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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Gross National Product: Canada's gross national product for the year 1960 was at \$35,959 million, about 3% above the 1959 level. Physical volume of output was estimated to be about 2% above the preceding year, with final product prices higher by nearly 1.5%. (Pages 2-3)

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Labour: Average weekly wages in manufacturing in January rose to \$72.73 from \$70.60 in December, while average hourly earnings fell to \$1.81 from \$1.82 and the work week increased to 40.1 hours from 38.7 ... Claimants for unemployment benefit numbered 872,800 at February 28 this year, compared to 846,900 at January 31 and 814,200 at February 29 last year. (Pages 3-4)

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Prices: Canada's consumer price index rose 0.2% between February and March this year to 129.1 from 128.9. Increases in the housing and clothing indexes offset decreases in the transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes. Both the food, and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged. (Pages 4-6)

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Construction: Starts on the construction of new residential dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in February increased to 3,847 units from 2,130 a year earlier, while completions decreased to 5,795 units from 7,685. Units under construction at the end of February numbered 40,441 versus 49,958 last year. (Page 8)

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Manufacturing: Production of motor vehicles in this year's first quarter was 18.2% smaller than in the corresponding 1960 period; output was smaller for both passenger and commercial vehicles ... Steel ingot production in the week ended April 8 amounted to 130,651 tons, up 16.3% from the preceding week and up 9.6% from the comparable week last year ... Production of refined petroleum products in February at 22,562,633 barrels was larger by 0.9% as compared to a year ago. (Pages 8-9)

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Mining: Canadian mines shipped smaller quantities of gold, asbestos and salt in February this year as compared to last. (Pages 11-12)

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Food & Agriculture: Per capita disappearance of red meats in Canada in 1960 amounted to 146.5 pounds, some 3.6 pounds more than in 1959 and 12.7 pounds more than the 1951-55 average. Most of the increase was due to greater consumption of beef and canned meats. (Page 13)

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1. Gross National Product In 1960 Canada's gross national product for the year 1960 was at \$35,959 million, about 3% above the level of the year 1959. It is estimated that the physical volume of output in 1960 was about 2% above that of the preceding year, with final product prices higher by around 1.5%.

The advance in gross national product was interrupted in 1960, as the level of economic activity eased in response to downward tendencies in several components of end-product demand. During the year, the pattern of developments was highlighted by a slackening in the growth of total final purchases in the first quarter and a decline in both final purchases and in the value of production in the second quarter.

Although final demand recovered in the third quarter, the renewed strength was not fully transmitted to production since the increased requirements were met, in part, by cut-backs in the inventory sector. In the fourth quarter, while both final and inventory demand were once more exerting an expansionary influence on gross national product, the gains were somewhat modified by a decline in external demand for Canadian export products.

The weakness in end-product demand during the year was centered in business outlays for new plant and equipment, housing construction, and consumer purchases of durable goods other than automobiles. Cut-backs in the rate of inventory accumulation in the second quarter, and a shift to liquidation in the third quarter, were also among the factors tending to hold production in check.

The main support to the level of activity over the course of the year came from consumer expenditures for non-durable goods and for services; from government purchases of goods and services; and from exports to overseas countries, in particular the United Kingdom and other countries of Western Europe.

The slackening in economic activity during 1960 was also reflected in changes in the direction and magnitude of the income flows. The advance in labour income during the year was little more than half as large as that achieved in 1959, and the earnings of non-farm unincorporated business enterprises declined. Total personal income was higher by 4%, compared with a gain of 6% in 1959.

Earnings of corporations in 1960 fell below the 1959 level by about 6%, compared with a very substantial increase in the preceding twelve-month period. At the same time, the tax revenues of governments were adversely affected by the reduced flow of income to the business sector, and by the smaller rate of advance in personal incomes, with the result that total government revenues rose by a narrower margin than in 1959.

Production & Employment. Indicators of the total physical volume of output in 1960 show an advance of about 2%. While both the goods and service-producing industries shared in this gain, the major contribution came from the service-producing industries. Output was up significantly in all the service components but movements in the goods-producing group diverged quite widely.

The moderate increase in the volume of the Nation's production in 1960 was accompanied by a roughly equivalent gain in employment, which was up 1.7% in total.



An outstanding feature of the labour market in 1960 was the continued strength of demand in those areas of employment, notably trade and services, where women constitute a large proportion of the labour force, as contrasted with the weakness of demand in those areas, notably durable goods manufacturing and construction, where the work force is predominantly male. The consequence of this pattern in the demand for labour was that there was only a fractional gain in the number of men employed in 1960, in contrast to a 6% increase in the number of women employed.

The increase in employment in 1960 of 1.7% fell somewhat short of the growth of the labour force which amounted to 2.8%. Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force rose from an average of 6% in 1959 to 7% in 1960.

Value, Volume & Price Components. The volume increase in gross national expenditure between 1959 and 1960 of 2% compares with increases of 3% between 1958 and 1959 and 1% between 1957 and 1958. The average annual rate of growth for the post-war period is estimated to be about 4% per year.

