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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Number of persons with jobs in April was estimated at 5,742,000, up 74,000 from March and 78,000 from April last year. Persons without jobs and seeking work numbered 517,000 in April, representing 8.3% of the total labour force, compared to 566,000 in the previous month or 9.1% of the labour force ... Federal Government employees numbered 335,048 in February and their earnings totalled \$112,830,000. (Pages 2-3)

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External Trade: Canada's commodity exports in April were valued at \$368,800,000, a decrease of 8.3% from a year earlier. This followed increases of 21.2% in January, 33.5% in February and 15.3% in March. (Page 4)

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Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills operated at 83.2% of rated capacity in the week of May 21 to produce 107,465 tons of steel ingots ... Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles fell in April to 41,339 units from 43,829 a year earlier, but rose 4.6% in the January-April period to 163,356 units ... More refrigerators, freezers and record players but fewer radios and television sets were produced in March and January-March this year than last. (Pages 4-5)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were 5.8% lower in the week ended May 14 as compared to last year ... Retail sales were only slightly greater in March and January-March this year as compared to last, while chain store sales were 3.4% larger in the month and 3.9% greater in the quarter ... New motor vehicle sales in March were up 4.5% from last year, placing first-quarter sales 4.2% ahead of a year ago. (Pages 6-7)

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Business: Cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres in 1959 reached a record value of \$256,243,000,000, more than 12% above 1958. All economic areas posted increases ranging from 8.5% in British Columbia to 14.5% in Ontario. (Page 9)

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Agriculture & Food: Canada's farmers had a realized net income of \$1,260,300,000 in 1959, down slightly from 1958 but up somewhat from 1957 ... Fluid milk and cream sales were greater in March and the first quarter this year than last ... Egg production was smaller than last year in April and the first four months. (Pages 10-11)

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Employment Situation In April Number of persons with jobs increased by an estimated 74,000 between March and April this year, rising to 5,742,000, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Most of the increase was in outdoor activities with agriculture accounting for 52,000 of the total.

In non-agricultural industries there was an increase of 54,000 in the number of men with jobs, which is normal for this time of year. On the other hand, the estimate of female workers outside of agriculture showed a decrease of 32,000. This decline was probably the result of the fact that the survey week fell in the Easter vacation period, when a relatively large number of women are away from work.

During the month, employment in the construction industry increased seasonally, despite continued slackness in housebuilding. A number of small layoffs in manufacturing were reported, and forestry operations declined seasonally.

Compared with a year earlier, there were 78,000 more persons with jobs, owing to substantially higher employment in the trade and service industries. Women accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase.

Number of persons without jobs and seeking work decreased by an estimated 49,000 over the month of 517,000 in April. The decline was smaller than those of the corresponding periods in 1958 and 1959. Almost half of the drop took place in Quebec. The April estimate of persons without jobs and seeking work represented 8.3% of the labour force compared to 7.3% in April 1959 and 8.6% in April 1958. Of those currently seeking work, 464,000 were men and 53,000 were women.

Of the 517,000 without jobs and seeking work in April, a little more than half had been seeking work for 3 months or less. Another 37% had been seeking work for 4-6 months, and 12% for more than 6 months.

At the end of April the classification of the 110 labour market areas was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 71 (59); in moderate surplus, 38 (45); and in balance, 1 (6).

Canada's labour force was estimated at 6,259,000 in the week ended April 23 compared to 6,234,000 a month earlier. Of the current total, 5,382,000 or 86.0% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 360,000 or 5.7% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 517,000 or 8.3% were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,476,000.

MORE

Of the persons who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers, some 84,000 or 1.3% of the labour force worked less than full time on account of short time and turnover (52,000 being on short time, 15,000 having found jobs during the week, and 13,000 having been laid off for part of the week), 34,000 or 0.5% were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 581,000 or 9.3% worked less than full time for other reasons. Other reasons included: vacation, 128,000 (school teachers on Easter holidays comprised a large part of this number); illness, 88,000; and bad weather, 22,000.

During the corresponding week in 1959, there were 6,109,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,289,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 375,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 445,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,403,000 classed as not in the labour force. (1)

Federal Government Employment Federal Government employees in February numbered 335,048 and their earnings totalled \$112,-830,000, according to advance figures. Excluding staff employed outside Canada by agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies, the month's total was 326,200 employees versus 329,355 in the corresponding 1959 month and earnings were \$108,491,000 against \$106,583,000.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 194,309 in February compared to 197,903 a year earlier and had earnings of \$61,-619,000 versus \$61,203,000. Employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies (excluding staff located outside Canada) numbered 131,891 in the month versus 131,452 with earnings of \$46,872,000 against \$45,380,000.

