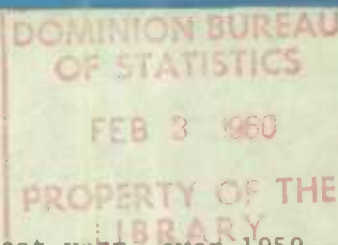


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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



External Trade: Canada's commodity exports increased 5% last year over 1959 to a new record value of \$5,179,600,000. Most of the gain was due to increased exports to the United States, which also reached a new peak value. Shipments to the United Kingdom were moderately higher with gains concentrated in the last two months. (Page 2)

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Merchandising: Retail sales in November showed an estimated rise of less than 1% over November last year in contrast with an average gain of over 5% for the eleven months January to November. Sales were down in the month from Saskatchewan to British Columbia, higher from Manitoba eastward. All regions without exception showed larger sales totals over the eleven-month period ... Sales of wholesalers in November also showed a reduced gain of just under 2% as against a January-November rise of nearly 9% ... Sales through automatic vending machines totalled \$22,573,000 in 1958, according to the first Bureau tabulation of this form of merchandising. (Pages 4-5)

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Industrial Production: Measured by the Bureau's seasonally adjusted index, industrial output declined 2.6% in November from the October level, most of this occurring in durable manufacturing. Over the eleven months ending November, however, the index shows a gain of 8% in total industrial production, with increases of 7% in manufacturing, 10% in mining, and 14% in electric power and gas. (Page 6)

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Mining: Canadian coal production declined nearly 10% last year from 1958 to reach the smallest output in 50 years. (Page 7)

. . .

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output rose slightly in the week ended January 23 over the preceding week, steel mills operating at 98.9% of a new rated capacity of 6,719,000 tons at January 1 ... Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose 2.5% in number last year over 1958, most of the gain being in commercial vehicles ... Year-end figures show increases in 1959 over 1958 in shipments of gypsum wallboard, hard board and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles, and decreases in gypsum lath, sheathing and plasters, and asphalt floor tiles. (Pages 8-9)

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Agriculture: A preliminary estimate places farm cash income last year at \$2,-776,077,000, slightly lower than in 1958. This is attributed to lower returns from sale of wheat, oats, cattle, poultry meat, eggs and fruit outweighing larger income from barley, flaxseed, tobacco, hogs, dairy products and Canadian Wheat Board payments. (Pages 13-14)

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Canadian Exports In 1959  
Reached New Peak Value

With another substantial gain in December, Canada's total commodity exports in 1959 increased 5.1% in value to \$5,179,600,000 from \$4,928,300,000 in 1958 to reach a new record value for a year, according to advance figures released by DBS. Previous peak was \$4,934,400,000 in 1957, only slightly above the 1958 total.

Most of the gain in the 1959 total was due to increased exports to the United States. These rose by \$292,200,000 or 10% from \$2,914,700,000 in 1958 to a new record total of \$3,206,900,000. As in the case of total trade, the previous peak for shipments to the United States was 1957 when the value was \$2,941,700,000.

Total exports to the United Kingdom were also larger in the year as the result of increases in November and December, totalling \$797,100,000 compared to \$781,000,000 and comparing with the peace-time peak of \$818,400,000 in 1956. Commodity exports to other Commonwealth countries declined moderately to \$277,500,000 from \$285,500,000 in 1958, and to all other countries were down to \$898,100,000 compared to \$947,100,000.

Total exports in December increased by 8.2% to \$486,600,000 from \$449,700,000 and were at the highest value over recorded for the month. Shipments were up in value to all main areas. Exports to the United States increased to \$285,300,000 from \$273,100,000 in December 1958 and to the United Kingdom to \$78,100,000 from \$68,300,000. There was a moderate gain to other Commonwealth countries to \$22,500,000 from \$20,000,000 and a substantial rise to all other countries to \$100,700,000 from \$88,300,000.

The export figures for December and the full year 1959, with comparative figures for 1958, are summarized in the table below. Detailed country and commodity figures will be published within a few days.

	December		January-December	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Millions of dollars			
Exports (domestic & foreign):				
United Kingdom .....	68.3	78.1	781.0	797.1
Other Commonwealth countries ..	20.0	22.5	285.5	277.5
United States .....	273.1	285.3	2,914.7	3,206.9
All other countries .....	88.3	100.7	947.1	898.1
Totals .....	449.7	486.6	4,928.3	5,179.6

## TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings In Second Week  
Of 1960 Slightly Smaller

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended January 14 numbered 66,882, down from the year-earlier total of 68,297, leaving loadings in the first two weeks of this year 0.9% below last year at 115,721 cars versus 116,725. Receipts from connections rose in the seven-day period to 27,858 cars from 26,091, placing the two-week total at 52,077 cars, an increase of 9.6% from 47,535. Piggyback loadings numbered 2,226 cars in the week and 4,106 in the two weeks. (1)



Gas Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines in November increased 16.5% to 23,150,508,000 cubic feet from 19,875,825,000 in October, placing the January-November 1959 total at 206,798,537,000 cubic feet. Data for 1958 are not available. January-November net deliveries comprised 120,343,616,000 cubic feet (58.2% of total net deliveries) to distribution systems, 75,034,236,000 cubic feet (36.3%) to foreign transmission lines, and 11,420,685,000 cubic feet (5.5%) to industrial and other consumers. Canadian inter-company transfers in the 11-month period amounted to 71,127,297,000 cubic feet, bringing total gross deliveries in the period to 277,925,834,000 cubic feet. (2)