Final product prices drifted upward slightly between 1959 and 1960, with the aggregate increase being about 1.5%. This is the smallest year-over-year price increase for any year since 1955, when the increase was 1.3%, and compares with an average annual price rise of 2.5% for the years 1956 to 1960. The increase in the price of consumer goods and services was small, and was virtually unchanged from that which occurred between 1958 and 1959. The prices of both capital goods and exports showed a more moderate advance in the current period than between 1958 and 1959. Prices of imported goods, however, which declined fractionally in 1959, rose somewhat in 1960, reflecting, in large part, a lower rate of exchange on the Canadian dollar.

## LABOUR

\*2. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing in January rose to \$72.73 from \$70.60 in December, while average hourly earnings fell to \$1.81 from \$1.82 and the work week increased to 40.1 hours from 38.7, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the January issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Weekly wages in January last year averaged \$71.89, hourly earnings \$1.77 and the work week 40.7 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing in January, average weekly wages rose to \$79.21 from \$77.47 in December and the work week to 40.2 hours from 39.3, while average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$1.97. Reduced hours in smelting and refining and a longer work week in industries paying below the general average offset the effect of wage-rate increases in sheet metal products, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and aircraft and parts, and overtime work in electrical apparatus.

In non-durable goods manufacturing in the month, average weekly wages increased to \$66.90 from \$64.39 in the preceding month and the work week to 40.1 hours from 38.1, while average hourly earnings decreased to \$1.67 from \$1.69. These changes were due in part to reduced overtime in pulp and paper mills and in chemical plants, and the return to normal operations in clothing and leather factories that employ many women.

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Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners  
Reported in Specified Industries.  
Jan. 1961, Dec. 1960 and Jan. 1960.

	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	40.1	38.7	40.7	1.81	1.82	1.77	72.73	70.60	71.89
Durable Goods.....	40.2	39.3	41.0	1.97	1.97	1.93	79.21	77.47	78.93
Non-Durable Goods..	40.1	38.1	40.3	1.67	1.69	1.61	66.90	64.39	64.99
Mining.....	42.0	41.0	41.3	2.12	2.14	2.08	89.01	87.52	85.86
Electric and Motor Transportation.....	42.8	42.8	43.8	1.88	1.88	1.81	80.54	80.60	79.24
Construction.....	39.3	35.4	40.2	2.01	1.93	1.95	78.97	68.47	78.29
Service.....	38.5	38.3	38.9	1.06	1.07	1.03	40.97	40.96	39.88

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Jan. 177.3; Dec. 176.4.

3. Claimants For Unemployment Insurance Benefit In February Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 872,800 on February 28 this year, up 3% from 846,900 on January 31 and up 7% from 814,200 on February 29 last year. Seasonal benefit claimants, included in the totals, numbered 249,600 at the end of February versus 205,000 a month earlier and 217,100 a year ago. Average number of weeks on continuous claim at the end of February was 10; the average for females slightly exceeded that for males.

Initial and renewal claims filed during February aggregated 234,600 as compared to 344,200 in January and 240,300 in February 1960. The January-to-February decline in initial claims was 35% and that for renewal claims was 24%. The failure rate of initial claims processed in February was 9.0%, compared to 10.8% in the preceding month and 9.8% in the corresponding month last year.

Average number of weekly beneficiaries was 737,400 in February as compared to 672,500 in January and 677,300 in February 1960. Average weekly benefit in February was \$24.07 versus \$23.96 in the preceding month and \$22.00 in the comparable 1960 month. Thus benefit payments totalled \$71.0 million in February against \$67.7 million a month earlier and \$62.6 million a year ago.

## P R I C E S

4. Consumer Price Indexes Consumer prices between February and March 1961, increased 0.2% from 128.9 to 129.1, as measured by a revised consumer price index which is based on 1957 rather than 1947-48 expenditure patterns. Increases in the housing and clothing indexes offset decreases in the transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes. The food, and tobacco and alcohol indexes were both unchanged.

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The revised index is based on a new "market basket" in which the items included in the index, and their weights, have been revised in accordance with family purchasing habits in 1957. Previously the items and weights of the index were based on purchasing patterns in 1947-48. The time base 1949=100 has been retained and the index on the revised basis continues to express prices in current months as a percentage of prices in 1949.

The new index has been linked to and is identical with the previously published 1947-48 weighted index at January 1961. For February 1961, the new index is also identical to the previously published index, although indexes for component groups within the index are slightly different. The index based on the 1947-48 weighting pattern has been discontinued and indexes for current months will be the 1957 weighted indexes.

A complete description of the 1957 weighted index is contained in "The Consumer Price Index for Canada (1949=100) -- Revision Based on 1957 Expenditures". This publication (No. 62-518, price 75¢) also includes a comparison of the 1957 weighted indexes and the 1947-48 weighted indexes for the period January 1957 - December 1960.

The detail of February-March consumer price changes is provided below. The food index was unchanged at 124.0. Lower prices were reported for beef, poultry, canned salmon, powdered skim milk, coffee, cheese, grapefruit, fresh tomatoes, lettuce and celery. These price decreases were balanced by higher prices for eggs, pork, fats and a number of other fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly apples and carrots.

