Construction: Intended construction programme in Canada in 1960 is estimated at a record $7,317,000,000, some 2.6% above the previous high of $7,129,000,000 in 1959. The increases for 1960 are concentrated in non-residential building, with engineering and residential construction expected to be about level in the two years, 1959 and 1960. Fewer starts were made on the construction of new dwellings in April and January-April this year than last, but more completions were recorded in centres of 5,000 population and over. (Pages 2-3)

Travel: Foreign travellers in Canada in 1959 had expenditures totalling a record $393,000,000, some 12.6% above 1958 and 8.3% above the previous high of $363,000,000 set in 1957. Canadians travelling in foreign countries spent a record $593,000,000 in the year, up 9.4% from the previous year's $542,000,000. (Page 4)

Corporation Profits: Profits before taxes of Canadian corporations in 1959 were larger by 15% than in the preceding year at $3,350,000,000. Income tax liabilities increased by 18% in the year to $1,506,000,000, leaving profits after taxes 13% above 1958 at $1,844,000,000. (Page 4)

Labour: Canada's paid workers received $1,462,000,000 in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in March, putting the first-quarter total at $4,382,000,000, about 5% greater than a year earlier. Industrial employment index at 114.2 in March was slightly below the February level, while salaries and wages at $75.40 were slightly above the previous month. (Page 5)

Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills, operating at 77.7% of rated capacity in the week ended May 28, produced 100,397 tons of steel ingots. Rolled carbon steel products shipped in March totalled 410,139 tons, placing the January-March total at 1,199,311 tons, a rise of one-fifth from a year earlier. Net sales of refined petroleum products reached an all-time high of 279,240,815 barrels in 1959, over 8% greater than the previous peak set in 1958. (Pages 8-10)

Transportation: Railway carloadings in the week ended May 21 numbered 78,836 cars, putting the year-to-date total at 1,357,938 cars, slightly (0.3%) below the year-earlier total. Pipeline deliveries of natural gas in March were sharply greater than a year ago at 29,357,910,000 cubic feet, boosting the quarter's total by 26% to 85,834,797,000 cubic feet. (Page 11)
Construction In Canada In 1960

Intended construction programme in Canada in 1960 is estimated at a record $7,317,000,000, some 2.6% above the previous high of $7,129,000,000 in 1959. The increase anticipated for 1960 over 1959 compares with gains of 0.5% in 1959, 1.0% in 1958 and 8.8% in 1957.

The 1959 programme gained in most structures over the previous year but these gains were offset by substantial declines in marine construction and gas pipe lines due to the completion of work on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Trans-Canada Pipeline projects.

The increases in spending for 1960 are concentrated in non-residential building structures, with engineering and residential construction expected to be about level in the two years, 1959 and 1960. Within the engineering category, moderate increases in road building, the construction of water and sewer works and in telephone facilities will be offset by equally moderate declines in marine and railway construction and in the building of power facilities.

The present estimates provide for a further decline in residential construction in 1960. It is estimated that the number of new housing units started this year will be from 10 to 15% fewer than the 141,000 starts of 1959. However, with 82,000 units under construction at the start of the year, completions are expected to be close to last year's level of 146,000. In terms of the value of housing put in place in 1960, this will involve a decline of about 4% from that of 1959.

An estimated 582,317 full-time workers will be required to implement the 1960 construction programme and the value of this labour is estimated at $2,397,000,000 or about one-third of the total value of work performed. Cost of materials needed for this programme is estimated at $3,486,000,000 or 49% of the total. This proportion has remained relatively constant over the past eight years.

Value of new construction in 1960 is estimated at $5,939,000,000, up from $5,798,000,000 in 1959, and the value of repair construction is expected to rise to $1,378,000,000 from $1,331,000,000. New construction undertaken by contract is estimated at $4,999,000,000 compared to $4,838,000,000 in 1959 and repair construction at $669,000,000 versus $642,000,000.

Projected values of construction work for 1960 follow by provinces (in thousands): Newfoundland, $101,562 ($95,829 in 1959); Prince Edward Island, $25,859 ($28,013); Nova Scotia, $198,394 ($185,100); New Brunswick, $185,744 ($189,118); Quebec, $1,776,902 ($1,822,620); Ontario, $2,545,872 ($2,422,492); Manitoba, $400,456 ($410,450); Saskatchewan, $379,947 ($342,513); Alberta, $878,365 ($817,081); and British Columbia, $824,139 ($815,369). (1)

Starts & Completions Of New Dwellings In April

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in April dropped to 5,092 units from 8,414 in the corresponding month last year, according to advance figures. This brought starts in the January 1-April 30 period to 13,940 units versus 22,764 in the like 1959 period.
Completions in these centres rose in the month to 7,341 units from 7,086 and in the four-month period to 29,100 units from 27,435. Units in various stages of construction at the end of April numbered 44,579, down from the year-earlier total of 57,582 units.