Railway Operating Revenues & Expenses Higher In October Railway operating revenues in October 1959 increased 2.8% to \$105,668,800 from \$102,801,700 in the same month of 1958 and operating expenses 3.6% to \$98,214,800 from \$94,765,100. Net operating income in October thus dropped to \$7,454,000 from \$8,036,600.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, in October advanced 3.0% to \$115,323,000 from \$112,012,100 a year earlier and operating expenses 3.7% to \$107,245,600 from \$103,381,600. Net rail operating income was virtually unchanged from the preceding year at \$8,077,400 versus \$8,630,500. (3)

More Air Passengers And Cargo Number of revenue passengers flown by Canadian air carriers in July 1959 increased to 468,935 from 413,154 in the same month of 1958 and revenue cargo (including airmail) to 25,229,499 pounds from 20,379,875. Operating revenues rose to a new monthly high in July of \$22,026,808 from \$18,813,271 a year earlier and operating expenses to \$19,305,920 from \$16,370,300. Operating income thus rose to \$2,720,888 from \$2,442,971. (4)

## CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits Issued In November Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in November decreased 7.3% in value to \$162,224,000 from \$174,924,000 in the like month of 1958. Value of residential building permits issued fell to \$76,981,000 from \$93,400,000, while that for non-residential building rose to \$85,243,000 from \$81,524,000.

Smaller values in November as compared to a year earlier in Quebec and Ontario more than offset larger values in the other provinces. Totals were: Newfoundland, \$2,290,000 (\$1,360,000 in November 1958); Prince Edward Island, \$86,000 (\$85,000); Nova Scotia, \$5,457,000 (\$4,371,000); New Brunswick, \$2,973,000 (\$1,064,000); Quebec, \$30,022,000 (\$49,233,000); Ontario, \$74,003,000 (\$81,956,000); Manitoba, \$9,111,000 (\$5,121,000); Saskatchewan, \$7,887,000 (\$6,163,000); Alberta, \$15,835,000 (\$13,988,000); and British Columbia, \$14,560,000 (\$11,583,000). (5)

Retail Trade In November Canada's retailers had sales estimated at \$1,322,-027,000 in November, up 0.7% from 1958's like total of \$1,313,051,000, according to the Bureau's monthly report on retail trade. Increases over 1958 were also posted for all earlier months of the year and January-November sales rose 5.1% to an estimated \$14,379,882,000 from \$13,687,-072,000 in the corresponding period of 1958.

All regions except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia had larger sales in November than in the corresponding month in 1958, while all areas posted gains in the January-November period. Sales of eight of the 18 specified trades were larger in the month, nine were smaller and one (grocery and combination stores) was unchanged, while sales in the 11 months were greater for all trades.

Regional sales in the January-November period were (percentage increases in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, \$1,217,000,000 (6.1%); Quebec, \$3,376,000,000 (4.3%); Ontario, \$5,524,000,000 (5.3%); Manitoba, \$736,000,000 (8.4%); Saskatchewan, \$846,000,000 (3.8%); Alberta, \$1,173,000,000 (4.9%); and British Columbia, \$1,507,000,000 (4.1%).

Increases in trade sales in the 11-month period ranged from 10.5% for motor vehicle dealers to 1.2% for garages and filling stations. Other larger gains in the period were: fuel dealers, 7.7%; department stores, 6.1%; drug stores and shoe stores, 5.7% each; and variety stores, 5.0%. (6)

Wholesale Sales In November Canadian wholesalers proper had sales estimated at \$643,147,000 in November compared to \$630,967,000 in the same month of 1958, an increase of 1.9%. January-November sales advanced 8.8% to an estimated \$7,561,569,000 from \$6,951,600,000 in 1958's corresponding period.

All but three of the 17 specified trades had larger sales in November as compared to a year earlier. Month's increases ranged from 14.5% for farm machinery to 0.9% for meat and dairy products. Decreases were 3.8% for coal and coke, 1.3% for construction materials and supplies (including lumber) and 0.6% for industrial and transportation equipment and supplies. Other larger gains in the month were: commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 14.0%; newsprint, paper and paper products, 11.8%; fresh fruit and vegetables, 11.6%; and tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks, 10.8%.

January-November sales gains for all but two of the specified trades were between 24.8% for farm machinery and 1.9% for "other" textile and clothing accessories and declines were 5.8% for coal and coke and 3.0% for meat and dairy products. Other larger increases in the period were: commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 15.4%; automotive parts and accessories, 11.4%; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 9.6%; drugs and drug sundries and household electrical appliances, 8.7% each; and groceries and food specialties, 8.6%. (7)



Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending January 16 were 3.9% greater than in last year's comparable period, according to a special DBS statement. All regions except Manitoba and Saskatchewan posted gains as compared to a year ago. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 18.1%; Quebec, 10.0%; Ontario, 1.6%; Alberta, 2.8%; and British Columbia, 5.4%. Decreases: Manitoba, 5.2%; and Saskatchewan, 11.9%.

Consumer Credit In November Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of November last year amounted to \$1,139,900,000, down slightly (0.3%) from the October 31 total of \$1,143,000,000 but up 9.3% from the November 30, 1958 figure of \$1,042,600,000.

November 30 balances on consumer goods were \$806,500,000, down 0.6% from the month-earlier total of \$811,400,000 but up 3.5% from the year-earlier figure of \$779,400,000. Month-end balances on commercial goods were \$333,400,000, up 0.5% from \$331,600,000 at October 31 and 26.7% from \$263,200,000 at the end of November 1958.