M I N I N G

Coal Production & Imports Production of coal fell in April to 683,000 tons from 780,100 in the same month last year, but rose in the January-April period to 3,890,000 tons from 3,684,400. Landed imports rose in the month to 978,700 tons from 801,600 and declined in the four months to 1,546,400 tons from 1,759,700.

April coal production was smaller than a year earlier in all producing areas except Saskatchewan. Totals were: Nova Scotia, 340,000 tons (420,800 in April 1959); New Brunswick, 63,000 (69,900); Saskatchewan, 135,000 (118,500); Alberta, 85,000 (110,600); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 60,000 (60,300). (2)

Silver, Lead & Zinc Production Production of silver was smaller in March but larger in January-March this year than last, while output of lead was smaller and zinc larger in both periods.

March totals were: silver, 2,734,245 fine ounces (2,782,307 a year earlier); lead, 16,887 tons (17,389); and zinc, 36,399 tons (34,093). January-March: silver, 8,353,388 fine ounces (8,141,650 a year ago); lead, 49,568 tons (50,-430); and zinc, 103,688 tons (99,206). (3)

Exports In April & Four Months Canada's commodity exports to all countries in April were valued at \$368,800,000 a decrease of 8.3% from last year's corresponding total of \$402,400,000, according to advance figures. This followed increases of 21.2% in January, 33.5% in February and 15.3% in March, and brought January-April exports to \$1,660,400,000, larger by 14.2% than last year's like total of \$1,453,700,000.

Total exports to the United States declined in April to \$232,800,000 from \$261,300,000 in the corresponding month last year, while the January-April value increased to \$1,001,100,000 from \$908,900,000. Exports to the United Kingdom rose in April to \$57,300,000 from \$56,000,000 a year earlier and in the four-month period to \$266,600,000 from \$219,700,000.

Exports to all other Commonwealth countries rose in April to \$24,100,000 from \$15,900,000 in the same month last year and in the January-April period to \$93,700,000 from \$79,700,000. Exports to all other foreign countries fell in April to \$54,600,000 from \$69,200,000, while the cumulative value rose to \$299,000,000 from \$245,400,000.

The export figures for April and the January-April period, with comparative figures for 1959, are summarized in the table following. Detailed country and commodity figures will be published shortly.

	<u>April</u>		<u>January-April</u>	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom.....	56.0	57.3	219.7	266.6
Other Commonwealth countries	15.9	24.1	79.7	93.7
United States	261.3	232.8	908.9	1,001.1
All other countries	69.2	54.6	245.4	299.0
Totals	402.4	368.8	1,453.7	1,660.4

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

MANUFACTURING

Weekly Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended May 21 amounted to 107,465 tons, down 6.8% from 115,306 tons a week earlier but up 1.4% from 106,012 a year ago, according to a special statement. Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 83.2% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) compared to 89.2% in the previous week and 87.3% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the corresponding week last year.

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages declined 8.7% in April to 11,215,250 gallons from 12,282,595 in the corresponding month last year, while January-April output increased 9.7% to 44,767,293 gallons from 40,802,874 a year earlier. (4)

Motor Vehicle Shipments Factory shipments of Canadian-made vehicles in April fell to 41,339 units from 43,829 in the corresponding month last year, while January-April shipments rose to 163,356 units from 156,110 a year ago. Month's shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were down to 1,987 units from 2,364, while four-month shipments were up to 9,657 units from 9,373.

April shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars fell to 34,797 units from 35,936 a year earlier. Number shipped for sale in Canada decreased to 32,789 units from 34,282, while shipments for export increased to 2,008 units from 1,654. Four-month shipments advanced to 135,884 units from 131,019 a year ago, comprising 127,481 units intended for sale in Canada versus 126,109, and 8,403 units for export versus 4,910.

