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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Total income of Canadian paid workers in September is estimated at \$1,552,000,000, a full 2% larger than in August and over 8% more than in September 1958. Cumulative total for the nine months ending September was estimated at nearly 8% greater this year than last. (Page 2)

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Health & Welfare: Operating expenditure of tuberculosis sanatoria fell off 5.5% in 1958 from 1957 and the number of patient days of care dropped 14.5%, the cost per patient-day moving up to a new high average for all Canada of \$9.22. (Page 3)

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Prices: The general wholesale price index eased downwards by 0.3% in October from September; preliminary calculations indicate a slight rise in November from the October level ... The index of farm prices of agricultural products declined for the third consecutive month in October, reaching a seasonal low of 235.9, putting it below the figure of 236.2 a year earlier. (Pages 6-7)

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Food & Agriculture: Overseas wheat exports continued their earlier rise into the middle of November to bring the aggregate shipments to November 18 of the current crop year almost 9% above last year's comparative total ... This year's canned pack of tomatoes was larger than the 1958 pack, while packs of peaches, plums and tomato juice were smaller. (Pages 7-8)

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Transportation: After a recent period of advances, railway carloadings were slightly lower in the third week of November than a year earlier. The cumulative gain was 2.3% or roughly something over 76,000 cars ... There was a tonnage increase of 4.7% in cargoes unloaded in coastwise shipping at Canadian ports in 1958 over 1957, the major gain being at Great Lakes ports. (Pages 8-9)

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Merchandising: Wholesale value of sales of new farm implements and equipment during 1958 was close to 15% higher than in 1957, while sales of repair parts rose fractionally. Increases occurred in all provinces. (Page 11)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot production increased again in the week ended November 28 to reach 102.6% of the rated capacity of Canada's steel mills ... Leather footwear output was down slightly in September but the aggregate for the nine months was some 7% greater than last year ... October shipments were larger this year than last for rigid insulating board, smaller for gypsum products and hard board. (Pages 12-13)

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Labour Income In September Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,552,000,000 in September in the form of salaries, wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance DBS figures. The month's total was 2.1% greater than August's \$1,520,000,000 and 8.2% larger than last year's September figure of \$1,435,000,000. January-September labour income increased 7.9% to \$13,190,000,000 from \$12,220,000,000 a year ago. On a seasonally adjusted basis, September income was placed at \$1,490,000,000, an increase of 1.0% from the August total of \$1,475,000,000.

Labour income was greater in September and January-September this year than last in all regions. Regional increases were: Atlantic region, 8.3% in September (8.4% in January-September); Quebec, 8.5% (7.2%); Ontario, 9.0% (7.7%); Prairie region, 8.8% (9.7%); and British Columbia, 3.2% (7.7%).

The table following shows labour income for September and January-September this year and last and August this year on the unadjusted basis, together with data for August and September this year on the seasonally adjusted basis.

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted	
	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1959	Sept. 1959	Jan. to Sept. 1958 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 1959
	Millions of Dollars					
Atlantic region ..	96	104	104	807 875	99	99
Quebec	365	388	396	3,127 3,352	379	381
Ontario	597	638	651	5,168 5,568	627	635
Prairie region ...	217	234	236	1,796 1,971	220	222
British Columbia .	156	153	161	1,292 1,391	143	150
Canada	1,435	1,520	1,552	12,220 13,190	1,475	1,490

Industrial Employment In September Canada's composite industrial employment index (1949=100) rose 1.0% between August and September this year to 125.3 from 124.2. The current index is 2.8% above last year's September figure of 121.9. Weekly wages and salaries in September averaged \$74.36, up 1.3% from the August average of \$73.42 and 5.0% above last year's September figure of \$70.85. September's composite payroll index rose 2.2% to 217.9 from 213.3 in the preceding month and 8.0% from 201.8 in the same month of 1958.

Employment in manufacturing rose by 1.5% between August and September, main increases occurring in wood products (settlement of disputes in British Columbia) and the automobile industry (start on the production of 1960 models). These gains were partly offset by decreases in fruit and vegetable canning, where activity declined earlier than usual from the seasonal peak.

Employment in forestry rose by 28% in the period, partly due to seasonal increases in eastern Canada and partly to the return of workers following settlement of disputes in British Columbia. Except as noted, changes followed normal seasonal patterns fairly closely, although there were indications of a slight strengthening of the general employment situation. (1)

Federal Government Employment Employees of the Federal Government (including its Crown corporations) numbered 329,057 in April, down slightly from 330,539 in April 1958, according to the Bureau's monthly report on federal government employment. Total earnings of these persons rose to \$107,083,000 from \$103,279,000 a year earlier.