Cash personal loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act increased to \$466,500,000 at November 30 from \$460,900,000 at October 31 and \$394,200,000 at November 30, 1958. Accounts receivable held by department stores at the end of November rose to \$281,200,000 from \$265,100,000 a month earlier and from \$255,800,000 a year earlier. (8)

Vending Machine Operators Sales through automatic vending machines in 1958 were valued at \$22,573,000, according to a new publication released by DBS which contains data received from 329 firms operating 27,052 automatic vending machines.

Sales from the vending of cigarettes were valued at \$11,855,000, accounting for more than one-half the total. Soft drinks (paper cups) were next in order at \$3,427,000; coffee, tea and hot chocolate, \$3,385,000; bottled drinks, \$952,000; chocolate bars, \$730,300; gum, \$662,300; chocolate and white milk, \$427,000; pastry, \$326,600; hot foods and soup, \$225,000; peanuts, \$152,700; sandwiches, \$138,000; ice cream, \$45,600; and other items, \$246,500.

Ontario sales in 1958 amounted to \$11,569,000, Quebec \$6,670,000, British Columbia \$2,046,000, Prairie Provinces \$1,701,000, and the Atlantic Provinces \$587,000. Ontario also had the largest number of machines at 12,701, followed by Quebec with 10,326, the Prairie Provinces 1,798, British Columbia 1,604, and the Atlantic Provinces 623.

Locations most favoured by operators were: industrial plants, 8,088 machines; restaurants, 6,403; gasoline stations, 3,153; and hotels, 1,404. (9\*\*)

November Index Down From October

Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production fell 2.6% in November to 166.3 from the October level of 170.8. The decline reflected for the most part shortages of steel resulting from the strike in the United States. A decline of 3.6% in the total manufacturing index was due to a drop of 7.2% in durable manufactures together with a decrease of 0.5% in the output of non-durable producing industries. Mining production was off 0.1%, while the output of electric power and gas utilities increased 1.9%.

With the exception of non-ferrous metal products, which increased 2%, all durable aggregates declined. However, the main source of the drop was a 60% decrease in motor vehicle output caused for the most part by the U.S. steel strike. Wood products, electrical apparatus and supplies, and non-metallic mineral products each declined 2%, while iron and steel products dropped 3%. Within non-durable manufactures, declines were also fairly wide-spread, although a few major groups showed increases. Tobacco products declined by 2%, rubber products and clothing products by 3%, beverages by 4%, and leather products and textile products by 5%. Foods, paper products, and products of petroleum and coal each increased by 2%. The remaining major groups showed only marginal movements.

The slight drop in mining output occurred as the result of increases of 3% and 4% in metal and non-metal mining production, respectively, being offset by a 4% decline in output of fuels.

In a comparison of the first 11 months of 1959 with the corresponding period of 1958, all aggregates of the index of industrial production registered sizeable increases, with gains of approximately 8% in the total, 10% in mining, 7% in manufacturing, and 14% in the output of electric power and gas utilities.

## F I S H E R I E S

Maritime Sea Fisheries In December

Catch of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritimes in December increased substantially to 42,229,000 pounds valued at \$4,019,000 from 24,274,000 pounds worth \$2,789,000 in the same month of 1958, according to summary statistics of fish landings in the Maritime Provinces by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Totals were larger than a year earlier for groundfish, pelagic and estuarial fish, and molluscs and crustaceans.

Catch of groundfish in December advanced to 21,880,000 pounds valued at \$805,000 from 14,875,000 worth \$573,000 in December 1958, landings for all species in this group except haddock and pollock being greater. Take of pelagic and estuarial fish climbed to 12,987,000 pounds valued at \$367,000 from 5,154,000 worth \$196,000, catch of herring more than doubling and totals for the other species also being larger. Landings of molluscs and crustaceans increased to 7,362,000 pounds valued at \$2,847,000 from 4,245,000 worth \$2,020,000, a substantial rise in the take of lobsters along with smaller gains for clams, scallops and oysters being responsible for the overall gain.



Coal Output In 1959  
Smallest In Fifty Years

Canadian production of coal in 1959 amounted to 10,-554,803 tons, down 9.7% from the 1958 total of 11,-687,110 tons, according to preliminary DBS figures.

This is the smallest output since 1909 when production was recorded at 10,501,-475 tons. Top year in total output was 1950 when Canadian mines turned out 19,-139,112 tons. Since then production has declined almost steadily except for a small increase in 1956 over 1955.

Output in 1959 was larger than in 1958 in New Brunswick and Alberta but was smaller in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia and the Yukon. Totals were: Nova Scotia, 4,376,968 tons (5,269,879 in 1958); New Brunswick, 961,461 (790,719); Saskatchewan, 1,947,440 (2,253,176); Alberta, 2,539,951 (2,-519,901); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 728,983 (853,435). Year's landed imports were smaller in all regions except Newfoundland and Ontario. (10)

More Gold Less Silver  
Produced In November

Production of gold was larger in November as compared to a year earlier, while the output of silver, lead and zinc was smaller. January-November totals were below year-earlier levels for all except silver. November totals: gold, 389,084 fine ounces (371,146 a year earlier); silver, 2,333,137 fine ounces (2,649,515); lead, 13,024 tons (16,921); and zinc, 30,675 tons (35,202). January-November totals: gold, 4,106,661 fine ounces (4,194,162 in the comparable 1958 period); silver, 29,248,431 fine ounces (28,209,393); lead, 167,065 tons (168,464); and zinc, 362,808 tons (390,304). (11 & 12)