The housing index rose 0.1%, from 133.1 to 133.2, reflecting a small increase in the household operation index. The shelter index was unchanged. In the household operation group, prices were higher for fuel oil and furniture but price decreases occurred for some items of household supplies. In shelter, both the rent and home-ownership indexes were unchanged.

The clothing index increased 0.3% from 111.5 to 111.8 as a result of higher prices for women's and children's wear, footwear and piece goods. Price decreases were reported for some clothing services while men's wear and jewellery indexes were unchanged.

The transportation index declined 0.1%, from 141.1 to 141.0, with a decrease in the automobile operation index outweighing an increase in the local transportation index. The travel index covering train, bus and plane fares was unchanged. In the automobile operation group, prices were lower for new passenger cars, body repairs and brake relining but gasoline, tire and battery prices were up. Street car and bus fares in local transportation were higher in several cities.

The slight decline of 0.1% in the health and personal care index, from 154.6 to 154.4, resulted entirely from lower prices for some personal care items as the health care index was unchanged. The recreation and reading index declined 0.1%, from 146.7 to 146.6, reflecting a decrease in the recreation index resulting from lower prices for bicycles. The reading index was unchanged. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged at 115.7.

## Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	March	1961 February	January
All Items	100	129.1	128.9	129.2
Food	27	124.0	124.0	124.4
Housing (2)	32	133.2	133.1	133.2
Clothing	11	111.8	111.5	111.6
Transportation	12	141.0	141.1	141.1
Health & personal care	7	154.4	154.6	155.0
Recreation & reading	5	146.6	146.7	146.3
Tobacco & alcohol	6	115.7	115.7	115.8

(1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.

(2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

4. Wholesale Price Indexes: The price index of 30 industrial materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) moved up 0.7% from 239.4 to 241.0 in the four-week period February 24 to March 24. Price advances for 13 commodities included a sharp rise for beef hides and lesser increases for cottonseed oil, fir timber, raw rubber, domestic zinc, tin, raw sugar and linseed oil. Hogs registered a sharp decline.

In the same four-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved down 3.0% from 220.2 to 213.7. The animal products index fell 4.5% as prices declined on both eastern and western markets for livestock and butterfat, and in the East for eggs and cheesemilk. Prices were higher for eggs in the West. The field products index eased down 0.4%, reflecting price declines for potatoes in the West, and wheat and oats in the East, and higher prices for rye and flax in the West, and peas in the East.

*5. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	March 1960	February* 1961 (1935 - 1939 = 100)	March* 1961
General Index .....	229.8	231.6	231.3
Vegetable products .....	202.6	201.6	200.1
Animal products .....	240.9	259.6	256.2
Textile products .....	228.7	232.6	233.1
Wood products .....	304.4	301.7	301.6
Iron products .....	256.7	256.6	256.7
Non-ferrous metals .....	177.6	174.4	174.6
Non-metallic minerals .....	186.4	185.2	185.4
Chemical products .....	188.5	187.9	188.1
Raw and Manufactured products -			
Combined iron products and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) .....	251.5	247.7	248.0

\*These indexes are preliminary.

4. Security Price Indexes: The investors index of 93 common stock prices, on the base 1935-39=100, moved up 3.6% from 287.8 to 298.1 in the four-week period February 23 to March 23. Increases for major groups were: industrials, 4.3%; banks, 1.8%; and utilities, 0.3%.

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All nine sub-groups within industrials advanced, with pulp and paper and industrial mines reaching all-time highs in the fourth week. Gains were led by industrial mines, up 6.6%; beverages, 5.3%; and building materials, 5.2%. Two sub-groups within utilities moved higher over the four weeks, led by transportation, up 4.1%; and power and traction, up 0.3%. Telephones declined 0.9%.

The index for 27 mining stocks (1935-39=100) rose 1.5% from 109.8 to 111.5 in the same four-week period, reflecting an increase of 5.9% for base metals and a decline of 3.2% for golds. Four supplementary indexes on the base 1956=100 showed gains in the same period as follows: uraniums, 12.5%; pipelines, 9.1%; investment and loan, 7.1%; and primary oils and gas, 3.1%.

#### \*6. Security Price Indexes

	<u>April 6</u>	<u>March 30</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>March 9</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	299.0	295.7	291.0
Industrials .....	312.7	308.9	303.3
Utilities .....	206.6	205.8	204.8
Banks .....	375.6	371.9	367.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	113.0	111.3	111.4
Golds .....	70.5	70.5	71.2
Base metals .....	210.2	204.8	203.6

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

7. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended April 1 this year were 1.3% lower in value than a year earlier. Decreases of 1.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 6.9% in Manitoba, 16.4% in Saskatchewan, 1.5% in Alberta and 12.4% in British Columbia more than offset increases of 7.5% in Quebec and 3.6% in Ontario.

### F I S H E R I E S

\*8. Maritimes Sea Fisheries In March Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces in March this year amounted to 26,404,000 pounds, a rise of 17.4% from last year's corresponding total of 22,492,000 pounds, according to monthly summary fish statistics for this region released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value was sharply larger than last year at \$1,450,000 versus \$997,000.