Shipments of Canadian commercial vehicles fell in April to 6,542 units from 7,893 last year, domestic shipments decreasing to 6,210 units from 7,467 and export shipments to 332 units from 426. January-April shipments rose to 27,472 units from 25,091 in the like 1959 period, shipments for domestic use increasing to 26,304 units from 24,091 and for shipment abroad to 1,168 units from 1,000. (5)

Producers' Sales Of Radios Fewer radios and television sets were sold by Canadian producers in March and the first quarter of this year than last, while sales of record players increased in both periods. March sales were: radios, 53,730 units (58,446 in March 1959); TV sets, 25,092 (25,931); and record players, 12,795 (10,399). January-March sales were: radios, 155,149 units (167,706 a year ago); TV sets, 81,651 (89,561); and record players, 38,792 (38,627). (6)

Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers Shipments of domestic mechanical refrigerators in March increased to 26,214 units from 21,565 in the like 1959 month, bringing the January-March total to 62,345 units versus 54,185 a year ago, an increase of 15.1%. End-of-March stocks were sharply greater than a year earlier at 61,200 units versus 42,715.

March shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers more than doubled, rising to 10,241 units from 4,492 a year earlier. This boosted first-quarter shipments to 24,905 units from 10,762 in 1959's comparable period. Stocks at the end of March amounted to 9,696 units, more than double the year-earlier total of 4,018 units (7)

Hard Board Shipments Shipments of all hard board in April declined to 24,178,119 square feet from 25,659,633 a year earlier, placing the January-April total at 88,617,639 square feet versus the like 1959 figure of 93,050,369. Shipments were larger than last year both in the month and four-month periods for hard board (not tempered) and semi-hard board but smaller for tempered hard board. (8)

Coal & Coke In 1959 Canadian production of coal in 1959 declined to 10,626,700 tons from the preceding year's 11,687,000, while landed imports increased to 13,629,500 tons from 13,361,800, and exports to 473,800 tons from 338,500, according to the Bureau's preliminary annual report on coal and coke. Amount made available for consumption declined to 23,782,400 tons from 24,710,400 in the preceding year.

Production of coke rose in 1959 to 4,094,900 tons from 3,475,000 in the preceding year, landed imports to 329,000 tons from 240,100, and exports to 126,000 tons from 114,400. Supplies made available for consumption were larger at 4,297,300 tons as compared with 3,600,700 in 1958. (9)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales were 5.8% lower in the week ending May 14 this year as compared to the corresponding week last year, according to a special statement. Sales were 1.3% greater than last year in the Atlantic Provinces, unchanged in Quebec, and smaller in the other provinces. Decreases were: Ontario, 4.1%; Manitoba, 11.5%, Saskatchewan, 15.8%; Alberta, 9.7%; and British Columbia, 10.4%.

Retail Sales In March and Quarter Retail sales showed small increases both in March and the first three months as compared with a year earlier. March sales were valued at \$1,267,079,000 as compared with \$1,260,997,000, bringing the January-March total to \$3,546,447,000 as compared with \$3,538,315,000.

Sales were higher in value both in the month and quarter in eastern Canada, and lower in western Canada except in Manitoba where there was no change in the month and an increase of 1.0% in the quarter. March sales increases in the East were as follows with January-March gains in brackets: Atlantic Provinces, 2.0% (3.3%); Quebec, 3.6% (1.3%), and Ontario, 2.0% (0.9%). In the West the declines were: Saskatchewan, 9.9% in March (6.8% in the quarter); Alberta, 6.3% (3.3%); and British Columbia, 1.7% (0.9%).

Among major trades, grocery and combination store sales were 7.3% higher in March than a year earlier, fuel dealers 9.8% and department stores 0.1%. Sales decreases ranged from 0.3% for drug stores and 0.4% for restaurants to 13.1% for family clothing stores, 12.0% for shoe stores and 10.3% for lumber and building material dealers.

In the January-March period, grocery and combination stores had a sales increase of 4.4%, drug stores 2.5%, variety stores 1.1%, restaurants 0.9%, and department stores 0.6%. The decreases ranged from 0.1% for shoe stores and 0.2% for hardware stores to 5.2% for family clothing stores and 4.5% for fuel dealers. (10)

Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in March rose 3.4% to an estimated \$247,742,000 from \$239,510,000 in the same month last year, bringing the January-March total to \$716,982,000, an increase of 3.9% from the year-earlier figure of \$690,049,000. Stocks, at cost, at March 1 were valued at \$364,107,000 compared to last year's like total of \$345,392,000, a rise of 5.4%. Stores operated by reporting firms in March this year numbered 6,865, up from 6,627 in the corresponding month last year.

Sales of grocery and combination chain stores in March climbed 11.1% to \$126,282,000 from \$113,687,000 a year earlier, raising the January-March total 6.5% to \$372,951,000 from \$350,210,000.