The table following contains data on the number of starts and completions of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over by province for the April and January 1-April 30 periods for both 1959 and 1960 together with the number of units under construction at the end of April for both years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month of April Started</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Jan. 1 to April 30 Started</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Under construction at April 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>5,092</td>
<td>7,341</td>
<td>13,940</td>
<td>29,100</td>
<td>44,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>8,414</td>
<td>7,086</td>
<td>22,764</td>
<td>27,435</td>
<td>57,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.E.I.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>1,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>918</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.B.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que.</td>
<td>2,146</td>
<td>1,936</td>
<td>5,039</td>
<td>7,026</td>
<td>12,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>2,493</td>
<td>2,255</td>
<td>6,612</td>
<td>8,523</td>
<td>14,705</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ont.</td>
<td>1,708</td>
<td>3,010</td>
<td>4,525</td>
<td>10,639</td>
<td>18,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>3,443</td>
<td>2,166</td>
<td>8,447</td>
<td>9,224</td>
<td>22,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man.</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>1,661</td>
<td>2,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>2,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sask.</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>1,055</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>3,880</td>
<td>3,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>2,012</td>
<td>2,986</td>
<td>5,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C.</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>2,172</td>
<td>3,301</td>
<td>5,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>4,173</td>
<td>4,053</td>
<td>8,756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

MINING

Gold Production Gold production in March rose to 388,839 fine ounces from 378,398 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-March output to 1,137,575 fine ounces as compared to 1,112,536 a year earlier.

Output in the first quarter by areas was as follows: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 2,592 fine ounces (2,405 in the like 1959 quarter); Quebec, 256,310 (257,785); Ontario, 693,176 (674,129); Prairie Provinces, 33,573 (35,445); British Columbia, 48,886 (45,821); the Yukon, 310 (15); and the Northwest Territories, 102,708 (96,936). (2)
Travel Expenditures Between Canada and Other Countries During 1959

Travel expenditures in Canada by travellers from the United States and other countries were at record levels in 1959, some 12.6% above 1958 and 8.3% larger than 1957's previous all-time high. Travel expenditures by Canadians in other countries advanced 9.4% to a new peak from the previous high set in 1958. For the ninth successive year, Canadian travellers spent more in other countries than foreign travellers spent in Canada.

Foreign visitors to Canada spent an estimated $393,000,000 in 1959, compared to $349,000,000 in 1958 and the previous high of $363,000,000 reached in 1957. Canadians travelling in foreign countries spent a record $593,000,000, compared to 1958's previous high of $542,000,000. The resulting debit balance on travel account with all countries increased 3.6% to $200,000,000 from $193,000,000 in 1958.

United States residents travelling in Canada spent 13.6% more in 1959 than in 1958 at $351,000,000 versus $309,000,000 in the preceding year, while Canadians travelling in the United States increased their spendings by 7.7% at $445,000,000 against $413,000,000. The resulting debit balance on travel account (the eight in a series) fell to $94,000,000 from $104,000,000 in 1958.

Expenditures of visitors from other countries increased in 1959 to a record $42,000,000 from $40,000,000 in the previous year, and expenditures of Canadians also advanced to a new peak of $148,000,000 from $129,000,000. This raised the debit balance on travel account with these countries to $106,000,000 from $89,000,000.

Number of border crossings into Canada from the United States reached a new record in 1959 of 57,900,000, up nearly 4% from 56,000,000 in 1958. Travellers from other countries entering Canada from the United States in 1959 numbered 29,880,800 and returning Canadians 27,989,900.

Corporation Profits

Corporation profits before taxes for the fourth quarter of 1959 were estimated at $881 million, an increase of 8% from the revised estimate of $815 million for the same period in 1958. This brought the estimated total for the year 1959 to $3,350 million, up 15% from 1959's revised figure of $2,915 million.

Income tax liabilities for the fourth quarter of 1959 increased 10% to an estimated $395 million from $358 million for the same 1958 period. Income tax liabilities for the full year 1959 increased 18% to an estimated $1,506 million from the preceding year's revised $1,280 million.

Corporation profits after taxes for the fourth quarter of 1959 amounted to $486 million, an increase of 6% from the revised estimate of $457 million for the fourth quarter of 1958. For the full year the estimated total was $1,844 million, an increase of 13% from the revised estimate of $1,635 million in 1958.
Labour Income In March

Canada's paid workers received an estimated $1,462,000,000 in March in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance figures. This total is up 0.1% from $1,461,000,000 in February and 4.5% from $1,399,000,000 in March last year. The January-March total increased 5.0% to $4,382,000,000 from $4,171,000,000 in the like 1959 period.

Labour income was larger both in March and the January-March period this year than last in all regions. Month's increases were (three-month gains in brackets): Atlantic region, 5.5% (6.6%); Quebec, 5.7% (5.7%); Ontario, 3.9% (4.4%); Prairie region, 3.4% (4.1%); and British Columbia, 4.6% (6.3%).