Catch of groundfish in March advanced to 23,242,000 pounds (valued at \$1,092,000) from 15,309,000 pounds (\$596,000) in the same 1960 month, and molluscs and crustaceans to 744,000 pounds (\$313,000) from 502,000 pounds (\$257,000), while landings of pelagic and estuarial fish decreased to 2,418,000 pounds (\$45,000) from 6,681,000 pounds (\$144,000).

Of the major species, catch was larger in March this year as compared to last for haddock, pollock, halibut, clams and scallops, and smaller for cod, hake, herring, smelts and lobsters.

\*9. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new residential dwellings in February in centres of 5,000 population and over rose to 3,847 units from 2,130 in the same month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the February issue of "New Residential Construction". Completions in the month declined to 5,795 units from 7,685, and the number of units in various stages of construction declined to 40,441 from 49,958.

New Residential Construction in  
Urban Centres of 5,000 Population & Over, by Province

	Year	Month of February		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28		Under Construction
		Started	Completed	Started	Completed	At February 28
Canada .....	1961	3,847	5,795	7,741	12,070	40,441
	1960	2,130	7,685	5,852	15,517	49,958
Nfld. ....	1961	6	11	11	53	230
	1960	8	56	20	180	306
P.E.I. ....	1961	3	3	7	7	41
	1960	-	31	3	34	5
N.S. ....	1961	10	130	250	205	1,417
	1960	32	136	72	241	1,200
N.B. ....	1961	5	69	17	144	290
	1960	3	122	29	189	399
Que. ....	1961	1,317	1,414	2,608	2,870	11,357
	1960	478	1,843	1,558	3,728	12,626
Ont. ....	1961	1,499	2,427	2,843	5,251	18,561
	1960	835	2,743	2,089	5,315	21,453
Man. ....	1961	108	301	256	734	1,663
	1960	98	397	250	943	2,845
Sask. ....	1961	61	208	162	452	951
	1960	58	451	142	857	1,375
Alta. ....	1961	298	677	754	1,260	2,470
	1960	125	1,217	598	2,214	4,311
B.C. ....	1961	540	555	833	1,094	3,461
	1960	493	689	1,091	1,816	5,438

Note: New Residential Construction statistics for the whole country, including urban centres of 5,000 population and over, urban centres under 5,000 and rural areas, are available only on a quarterly basis. The most recent data for all areas refer to the fourth quarter of 1960 and are published in the report "New Residential Construction, December 1960".

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

10. Production Of Motor Vehicles Production of motor vehicles in this year's first quarter declined 18.2% to 102,263 units from last year's corresponding total of 125,088 units. Output in March dropped to 35,704 units from 45,683 a year earlier and followed declines in February to 33,109 units from 37,669 and in January to 33,450 units from 41,736.

The quarter's output of passenger cars dropped to 85,728 units from 102,067 in the same period last year, and commercial vehicles to 17,535 units from 23,021. March output of passenger cars fell to 30,518 units from 37,117 a year earlier, and commercial vehicles to 6,186 units from 8,566.



- \*11. Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 8 this year amounted to 130,651 tons, up 16.3% from 112,363 tons in the preceding week and up 9.6% from 119,176 tons in the corresponding 1960 week. Index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 136 in the current week versus 117 a week earlier and 124 a year ago.
12. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron With decreases from a year earlier in each of the first three months of 1961, output of steel ingots in this year's first quarter decreased 13.0% to 1,471,969 tons from 1,692,794 in the comparable 1960 period; production in March was down to 556,855 tons from 585,922 a year earlier. Output of pig iron was also below year-earlier levels in each of the first three months, and production in the first quarter dropped 9.3% to 1,043,978 tons from 1,151,027 a year ago; output in March was down to 389,626 tons from 419,161.
13. Primary Iron & Steel Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in January declined 19.3% to 324,828 tons from 402,406 in the same month last year. Shipments of rolled carbon steel products to the 10 leading destinations in January were: pipes and tubes, 60,729 tons (55,170 a year ago); building construction, 43,843 (70,874); wholesalers and warehouses, 33,978 (57,357); direct export, 30,012 (23,824); merchant trade products, 28,633 (40,974); container industry, 28,273 (31,487); railway operating, 22,984 (29,835); pressing, forming and stamping, 17,178 (20,071); automotive industries, 16,802 (28,389); and machinery and tools, 16,388 (18,495).
- \*14. Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products in February edged up 0.9% to 22,562,633 barrels from 22,359,098 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the February issue of "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil in the month rose 1.1% to 22,158,541 barrels from 21,925,248; receipts of domestic crude decreased to 12,070,328 barrels from 12,423,704, while receipts of imported crude increased to 10,088,213 barrels from 9,501,544.
- Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in February were: naphtha specialties, 107,931 barrels (99,635 in February 1960); aviation gasoline, 313,785 (219,112); motor gasoline, 6,496,217 (6,466,444); aviation turbo fuel, 420,916 (304,508); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 2,762,773 (2,974,059); diesel fuel oil, 1,590,560 (1,756,774); light fuel oil, 9,253,013 (8,533,779); and heavy fuel oil, 4,063,037 (3,731,442).
15. Shipments Of Cement Shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers in February this year decreased 4.9% to 198,645 tons from 208,914 a year earlier, while shipments in the January-February period increased 0.4% to 386,723 tons from 385,288 a year ago. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of February totalled 792,565 tons, some 8.2% larger than last year's comparable figure of 732,724 tons.
16. Coke Supplies In January Supplies of coke available for consumption amounted to 294,357 tons in January, a decrease of 18.7% from 362,251 in the corresponding month last year. Amount used in blast furnaces in the month declined to 220,832 tons from 266,787 a year earlier, and the total sold for industrial use to 44,336 tons from 56,910. Export sales fell to 8,948 tons from 11,224.