March chain store sales were greater than a year earlier for three of the remaining 10 trades and smaller for seven. Increases were: hardware, 1.7%; women's clothing, 1.5%; and jewellery, 1.1%. Decreases were: men's clothing, 13.5%; shoe, 12.3%; lumber and building materials, 11.9%; variety, 7.8%; furniture, radio and appliance, 5.0%; drug, 4.3%; and family clothing, 2.7%. (11)

New Motor Vehicle Sales In March And First Quarter Total sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles in March increased 4.5% to 50,633 units from 48,448 in the same month last year, while January-March sales advanced 4.2% to 122,929 units from 117,974 a year ago. Retail value of the month's sales edged up 1.8% to \$152,738,000 from \$150,070,000, while the quarter's total rose 2.2% to \$376,699,000 from \$368,726,000.

Sales of British and European vehicles (included in total sales) increased 20% in March to 11,890 units from 9,903 a year earlier and 23% in January-March to 27,464 units from 22,310. Retail value climbed in the month to \$23,715,000 from \$19,587,000 and in the three-month period to \$54,799,000 from \$44,602,000.

March sales of new passenger cars rose to 43,344 units (including 11,252 of British and European manufacture) from 41,327 (9,102) a year earlier, and the retail value to \$126,383,000 (\$22,378,000) from \$123,902,000 (\$17,893,000). January-March sales of new passenger cars increased to 104,647 units (25,755) from 100,235 (20,397) and the value to \$308,077,000 (\$51,208,000) from \$303,767,000 (\$40,579,000).

Financed sales of new motor vehicles in March advanced to 16,398 units from 14,218 a year earlier and the amount involved to \$40,507,000 from \$35,676,000. These sales in January-March rose to 38,823 units from 35,118 and the amount involved to \$98,463,000 from \$89,051,000.

March financed sales of used motor vehicles decreased to 28,924 units from 29,653, but the amount involved edged up to \$31,852,000 from \$31,599,000. January-March financed used motor vehicle sales fell to 69,998 units from 71,696, while the amount involved rose slightly to \$78,828,000 from \$78,144,000. (12)

Natural Gas Sales In March Sales of natural gas in March increased close to 31% to 36,465,232,000 cubic feet from 27,909,429,000 in the corresponding month last year. Revenue from these sales climbed almost 36% to \$22,688,498 from \$16,691,479 and the number of customers by 8.2% to 1,135,000 from 1,049,256.

March sales to industrial customers increased to 14,058,194,000 cubic feet from 11,157,814,000 a year earlier, domestic customers to 15,624,485,000 cubic feet from 11,888,504,000 and commercial customers to 6,765,572,000 cubic feet from 4,849,491,000. Sales in Alberta amounted to 15,959,247,000 cubic feet, accounting for 43.8% of the national total, and revenue in Ontario totalled \$9,057,696, accounting for 51.4% of the all-Canada total. (13)

Farm Implement & Equipment Sales Sales of farm implements and equipment (including repair parts) in this year's first quarter rose 5.6% in value to \$26,829,000 from \$25,409,000 in the first quarter of 1959. Sales of repair parts were valued at \$8,684,000 versus \$7,319,000, a rise of 18.6%.

Total sales were larger in this year's first quarter compared to last in all provinces except Alberta and Saskatchewan. Totals were: Atlantic Provinces, \$968,000 (\$791,000 a year ago); Quebec, \$3,316,000 (\$3,238,000); Ontario, \$7,153,000 (\$6,314,000); Manitoba, \$2,555,000 (\$2,535,000); Saskatchewan, \$6,210,000 (\$5,581,000); Alberta, \$5,811,000 (\$6,009,000); and British Columbia, \$816,000 (\$941,000).

Dealers' sales to users of crawler-type tractors (for farm use) increased in the quarter to 183 units from 94 a year ago, pull-type combines to 104 units from 37, self-propelled combines to 172 units from 91, automatic hay balers to 283 units from 221, and swathers and windrowers to 46 units from 35. Sales of wheel-type tractors for farm use declined to 3,131 units from 3,137. (14)

B U S I N E S S

Consumer Credit In March Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of March this year totalled \$1,129,400,000, up from \$1,123,000,000 at the end of February and \$996,400,000 at the end of March last year.

Outstandings at the end of March on consumer goods were \$780,300,000 compared to \$777,900,000 a month earlier and \$741,300,000 a year ago. Month-end balances on commercial goods totalled \$349,100,000 versus \$345,100,000 at the end of February and \$255,100,000 at the close of March last year.

Cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act were \$493,400,000 at the end of March compared to \$487,700,000 at the end of February and \$411,400,000 at the end of March 1959. Accounts receivable held by department stores totalled \$283,700,000 at the end of March versus \$289,200,000 a month earlier and \$247,300,000 a year ago. (15)

Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres In March & Quarter With increases in all five economic areas, the value of cheques cashed in clearing centres rose 12.3% in March to \$22,754 million from \$20,262 million in the corresponding month last year, and 12.5% in the January-March period to \$65,780 million from \$58,462 million.

Debits in British Columbia showed a gain of 17.0% in March as compared with the same month last year, while payments in the Maritime Provinces advanced 16.3%. Value of cheques cashed in Ontario rose 14.1%, Quebec 11.7%, and the Prairie Provinces 4.7%. January-March increases were: Quebec, 15.3%; Ontario, 13.4%; Atlantic Provinces, 13.2%; British Columbia, 9.2%; and the Prairie Provinces, 5.3%. (16)

Cheque Cashings In 1959 Total value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres reached record levels in 1959. The aggregate value of payments in 52 centres rose to \$256,243 million, an advance of 12.3% over the preceding year's total of \$228,173 million.

Debits were higher than in the preceding year in all five economic areas. Payments in the Atlantic Provinces increased 13.7%, Quebec 11.0%, Ontario 14.5%, Prairie Provinces 9.6%, and British Columbia 8.5%.

Totals for the five economic areas in 1959 (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$6,342,508 (\$5,587,367 in 1958); Quebec, \$72,341,670 (\$65,162,964); Ontario, \$122,127,693 (\$106,688,209); Prairie Provinces, \$37,490,157, (\$34,490,157); British Columbia, \$17,626,917 (\$16,244,464). (17)

P R I C E S

Urban Retail Food Prices The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a report entitled "Urban Retail Food Prices, 1914-1959" (Catalogue No. 62-514). This publication contains a comprehensive review of urban retail food prices in Canada. Some 70 items are covered, all of which were priced in 1959 and for which continuous series are available for varying periods from 1914 to 1959; 12 extend from 1914, 13 from 1920-23, 9 from 1940-47, 21 from 1949, and 17 from 1950-56.

Item coverage by food groups in 1949 is as follows: beef, 7 items; pork, 5 items; other meats, fish and poultry, 7 items; eggs, 1 item; fresh fruits, 4 items; canned and dried fruits, 6 items; fresh vegetables, 8 items; canned vegetables, 5 items; dairy, fats and oils, 7 items; cereals, 5 items; frozen foods, 4 items; and other groceries, 13 items.

Prices averages are shown annually for all years for which data are available as well as monthly for current years. In addition, price relatives are provided as a continuous series on a time base 1949=100. Seventeen pages of line and bar charts are included in conjunction with the 46 pages of tables. A detailed technical description of the price series, coverage, calculation techniques and methods of pricing and collection, is also provided. (18)**

Geographical Distribution Of
Personal Income In 1957-59

Personal income of Canadians in 1959 amounted to an estimated \$25,940 million, an increase of 6.1% from \$ 24,440 million in 1958 and a rise of 12.7%

from \$23,024 million in 1957. The table following shows the geographical distribution of personal income in 1957, 1958 and 1959.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
	Millions of Dollars		
Newfoundland.....	332	359	378
Prince Edward Island.....	78	85	93
Nova Scotia.....	722	752	799
New Brunswick.....	507	533	571
Quebec.....	5,719	6,002	6,337
Ontario.....	9,322	9,837	10,520
Manitoba.....	1,123	1,252	1,317
Saskatchewan.....	1,007	1,138	1,181
Alberta.....	1,641	1,843	1,956
British Columbia.....	2,499	2,567	2,715
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	39	36	37
Foreign Countries ¹	35	36	36
CANADA.....	23,024	24,440	25,940

1. Includes receipts of income of Canadians temporarily abroad, including pay and allowances of Canadian armed forces abroad.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

Realized And Total Farm Net Income In 1959

Realized net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations in

1959 amounted to an estimated \$1,260,300,000. These returns are below the latest estimate of \$1,417,700,000 for 1958 which has been revised upwards from \$1,384,600,000 on the basis of the most recent information. They are, however, higher than the \$1,197,000,000 estimated for 1957 and also above the average level of \$1,210,800,000 established for the five-year period, 1954-58. Realized net income is calculated by adding together cash income from the sale of farm products, supplementary payments and the value of income in kind, and deducting farm operating expenses and depreciation charges.