The table following shows data for March and January-March this year and last and February this year on the unadjusted basis, together with data for February and March this year on the seasonally adjusted basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Millions of Dollars</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic region...</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec.............</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario............</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td>1,854</td>
<td>636</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prairie region....</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia..</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada.............</td>
<td>1,399</td>
<td>1,461</td>
<td>1,462</td>
<td>4,171</td>
<td>4,382</td>
<td>1,521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment And Weekly Earnings In March

The industrial composite index number of employment for March was 114.2 (1949=100), down slightly from the February figure of 114.6. The index number for March 1959 was 113.7.

Employment in forestry showed the usual decline from February to March, but there was little change in other industry divisions. A contra-seasonal decrease was recorded for the building and general engineering component of the construction industry.

The composite average weekly wages and salaries for March was $75.40 as compared with $75.35 a month earlier and $72.60 a year ago. The composite payroll index declined from 202.0 in February to 201.4 in March.

Provincial indexes of industrial employment for March follow: Newfoundland, 105.2 (106.4 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 114.6 (104.4); Nova Scotia, 92.9 (87.9); New Brunswick, 96.0 (96.3); Quebec, 112.2 (110.9); Ontario, 116.9 (116.9); Manitoba, 104.9 (105.9); Saskatchewan, 115.6 (119.5); Alberta, 145.8 (145.9); and British Columbia, 112.8 (112.2). (5)
Department Store Sales

Department store sales were 14.9% greater in the week ended May 21 this year as compared to the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Increases were common to all regions, with gains in all except Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia exceeding the national average. Increases were: Manitoba, 17.8%; Atlantic Provinces, 17.0%; Ontario, 16.7%; Alberta, 16.2%; Quebec, 13.2%; British Columbia, 12.4%; and Saskatchewan, 5.2%.

Wholesale Sales In March And Quarter

Sales of Canadian wholesalers proper in March increased 8.4% to $765,474,000 from $706,102,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising January-March sales 7.4% to $2,062,290,000 from $1,920,226,000 a year ago.

All but four of the 17 specified trades had larger sales in March and January-March this year than last. Month's gains ranged from 0.6% for farm machinery to 17.7% for commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies. Quarter's increases were between 0.1% for farm machinery and 12.3% for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Declines in March were: 6.1% for construction materials and supplies, including lumber; 5.0% for "other" textile and clothing accessories; 3.0% for meat and dairy products; and 1.7% for automotive parts and accessories. Decreases in the quarter: 2.9% for construction materials and supplies, including lumber; 2.9% for meat and dairy products; 2.5% for "other" textile and clothing accessories; and 2.1% for automotive parts and accessories. (6)

Operating Results Of Independent Retail Clothing Stores In 1958

Gross profit ratios of independent retail clothing stores (men's, women's and family), expressed as percentages of net sales, were slightly higher in 1958 than in 1956, according to the Bureau's biennial survey of the trades. Operating expenses were also higher and net operating profit ratios were generally lower. Gross profit and expense ratios of family shoe stores were narrowly lower than in 1956.

Both unincorporated and incorporated men's clothing stores had higher gross profit ratios in 1958 than in 1956, the former rising to 28.55% of net sales from 28.17% and the latter to 30.89% from 30.76%. Total operating expense ratios were also higher in relation to net sales, with a resulting decline in net operating profit to 10.39% of net sales for unincorporated stores from 10.86% in 1956 and to 2.67% for incorporated stores from 3.62%.

In the unincorporated class, women's clothing stores obtained a gross profit of 28.78% of net sales as compared with 28.29% in 1956, while the figure for incorporated stores was 31.91% versus 31.78%. With higher operating expense ratios, net operating profit for unincorporated stores declined to 8.52% of net sales from 8.73% and for incorporated stores to 1.48% from 3.17%.
Unincorporated independent family clothing stores increased their ratio of gross profit to 27.12% of net sales in 1958 from 26.54% in 1956, while the figure for incorporated stores was higher at 30.55% versus 30.32%. Higher operating expense ratios resulted in a decrease in net operating profit for unincorporated stores to 8.45% of net sales from 9.02% and for incorporated stores to 2.48% from 3.27%.

Gross profit of independent family shoe stores were slightly lower for the unincorporated group at 29.31% of net sales versus 29.43% and for the incorporated group at 33.21% versus 33.49%. Operating expense ratios were lower for both types. Net operating profit for unincorporated stores declined to 11.25% of net sales from 11.25%, while the figure for incorporated stores increased to 3.37% from 3.09%.

**ELECTRIC POWER**

*Generation Of Electric Energy*  
Net generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowat' hours or more per year increased 9.3% in April to 9,411,820 megawatt hours from 8,610,308 mwh in the same month last year. This put the January-April total at 38,814,995 mwh, an increase of 13.2% from the comparable 1959 four-month figure of 34,296,447 mwh.