17. Production Of Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in January amounted to 3,584,760 pairs, up 12.1% from 3,196,693 in December and up 0.7% from 3,559,599 in January last year. Month's output of footwear with soles other than leather totalled 2,597,514 pairs, up 17.9% from 2,202,543 in the preceding month and up 0.1% from 2,594,447 in the corresponding 1960 month.
18. Sales Of Paints, Varnishes And Lacquers In February Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production fell 9.5% in February to \$9,171,000 from \$10,134,000 a year earlier. This decrease more than offset an increase in January, with the result that sales in the January-February period declined 2.9% to \$18,210,000 from \$18,762,000 a year ago. Both trade and industrial sales were smaller in the month and two-month period this year as compared to last.
- \*19. Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers in February fell 28.8% to 51,648,000 square feet from 72,587,000 a year earlier, and plywoods 18.4% to 116,356,000 square feet from 142,523,000. January-February shipments of veneers declined 26.5% to 97,377,000 square feet from 132,454,000 a year ago, and plywoods 12.4% to 230,384,000 square feet from 262,855,000. End-of-February stocks of veneers advanced to 105,192,000 square feet from 53,704,000 last year, and plywoods to 131,716,000 square feet from 106,743,000.
20. Primary Iron & Steel Industry Factory sales of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots and castings and finished rolled products in 1959 were valued at a record \$782,494,000, higher by 32.6% than the preceding year's \$590,318,000, according to the annual report on the primary iron and steel industry by DBS.

The industry employed a total of 34,942 persons in 1959 as compared to 30,261 in 1958. Seventy-four per cent of the employees (25,775) worked in plants in Ontario, 3,742 in Quebec, 3,629 in Nova Scotia and 1,796 in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Payments in salaries and wages during 1959 amounted to \$183,000,000, an increase of 23.6% from \$148,023,000 in 1958. Materials used in manufacturing processes cost \$354,160,000 in 1959 as compared to \$250,700,000.

Producers' sales of pig iron in 1959 totalled 662,300 tons valued at \$36,281,000, compared with 429,400 at \$24,879,000 in 1958; the 1959 total includes for the first time "remelt iron" produced in the smelting of titanium ores. Factory sales of steel ingots and castings amounted to 298,200 tons valued at \$59,005,000 as against 105,300 tons valued at \$42,581,000.

Rolling-mill sales in 1959 rose to \$655,398,000 from \$491,356,000 in the preceding year. Main items sold during the year were: 795,300 tons of hot-rolled bars at \$116,994,000; 408,800 tons of plates at \$53,394,000; 371,600 tons of rails and rail fastenings at \$42,820,000; 326,000 tons of semi-finished forms such as blooms, billets, etc., at \$32,822,000; 265,200 tons of structural shapes at \$34,529,000; 380,100 tons of wire rods at \$46,183,000; 47,400 tons of cold-reduced bars at \$14,000,000; 43,900 tons of cold-rolled strip at \$6,046,000; 347,900 tons of skelp at \$37,380,000; and other rolled products, including sheets and strip, tin plate, galvanized sheets, etc., totalling 1,612,400 tons at \$260,781,000.



21. Confectionery Industry In 1959 Factory shipments from Canada's confectionery industry in 1959 were valued at a near-record \$136,555,000, some 3.0% below the 1958 all-time high of \$140,707,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Two hundred and twelve establishments (210 in 1958) employed 9,488 persons (9,770), paid out \$27,176,000 in salaries and wages (\$26,362,000), and spent \$70,743,000 for materials and supplies (\$73,712,000).

Shipments of some of the industry's major products in 1959 were valued as follows: chocolate bars, \$35,462,000 (\$37,562,000 in 1958); boxed and packaged chocolates, \$14,862,000 (\$15,848,000); chewing gum, \$12,391,000 (\$12,227,000); salted peanuts, \$5,830,000 (\$5,766,000); and "other" salted nuts, \$4,010,000 (\$4,338,000).

22. Inks Industry In 1959 Production of printing inks rose to a record 33,041,000 pounds in 1959 from the preceding year's output of 30,679,000, while the factory value increased to \$16,001,000 from \$14,622,000, according to the annual industry report by DBS. Total value of all products shipped by the industry reached an all-time high of \$19,476,000, larger by 11.4% than 1958's \$17,482,000. There were 42 establishments in the industry (42 in 1958). Employees numbered 1,067 (1,015), and salaries and wages totalled \$4,457,000 (\$4,060,000). Materials and supplies cost \$8,548,000 (\$7,487,000).

