2%.

Sales Of Natural Gas Sales of natural gas in February increased 16.7% to 35,862,766,000 cubic feet from 30,735,034,000 in the corresponding month last year. This raised January-February sales 13.4% to 72,024,147,000 cubic feet from 63,416,684,000 in the same 1959 period.

Number of customers using natural gas in February advanced 8.4% to 1,135,000 from 1,046,000 a year earlier and revenue from sales by almost one-quarter to \$23,017,000 from \$18,525,000. Natural gas purchased by industrial consumers in February increased to 12,942,651,000 cubic feet from 10,407,288,000, by domestic customers to 15,949,867,000 cubic feet from 14,374,384,000, and by commercial customers to 6,952,951,000 cubic feet from 5,936,703,000.

Natural gas sales in Alberta in the month amounted to 15,378,741,000 cubic feet (42.9% of the national total) and revenue from sales in Ontario totalled \$11,500,000 (50.0% of the total). (14)

Operating Results Of Independent
Retail Food Stores In 1958

Independent retail food stores averaged smaller net profit before deduction of proprietors' salaries and income tax and addition of non-trading income in 1958 than in 1956, according to the Bureau's biennial survey of five trades -- grocery, combination, meat, confectionery, and fruit and vegetable stores. Gross profits were larger for grocery and confectionery stores and smaller for the other three.

Average gross profit of independent grocery stores, expressed as a percentage of average net sales, rose to 15.07% in 1958 from 14.7% in 1956, while operating expenses went up on average to 9.18% of net sales from 8.67%. Net operating profit fell on average to 5.89% of net sales from 6.09%.

Gross profit of independent combination stores worked out at an average of 15.07% of net sales, down from 15.40% in 1956. Operating expenses averaged 10.66% of net sales, up slightly from the 1956 figure of 10.65%, while net operating profit averaged lower at 4.41% of net sales versus 4.75%.

Average gross profit of independent meat markets declined to 19.07% of net sales from 19.61% in 1956. Operating expenses rose on average to 12.95% of net sales from 12.73%, while net operating profit averaged lower at 6.12% of net sales versus 6.88%.

Gross profit of confectionery stores averaged higher in 1958 at 19.15% of net sales as compared with 18.98% in 1956, while operating expenses rose on average to 11.68% of net sales from 11.01%, and net operating profit averaged lower at 7.47% of net sales versus 7.97%.

Average gross profit of fruit and vegetable stores declined to 19.00% of net sales in 1958 from 19.39% in 1956, while operating expenses worked out to a higher average of 12.49% of net sales versus 12.07%, and net operating profit was lower at 6.51% of net sales as compared with 7.32%. (15)

C O N S T R U C T I O NBuilding Permits Issued In March

Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in March amounted to \$132,275,000, a decrease of 14.1% from last year's March total of \$154,064,000. Value of residential building permits issued in the month fell to \$57,933,000 from \$90,231,000, while non-residential permits rose to \$74,342,000 from \$63,833,000.

Total value of building permits issued in March was below year-earlier levels in all provinces except New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba. Totals were: Newfoundland, \$186,000 (\$434,000 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, nil (\$36,000); Nova Scotia, \$1,192,000 (\$1,275,000); New Brunswick, \$688,000 (\$212,000); Quebec, \$33,398,000 (\$32,545,000); Ontario, \$55,494,000 (\$71,194,000); Manitoba, \$12,631,000 (\$6,394,000); Saskatchewan, \$3,955,000 (\$5,115,000); Alberta, \$10,585,000 (\$13,432,000); and British Columbia, \$13,873,000 (\$23,427,000). (16)

Crop Conditions Across Canada Good progress was made with seeding during the past week and operations are now general in practically all areas of the Prairie Provinces. Threshing of the over-wintered 1959 crop has been completed in Alberta and most of Manitoba, while about 25% remains to be done in Saskatchewan. Moisture conditions are still generally satisfactory although the recent combination of high temperatures and high winds caused rapid surface drying and soil drifting in some local areas. Pasture growth is good in most southern areas but still backward in the north.