Imports of electric energy in April dropped to 23,442 mwh from 57,588 mwh a year earlier, while exports increased to 447,447 mwh from 404,809 mwh. Four-month imports fell to 121,070 mwh from 178,165 mwh a year ago, while exports rose to 1,605,859 mwh from 1,267,536 mwh.

Amount of electric energy made available in Canada rose in April to 8,987,815 mwh from 8,263,087 mwh last year and in the January-April period to 37,330,206 mwh from 33,207,076 mwh. Amount used in electric boilers increased in the month to 692,963 mwh from 640,499 mwh and in the four-month period to 2,822,138 mwh from 2,238,943 mwh.

**CRIMINAL OFFENCES**

*Criminal Offences In 1958*  
Persons sixteen years of age and over convicted of indictable offences in Canada in 1958 numbered 34,546, an increase of 8.4% from the 1957 total of 31,765, according to the Bureau's annual report on criminal and other offences.

The conviction rate per 100,000 population of persons in this age group rose to 311 from 292 in the preceding year, and was approximately 300 in each of the years 1951 through 1954. In 1950, the earliest year for which this rate is available, the figure was 332.

Among non-indictable offences, convictions for traffic and parking offences increased 1.9% in 1958 to 2,209,746 from 2,168,181 in the preceding year. Convictions for other non-indictable offences rose 0.2% to 299,230 from 298,581.
Weekly Steel Ingot Output

Production of steel ingots in the week ended May 28 amounted to 100,397 tons, down 6.6% from the week-earlier total of 107,465 tons and 7.5% under the year-earlier figure of 108,465 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 77.7% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) compared with 83.2% in the previous week and 89.4% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the corresponding week last year.

Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products In March

Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in March increased to 410,139 tons from 346,394 in the same month last year, putting January-March shipments at 1,199,311 tons, an increase of 20.5% from the year-earlier total of 994,956 tons. Disposition of shipments in the January-March period included: building construction, 231,503 tons (182,218 in 1959's first quarter); wholesalers and warehouses, 167,584 (106,798); pipes and tubes, 150,864 (144,676); merchant trade products, 126,199 (122,475); railway operating, 96,729 (111,662); container industry, 93,783 (90,638); and automotive industries, 88,216 (53,380).

Mineral Wool Shipments

Shipments of mineral wool batts in April declined to 12,809,063 square feet from 15,829,369 in the same month last year and bulk or loose wool to 52,458 cubic feet from 57,485, while shipments of granulated wool rose to 444,173 cubic feet from 414,564. January-April shipments were: batts, 54,699,911 square feet (73,845,626 a year ago); granulated wool, 1,940,481 cubic feet (2,592,427); and bulk or loose wool, 253,139 cubic feet (259,961).

Shipments Of Gypsum Products

Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and plasters were smaller in April and January-April this year than last, DBS reports. April shipments were: wallboard, 21,737,987 square feet (32,965,545 a year earlier); lath, 14,931,057 square feet (29,580,402); sheathing, 468,694 square feet (1,006,924); and plasters, 17,262 tons (24,799). January-April: wallboard, 98,016,781 square feet (109,977,945 a year ago); lath, 73,598,185 square feet (102,282,593); sheathing, 1,512,372 square feet (2,303,302); and plasters, 77,103 tons (85,948).

Shipments Of Floor Tile

Less asphalt floor tile but more vinyl-asbestos floor tile was shipped in April and January-April this year than last. April shipments of asphalt floor tile declined to 1,092,556 square feet from 1,468,007 a year earlier and January-April shipments to 5,203,865 square feet from 6,289,564. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased to 5,482,032 square feet from 3,956,637 and four-month shipments to 21,220,978 square feet from 15,853,578.

Electric Storage Batteries

Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production declined in April to $1,682,200 from $2,076,800 in the corresponding month last year, placing January-April sales at $7,502,900, a decrease of close to 20% from the like 1959 figure of $9,353,900. Sales of batteries used for the starting or ignition of internal combustion engines dropped in the month to $1,257,600 from $1,586,200 and in the four months to $6,001,900 from $7,492,000.
Shipments of Veneers & Plywoods

Shipments of both veneers and plywood were larger in March and January-March this year than last, DBS reports. March 31 stocks were also greater. Shipments of veneers in March rose to 78,557,000 square feet from 77,514,000 in the same month last year, putting the January-March total at 211,011,000 square feet, a rise of 5.6% from last year's corresponding figure of 208,346,000 square feet. End-of-March stocks increased sharply to 56,031,000 square feet from 34,914,000.

March shipments of plywood climbed to 147,988,000 square feet from 146,062,000 a year earlier, placing the three-month total at 410,943,000 square feet, a gain of 12.9% from the like 1959 figure of 385,907,000 square feet. March 31 stocks advanced to 122,535,000 square feet from 97,784,000.