Staff of departments and departmental crown corporations, though not all under jurisdiction of the Civil Service Act, are usually referred to as the "Civil Service". This total rose to 195,452 persons earning \$58,502,293 regular pay and receiving \$1,122,980 overtime pay and \$72,691 retroactive pay, compared with 194,737 persons earning \$56,602,164 regular pay and receiving \$1,120,669 overtime pay and \$113,441 retroactive pay one year earlier. Salaried employees, comprising the largest "civil service" group, numbered 155,162 versus 152,944 and had regular earnings of \$48,749,450 in comparison with \$47,105,216.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies employed 133,605 persons in April 1959 and paid them \$47,385,000, a drop in numbers from 135,802 in April last year but a rise in earnings from \$45,443,000.

The report for April contains several new features, including a summary of total federal government employment and summaries of year-to-date earnings (\$186,385,000 from January 1 to April 30, 1959). A provincial distribution is included for the first time and shows (as might be expected) that most federal employees are employed in Ontario with Quebec having the next largest number. Of interest is the fact that 2,563 persons are employed outside Canada by departments and departmental corporations. Similar detail for agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies will be available soon. (2)

HEALTH & WELFARE

Finances Of Canada's Tuberculosis Sanatoria Cost of care of tuberculous patients in all Canadian hospitals in 1958 amounted to an estimated \$40 million, according to the financial supplement to the Bureau's annual report on tuberculosis. Operating expenditures of 51 out of 57 public tuberculosis sanatoria decreased 5.5% in 1958 to \$30,410,000 from \$32,190,000 in the preceding year. Salaries and wages accounted for close to 59% of expenditures and food for 15%. Government agencies accounted for 92% of revenues.

In spite of the fall in total expenditure, cost per patient-day climbed to a new peak of \$9.22 in 1958 from \$8.54 in the preceding year. At the same time the number of patient days of care declined 14.5%. Net salaries and wages per patient day in 1958 averaged \$5.43, food \$1.34, medical and surgical supplies 28¢, and other operating expenditure \$2.18.

Cost per patient-day was highest in Alberta at \$14.84, followed closely by British Columbia at \$14.60, Nova Scotia at \$11.54, New Brunswick \$11.47, Saskatchewan \$10.32, Newfoundland \$9.71, Ontario \$8.81, Prince Edward Island \$8.70, and Quebec \$6.84. (3)

Trusteed Pension Plans In 1958 Financial aspects in 1958 of 841 trusteed pension funds covering 944,936 employees (an average of 1,124 per plan) in government and government agencies, crown corporations, incorporated companies, health, educational, religious and charitable organizations, trade and employee associations, are reviewed in a report, now placed on an annual basis, released by DBS.

Contributions in 1958 amounted to \$345,000,000 with employers contributing 64%. Investment income totalled \$109,000,000 and "other" income (including net profit on sale of securities) accounted for an additional \$22,000,000. Total income was placed at \$476,000,000 in the year, from which expenditures of \$121,000,000 were made. Pension payments accounted for approximately 72% of these expenditures.

Assets of the funds at the end of 1958 aggregated \$2,814,000,000, up 14.4% from 1957's year-end figure of \$2,460,000,000. Bonds of all types accounted for 77% of the assets in 1958. The heaviest concentration of assets was in bonds issued or guaranteed by provincial governments, amounting to 31% of the total; next in magnitude were federal bonds, making up 18%. Other Canadian bonds, municipal debentures, and mortgages accounted for 17%, 11% and 8%, respectively. All stocks comprised 7.5% and the remainder was made up of cash and miscellaneous assets.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Domestic Exports In Large increases were recorded in October over the same
October, 10 Months month last year in the exports of newsprint paper, iron ore, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, rolling-mill products, aluminum and products, nickel, and crude petroleum, and smaller increases in wheat, seeds, machinery, copper and products, and asbestos and products, according to the Bureau's monthly summary containing details of the month's export trade. Totals were published in a preliminary release on November 20. There were decreases in wheat flour, cattle, fish and fishery products, planks and boards, wood pulp, zinc and products, and uranium ores and concentrates.

Among leading markets, October domestic exports were larger than a year earlier to the United States, India, France, and Japan, and smaller to the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, and Mexico.