Unseasonably wet weather has delayed field work throughout most of Ontario. Although some seeding has been done, operations continue to be delayed due to wet soil conditions. However, winter wheat, hay and pastures are growing well in most areas. Early vegetables are now being harvested in Essex county. Most fruit trees are in full bloom or have completed blooming but weather conditions have been very unfavourable for bees.

Cold rainy weather, which has persisted for some time, has retarded field work in Quebec. Seeding of cereals is not far advanced except in the south and center of the province where about 50% is done. However, seeding should now proceed rapidly providing warmer weather develops. Planting in the Montreal district is going ahead rapidly. Growth is good and fruit trees are in full bloom. Pastures and meadows are generally in good condition and very little winterkilling is indicated. Despite a shortage of forage, livestock are in good condition and are being moved gradually into pastures as conditions warrant.

Continued cool and cloudy weather has slowed growth in most parts of British Columbia, but recent rains have considerably improved conditions in the interior part of the province. Spring seeding is now well advanced, while early potatoes are making satisfactory progress in coastal areas. Fair to good conditions are reported from the interior ranges, but still more rain is required to maintain good grazing.

Recent rains throughout the Maritime Provinces have delayed seeding operations. However, in many areas good progress had been made before the wet weather, and some early seeded grains are up. The growth of grass in haylands and pastures is rapid. In Prince Edward Island about 25% of the potatoes have been planted with some of the early crop above ground. In the earlier districts of Nova Scotia about 80% of the planting has been completed while elsewhere about 40% to 50% has been seeded. New Brunswick requires several days of good drying weather before work on the land can recommence. In this province seeding is not so far advanced due to excessive moisture, with flooding reported along the lower St. John River Valley. (17)

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended April 27 amounted to 6,519,000 bushels, bringing the August 1 - April 27 total to 175,507,000 bushels compared to the year-earlier total of 176,148,000 bushels. Visible supplies at April 27 aggregated 370,803,000 bushels as compared with 369,560,000 a week earlier and 376,535,000 in the corresponding week last year. (18)

World Wheat Supplies & Exports Supplies of wheat remaining on or about April 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,284.1 million bushels, little changed from the year-earlier total of 2,304.2 million bushels. April 1 supplies, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 1,439.9 (1,397.0 a year ago); Canada, 610.9 (655.0); Argentina, 91.9 (120.4); and Australia, 141.4 (131.8).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from these four countries in the first eight months (August-March) of the current Canadian crop year at 627.6 million were 5% greater than the corresponding year-earlier total of 597.8 million bushels. Eight-month exports by countries, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 309.9 (297.2 a year ago); Canada, 191.6 (188.5); Argentina, 41.3 (61.7); and Australia, 84.8 (50.4). (19)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at May 12 amounted to 44,796,000 pounds, an increase of 20.5% from last year's corresponding total of 37,185,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. May 12 holdings by city were: Quebec, 5,487,000 pounds (2,269,000 a year ago); Montreal, 19,260,000 (17,366,000); Toronto, 2,435,000 (4,682,000); Winnipeg, 11,275,000 (9,575,000); Regina, 1,762,000 (891,000); Saskatoon, 2,139,000 (679,000); Edmonton, 1,545,000 (610,000); Calgary, 269,000 (236,000); and Vancouver, 624,000 (877,000).

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were larger at May 1 this year than last, while holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder, eggs and poultry meat were smaller. May 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 80,653,000 pounds (62,302,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 42,168,000 pounds (32,263,000); evaporated whole milk, 19,332,000 pounds (21,883,000); skim milk powder, 18,783,000 pounds (68,618,000); eggs, 288,000 cases (473,000); and poultry meat, 14,357,000 pounds (28,431,000). (20)

Stocks Of Meat & Lard Holdings of all meat at May 1 this year amounted to 99,097,000 pounds, up slightly from 96,446,000 pounds at April 1 but over one-third below last year's May 1 total of 149,701,000 pounds. May 1 stocks of cold storage frozen meat amounted to 69,175,000 pounds compared to 63,359,000 a month earlier and 117,688,000 a year ago, fresh meat 20,811,000 pounds versus 21,446,000 and 22,171,000, and cured meat 9,111,000 pounds against 11,641,000 and 9,842,000.