Consumption Of Rubber

Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaim rubber in March totalled 10,569 long tons, up slightly from last year's like total of 10,136. This brought total consumption in the January-March period to 30,554 long tons, an increase of 3.1% from the year-earlier total of 29,630.

March consumption of natural rubber declined to 3,507 long tons from 3,571 in the same month last year, while synthetic increased to 5,365 long tons from 4,963 and reclaim to 1,697 long tons from 1,602. Quarter's consumption of natural rubber fell to 10,418 long tons from 10,618 a year ago, while synthetic rose to 15,325 long tons from 14,530 and reclaim to 4,811 long tons from 4,482. (15)

Sales Of Clay Products

Sales of products made from Canadian clays were lower in March and the first quarter of this year than last. Month's value was $2,543,000 versus $3,179,000 a year ago, bringing the January-March total to $6,117,000 versus $6,911,000. Sales of building brick declined to $1,625,000 in March from $2,119,000 and to $3,582,000 in the quarter from $4,231,000. (16)

Refined Petroleum Products

Production of refined petroleum products in March declined to 23,280,286 barrels from 23,376,281 in the corresponding month last year. Usage of crude oil fell in the month to 22,859,751 barrels from 23,161,557, while receipts of crude oil rose to 22,807,415 barrels from 22,476,089. Receipts comprised 13,526,771 barrels of domestic crude oil versus 13,079,591 a year earlier and 9,280,644 barrels of imported crude versus 9,396,498.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in March were: naphtha specialties, 130,362 barrels (119,183 in March last year); aviation gasoline, 251,158 (243,644); motor gasoline, 6,944,212 (6,428,161); aviation turbo fuel, 403,906 (368,678); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 2,307,801 (1,952,452); diesel fuel, 1,904,894 (1,669,100); light fuel oil, 8,751,708 (7,272,221); and heavy fuel oil, 4,370,596 (3,588,063). (17)
Net Sales of Refined Petroleum Products  Net sales of refined petroleum products in 1959 increased 8.2% to an all-time high of 279,240,815 barrels from 1958's previous peak of 258,016,755 barrels. Total run to stills of raw materials, including crude oil, natural gas liquids, and other materials, rose 11.4% in the year to 269,826,220 barrels from 242,141,573 in the preceding year. Refinery receipts of crude oil advanced 10.7% to 267,850,044 barrels from 241,958,739, domestic crude rising 12.6% to 151,507,774 barrels from 134,513,998 and imported crude 8.3% to 116,342,270 barrels from 107,444,741.

Net sales of major fuels in 1959 were: naphtha specialties, 1,549,201 barrels (1,457,305 in 1958); aviation gasoline, 3,531,173 (3,615,079); motor gasoline, 95,883,318 (92,137,073); aviation turbo fuel, 4,222,500 (4,057,451); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 16,100,048 (15,902,940); diesel fuel, 23,998,114 (21,658,485); light fuel oil, 59,840,355 (52,536,441); and heavy fuel oil, 49,808,249 (43,247,833).

The Prairie Provinces accounted for the major share of the domestic crude oil received in refineries in 1959 at 149,231,199 barrels versus 132,768,397 in 1958. Imported crude came chiefly from Venezuela, that country being the source of 74,567,478 barrels versus 71,825,377. Saudi Arabia was the next largest source at 16,643,983 barrels versus 13,234,029, followed by Kuwait at 15,511,997 barrels versus 18,296,556, Iran and Iraq at 6,055,568 barrels versus 375,782, Trinidad at 3,356,722 barrels versus 1,999,455, and the United States at 206,552 barrels versus 1,713,542. (18)

Miscellaneous Products Of Petroleum and Coal Industry  Factory shipments from 28 establishments comprising the miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal industry in 1958 were valued at $14,972,000, substantially above the preceding year's 20 plant total of $10,618,000, according to the Bureau's annual report. Number of employees rose to 482 from 406, salaries and wages to $1,975,000 from $1,622,000, and cost of materials and supplies to $8,265,000 from $5,240,000. Shipments of asphalt road emulsions were valued at $4,472,000 ($3,226,000 in 1957), asphalt paving mixtures, $2,395,000 ($1,130,000), and asphalt and bituminous coatings, $2,281,000 ($2,692,000). (19)

Fruit And Vegetables Preparations Industry  Factory shipments from Canada's fruit and vegetables preparations industry in 1958 were valued at an all-time high of $276,698,000, an increase of 4.2% from the previous high of $265,470,000 set in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Ontario accounted for the greatest share in both years at $188,243,000 versus $179,577,000 in 1957.

Number of establishments decreased to 396 in 1958 from 430 in the preceding year, employees to 16,167 from 17,742 and salaries and wages to $43,445,000 from $43,712,000. Cost of materials and supplies increased to $174,886,000 from $173,508,000.