Domestic exports to all countries increased in October to a new peak for the month of \$460,600,000, larger by 3.4% than last year's corresponding total of \$445,500,000. This brought the January-October total to \$4,098,700,000 versus \$3,988,600,000. Exports of foreign products in October were valued at \$11,303,000 (\$9,752,000 a year ago) and \$95,158,000 in the ten months (\$83,004,000). (5)

The following two tables contain figures of domestic exports by major countries and principal commodities in October and the January-October period, ranked according to size in the ten months of 1959, with comparable figures for 1958:

MORE

<u>Country</u>	<u>October</u>		<u>January-October</u>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	(Thousands)			
United States	\$265,113	\$288,433	\$2,332,124	\$2,538,665
United Kingdom	76,683	72,264	635,922	632,429
Japan	9,006	9,914	83,316	110,619
Germany, Federal Republic	24,447	12,306	166,676	103,103
Norway	5,168	4,908	48,170	51,040
India	3,542	9,814	62,491	47,077
Union of South Africa	3,586	2,451	44,194	44,915
Netherlands	7,079	6,342	64,137	43,230
Australia	4,655	4,229	45,007	43,123
Belgium & Luxembourg	5,308	2,931	61,941	43,011
Venezuela	4,422	3,007	34,704	36,827
France	3,745	5,169	40,287	31,466

Commodity

Newsprint paper	\$58,101	\$64,780	\$569,940	\$587,437
Wheat	40,241	42,852	374,799	365,025
Planks & boards	31,333	26,647	239,816	272,543
Wood pulp	27,036	24,151	234,493	256,467
Uranium ores & concentrates ..	30,707	24,774	215,098	255,397
Aluminum & products	19,868	25,822	191,975	187,549
Nickel	11,269	18,913	201,578	177,160
Iron ore	15,838	23,045	95,006	133,954
Copper & products	13,903	14,471	121,486	126,221
Fish & fishery products	19,280	15,764	121,415	119,689
Farm machinery & implements ..	5,546	6,803	83,008	100,339
Asbestos & products	9,883	10,064	73,343	88,575
Grains other than wheat	7,207	6,323	86,599	69,526
Alcoholic beverages	9,791	9,185	54,880	65,451
Petroleum crude	3,837	7,658	64,637	63,225
Seeds	5,529	6,731	53,840	56,486
Flour of wheat	6,143	5,286	57,998	53,212
Zinc & products	5,176	4,149	44,780	45,148

FORESTRY

Pulpwood Production & Consumption

Production of pulpwood in September increased to 1,585,082 rough cords from 1,362,395 a year earlier, placing the January-September total 12.9% above a year ago at 9,218,887 rough cords versus 8,164,517. Month's consumption rose to 1,143,800 rough cords from 1,052,675, making the nine-month total 6.1% larger at 10,149,628 rough cords against 9,568,602. September 30 stocks were placed at 13,286,371 rough cords, up 2.7% from the month-earlier total of 12,942,522 rough cords and down 7.4% from the year-earlier figure of 14,353,183 rough cords. (6)

Wholesale Price Index Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100)
Eased 0.3% In October eased lower by 0.3% in October to 230.1 from 230.9 in September, but was 1.3% above last year's October index of 227.2. The decline between September and October conforms to the pattern of the last 10 years, although it is smaller than average. Indexes were lower in October as compared to September for four of the major groups, higher for three, and unchanged in iron products.

The animal products group index in October decreased 2.4% to 252.4 from 258.6, with lower prices for hides and skins, livestock, eggs, leather, and fresh and cured meats more than offsetting higher prices for milk and its products. Textile products group index declined 0.3% to 227.7 from 228.3, as a result of lower prices for domestic raw wool, worsted yarns, and raw cotton. Index for non-metallic minerals eased in the month to 185.7 from 185.8, and wood products to 304.4 from 304.6.

The vegetable products index rose 0.4% in October to 198.6 from 197.7, due mainly to increased prices for potatoes, vegetable oils and fresh fruit. Index for non-ferrous metals edged up to 173.5 from 173.3, and chemical products to 187.9 from 187.7. The iron products group index at 255.9 was unchanged for the third consecutive month. (7)

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>November</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>October*</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>November*</u> <u>1959</u>
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Index</u>	228.8	230.1	230.3
Vegetable products	198.8	198.6	199.5
Animal products	248.9	252.4	250.4
Textile products	227.2	227.7	227.6
Wood products	299.3	304.4	304.0
Iron products	255.4	255.9	255.8
Non-ferrous metals	174.5	173.5	177.4
Non-metallic minerals	188.3	185.7	186.0
Chemical products	184.1	187.9	188.0
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	247.7	248.0	250.8

*These indexes are preliminary

<u>Security Price Indexes</u>	<u>November 26</u>	<u>November 19</u> <u>1935-39 = 100</u>	<u>October 29</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	253.5	250.8	252.3
Industrials	259.9	256.5	258.4
Utilities	187.9	185.5	187.0
Banks	342.4	346.0	343.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	110.9	112.5	112.6
Gold's	81.5	82.6	81.9
Base metals	178.2	180.8	183.0

Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of
Agricultural Products In October

For the third consecutive month Canada's index of prices received by farmers declined in October, falling to a seasonal low of 235.9 (1935-39=100) from 239.7 in September. Last year's October index stood at 236.2.