Miscellaneous Non-Metal  
Mining Industry In 1958

Gross value of products shipped by Canada's miscellaneous non-metal mining industry in 1958 declined 15% to \$11,942,000 from the preceding year's \$14,-

035,000. Number of establishments dropped to 40 from 50, employees to 1,223 from 1,571, salaries and wages to \$4,806,000 from \$5,673,000, and cost of process supplies and containers to \$1,088,000 from \$1,598,000. Minerals or primary mineral products recovered (or deposits developed) by this industry during 1958 included barite, brucite, diatomite, fluorspar, graphite, grindstones, magnesitic dolomite, lithia, mineral waters, perlite, phosphate rock, silica brick, sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate. (13)

## P R I C E S

Security Price IndexesJanuary 21January 14  
1935-39=100December 24Investors' Price Index

Revised\*

Total common stocks .....	258.3	262.1	262.9
Industrials .....	266.2	271.1	271.7
Utilities .....	191.6	190.9	190.4
Banks .....	333.2	336.3	342.7

Mining Stock Price Index

Total mining stocks .....	114.2	115.1	113.7
Golds .....	82.4	82.5	83.0
Base metals .....	187.1	189.7	184.1

\* Revised Indexes, Annual Revision 1960.

Weekly Steel Ingot Output      Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 23 amounted to 127,801 tons, up slightly (0.3%) from the week-earlier total of 127,377 tons and 25% above last year's comparable total of 102,280 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 98.9% of rated capacity in the week compared to 98.6% in the previous week and 84.2% in the like 1959 week.

Motor Vehicle Shipments      With larger shipments in all months except May, November, and December, shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose 2.5% in the full year 1959 to 368,587 units from 359,625 in 1958. The 1959 shipments were 23% below 1953's all-time high of 479,649 units. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were nearly one-third larger than in 1958 at 26,281 units versus 20,009, but were sharply below 1956's peak total of 43,493 units.

Shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars in 1959 edged up 0.9% to 300,975 units from 298,344 in the preceding year, comprising more for sale in Canada at 285,900 units versus 280,662 but fewer for export at 15,075 units against 17,682. Largest absolute increase occurred in shipments of 4-door station wagons.

Shipments of Canadian-made commercial vehicles increased 10.3% to 67,612 units from 71,281 in 1958; shipments to the domestic market rose to 63,902 units from 55,779, while those for export fell to 3,710 units from 5,502. Total shipments of all weight classes except the 16,001 to 19,500-pound group were larger than in the preceding year.

December shipments of motor vehicles declined to 27,620 units from 38,467 in the same month of 1958, passenger car shipments declining to 23,212 units from 33,067 and commercial vehicles to 4,408 units from 5,400. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States fell to 2,555 units from 2,882, passenger cars dropping to 2,415 units from 2,710 and commercial vehicles to 140 units from 172. (14)

Leather Footwear Production      Production of leather footwear in November 1959 increased to 3,625,363 pairs from 3,566,686 in the same month of 1958, bringing the January-November total to 42,499,182 pairs from 40,321,629 in 1958's like period, an increase of 5.4%. Shipments were larger both in the month and 11-month periods in sizes for men, youths, women and growing girls, but smaller for misses, children and little gents and babies and infants. Month's output of sizes for boys was smaller than a year earlier, while the 11-month total was larger. (15)

Shipments & Stocks Of Portland Cement      Canadian producers shipped 452,977 tons of Portland cement in November, a small decrease from the preceding year's corresponding total of 493,673, while January-November shipments showed a small increase to 6,000,669 tons from 5,923,397. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of November were 543,649 tons, some 16% larger than the year-earlier total of 468,171. (16)



Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard in 1959 increased to 403,976,797 square feet from 376,857,474 in 1958, while shipments of gypsum lath decreased to 372,563,479 square feet from 390,124,879, sheathing to 11,952,274 square feet from 13,435,655, and plasters to 303,733 tons from 306,036. December shipments were larger than in the same month of 1958 for all products. Totals were: wallboard, 26,584,916 square feet (23,334,876 in December 1958); lath, 23,987,272 square feet (20,592,427); sheathing, 691,534 square feet (636,418); and plasters, 18,419 tons (17,337). (17)

Hard Board Shipments Shipments of hard board in 1959 totalled 263,724,507 square feet compared to 230,453,100 in 1958, an increase of 14.4%. Year's domestic shipments of all boards advanced 8.5% to 204,983,003 square feet from 188,877,641 and exports more sharply to 58,741,504 square feet from 41,575,459. Both domestic and export shipments were larger than in the preceding year for all types of board. December shipments rose to 21,028,350 square feet from 18,487,454 in the same month of 1958, comprising domestic shipments at 16,784,958 square feet versus 12,456,878 and exports at 4,243,392 square feet against 6,030,576. (18)

Shipments Of Floor Tiles Producers' shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in 1959 rose to 54,070,551 square feet from 37,474,978 in the preceding year, while shipments of asphalt floor tile fell to 17,742,902 square feet from 19,895,601. December shipments of vinyl-asbestos tile were up to 5,197,498 square feet from 3,759,581, while shipments of asphalt tile were down to 1,509,856 square feet from 1,593,417. (19)

Distilling Industry In 1958 Canadian distilleries had total sales valued at a record \$158,476,000 in 1958, up 6.8% from 1957's previous peak of \$148,435,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The number of establishments was unchanged from 1957 at 21. The average number of employees was down to 5,036 from 5,250, while total wages and salaries paid increased to \$20,498,000 from \$19,975,000. Outlays for fuel and electricity were lower at \$2,633,000 against \$2,795,000 but for materials rose to \$55,280,000 from \$52,088,000.