23. Leather Tanning Industry Factory shipments from Canada's leather tanning industry in 1959 were valued at \$59,283,000, up 13.2% from \$52,392,000 in 1958 and down 14.4% from the record total of \$69,240,000 reached in 1947, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

Number of establishments decreased to 48 in 1959 from 50 in the preceding year, employees to 3,603 from 3,714 and salaries and wages to \$12,580,000 from \$12,979,000. Cost of materials and supplies increased to \$39,089,000 from \$30,665,000.

Value of shipments of the principal types of leather in 1959 were: cattle and calf upper, \$34,794,000 (\$31,244,000 in 1958); sole, \$7,025,000 (\$6,571,000); glove and garment, \$3,756,000 (\$3,710,000); and chrome splits, \$2,778,000 (\$2,308,000).

## MINING

24. Gold Production Production of gold in February this year declined 3.2% to 359,835 fine ounces from 371,664 a year earlier. This decrease more than offset an increase in January, leaving output in the January-February period 1.4% below a year ago at 738,120 fine ounces versus 748,737. Output in February was smaller than a year earlier in Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and larger in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces; none was produced in either Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, or the Yukon. January-February gold production was below a year ago in all regions except Quebec and the Northwest Territories; none was produced in the period in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

25. Asbestos Mines in Canada shipped 60,889 tons of asbestos in February this year, compared to 67,630 in the corresponding 1960 month, a decline of 10.0%. With a decrease in January, shipments in the January-February period fell 8.8% to 121,494 tons from 133,215 in the comparable 1960 period.

26. Shipments Of Salt Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers decreased in February to 123,251 tons from 164,246 a year earlier, and in the January-February period to 282,013 tons from 362,340 a year ago. Salt content of brines used and shipped dropped in the month to 119,822 tons from 128,428, and in the two months to 233,631 tons from 260,068. As a result, total shipments of salt and salt content of brine fell 16.9% in February to 243,073 tons from 292,674 a year earlier, and 17.2% in the January-February period to 515,644 tons from 622,408 a year ago. Producers' stocks of dry common salt at the end of February were 17.1% larger than last year at 66,636 tons versus 56,915.

27. Canada's Mining Industry In 1959 Canada's mineral production in 1959 reached a value of \$2,409,021,000, an increase of 14.7% over the preceding year's \$2,100,739,000, DBS reports in its annual general review of the mining industry. Estimated value for 1960 showed a further increase of 2.6% to a record total of \$2,471,742,000.

Value of metallics produced in 1959 rose to \$1,370,649,000 from \$1,130,160,000 in 1958, non-metallics to \$178,217,000 from \$150,355,000, mineral fuels to \$535,578,000 from \$510,769,000, and structural materials to \$324,578,000 from \$309,455,000. Group values for 1960 are estimated as follows: metallics, \$1,399,489,000; non-metallics, \$194,860,000; mineral fuels, \$562,435,000; and structural materials, \$314,958,000.

The index of physical volume of mineral production, on the 1949 base, rose to 251.6 in 1959 from 226.8 in 1958. Mining activities such as drilling, blasting, hauling, hoisting, processing, etc. were indicated by the tonnage of ore mined or rock quarried. During 1959 this tonnage amounted to 189,797,000, compared with 157,069,000 in 1958.

Ten leading minerals, listed in order of value of production in 1959, with estimates for 1960 in brackets: petroleum, \$422,093,000 (\$432,496,000); uranium, \$331,143,000 (\$262,935,000); nickel, \$257,009,000 (\$312,738,000); copper, \$233,103,000 (\$264,337,000); iron ore, \$192,666,000 (\$171,671,000); gold, \$150,508,000 (\$156,172,000); asbestos, \$107,433,000 (\$118,701,000); sand and gravel, \$104,651,000 (\$110,087,000); zinc, \$96,943,000 (\$108,210,000); and cement, \$95,148,000 (\$91,112,000).

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

28. Stocks Of Butter, Cheese & Eggs Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities on April 1 rose to 54,343,000 pounds from 41,596,000 a year ago and cheddar cheese to 21,879,000 pounds from 19,653,000, while stocks of cold storage eggs dropped to 8,000 cases from 55,000. April 1 holdings of creamery butter in the nine cities (in thousands): Quebec, 3,873 pounds (5,125 a year earlier); Montreal, 25,545 (17,422); Toronto, 6,368 (2,358); Winnipeg, 9,259 (11,018); Regina, 2,929 (1,557); Saskatoon, 2,961 (1,784); Edmonton, 2,268 (1,343); Calgary, 324 (357); and Vancouver, 816 (632).



29. Coarse Grains Total exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the August-January period of the current crop year amounted to 21.7 million bushels, compared to 36.9 million in the first half of the preceding crop year. Exports of the four grains in the first half of the current crop year, with figures for the corresponding period of 1959-60 and the ten-year (1949-50 - 1958-59) August-January average, respectively, in brackets, were (in millions): oats, 1.1 bushels (3.1, 16.1); barley, 12.0 (26.7, 34.2); rye, 1.1 (2.0, 3.7); and flaxseed, 7.4 (5.1, 4.7).