Increased operating expenses and depreciation charges, together with smaller supplementary payments and a decline in farm cash income accounted for most of the reduction in realized net income between 1958 and 1959. The gain in 1959 over the five-year average for 1954-58 can be attributed to increases in farm cash income, income in kind and supplementary payments more than offsetting higher farm operating expenses and depreciation charges.

MORE

Total net income, which is realized net income together with changes in farm held inventories of grains and livestock, is estimated at \$1,191,900,000 for 1959. These net returns are below the revised estimate of \$1,353,100,000 for 1958, but are above the 1957 level of \$1,058,300,000. The five-year average (1954-58), was \$1,236,900,000. On a percentage basis, the revised figure for 1958 shows an increase of 27.9% over 1957. The preliminary figure for 1959 shows a decrease of 11.9% from 1958 but an increase of 12.6% over 1957. (19)

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended May 4 amounted to 4,110,000 bushels, bringing the August 1 - May 4 total to 179,617,000 bushels from 178,852,000 in the corresponding year-earlier period. Visible supplies in all North American positions at May 4 aggregated 373,651,000 bushels compared to 370,803,000 bushels a week earlier and 377,018,000 bushels a year ago. (20)

Sales Of Fluid Milk & Cream Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, amounted to 491,580,000 pounds in March, an increase of 4% from a year earlier, placing January-March sales at 1,430,724,000 pounds, a gain of 3% from last year. All provinces reported increased sales from a year earlier both in the month and quarter.

March fluid milk and cream sales, by province, were (percentage increases in brackets): Prince Edward Island, 2,311,000 pounds (7%); Nova Scotia, 16,400,000 (4%); New Brunswick, 13,659,000 (3%); Quebec, 146,044,000 (2%); Ontario, 184,259,000 (4%); Manitoba, 27,413,000 (4%); Saskatchewan, 29,516,000 (8%); Alberta, 31,622,000 (3%); and British Columbia, 40,356,000 (5%).

January-March fluid milk and cream sales (percentage gains in brackets) were: Prince Edward Island, 6,735,000 pounds (7%); Nova Scotia, 47,099,000 (3%); New Brunswick, 39,432,000 (1%); Quebec, 429,256,000 (2%); Ontario, 536,897,000 (3%); Manitoba, 79,755,000 (3%); Saskatchewan, 84,854,000 (5%); Alberta, 90,912,000 (1%); and British Columbia, 115,784,000 (4%). (21)

Egg Production In April Production of eggs in April amounted to 38,490,000 dozen, down 9.4% from last year's comparable total of 42,464,000, placing the January-April total at 153,090,000 dozen, a decline of 6.7% from the year-earlier figure of 164,006,000. Average number of layers in April decreased to 26,687,000 from 29,076,000 and the rate of lay per 100 layers to 1,744 from 1,767.

Production was smaller in April than a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 756,000 dozen (630,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 1,681,000 (1,972,000); New Brunswick, 732,000 (876,000); Quebec, 4,623,000 (5,778,000); Ontario, 16,018,000 (17,620,000); Manitoba, 3,704,000 (3,837,000); Saskatchewan, 3,928,000 (4,302,000); Alberta, 3,978,000 (4,201,000); and British Columbia, 3,070,000 (3,257,000). (22)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at May 19 amounted to 46,321,000 pounds, an increase of 21.6% from last year's comparable total of 38,079,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger this year than last in all these centres except Toronto and Vancouver. May 19 stocks by city were: Quebec, 5,602,000 pounds (2,345,000 a year ago); Montreal, 19,908,000 (17,775,000); Toronto, 2,694,000 (4,628,000); Winnipeg, 11,482,000 (9,889,000); Regina, 1,861,000 (982,000); Saskatoon, 2,166,000 (710,000); Edmonton, 1,588,000 (632,000); Calgary, 255,000 (241,000); and Vancouver, 765,000 (877,000).

Stocks Of Honey Stocks of honey held by packers and wholesalers at March 31 this year amounted to 12,607,766 pounds, up 12.5% from last year's comparable total of 11,204,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Of the total, some 3,428,640 pounds were in containers of 24 pounds or less and the balance in containers of 25 pounds or more.

Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds in March rose to 39,971 tons from 39,876 a year earlier and all "other" animal feeds to 51,343 tons from 44,531, while secondary or complete feeds fell to 224,149 tons from 227,453. January-March shipments of primary feeds decreased to 112,180 tons from 119,457 in 1959's first quarter and secondary feeds to 607,798 tons from 651,036, while all "other" animal feeds increased to 139,724 tons from 134,458. (23)

Crop Conditions In The Prairies Reasonable progress was made with seeding last week in the Prairie Provinces, but in many districts rains have further delayed completion of spring operations, according to the Bureau's crop report of May 25. The most serious delays are in north-eastern Saskatchewan and some western and northern districts of Alberta where wet fields have kept farmers off the land. A high proportion has been seeded in most southern districts and early seedings have germinated well. Moisture reserves are generally excellent and with few exceptions, pastures and hay crops are very promising.

Good progress has been made with wheat seeding in Manitoba, ranging from 20% completed at Vita to 100% in areas west of the Red River. Coarse grains seeding is not nearly as advanced and^a start has been made with peas, while sugar beet planting is well advanced. Subsoil moisture reserves are good as are surface moisture supplies in all areas except the west-central area where surface supplies are low.

Some 65% of the wheat and 35% of the coarse grains have been seeded in Saskatchewan, with progress in wheat seeding greater in the southern areas as compared to the northern areas. The unfavourable conditions in the northern areas will likely result in a revision in acreage seeded compared to intended acreage.

Cool, rainy weather has further retarded sowing operations in most of Alberta, with the exception of eastern and central districts and the Peace River area where a large proportion of the seeding has been done. Subsoil and surface moisture supplies are excellent. Winter crops are making good progress and hay and pasture crops are growing rapidly in most districts. (24)

Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose one-half of 1% in March to 170.8 from 170.1 in the preceding month. The volume of manufacturing production was relatively unchanged, with both durable and non-durable output showing little movement. Mining production was only fractionally higher, but there was an advance in output of electric power and gas utilities of 3.6%.

Within the durable manufacturing group, output in the transportation equipment industry advanced by 3% reflecting a rise of 7% in the output of the motor vehicle industry. Non-ferrous metal products advanced by 1%, while iron and steel products, electrical apparatus and supplies, wood products, and non-metallic mineral products each declined by 1%. For the durable manufacturing group as a whole, these changes were largely offsetting.

Within the non-durables manufacturing group, textiles and tobacco products showed the largest gains, with increases of 7% and 5%, respectively. Gains of 1% were recorded in rubber, paper, clothing and petroleum products. Declines were registered in printing, publishing and allied industries (5%), foods and beverages (2%), and rubber products (1%). As in the case of durables, these movements within industrial components were substantially offsetting.

A fractional rise in mining production from February to March, seasonally adjusted, reflected mainly an advance in the output of the fuel group, with coal higher by 20%, natural gas by 14% and crude petroleum by 6%. There was a decline of 6% in the metal mining group reflecting, for the most part, a decline in uranium production.

TRANSPORTATION

Urban Transit & Bus Systems Passengers carried by intercity and rural bus systems declined in March to 3,912,020 from 4,082,563 in the corresponding month last year and in the January-March period to 11,296,198 from 11,889,020. Revenue declined in March to \$2,753,660 from \$2,970,819 and in the three months to \$8,245,746 from \$8,330,113.

Passengers carried by urban transit systems increased 4.5% in March to 96,221,451 from 92,039,475 in the same month last year. This brought the number of passengers carried in the January-March period to 273,458,292, slightly (0.9%) above last year's first-quarter total of 270,944,988. Month's revenue rose 4.1% to \$12,253,045 from \$11,770,631 and the three-month total 0.7% to \$34,825,406 from \$34,579,135. (25 & 26)

Deliveries Of Oil By Pipe Line In March & Quarter Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines increased 2.7% in March to 28,065,000 barrels from 27,331,000 in the corresponding month last year.

This brought January-March deliveries to 86,962,000 barrels, larger by 4.1% than last year's like total of 83,541,000. Oil exported by pipe line rose in March to 3,640,800 barrels from 2,746,600 in the same month last year, bringing January-March exports to 10,883,900 barrels as against 7,737,200 in the same period last year. (27)

Civil Aviation In December Canadian air carriers transported 15.2% more revenue passengers and 4.7% more revenue cargo in December than in the corresponding month in 1958. Operating revenues rose 6.3% to \$16,353,800 from \$15,391,600, while operating expenses rose 5.6% to \$18,780,200 from \$17,790,200. The operating loss for the month increased to \$2,426,400 from \$2,398,600, and net income after provision for income taxes and other charges, registered in deficit of \$2,377,400 as compared with one of \$2,641,400 a year earlier.