Stocks of lard at May 1 totalled 6,474,000 pounds compared to 5,788,000 at April 1 and 10,444,000 at May 1 last year, and holdings of tallow aggregated 4,526,000 pounds versus 4,981,000 and 4,350,000. (21)

Stocks Of Fruit And Vegetables At May 1 Stocks of apples, pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), potatoes and celery held in cold or common storage were smaller at May 1 this year than last, while holdings of onions, carrots, cabbage and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger. May 1 fruit stocks were: apples, 635,000 bushels (1,178,000 at May 1 last year); pears, 14,000 bushels (15,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 32,517,000 pounds (33,916,000).

Stocks of vegetables at May 1 were: potatoes, 3,085,000 cwt. (4,486,000 a year ago); onions, 155,000 bushels (55,000); carrots, 146,000 bushels (107,000); cabbage, 38,000 bushels (27,000); celery, 21,000 crates (24,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 34,034,000 pounds (23,504,000). (22)

Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, ice cream and skim milk powder was larger in April and January-April this year than last. Output of evaporated whole milk was slightly lower in the month but higher in the four months.

April production of creamery butter increased to 25,723,000 pounds from 24,507,000 a year earlier, cheddar cheese to 7,461,000 pounds from 6,222,000, ice cream to 3,212,000 gallons from 3,088,000 and skim milk powder to 15,146,000 pounds from 14,934,000. Month's output of evaporated whole milk was little changed at 28,133,000 pounds versus 28,215,000.

January-April totals were: creamery butter, 66,912,000 pounds (62,822,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 18,693,000 pounds (14,306,000); ice cream, 10,002,000 gallons (9,231,000); evaporated whole milk, 87,745,000 pounds (76,763,000); and skim milk powder, 38,137,000 pounds (36,986,000). (23)

Output Of Oils & Fats Production of margarine (including spreads) and refined salad and cooking oils was greater in March and January-March this year than last. Output of shortening, refined coconut oil and lard was smaller than a year earlier in both periods.

March production of these commodities was (in thousands): margarine (including spreads), 13,751 pounds (12,643 a year earlier); shortening (package and bulk), 11,640 (13,337); refined coconut oil, 575 (906); refined salad and cooking oils, 3,592 (3,370); and lard, 13,226 (13,633).

January-March totals were (in thousands): margarine (including spreads), 44,056 pounds (35,364 a year ago); shortening (package and bulk), 38,191 (39,480); refined coconut oil, 2,575 (2,729); refined salad and cooking oils, 11,532 (9,930); and lard, 36,091 (38,342) (24)

Margarine Production Production of margarine (including spreads) in April declined to 11,810,000 pounds from 13,179,000 in the corresponding month last year. With increases in all earlier months this year, the January-April total rose 12.8% to 55,870,000 pounds from 49,543,000 a year ago. May 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 5,182,000 pounds compared to 5,723,000 at April 1 and 5,105,000 pounds at May 1 last year. (25)

Production & Stocks Of Process Cheese Production of process cheese in April amounted to 3,427,390 pounds, a decrease of 36.5% from the revised March total of 5,399,127 and an increase of 16.4% over last year's April output of 2,943,774 pounds. In the January-April period production increased 6.5% to 17,768,800 pounds from 16,692,074 in the same period last year. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of April amounted to 2,229,658 pounds versus 2,320,169 a month earlier and 2,340,971 a year earlier.

TRANSPORTATION

Intercity Ton-Miles By Type of Transport The Dominion Bureau of Statistics presents for the first time estimates of intercity ton-miles performed in Canada by each mode of transport as well as a percentage distribution. The figures are preliminary and are subject to revision in the future. Until the recent establishment of the Bureau's annual motor transport traffic survey, reliable statistics were not available for the Canadian trucking industry.

The motor transport traffic surveys conducted in 1957 and 1958 provided sufficient data to enable estimation of a time series of intercity ton-miles performed by the trucking industry back to 1938. Special estimates have also been made for water and air ton-miles covering the same period. Comparable figures for rail and oil pipe line transport were readily available from existing Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications.

The "ton-mile" which is defined as one ton of goods carried one mile is probably the best indicator of output or work performed by any transport industry as it is a combination of both weight and distance.