MORE
Production of canned foods in 1958 was as follows (net weights of contents): canned fruits, 140,785,000 pounds (148,851,000 in 1957); canned vegetables, 477,509,000 (489,804,000); jams, jellies and marmalades, 104,085,000 (102,481,000); canned soups, 264,596,000 (264,522,000); catsups, 43,929,000 (43,155,000); canned infant foods, 61,553,000 (61,995,000); tomato juice, 141,514,000 (125,562,000); frozen fruits and vegetables not for reprocessing, 50,250,000 (43,596,000); and pickles, relishes and sauces, 7,928,000 (8,003,000).

Factory value of shipments of the above items: canned fruits, $22,216,000 ($23,335,000 in 1957); canned vegetables, $60,178,000 ($61,245,000); jams, jellies and marmalades, $21,716,000 ($20,930,000); canned soups, $47,827,000 ($43,047,000); catsups, $9,568,000 ($9,688,000); canned infant foods, $17,820,000 ($17,429,000); tomato juice, $12,609,000 ($9,814,000); frozen fruits and vegetables not for reprocessing, $9,163,000 ($8,581,000); and pickles, relishes and sauces, $17,817,000 ($15,960,000). (20)

Miscellaneous Food Preparations Industry Factory shipments from the 299 establishments classified to the miscellaneous food preparations industry in 1958 were valued at a record $345,905,000, an increase of 2.9% from 1957's previous peak of $336,292,000, according to the Bureau's annual report. Number of employees fell to 9,752 from 10,003 in 1957, while salaries and wages rose to $34,397,000 from $32,562,000. Cost of materials dropped to $223,012,000 from $227,639,000. Principal commodities of this industry include coffee, tea, malt, margarine, cornstarch, yeast, rice, peanut butter, potato chips and jelly powders. (21)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended May 21 numbered 78,836, compared to 73,223 in last year's corresponding week. This brought loadings in the January 1 - May 21 period to 1,357,938 cars, slightly (0.3%) below the year-earlier total of 1,362,168 cars.

Receipts from connections declined in the seven-day period to 26,423 cars from 27,039 a year earlier, but rose in the January 1 - May 21 period to 586,445 cars from 559,651. Piggyback loadings increased in the week to 3,297 cars from 2,394 and in the cumulative period to 60,418 cars from 46,388. (22)

Gas Pipeline Deliveries Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines in March advanced to 29,357,910,000 cubic feet from 21,867,785,000 in the same month last year. This brought net deliveries in the January-March period to 85,834,797,000 cubic feet, a rise of 26% from the year-earlier total of 68,137,791,000 cubic feet. Average daily sendout in March climbed to 947,029,000 cubic feet from 705,412,000 a year earlier.

Deliveries to distribution systems in March increased to 19,461,098,000 cubic feet from last year's comparable total of 12,801,235,000, and to industrial consumers and others to 1,351,897,000 cubic feet from 1,073,697,000. Exports via pipe line rose to 8,544,915,000 cubic feet from 7,992,853,000. (23)
Wholesale Price Index

Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) rose 0.7% between March and April this year to 231.3 from 229.6. Last year's April index stood at 231.2. Five of the eight main group indexes increased from March to April, while two decreased.

The vegetable products group index recorded the largest upward movement between March and April, rising 1.7% to 205.6 from 202.2. Sharply higher prices for potatoes, onions, and livestock and poultry feeds, combined with smaller increases for bakery products, tires and tubes, grains, and canned vegetables, were mainly responsible for the overall rise. The animal products group index advanced 1.1% to 243.4 from 240.8, largely on the strength of price increases for lard and tallow, eggs, dressed fowl, and livestock.

The non-ferrous metals group index rose 0.8% in the month to 179.0 from 177.6, due mainly to higher prices for brass valves, electrolytic lead, and domestic zinc. The textile products group index rose 0.6% to 229.6 from 228.2, largely attributable to advanced prices for imported raw wool, raw cotton and worsted yarns. The wood products group index also rose 0.6% to 306.2 from 304.4, principally due to higher returns in Canadian currency for export sales of newsprint and wood pulp to the United States.

The non-metallic minerals group index declined 0.5% between March and April to 185.5 from 186.4, in response to lower prices for sand and gravel, and coal. The iron products group index edged down to 256.2 from 256.3, while the chemical products group index was unchanged at 188.4.