30. Grain Milling Production of wheat flour in February this year amounted to 2,969,000 cwt., an increase of 9% from 2,720,000 cwt. in January and a decrease of 8% from 3,231,000 cwt. in February last year. Output in the August-February period was little changed from a year earlier at 23,496,000 cwt. versus 23,642,000 cwt. Wheat flour exports in February were estimated at 1,300,000 cwt. as compared to 1,400,000 cwt. in the preceding month, bringing exports in the August-February period to 9,457,000 cwt. from 9,211,000 cwt. a year earlier.

31. Estimates Of Production And Consumption Of Meats In 1960 Per capita disappearance of red meats in Canada in 1960 amounted to an estimated 146.5 pounds, up 3.6 pounds from the 1959 consumption and up 12.7 pounds from the 1951-55 average. Most of this increase was due to greater consumption of beef and canned meats.

Per capita disappearance of red meats in 1960, by kinds of meat, was as follows: beef, 69.2 pounds (64.4 in 1959); veal, 7.6 (7.5); mutton and lamb, 3.2 (3.0); pork, 55.2 (58.4); offal (fancy meats), 4.9 (5.0); and canned meats (carcass equivalent basis), 6.4 (4.6).

Total production of red meats from livestock slaughtered in Canada in 1960, including inspected slaughter, other commercial and farm kill, was 2,554 million pounds, down 4% from 2,661 million pounds in 1959. A decrease of 18.4% from 1959's high pork production more than offset increased output of beef, veal, and mutton and lamb. Output of cattle from Canadian farms was about 7% larger than in the preceding year, but live exports fell to 242,000 head from 312,000. Average slaughter weight of cattle was slightly higher in 1960 than in the preceding year, and output of beef increased about 10%.

Exports of fresh and frozen meats were moderately lower in 1960 as compared to 1959. Beef and veal exports dropped about 4 million pounds to 25.9 million pounds and pork exports decreased to 67.7 million pounds from 70.0 million. However, the fresh meat equivalent of canned meat exports was almost 26 million pounds, compared to 8.5 million in the preceding year. Thus, total exports of meat in the year advanced to 134 million pounds from 125 million in 1959.

## S A W M I L L I N G

\*32. Sawmills East Of The Rockies Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in sawmills east of the Rockies in February declined 10.9% to 182,765,000 feet board measure from 205,168,000 in the same month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the February issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". With a decline in January, output in the January-February period dropped 10.4% to 345,706,000 feet board measure from 385,829,000 a year ago. End-of-February stocks were 564,494,000 feet board measure, compared to 484,038,000 a month earlier and 514,883,000 a year ago.

\*33. Revenues From Advertising And Sales Of Periodicals In 1959

Revenues from advertising and from subscriptions and sales of Canadian periodicals in 1959 grossed \$377,156,873, an increase of 7.3% from the 1958 total of \$351,534,832, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the 1959 issue of "The Printing Trades". Revenues from advertising were up 8.4% in the year to \$282,953,136 from \$261,023,461 in the preceding year, and revenues from subscriptions and sales were up 4.1% to \$94,203,737 from \$90,511,371.

Revenue from Advertising and from Subscriptions and Sales  
Of Canadian Periodicals, by Classes, 1958 and 1959

		All Periodicals		
		Advertising	Sales	Total
Newspapers, daily .....	1959	\$166,316,236	\$59,129,731	\$225,445,967
	1958	152,536,489	55,047,708	207,584,197
Newspapers, National week-end ....	1959	15,356,837	8,309,449	23,666,286
	1958	15,457,410	9,256,948	24,714,358
Newspapers, weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, etc. ....	1959	20,931,356	5,116,425	26,047,781
	1958	19,530,400	4,665,493	24,195,893
Controlled distribution weekly newspapers .....	1959	969,006	119,704	1,088,710
	1958	775,977	82,627	858,604
Magazines of general circulation .	1959	18,512,676	6,500,513	25,013,189
	1958	17,798,132	7,014,762	24,812,894
Telephone and city directories ...	1959	25,872,637	1,285,821	27,158,458
	1958	22,290,141	1,264,559	23,554,700
Trade, technical, professional and financial publications .....	1959	25,182,634	3,730,177	28,912,811
	1958	23,382,762	3,616,829	26,999,591
Agricultural publications .....	1959	6,750,578	1,270,610	8,021,188
	1958	6,303,824	1,262,809	7,566,633
Religious publications .....	1959	486,961	4,798,923	5,285,884
	1958	500,066	4,794,174	5,294,240
School and collegiate publications	1959	432,698	1,496,449	1,929,147
	1958	374,604	1,111,788	1,486,392
Fraternal publications .....	1959	485,140	476,983	962,123
	1958	412,851	402,710	815,561
Juvenile publications .....	1959	22,907	312,769	335,676
	1958	39,953	284,978	324,931
All other publications .....	1959	1,633,470	1,656,183	3,289,653
	1958	1,620,852	1,705,986	3,326,838
ALL PERIODICALS .....	1959	282,953,136	94,203,737	377,156,873
	1958	261,023,461	90,511,371	351,534,832

## T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

34. Railway Operating Statistics

Railway operating revenues in December 1960 declined 13.6% to \$86,042,000 from \$99,568,000 in the corresponding 1959 month, and operating expenses fell 26.7% to \$70,899,000 from \$96,661,000. As a result, net operating income in the month increased to \$15,142,000 from \$2,907,000 in the like 1959 month.