From an analysis of the data provided in the following two tables it can be seen that between 1938 and 1958 ton-miles performed by railways in Canada grew two and one-half times, while ton-miles performed by water transport rose by one-half. Road ton-miles, however, expanded more than nine times during this twenty year period, and air freight traffic grew at an even greater rate. Oil pipe line transport which had its beginnings in the last decade increased its ton-mile output by about one-half each year.

In 1944 the railways performed 77% of the total ton-miles recorded by all forms of transport. Since that year, however, their share has declined to 52%. The proportion of ton-miles performed by water carriers has declined from 42% in 1938 to approximately 23% of the total in 1958. On the other hand, the ton-mile performance of oil pipe lines has risen from nil prior to 1950 to about 13% and ton-mile figures for highway trucks show a rise from about 3% in 1938 to just over 11% in 1958. Although the tonnage of freight carried by airlines in Canada has increased many times the proportion of the total intercity ton-miles continues to be negligible.

MORE

Intercity Ton Miles Performed In Canada By Type Of Carrier, 1938-1958

	<u>Rail</u>	<u>Road^{1/}</u>	<u>Water^{2/}</u>	<u>Air^{3/}</u>	<u>Oil Pipe Line^{4/}</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Millions of ton miles					
1938	26,835	1,515	20,688	1	-	49,039
1939	31,465	1,670	19,625	1	-	52,761
1940	37,898	1,847	19,188	1	-	58,934
1941	49,982	2,237	19,688	2	-	71,909
1942	56,154	2,424	17,532	2	-	76,112
1943	63,915	2,458	18,032	3	-	84,408
1944	65,928	2,668	17,313	3	-	85,912
1945	63,349	2,995	18,750	3	-	85,097
1946	55,310	3,501	15,657	3	-	74,471
1947	60,143	4,310	18,063	4	-	82,520
1948	59,080	5,193	19,782	7	-	84,062
1949	56,338	5,920	20,469	8	-	82,735
1950	55,538	7,597	23,032	10	1,496	87,673
1951	64,300	8,238	24,625	11	3,551	100,725
1952	68,430	8,903	26,313	17	4,793	108,456
1953	65,267	9,778	28,001	21	6,992	110,059
1954	57,547	10,012	25,250	20	9,270	102,099
1955	66,176	10,248	29,282	31	12,928	118,665
1956	78,820	10,614	33,594	39	18,141	141,208
1957	71,047	10,679	31,251	38	19,190	132,205
1958	66,357	14,078	29,457	35	16,951	126,878
	Percentage Distribution					
1938	54.7	3.1	42.2	*	-	100.0
1939	59.6	3.2	37.2	*	-	100.0
1940	64.3	3.1	32.6	*	-	100.0
1941	69.5	3.1	27.4	*	-	100.0
1942	73.8	3.2	23.0	*	-	100.0
1943	75.7	2.9	21.4	*	-	100.0
1944	76.7	3.1	20.2	*	-	100.0
1945	74.5	3.5	22.0	*	-	100.0
1946	74.3	4.7	21.0	*	-	100.0
1947	72.9	5.2	21.9	*	-	100.0
1948	70.3	6.2	23.5	*	-	100.0
1949	68.1	7.2	24.7	*	-	100.0
1950	63.3	8.7	26.3	*	1.7	100.0
1951	63.8	8.2	24.5	*	3.5	100.0
1952	63.1	8.2	24.3	*	4.4	100.0
1953	59.3	8.9	25.4	*	6.4	100.0
1954	56.4	9.8	24.7	*	9.1	100.0
1955	55.8	8.6	24.7	*	10.9	100.0
1956	55.8	7.5	23.8	*	12.9	100.0
1957	53.8	8.1	23.6	*	14.5	100.0
1958	52.3	11.1	23.2	*	13.4	100.0

1. Prior to 1957 estimated by using the trend of Canadian registrations, U.S. Bureau of Public Roads average load and average miles travelled with 1957 Motor Transport Traffic Statistics as the base. 2. Estimated by using cargo data in "Shipping Statistics", 1957 and 1958 together with assumed average distances for major water lanes. The 1957 ton mile figure was then adjusted according to the fluctuations of canal traffic in previous years. 3. Includes an estimate for bulk transportation ton miles. 4. Includes trunk and gathering lines. *Less than one-tenth of 1%.

Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of May numbered 76,165 compared to 75,395 in the corresponding 1959 period. This brought loadings in the January 1-May 7 period to 1,201,731 cars, slightly (0.8%) below the year-earlier total of 1,211,656 cars.

Receipts from connections rose slightly in the seven-day period to 27,981 cars from 27,925 a year earlier and 5.4% in the cumulative period to 532,615 cars from 505,267. Piggyback loadings in the week advanced to 3,956 cars from 3,008, placing the year-to-date total at 53,515 cars, an increase of over 30% from last year's corresponding total of 41,069 cars. (26)

Railway Freight Traffic Railway revenue freight loaded in Canada or received from United States rail connections in January declined 4.5% to 10,481,264 tons from 10,975,292 in the same month last year. Loadings in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) fell to 8,454,231 tons from 8,912,838, and receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada to 765,312 tons from 905,465, while intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) rose to 1,261,721 tons from 1,156,989.

January loadings of products of mines decreased to 2,933,528 tons from 2,998,464 a year earlier, products of agriculture to 1,391,459 tons from 2,030,037 and animals and products to 75,354 tons from 81,054. Month's loadings of manufactures and miscellaneous commodities increased to 2,832,700 tons from 2,734,301, products of forests to 1,141,461 tons from 989,837 and l.c.l. freight to 79,729 tons from 79,145. (27)

Gas Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of natural gas through pipe lines in February increased 26.2% to 27,492,783,000 cubic feet from 21,783,091,000 in the same month last year, lifting the January-February total 22.1% to 56,476,887,000 cubic feet from 46,270,006,000 a year ago. Net deliveries per day averaged 948,027,000 cubic feet in February compared to 934,971,000 in January and 777,968,000 in February last year.

Net deliveries in February to distribution systems rose to 18,023,490,000 cubic feet from 13,538,810,000 a year earlier, to industrial consumers and others to 1,267,429,000 cubic feet from 996,794,000 and exports to the United States to 8,201,864,000 cubic feet from 7,247,487,000. (28)

VITAL STATISTICS

Registrations Of Births, Marriages And Deaths Fewer births and deaths were registered in April and January-April this year than last, while numbers of marriages were down in the month but up in the four months. Birth registrations declined in April to 38,005 from 43,239 a year earlier, marriages to 6,567 from 7,577 and deaths to 11,793 from 13,734. January-April birth registrations fell to 153,502 from 163,241 and deaths to 47,891 from 49,254, while marriages rose to 30,014 from 27,807. (29)

Birth, Marriage And
Death Rates In 1958

Record numbers of births were registered in Canada during 1958, while birth, marriage and death rates (per 1,000 population) were lower than in 1957, according to the final detailed report on 1958 Vital Statistics released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report contains, in addition to detailed statistics for 1958, several historical tables showing the major vital statistics trends of the past few decades. Between 1957 and 1958 the birth rate moved downward from 28.3 to 27.6, marriages from 8.0 to 7.7 and deaths from 8.2 to 7.9.

Preliminary estimates for 1959, released last January in the monthly bulletin of Vital Statistics, indicated that births would move up from 470,118 in 1958 to 486,000 in 1959, with an advance in the rate from 27.6 (per 1,000 population) to 27.9. Marriages were expected to continue the decline from 131,525 in 1958 to 127,000 in 1959, dropping from 7.7 to 7.3. The 1959 death rate is expected to rise from 7.9 in 1958 to 8.1 and the total number of deaths from 135,201 to 141,000.