Security Price Indexes

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<td>Mining Stock Price Index</td>
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Food & Agriculture

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at May 26 amounted to 48,658,000 pounds, up 5.0% from the May 19 total of 46,321,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. May 26 holdings were larger than a week earlier in all these centres. Totals were: Quebec, 5,730,000 pounds (5,602,000 at May 19); Montreal, 21,235,000 (19,908,000); Toronto, 3,080,000 (2,694,000); Winnipeg, 11,684,000 (11,482,000); Regina, 1,960,000 (1,861,000); Saskatoon, 2,257,000 (2,166,000); Edmonton, 1,615,000 (1,588,000); Calgary, 284,000 (255,000); and Vancouver, 803,000 (765,000).
Wheat Exports & Visible Supplies

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended May 11 amounted to 6,273,000 bushels, bringing the August 1-May 11 total to 185,889,000 bushels, slightly above the year-earlier figure of 184,944,000 bushels. Visible supplies in all North American positions at May 11 aggregated 379,534,000 bushels, compared to 373,651,000 bushels a week earlier and 372,583,000 bushels a year ago. (25)

Milk Production In April

Production of milk in April is estimated at 1,538,000,000 pounds, an increase of 4.4% over a year earlier. This would bring output in the January-April period to 4,886,000,000 pounds, larger by 5.8% than the corresponding year-earlier figure. March production was revised to 1,258,850,000 pounds, a rise of 8.3% from 1,162,352,000 pounds a year earlier, boosting the January-March total 6.4% to 3,347,816,000 pounds from 3,145,636,000 pounds.

Production of milk in March was greater than a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island. Totals (in thousands) were: Prince Edward Island, 9,101 pounds (10,057 in March 1959); Nova Scotia, 29,780 (29,514); New Brunswick, 28,159 (27,030); Quebec, 335,859 (290,867); Ontario, 476,652 (437,944); Manitoba, 87,841 (87,132); Saskatchewan, 101,620 (98,268); Alberta, 114,021 (106,624), and British Columbia, 57,810 (56,705).

Output of milk in this year's first quarter was larger than last year in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Totals (in thousands) were: Prince Edward Island, 27,496 pounds (29,756 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 84,559 (85,813); New Brunswick, 76,513 (75,783); Quebec, 866,189 (760,468); Ontario, 1,268,658 (1,190,162); Manitoba, 230,567 (234,643); Saskatchewan, 273,984 (268,146); Alberta, 307,390 (292,548); and British Columbia, 160,151 (158,702). (26)

Tobacco Production In 1959

Production of leaf tobacco (green weight) in the crop year ending September 1959 amounted to 170,255,000 pounds, a decrease of 13.7% from the preceding year's 197,302,000 pounds. The total farm value of the 1959 crop is estimated at $91,432,000 versus $89,603,000 in 1958. Actually, producers received approximately $90,427,000 from the 168,400,000 pounds of all types of leaf tobacco sold out of the 1959 crop.

Prices paid for the 1959 crop increased to 53.70¢ per pound, compared to 45.41¢ per pound for the 1958 crop. There were slightly less than 2 million pounds of flue-type tobacco destroyed. The total crop was harvested from 129,037 acres, while the average yield per acre decreased to 1,319 pounds from 1,471 in the preceding year.

Producers in Ontario harvested 158,471,000 pounds of tobacco valued on the farm at $86,689,000 as compared with 188,364,000 valued at $86,333,000 in the preceding year. (27)
Sugar Situation In April

Production of refined beet and cane sugar in April declined to 91,232,000 pounds from 109,095,000 in the corresponding month last year and sales to 119,802,000 pounds from 124,797,000. January-April output rose to 392,189,000 pounds from 387,511,000 a year ago and sales to 478,654,000 pounds from 457,134,000. Company-held stocks at April 30 amounted to 253,814,000 pounds, smaller than last year's 303,368,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in April fell to 117,441,000 pounds from 152,652,000 and meltings and sales to 93,802,000 pounds from 119,338,000. Four-month receipts dropped to 284,944,000 pounds from 295,184,000 and meltings and sales to 393,465,000 pounds from 395,122,000. End-of-April company-held stocks were larger at 211,546,000 pounds, compared to the year-earlier figure of 165,438,000 pounds.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Direct And Indirect Debt

Total direct debt less sinking funds of the provinces and territories amounted to $3,177,916,000 on March 31, 1959, compared to $2,782,686,000 on the same date for the previous fiscal year. All provinces recorded increases with the exception of Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. Indirect debt also increased to $2,681,220,000 from $2,426,804,000 a year earlier; however, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed decreases in indirect debt. Combined direct and indirect debt (less sinking funds) shows an overall percentage increase of 12.5%.

All provinces except Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia issued bonds during the period and, of the $470,600,000 new issues, $200,000,000 were payable in New York and the remainder in Canada. All provinces made retirements totaling $84,100,000, and the net result of new issues and retirements was that bonded debt outstanding increased in all provinces except New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. Comparison with the preceding year shows that, for most provinces, the average rate of interest on gross bonded debt has risen, while the average term has fallen.

A new issue of long-term treasury bills amounting to $26,000,000 was made to the Government of Canada by New Brunswick and a private issue of $16,000,000 was made by Manitoba; short-term treasury bills decreased by nearly $13,000,000 to $27,000,000.