MORE



Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications, and highway transport (rail) services, dropped 11.8% to \$97,840,000 from \$110,913,000 a year earlier, and rail operating expenses decreased 23.2% to \$82,383,000 from \$107,250,000. Net operating income in the month thus advanced to \$15,456,000 from \$3,663,000.

35. Railway Freight Traffic Revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections in October 1960 declined 12.2% to 14,636,000 tons from 16,676,000 in the corresponding 1959 month. Loadings in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) decreased to 12,658,000 tons from 14,648,000 a year earlier, and receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada to 855,000 tons from 959,000, while "intransit" freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) increased to 1,123,000 tons from 1,068,000.

36. Railway Freight Traffic Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections in November 1960 decreased 10.1% to 12,815,000 tons from 14,261,000 in the corresponding 1959 month. Loadings in Canada, including imports at lake or ocean ports, in the month fell to 9,799,000 tons from 12,195,000 a year earlier, and receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada to 841,000 tons from 934,000, while "intransit" freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) rose to 2,175,000 tons from 1,132,000.

37. Shipping In November Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in November 1960 decreased 4.9% to 16,449,000 tons from 17,301,000 in the corresponding 1959 month, while volume handled in the January-November period increased 4.0% to 161,509,000 tons from 155,315,000 a year earlier.

Freight handled in foreign service in November declined to 7,649,000 tons from 8,939,000 a year earlier, while amount handled in coastwise service rose to 8,800,000 tons from 8,362,000. Freight loaded and unloaded in foreign service in the January-November period advanced to 85,488,000 tons from 81,066,000 in the like 1959 period, and in coastwise service to 76,021,000 tons from 74,250,000.

Vessel arrivals and departures in November rose to 26,591 from 24,890 a year earlier, while the registered net tonnage edged down to 30,364,000 from 30,691,000. Eleven-month arrivals and departures increased to 282,663 from 265,969 a year earlier, and the registered net tonnage to 305,161,000 from 276,782,000.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight in November 1960 were: Montreal, 2,811,000 tons (2,467,000 in November 1959); Vancouver, 941,000 (929,000); Port Arthur, 800,000 (912,000); Toronto, 702,000 (600,000); and Halifax, 588,000 (296,000).

(Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week).

1. National Accounts - Income & Expenditure, 4th Quarter & Preliminary Annual 1960, (13-001), 50¢/\$2.00
  - \*2. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, January 1961
  3. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, February 1961, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
  4. Price Movements, March 1961, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  - \*5. Wholesale Price Indexes, March 1961
  - \*6. Security Price Indexes, April 6, 1961
  7. Department Store Sales, April 1, 1961 - Weekly Card, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
  - \*8. Maritime Sea Fisheries, March 1961
  - \*9. New Residential Construction, February 1961
  10. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, March 1961, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  - \*11. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended April 8, 1961
  12. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, March 1961, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
  13. Primary Iron & Steel, January 1961, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00
  - \*14. Refined Petroleum Products, February 1961
  15. Cement, February 1961, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  16. Coal & Coke Statistics, January 1961, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
  17. Production of Leather Footwear, January 1961, (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00
  18. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, February 1961, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  - \*19. Veneers & Plywoods, February 1961
  20. Primary Iron & Steel Industry, 1959, (41-203), 75¢
  21. The Confectionery Industry, 1959, (32-213), 50¢
  22. The Inks Industry, 1959, (46-208), 50¢
  23. The Leather Tanning Industry, 1959, (33-202), 50¢
  24. Gold Production, February 1961, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
  25. Asbestos, February 1961, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  26. Salt, February 1961, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
  27. General Review of the Mining Industry, 1959, (26-201), 75¢
  28. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products - 9 Cities Advance Statement, April 1, 1961, (32-008), 10¢/\$1.00
  29. Coarse Grains Quarterly, February 1961, (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
  30. Grain Milling Statistics, February 1961, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
  31. Estimates of Production & Consumption of Meats, 1960, (32-220), 25¢
  - \*32. Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1961
  - \*33. Revenues From Advertising & Sales of Periodicals, 1959
  34. Railway Operating Statistics, December 1960, (52-003), 20¢/\$2.00
  35. Railway Freight Traffic, October 1960, (52-002), 20¢/\$2.00
  36. Railway Freight Traffic, November 1960, (52-002), 20¢/\$2.00
  37. Shipping Statistics, November 1960, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
    - Grain Statistics Weekly, March 22, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
    - Imports, December 1960 & 12 Months Ended December 1960, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
    - Federal Government Employment, January 1961, (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00 --
- Summarized in issue of March 30

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