Sales of beverage spirits outside the industry (to Liquor Boards, export sales etc.) increased 8.5% in volume in 1958 to 15,777,160 proof gallons from 14,544,797 in the preceding year and 8.0% in value to \$125,563,000 from \$116,235,000. Value of sales and transfers within the industry rose 2.2% to \$24,361,000 from \$23,841,000, placing total value of beverage spirits sold at \$149,924,000, an increase of 7.0% from the preceding year's figure of \$140,076,000. Sales of other products were valued at \$8,552,000 versus \$8,359,000 in 1957. (20)

Inks Industry In 1958 Production of printing inks rose to a record 30,679,000 pounds in 1958 from the preceding year's output of 30,175,000, while the factory value fell to \$14,622,000 from \$14,810,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Total value of all products shipped by the industry reached an all-time high of \$17,482,000, larger by 3.4% than 1957's \$16,912,000. There were 42 establishments in the industry (32 in 1957). Salaries and wages totalled \$4,060,000 (\$4,015,000), and materials and supplies cost \$7,487,000 (\$6,936,000). (21)

Paper-Using Industries In 1957 Products shipped by 454 establishments comprising Canada's paper-using industries in 1957 were valued at a record \$453,785,000, larger by 4.5% than the preceding year's 442-plant total of \$434,169,000, according to the annual general review of the group. Number of employees rose to 28,343 from 27,720, salaries and wages to \$95,658,000 from \$89,314,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$266,219,000 from \$259,851,000.

Ontario ranked first among the provinces in factory value of shipments, accounting for 55.7% of the national total in 1957. Quebec was second with 29.1%, British Columbia third with 6.9% and Manitoba fourth with 3.8%. Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island followed in that order. (22)

#### 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.

Roofing Paper Industry. Value of factory shipments from the 22 establishments classified to Canada's roofing paper industry in 1958 increased 12.1% to a record \$45,893,000 from 1957's 25-plant total of \$40,935,000. Previous peak was \$42,774,000 reached in 1953. Employees increased to 2,511 from 2,491, salaries and wages to \$10,375,000 from \$9,663,000, and cost of materials to \$24,200,000 from \$21,304,000.

Narrow Fabrics Industry. Factory shipments from this industry in 1958 were valued at \$19,480,000, little changed from the 1957 total of \$19,500,000. Fewer establishments in 1958 compared to 1957 (47 versus 49) employed fewer persons (2,051 versus 2,227), paid less in salaries and wages (\$5,802,000 versus \$6,010,000) and spent less for materials (\$9,241,000 versus \$9,498,000). Shipments of major items in 1958 included: webbing, \$3,007,000 (\$3,496,000 in 1957); ribbons, \$2,583,000 (\$2,766,000); tapes, \$2,120,000 (\$2,111,000); braids, \$1,585,000 (\$1,688,000); and shoe laces, \$1,213,000 (\$1,059,000).

Batteries Industry. Value of factory shipments from the batteries industry in 1958 declined 5% to \$39,605,000 from \$41,679,000 in 1957. Thirty-one establishments (34 in 1957) employed 2,183 persons (2,296), paid them \$8,494,000 in salaries and wages (\$8,948,000) and spent \$22,185,000 for materials (\$24,574,000).

Chemical Industry. A record value of factory shipments was posted by Canada's chemical industry in 1958 at \$260,968,000, over one-fifth larger than 1957's previous high total of \$215,834,000. Number of establishments increased to 59 from 54 in 1957, employees to 10,073 from 9,981 and salaries and wages to \$53,080,000 from \$46,966,000. Cost of fuel and electricity rose to \$24,563,000 from \$20,384,000 and cost of materials to \$111,593,000 from \$95,238,000.



Shipbuilding Industry. A total of 65 establishments classified to Canada's shipbuilding industry in 1958 has shipments valued at \$148,330,000, down 11.3% from 1957's 68-plant total of \$167,159,000. Number of employees declined to 16,132 from 18,417 and their salaries and wages to \$65,883,000 from \$71,166,000. Cost of materials drooped to \$50,673,000 from \$63,942,000.

Boat Building Industry. Canada's boat building industry had shipments in 1958 valued at \$12,292,000, down 4.6% from 1957's all-time high of \$12,886,000. Number of establishments increased to 215 from 206 in 1957, but employees decreased to 1,733 from 1,757, salaries and wages to \$5,274,000 from \$5,344,000, and cost of materials to \$5,192,000 from \$5,556,000,

Adhesives Industry. The adhesive industry in 1958 had factory shipments valued at a record \$14,381,000 compared to 1957's previous peak of \$13,708,000, an increase of 4.9%. Some 28 establishments (29 in 1957) had 642 employees (627) and a payroll of \$2,557,000 (\$2,322,000). Their cost of materials climbed to \$7,121,000 from \$6,475,000.