Of the assets offsetting direct debt, nearly 77% of total receivables, or $1,354,891,000, was due from the provinces' own government enterprises. Of the total indirect debt, less sinking funds, as at March 31, 1959, $2,526,743,000 or 94% was in respect of guaranteed bonds or debentures. Of this total, 92% represented bonds or debentures of provincial government enterprises.
Patients in Tuberculosis Institutions

Nearly 11,500 persons were tubercular patients in institutions at the end of 1958; these include 1,556 patients in psychiatric institutions who were being treated for tuberculosis. The characteristics of 9,940 patients in sanatorium and tuberculosis units are described in the first issue of a new series that constitutes an annual census of in-patients in tuberculosis institutions.

Of the 9,940 patients, over 60% were male with a median age of 44 years, whereas the median age of the female was 31 years. Indian and Eskimo patients are much younger, with the median age of 23 years for Indians and under 30 years for Eskimos. Relative to their population, Ontario and Alberta had the smallest number of patients, and Quebec had the smallest number of child patients among the provinces.

At the end of the year, about half the tuberculous patients had been in hospital between 2.8 and 12.6 months, a quarter under 2.8 months, and another quarter over 12.6 months. Males generally had a longer stay and the statistics show that men are more seriously affected by the disease than women.

Sawmilling

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in March rose 6.2% to 492,167,000 feet from 463,604,000 in the same month last year, according to advance figures. This brought output in the January-March period to 1,345,717,000 feet, an increase of 6.0% from 1959's first-quarter total of 1,269,072,000 feet. Month's output in the provinces East of the Rockies (excluding ties) increased 8.2% to 235,678,000 feet from 217,753,000 a year earlier, raising the three-month total 4.8% to 630,828,000 feet from 602,098,000.

Production in the provinces East of the Rockies in January-March was:
- Prince Edward Island, 1,052,000 feet (1,310,000 a year ago);
- Nova Scotia, 39,300,000 (32,413,000);
- New Brunswick, 69,530,000 (75,071,000);
- Quebec, 201,548,000 (185,960,000);
- Ontario 88,570,000 (68,352,000);
- Manitoba, 18,473,000 (16,303,000);
- Saskatchewan, 23,562,000 (23,250,000); and Alberta, 188,793,000 (199,439,000).

Alcoholic Beverages

Government revenue from the control and taxation of alcoholic beverages in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959 amounted to $431 million, a rise of $10 million from the previous fiscal year. Values of sales of spirits, wine and beer exceeded 1958 sales by less than 3% as compared to more than 6% in the preceding year. Value of imports of spirits was lower in 1959, while imports of wines and beer increased. On the other hand, exports of domestic wines decreased, and exports of spirits and beer increased.
(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

1 - 64-201: Construction In Canada, 1958-60, $1.00
2 - 26-004: Gold Production, March, 10¢/$1.00
3 - 66-001: Travel Between Canada & The United States (Including Preliminary Estimates of Travel Expenditures), January, 20¢/$2.00
4 - 61-003: Corporation Profits, 4th Quarter 1959, 50¢/$2.00
5 - 72-001: Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, March, 10¢/$1.00
6 - 63-008: Wholesale Trade, March, 10¢/$1.00
7 - 63-406: Operating Results & Financial Structure - Retail Clothing Stores (Independent), 1958, 75¢
8 - 57-001: Electric Power Statistics, April, 10¢/$1.00
9 - 85-201: Statistics of Criminal & Other Offences, 1958, $2.00
10 - 41-001: Primary Iron & Steel, March, 30¢/$3.00
11 - 44-004: Mineral Wool, April, 10¢/$1.00
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15 - 33-003: Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, March, 20¢/$2.00
16 - 44-005: Products Made From Canadian Clays, March, 10¢/$1.00
17 - 45-004: Refined Petroleum Products, March, 30¢/$3.00
18 - 45-204: Refined Petroleum Products, 1959, $1.50
20 - 32-218: Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1958, 50¢
21 - 32-224: Miscellaneous Food Preparations Industry, 1958, 50¢
22 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, May 14 & 21, 10¢/$3.00
23 - 55-002: Gas Pipe Line Transport, March, 20¢/$2.00
24 - 62-002: Prices & Price Indexes, April, 30¢/$3.00
25 - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, May 11, 10¢/$3.00
26 - 23-001: Dairy Review, April, 20¢/$2.00
27 - 22-205: Leaf Tobacco Acreage, Production & Value, 1959, 25¢
28 - 32-013: Sugar Situation, April, 10¢/$1.00
30 - 83-209: Tuberculosis Statistics - Patients In Institutions, 1958, 75¢
31 - 63-202: Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1959, 50¢

... 24-001: Fish Freezings & Stocks, April, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of May 20

... 31-001: Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, March, 40¢/$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of May 20

... 73-001: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, March, 20¢/$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 29

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