Some of the highlights of the 1958 report just released are:

1. Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories accounted for all of the increase in births between 1957-58;
2. Provincial birth rates were all below 1957, in some provinces reverting to pre-World War II levels;
3. Almost one-third of Canadian births occurred in Ontario (152,637); 30% in Quebec (141,396) and 8.5% in British Columbia (39,577), or 71% in the three largest provinces;
4. Ontario has had more births than Quebec each year since 1953, although the latter has consistently had the higher birth rate;
5. As in previous years, Newfoundland had the highest birth rate (33.8), followed by Alberta (30.7), Quebec (29.0) and New Brunswick (28.4), and Manitoba the lowest (24.9);
6. 92 of every 100 infants delivered in 1958 were born in hospital, as compared with 40 before World War II, 67 at the end of the War and 79 in 1951;
7. Annual number of marriages has declined gradually from a record 137,398 in 1946 to 128,029 in 1955; rose in 1956 and 1957 and dropped again in 1958, while the marriage rate has dropped steadily from 10.9 to 7.7 in the same period;
8. Canada had a record low death rate of 7.9 (per 1,000 population) in 1958 as compared with 9.5 in U.S.A. and 11.7 in the U.K., and compared with 11.6 in 1921. At the 1921 rate there would have been 198,000 deaths in 1958 instead of the 135,201 actual deaths;
9. Of 135,201 deaths in 1958, 14,178 were infants under 1 year of age, of whom 9,055 died within four weeks of birth and 4,437 within 24 hours of birth;
10. The infant death rate (per 1,000 infants born alive) has declined from 100 in the 1920's to a record low of 30 in 1958; however, Canada's rate is still considerably higher than some 13 other major countries of the world, of which Sweden is the lowest at 16 per 1,000 live births;
11. As in previous years almost half (49%) of 1958 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, one-sixth to cancer, and almost 7% to accidents. (30)

Maritime Fisheries In April Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces in April amounted to 27,356,000 pounds, about one-third below last year's corresponding total of 42,282,000 pounds, according to monthly summary fish statistics released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value was also about one-third smaller at \$2,279,000 versus \$3,360,000.

April take of groundfish dropped to 21,552,000 pounds from 35,606,000 a year earlier and the landed value more steeply to \$903,000 from \$1,830,000. Sharply smaller catches of cod and haddock more than offset a sharp gain for small flatfish. Totals were larger for pollock and redfish, but smaller for cusk, catfish and halibut.

Catch of pelagic and estuarial fish in April decreased to 3,032,000 pounds from 3,814,000 and the landed value to \$75,000 from \$82,000. Reduced landings of herring and mackerel were mainly responsible for the overall decline. Landings of molluscs and crustaceans declined to 2,772,000 pounds from 2,862,000 and the landed value to \$1,301,000 from \$1,448,000. Decreased catches of lobsters and clams more than offset a heavier take of scallops.

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) in April amounted to 10,565,000 pounds, 21% below last year's corresponding total of 13,371,000 pounds, according to advance DBS figures. April 30 stocks (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) were 8.6% greater than a year earlier at 30,409,000 pounds versus 28,012,000.

P R I C E S

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Consumer price indexes increased in nine of the ten regional cities between March and April 1960 with the Vancouver index decreasing 0.4%. Increases in the other nine cities ranged from a fractional 0.1% in Edmonton-Calgary to 1.0% in St. John's.

Higher food indexes were mainly responsible for movements in the total indexes as foods increased in all regional cities except Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver. In the latter two cities, food indexes declined 0.1% and 0.5%, respectively, while increases in the other eight regional cities ranged from 0.6% in Saskatoon-Regina to 1.8% in Montreal. Other commodities and services group indexes were up in all regional cities except Halifax and Saint John with the increase of 0.4% in St. John's the largest upward movement.

Shelter indexes were unchanged in five of the ten regional cities, down in Toronto and Vancouver, and up in the remaining three.

Clothing indexes showed mixed results, with five city indexes higher, three lower and two unchanged from March levels. Household operation indexes decreased in five cities, increased in four cities and remained unchanged in the remaining regional city.

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

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - April 1960				
	March 1960	April 1960	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's (2) ..	114.5	115.6	113.3	115.7	106.9	109.7	128.0
Halifax	126.7	127.0	117.3	134.4	120.5	129.5	139.4
Saint John	128.9	129.1	122.1	138.6	118.9	124.2	143.4
Montreal	126.5	127.6	125.6	145.0	105.1	119.6	137.7
Ottawa	127.4	128.0	120.9	148.1	113.8	121.2	137.6
Toronto	129.2	129.7	119.8	153.2	114.2	123.8	139.0
Winnipeg	124.0	124.7	118.8	133.9	117.6	119.8	133.9
Saskatoon-Regina.	123.4	123.6	117.8	124.7	122.1	125.1	129.3
Edmonton-Calgary.	123.3	123.4	114.7	124.8	120.1	127.2	133.4
Vancouver	128.7	128.2	119.7	138.7	116.7	132.8	136.9