## L A B O U R

Unemployment Insurance Claims & Benefit Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 685,700 on December 31, higher by 64% than the November 30 total of 417,500 and 4% lower than the December 31, 1958 total of 715,000, DBS reports in an advance statement. Seasonal benefit claimants included in these figures are: 116,500 on December 31, 5,300 on November 30 and 126,900 on December 31, 1958. Of the seasonal benefit claimants 17,800 were designated as fishermen on December 31, 350 on November 30 and 16,900 on December 31, 1958.

The month-to-month increase in male claimants was 74% as against a rise of 38% in the number of female claimants. Males thus comprise 78% of the December 31 claimants, compared to 74% on November 30 and 79% on December 31, 1958.

Initial and renewal claims filed during December totalled 441,600. While this represents a lesser volume than in December 1958 (475,200), it is almost 60% in excess of the November claim load. Initial claims accounted for 77% of this month's intake as against 74% a year earlier. In November 70% of the claims were initial.

The failure rate on initial claims processed during December was 14.0%, slightly under last December's 15.2%, but sharply below the 25.4% for November. The significant month-to-month decline is attributable to the operation of seasonal benefit.

Benefit payments amounted to \$32.7 million for December, \$17.5 million for November and \$33.6 million for December 1958.

Hiring & Separation Rates In Industry Reflecting the 1957-58 recession and subsequent recovery in economic activity, the 1958 annual average of monthly hiring rates was down to 6.0 per 100 employees on the payroll from 6.7 in 1957 and the average of monthly separation rates to 6.1 from 6.9. Hiring rates were below year-earlier levels in all months of 1958 except November and December, while separation rates were lower in all months. These data are shown in the Bureau's semi-annual report "Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries", for the period ending February 1959.

The figures in this report relate as of December 1958 to some 60,300 establishments and 3,054,000 employees. They are based upon UIC data from employers operating single establishments with 10 or more employees and all employers operating more than one establishment, excluding in both cases those establishments that have no insurable employees. All employees, insured and uninsured, are included in establishment returns. The report enables comparisons to be made between male and female rates for different industries, in different regions, by months. (23)

#### C I T I Z E N S H I P

Citizenship Certificates  
Granted In Six Years 1953-58 Certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted to 326,304 residents of Canada over the six-year period, 1953-58, inclusive, according to figures presented in a special DBS report under the title "Characteristics of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship, 1953-58".

Over half (57%) of these persons resided in Ontario at the time of their application, 17% in Quebec, 14% in the Prairie Provinces, 11% in British Columbia, and just over 1% in the Atlantic Provinces. Almost 85% also resided in urban areas and almost two-thirds in metropolitan centres.

It is not possible to relate precisely the number of certificates of Canadian citizenship currently being granted to the total number of non-Canadian citizens eligible to apply. It is interesting to note, however, that the numbers granted Canadian citizenship in 1956 and 1957 represented about one-quarter of the estimated total in these two years with five or more years residence in Canada.

An analysis of the former nationalities of those persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1956-58, and who had just established the five years' residence necessary to apply for citizenship, shows wide variations in their proportions of the totals of these nationalities who came to Canada five years earlier. Among the numerically larger groups, about 10% of citizens of British Commonwealth countries immigrating to Canada between 1951-53 were granted Canadian citizenship in 1956-58, 18% of the citizens of France, 30% of the citizens of Germany, 35% of Italian citizens, 25% of the Netherlands group, 38% of the Polish citizens, and only 2% of the United States citizens.

MORE



The experience of the six years covered in the study shows that a rather high proportion of persons obtaining Canadian citizenship are of fairly recent arrival in this country. For example, over 70% of the certificates granted in 1957 and 1958 were to persons immigrating to Canada between 1951-55.

Males exceeded females by 64,000 among the 326,304 persons granted Canadian citizenship from 1953 to 1958. Almost three-quarters of the total of both sexes who were over 15 years of age were married persons, 25% single, and the small balance widowed or divorced.

Almost one-sixth, or just under 54,000 of the total persons acquiring Canadian citizenship over this period, were former citizens of Poland. The next largest group (37,127) were former Italian nationals, followed by 35,518 former citizens of Commonwealth countries, 32,591 former nationals of Germany, 28,688 Netherlands citizens, and 21,796 U.S.S.R. citizens. (24\*\*)

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

### Cash Income From Sales Of Farm Products In 1959

Cash income from the sale of farm products plus income from cash advances on farm-stored western grain and participation payments on previous years' Prairie grain crops is estimated at \$2,776,077,000 in 1959, down slightly (0.4%) from 1958's total of \$2,786,887,000 but up 7.8% from 1957's revised figure of \$2,575,301,000. The 1959 total is 2.9% below 1952's all-time high of \$2,859,-100,000. In addition, Prairie farmers received \$22,090,000 in supplementary payments in the year compared to \$60,128,000 in the preceding year and \$1,987,-000 in 1957.

Increased income from the sale of barley, flaxseed, tobacco, hogs, dairy products and larger Canadian Wheat Board payments was offset by reduced returns from the sale of wheat, oats, cattle, poultry meat, eggs and fruit.