Lower prices for livestock, grains and potatoes more than offset higher prices for dairy products and eggs, and were mainly responsible for the September-October decline. The lower grain prices were due to marketings of lower quality from the current western crop as compared to the previous crop. The fractional drop from a year earlier was caused by lower prices for livestock and grain that more than counterbalanced higher prices for dairy products.

October indexes were below September levels in all provinces except British Columbia. Indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 231.5 (237.9 in September); Nova Scotia, 228.0 (230.6); New Brunswick, 232.8 (237.4); Quebec, 271.6 (272.8); Ontario, 263.7 (264.8); Manitoba, 221.2 (227.0); Saskatchewan, 196.5 (201.5); Alberta, 215.7 (223.9); and British Columbia, 262.9 (262.3). (8)

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

Egg Production In October

Production of eggs in October declined to 36,232,000 dozen from 36,976,000 a year earlier, leaving the January-October total 3.5% above a year ago at 382,136,000 dozen versus 369,285,000. Average number of layers in the month decreased to 30,998,000 from 31,809,000, while average number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 1,413 from 1,404.

October production of eggs was larger than a year earlier in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, but smaller in the other provinces. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 253,000 dozen (324,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 1,912,000 (1,733,000); New Brunswick, 598,000 (525,000); Quebec, 5,181,000 (4,962,000); Ontario, 15,402,000 (15,822,000); Manitoba, 3,066,000 (3,430,000); Saskatchewan, 2,963,000 (3,511,000); Alberta, 3,653,000 (3,749,000); and British Columbia, 3,204,000 (2,920,000). (9)

Sugar Production In October

Production of refined beet and cane sugar in October declined to 260,697,000 pounds from 275,645,000 a year earlier, while total sales rose to 148,170,000 pounds from 146,308,000. January-October output increased 3.1% to 1,316,481,000 pounds from 1,276,814,000 a year ago and total sales 3.3% to 1,423,935,000 pounds from 1,378,044,000. Company-held stocks at October 31 were 11.6% larger than a year earlier at 260,528,000 pounds versus 233,463,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in October dropped to 154,730,000 pounds from 175,780,000 a year earlier and meltings and sales to 150,533,000 pounds from 157,864,000. Ten-month receipts rose 15.0% to 1,286,994,000 pounds from 1,119,448,000 a year ago and meltings and sales 4.5% to 1,223,831,000 pounds from 1,170,923,000. Company-held stocks at the end of October were sharply greater than a year earlier at 328,540,000 pounds versus 180,278,000. (10)

Commercial Pack Of Peaches, Plums,
Tomatoes and Tomato Juice In 1959

Canada's commercial canners packed smaller quantities of peaches, plums and tomato juice in 1959 compared to 1958, according to special DBS statements. Pack of tomatoes was larger.

Pack of canned peaches in 1959 declined to 1,554,837 cases (net weight of 43,496,155 pounds) from 1,854,431 cases (56,035,934) in 1958, canned plums to 237,292 cases (5,521,885 pounds) from 378,104 (10,808,445), and canned tomato juice to 5,222,091 cases (164,923,710 pounds) from 5,289,153 (171,789,064). Pack of canned tomatoes increased to 2,019,636 cases (78,654,185 pounds) from 1,955,440 (76,785,971).

Export Clearances & Visible
Supplies Of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended November 18 amounted to 6,921,000 bushels, moving the August 1 - November 18 total to 82,475,000 bushels versus 75,741,000 a year ago, an increase of 8.9%. Visible supplies in all North American positions at November 18 aggregated 369,-161,000 bushels, little changed from the week-earlier total of 369,135,000 bushels but 1.6% below the year-earlier figure of 374,979,000 bushels. (11)

TRANSPORTATIONCargoes Unloaded In Coastwise
Shipping Increased 4.7% In 1958

Cargoes unloaded in coastwise shipping at Canadian ports in 1958 increased 4.7% to 38,-778,900 tons from 37,022,100 in 1957, according to Part III of the Bureau's annual publication "Shipping Report". Unloadings increased 0.6% at Atlantic and lower St. Lawrence River Ports (including Montreal) to 17,749,800 tons from 17,638,400 in the preceding year, 10.0% at Great Lakes ports to 14,163,000 tons from 12,875,300, and 5.5% at Pacific coast ports to 6,866,100 tons from 6,508,400.