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

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

Security Price Indexes

	<u>May 12</u>	<u>May 5</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>April 14</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	246.5	245.5	251.4
Industrials	254.1	252.5	260.2
Utilities	187.3	189.0	188.9
Banks	307.8	306.3	308.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	96.9	97.7	108.9
Golds	66.3	69.2	82.7
Base metals	167.0	163.0	168.9

M I N I N G

Shipments Of Salt Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in the first quarter of this year amounted to 479,488 tons as compared with 467,256 in the corresponding month last year, while the salt content of brines used and shipped totalled 406,812 tons compared to 363,214. Total salt and salt content of brine used and shipped amounted to 886,300 tons versus 830,470 a year earlier. End-of-March producers' stocks were 62,369 tons against 42,224. (31)

Small General Hospitals In 1957 The typical small general hospital in Canada had a theoretical capacity of 12 beds and cribs and 4 bassinets in 1957. Actually set up in the hospital at the end of the year were 14 beds and cribs -- over two-thirds of them in medical and surgical units -- and 5 bassinets in obstetrical service. Receiving treatment and care at that date were 8 adults and children and 1 newborn infant. Thus, the occupancy rate at December 31 was 50.2% for beds, cribs and bassinets.

Admitted to ^{the} typical small general hospital during 1957 were 428 adults and children, or 36 patients per bed and crib of theoretical capacity. There were 65 live births, or 16 per bassinet of theoretical capacity, and 1 still-birth. Live births accounted for 13 out of every 100 admissions.

During the course of the year 10 adults and children and 1 newborn infant died in the hospital. The gross death rate was, therefore, 2 deaths of adults, children and infants out of every 100 separations. Adults and children separated during the year stayed in the hospital an average of 7 days. Newborn infants were kept 6 days. Out-patients treated by the hospital in 1957 numbered 436.
(32)**

(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 - 45-001: Asphalt Roofing, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 2 - 43-002: Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 3 - 41-005: Stoves & Furnaces, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 44-002: Concrete Products, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 5 - 46-002: Specified Chemicals, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 6 - 41-004: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 43-003: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 8 - 43-006: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 9 - 44-001: Cement, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 46-001: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 33-001: Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 42-207: Machine Shops Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 14 - 45-005: Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, February, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 63-409: Operating Results & Financial Structure Retail Food Stores
(Independent), 1958, 50¢
- 16 - 64-001: Building Permits, March, 50¢/\$6.00
- 17 - 22-002: Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada, May 18, 20¢/\$4.00
- 18 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, April 27, 10¢/\$3.00
- 19 - 22-005: Wheat Review, April, 30¢/\$3.00
- 20 - 32-009: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, May, 20¢/\$2.00
- 21 - 32-012: Stocks of Meat & Lard, May, 30¢/\$3.00
- 22 - 32-010: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, May, 20¢/\$2.00
- 23 - 32-002: Dairy Factory Production, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 24 - 32-006: Oils & Fats, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 25 - 32-005: Margarine Statistics, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 26 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, May 7, 10¢/\$3.00
- 27 - 52-002: Railway Freight Traffic, January, 20¢/\$2.00
- 28 - 55-002: Gas Pipe Line Transport, February, 20¢/\$2.00
- 29 - 84-001: Vital Statistics, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 30 - 84-202: Vital Statistics, 1958, \$2.00
- 31 - 26-009: Salt, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- **32 - 83-503: Small General Hospital In 1957 (Statistical Summary), 50¢
- - 11-003: Canadian Statistical Review, April, 50¢/\$5.00
- - 35-001: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, February, 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized
in issue of May 13
- - 35-002: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills East Of The
Rockies, February, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of May 6
- - 35-003: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills In British
Columbia, February, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of May 6
- - 65-007: Imports (Detailed), January, 75¢/\$7.50
- - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, February, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
issue of May 6
- - 72-004: Federal Government Employment, January, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
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- - 72-005: Estimates of Labour Income, February, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in
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