Greater income in 1959 as compared to 1958 in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba was more than counterbalanced by smaller returns in the other provinces. Totals were (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$28,223 (\$27,891 in 1958); Nova Scotia, \$43,379 (\$42,288); New Brunswick, \$45,-891 (\$46,096); Quebec, \$413,783 (\$414,495); Ontario, \$867,302 (\$863,409); Manitoba, \$226,063 (\$220,390); Saskatchewan, \$554,209 (\$571,545); Alberta, \$478,-187 (\$481,535); and British Columbia, \$119,040 (\$119,238). (25)

### 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at January 21 this year amounted to 54,-437,000 pounds, up 12% from last year's comparable total of 48,600,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger than a year ago in all cities except Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Totals were: Quebec, 6,-025,000 pounds (4,836,000 a year ago); Montreal, 22,888,000 (23,485,000); Toronto, 4,027,000 (4,550,000); Winnipeg, 14,694,000 (9,450,000); Regina, 1,651,-000 (1,153,000); Saskatoon, 1,847,000 (973,000); Edmonton, 1,778,000 (1,587,-000); Calgary, 656,000 (465,000); and Vancouver, 871,000 (2,101,000).

Milk Production Up Slightly      Production of milk in December is estimated at 1,162,000,000 pounds, some 4% greater than in the same month of 1958, bringing output in the full year 1959 to an estimated 18,121,000,000 pounds, up slightly (0.4%) from 1958's total of 18,057,000,000 pounds. Production of milk in November was revised to 1,197,996,000 pounds compared to 1,187,216,000 in the like month of 1958, placing January-November production at 16,945,346,000 pounds, virtually unchanged from the year-earlier total of 16,928,152,000 pounds.

Larger output in Ontario and British Columbia in the January-November period as compared to 1958 more than offset smaller totals in the other provinces. Totals (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 204,975 pounds (207,784 in the same 1958 period); Nova Scotia, 367,710 (370,425); New Brunswick, 420,149 (432,831); Quebec, 5,658,062 (5,750,791); Ontario, 5,724,938 (5,600,418); Manitoba, 1,071,866 (1,085,335); Saskatchewan, 1,255,279 (1,271,109); Alberta, 1,389,403 (1,403,172); and British Columbia, 646,213 (627,523). (26)

Fluid Milk & Cream Sales      November sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, were 1% larger than in the same month of 1958 at 453,993,000 pounds and January-November sales were 2% greater at 5,134,987,000 pounds. November sales were larger than in the preceding year for five provinces, smaller for two and unchanged in two, while 11-month totals were larger for all regions.

January-November sales, percentage increases in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 24,512,000 pounds (2%); Nova Scotia, 171,108,000 (2%); New Brunswick, 142,757,000 (3%); Quebec, 1,538,012,000 (1%); Ontario, 1,929,036,000 (4%); Manitoba, 284,052,000 (2%); Saskatchewan, 294,974,000 (3%); Alberta, 329,178,000 (3%); and British Columbia, 421,358,000 (1%). (27)

Skim Milk Powder      Production of skim milk powder (to be packed in consumer-size containers) in the fourth quarter of 1959 increased 22% to 5,215,174 pounds from 4,278,151 in the same 1958 quarter, according to a special DBS statement. This brought output in the full year 1959 to 21,381,049 pounds, an increase of 10.5% from the 1958 total of 19,341,624 pounds.

Production Of Eggs In 1959      Production of eggs in 1959 amounted to an estimated 462,099,000 dozen, an increase of 2.7% over the preceding year's 449,819,000 dozen. A decrease of 4.3% in the Prairie Provinces was more than offset by increases in the other provinces ranging from 3.3% in Ontario to 11.5% in the Maritimes. December's estimated production totalled 41,755,000 dozen, larger by 1.2% than the preceding year's like total of 41,265,000.

Year's provincial estimates were: Prince Edward Island, 5,348,000 dozen (5,583,000 in 1958); Nova Scotia, 22,494,000 (19,342,000); New Brunswick, 8,567,000 (7,720,000); Quebec, 65,564,000 (59,488,000); Ontario, 197,736,000 (191,408,000); Manitoba, 40,115,000 (39,990,000); Saskatchewan, 40,373,000 (43,202,000); Alberta, 44,661,000 (47,602,000); and British Columbia, 37,241,000 (35,484,000). (28)



Wheat Supplies & Exports Supplies of wheat remaining on or about December 1, 1959 in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,422.4 million bushels, up 3% from the year-earlier total of 2,358.7 million bushels. December 1 supplies, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 1,609.6 (1,546.5 a year earlier); Canada, 690.6 (741.6); Argentina, 57.1 (54.1); and Australia, 65.1 (16.5). Supplies in Argentina and Australia consisted only of the carryover at the end of their crop years.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from these four countries in the August-November period of the current Canadian crop year reached 294.0 million bushels, an increase of 4% from the like 1958 total of 286.3 million bushels. Shipments from the United States accounted for 43% of the total versus 49% a year earlier, Canada for 37% versus 34%, Argentina for 7% versus 10%, and Australia for 13% versus 7%. Totals, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 126.9 (141.2 a year earlier); Canada, 109.4 (99.4); Argentina, 18.7 (28.0); and Australia, 39.0 (21.0). (29)

Export Clearances & Visible Supplies Of Canadian Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended January 6 aggregated 2,577,000 bushels, placing the August 1 - January 6 total at 116,595,000 bushels, an increase of 9.0% from the year-earlier total of 106,970,000 bushels. Visible supplies in all North American positions at January 6 amounted to 382,909,000 bushels, up slightly (0.1%) from 382,714,000 bushels a week earlier and 1.1% from 378,737,000 bushels a year ago. (30)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds in November declined to 41,913 tons from 43,839 a year earlier and secondary or complete feeds to 217,206 tons from 234,302, while shipments of all "other" animal feeds increased to 54,351 tons from 53,110. January-November shipments of primary feeds advanced to 421,750 tons from 396,001 in the same 1958 period, secondary feeds to 2,373,046 tons from 2,287,066, and all "other" animal feeds to 523,314 tons from 469,358. (31)

Crop Yields On Summerfallow And Stubble In Prairie Provinces Wheat sown on summerfallowed land in the Prairie Provinces in 1959 averaged 19.4 bushels per acre compared with 11.8 bushels for crops on stubble lands. In comparison, summerfallow wheat in 1958 averaged 19.0 bushels and wheat sown on stubble lands 10.9 bushels per acre. Some 77% of the wheat crop was seeded on summerfallow and 23% on stubble land in both years.