Number of revenue passengers transported by Canadian carriers in December was 353,300 as compared with 306,700 in December 1958, while revenue goods transported, including airmail, increased to 16,813,800 pounds from 16,065,300. Foreign air carriers licensed to operate in Canada transported 49,800 revenue passengers in December (24,500 in December 1958), 1,105,400 pounds of revenue freight (605,100), and 302,600 pounds of mail (228,500). (28)

Shipping In November Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in November last amounted to 17,301,000 tons, up 12.2% from the like 1958 total of 15,422,500 tons. Loadings and unloadings in foreign service increased to 8,938,900 tons from 7,345,400, and in coastwise service to 8,362,100 tons from 8,077,100.

Total freight handled in the January-November period rose 15.4 % to 155,315,400 tons from 134,574,900 in the like 11 months of 1958. Freight loaded and unloaded in foreign service rose to 81,065,800 tons from 67,527,300, and in coastwise service to 74,249,700 tons from 67,047,500.

Vessel arrivals and departures in both services in November increased to 24,890 from 22,515 a year earlier and in the January-November period to 265,969 from 234,902. Registered net tonnage of these vessels rose in the month to 30,690,600 tons from 27,371,600 and in the 11 months to 276,781,700 tons from 244,090,700.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight in November were: Montreal, 2,466,700 tons (2,622,200 in the same 1958 month); Seven Islands, 1,379,500 (552,000); Vancouver, 929,000 (882,900); Port Arthur, 911,800 (1,139,600); and Hamilton, 724,200 (430,300). (29)

FORESTRY

Production, Consumption And Inventories Of Pulpwood Production of pulpwood rose in March to 743,790 rough cords from 692,225 a year earlier and in January-March to 2,696,905 rough cords from 2,247,501 a year ago. Consumption increased in the month to 1,223,129 rough cords from 1,114,714 and in the three-month period to 3,508,068 rough cords from 3,230,869. End-of-March inventories amounted to 13,926,284 rough cords, down from 14,433,057 a month earlier but up from 13,604,835 a year ago. (30)

(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

- 1 - 71-001: Labour Force, Week Ended April 23, 20¢/\$2.00
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Families Close to 30% of the heads of "normal" families in 1959, that is, families with both husband and wife living at home, were under 35 years of age, 26% between 35 and 44 years, 34.1% between 45 and 64, and 11.0% over 65 years of age.

Personal Income Personal income of Canadians in 1959 amounted to an estimated \$25,940 million, an increase of 6.1% from \$24,440 million in 1958 and one of 12.7% from \$23,024 million in 1957.

Wool Output of wool in Canada in 1959 totalled 8,287,000 pounds, comprising 6,800,000 pounds of shorn wool and 1,487,000 pounds of pulled wool.

Paints & Varnishes Paints and varnishes were produced in 1958 to the record value of \$135,207,000, larger by 9% than in the preceding year.

Births Ninety-two of every 100 babies born 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.

Deaths Almost half (49%) of deaths in 1958 were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, one-sixth to cancer, and almost 7% to accidents.

Infant Deaths 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 higher than some 13 other major countries of the world, of which Sweden is the lowest at 16 per 1,000 live births.

Machine Shops There were 700 establishments comprising Canada's machine shops industry in 1958, including 255 in Ontario, 160 in Quebec, 115 in British Columbia and 66 in Alberta.

Fertilizers Factory shipments of mixed fertilizers in 1958 amounted to a record total of 752,000 tons, larger by 4% than in 1957 and larger by 13.7% than 1949 shipments of 661,000 tons.

Tobacco Ontario accounted for 93% of the 170,255,000 pounds of leaf tobacco produced in Canada in 1959.

Traffic Offences Convictions for traffic and parking offences increased 1.9% to 2,209,746 in 1958 from 2,168,181 in the preceding year.

Urban Transit Urban transit systems carried 273,458,000 revenue passengers in the first quarter of this year, a small increase over the same period last year. Over three-fifths (62.6%) of the passengers were transported by motor bus this year versus 59.2% in the same 1959 period.

Small Hospitals In 1957 the typical small general hospital had a theoretical capacity of 12 beds and cribs and 4 bassinets.

Large Hospitals The average large general hospital in Canada in 1957 had a capacity of 710 beds and cribs and 81 bassinets. Actually set up in the hospital at the end of the year were 793 beds and cribs -- over one-half of them in medical and surgical units -- and 73 bassinets in obstetrical service.

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