For other major crops, the average yields in 1959 in bushels per acre obtained from summerfallow, with stubble yields in brackets, were as follows: oats, 42.0 (29.1); barley, 33.2 (21.9); flaxseed, 10.2 (7.0); and rapeseed, 18.6 (11.3). The percentages of these crops grown on summerfallow in 1959, with the percentages sown on stubble in brackets, were as follows: oats, 33 (67); barley, 45 (55); flaxseed, 58 (42); and rapeseed, 71 (29). These distributions are quite similar to those obtained in 1958, although less barley, flaxseed and rapeseed and slightly more oats were planted on summerfallow in 1959 than in 1958. (32)

Illness Among Civil Servants Civil servants reporting ill on medical certificate in 1958 numbered 45,820, slightly less than one-third of the estimated 139,800 employees covered by Civil Service leave regulations, according to the Bureau's report "Illness in the Civil Service", for the calendar year 1958. Previous issues were on a fiscal year basis. Two-thirds of the employees reporting ill were ill only once during the year.

These 45,820 employees had 71,175 illnesses in 1958 and accounted for 999,219.5 days of illness or 687,620.5 working days. Average number of days of illness per employee was 7, while almost 22 days of illness per employee ill were taken in the form of certified absences. Average number of working days lost due to certified illness was 4.9. Average duration per illness was 14 days, average for males of 16 days exceeding that for females of 12 days.

Average duration per illness was greater for married male employees than for single males, while the reverse was true for female employees. A higher proportion of female employees (38.4%) than males (28.4%) had more than one absence during the year and females also had a higher proportion of short absences than males.

Illnesses of 3.5 to 7 days duration accounted for 45.2% of all illnesses but for only 14.3% of total days of illness. On the other hand, illnesses of over one month's duration accounted for only 14% of the illnesses (those of more than three days duration) but for 52.4% of total days of illness.

The following five main cause groups accounted for 73.6% of all illnesses and for 63.5% of all days of illness: diseases of the respiratory system, with the highest incidence of the five groups, accounted for 42.5% of all illnesses (23.5% of total days of illness); diseases of the digestive system, 14.0% (14.3%); accidents, poisonings and violence, 6.4% (7.1%); diseases of the bones and organs of movement, 5.5% (6.2%); and diseases of the circulatory system, 5.2% (12.4%). (33)



(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).

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- - 24-001: Fish Freezings & Stocks, December, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of January 22
- - 35-001: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, November, 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of January 22
- - 65-007: Imports, September & 9 Months Ended September 1959, 75¢/\$7.50

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Filter Tips Canadian manufacturers of tobacco and tobacco products paid \$4,064,000 for filter tips and filter tip materials in 1958, an increase of 26% over the preceding year's \$3,218,000.

Cigarette Paper Some 3,373,800 pounds of cigarette paper were used by manufacturers of tobacco and tobacco products in 1958, an increase of 10% over the preceding year's 3,062,500.

Station Wagons Motor vehicle manufacturers produced 26,208 station wagons in 1959, an increase of 9% over the preceding year's 23,929.

Toilet Waters And Colognes Producers shipped \$2,822,000-worth of toilet waters and colognes in 1958, smaller by 14.4% than the preceding year's \$3,296,000

Face Powders Shipments of face powders in 1958 were valued at \$2,316,000, a sharp increase over the preceding year's \$1,431,000

Sugar Refineries manufactured 1,659,607,000 pounds of refined cane and beet sugar in 1959, a small decrease from the preceding year's total of 1,672,081,000 pounds.

Wheat Yields Yields of wheat sown on summerfallowed land in the Prairie Provinces in 1959 averaged 19.4 bushels per acre (19.0 in 1958), compared with 11.8 bushels for crops on stubble lands (10.9).

Placer Gold Over 90% of the 71,955 fine ounces of placer gold recovered in Canada during 1958 was found in the creeks of the Yukon. Largest amount in recent years was 108,000 fine ounces in 1950, of which the Yukon accounted for 93,300.

Barite Production of barite in 1959, used chiefly in oil-well drilling muds and in the manufacture of paints, amounted to 255,023 tons, 30% more than in the preceding year.

Mica Production of mica in 1959 amounted to 738,300 pounds, less than half the preceding year's 1,504,900 pounds.

Wineries Canada's wine producers in 1958 used 62,171,200 pounds of grapes, over two-thirds more than in 1957, comprising 60,563,700 pounds of domestic grapes versus 36,077,800, and 1,607,500 pounds of imported grapes against 871,300.

Grains Distilleries used 312,294,000 pounds of corn, rye and other grains in 1958, some 5% less than the preceding year's 328,415,000 pounds.

Bottles Bottles used by Canadian distilleries in 1958 were valued at \$8,661,000, close to 9% more than a year earlier (\$8,097,000). Canadian bottles were valued at \$6,122,000 (\$5,823,000) and imported bottles at \$2,539,000 (\$2,274,000).

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