Commodities unloaded in greatest volume in coastwise shipping in 1958, comparable 1957 totals in brackets, were: wheat, 8,122,800 tons (6,347,900); pulpwood, 4,791,900 (4,648,000); petroleum oils and products, 4,555,700 (4,963,-200); iron ore, 2,804,600 (2,538,300); barley, 2,374,200 (1,327,000); bituminous coal, 2,229,000 (1,695,100); gasoline, 2,093,200 (2,112,000); general cargo, 2,078,400 (2,115,100); sand and gravel, 1,710,800 (1,900,600); and logs, posts and poles, 1,660,800 (1,898,900).

Of the cargo tonnage unloaded, 33,912,400 tons or 87.5% were transported in vessels of Canadian registry, 4,195,000 tons or 10.8% by vessels of United Kingdom registry and 650,000 tons by vessels of British West Indies registry. The remainder was carried in vessels of other foreign registry.

Vessel arrivals in coastal trade in 1958 numbered 100,234 with an aggregate registered net tonnage of 76,197,600 tons compared to 104,079 vessels of 76,535,200 tons. Departures numbered 99,364 with a registered net tonnage of 74,012,100 tons versus 101,879 of 73,565,400 tons. Of the total arrivals, 45,751 or 45.6% arrived "with cargo" and 54,483 arrived "in ballast". Of the departures, 43,717 or 44.0% cleared "with cargo". (12)

Water Transportation Industry In 1958

Gross income of Canadian water transportation companies in 1958 amounted to \$311,645,000, a decline of 10.8% from 1957's total of \$349,322,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Operating expenses fell 3.1% to \$302,342,000 from \$311,873,000 in the preceding year, resulting in a net income, after provision for income tax, of only \$2,672,000 compared to \$20,307,000 in the previous year.

Income in 1958 from freight amounted to \$228,672,000, from towing \$25,886,000, charter services \$20,785,000, and passengers \$14,678,000. Greatest expense account was operation at \$161,607,000, followed by rentals at \$64,614,000 and depreciation at \$23,471,000.

These companies reported a fleet of 2,102 vessels in operation in 1958, including 1,640 owner-operated and 462 chartered. An additional 113 vessels were reported as not having been in operation. Of the total vessels in operation, 977 were in the Pacific division, 618 in the Atlantic division, 253 in the Great Lakes division, and 254 in the Inland division.

Accidents in the industry in 1958 resulted in 16 deaths and 1,997 injuries, and eight vessels valued at \$290,000 were lost. (13)

Carloadings Of Railway Freight

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended November 21 this year numbered 75,982, down slightly from last year's corresponding total of 76,351 cars. This left loadings in the January 1 - November 21 period 2.3% above a year ago at 3,484,944 cars versus 3,406,279. Receipts from connections were virtually unchanged in the seven-day period at 27,462 cars versus 27,422, bringing the cumulative total to 1,257,691 cars from 1,258,226. Some 2,622 flat cars were loaded in piggyback service in the seven days, placing the year-to-date total at 118,341 cars. (14)

Railway Passenger And Freight Traffic In 1958

Number of passengers carried by railways operating in Canada during 1958 declined 6.9% to 21,376,438 from 22,965,974 in the preceding year. Passenger miles fell to an even greater degree, dropping 15.0% to 2,485,860,569 from 2,925,132,819. As a result, the average passenger journey declined to 116 miles in comparison with 127 in 1957.

Volume of revenue freight traffic moved by rail, measured in ton-miles, decreased 6.6% to 66,356,829,403 in 1958 from 71,047,229,093 a year earlier. Revenue freight tonnage (loadings and receipts from Canadian and United States rail connections) dropped sharply to 174,283,123 tons from 197,009,823, or by 11.5%. The 1958 total included 20,758,175 tons (22,846,795 in 1957) handled by more than one road.

The effects of the decline in freight traffic were partly offset by an increase in the average length of haul which rose to 381 miles from 361. Gross ton-miles performed by freight train cars totalled 146,070,104,340 in 1958, down 6.6% from 156,434,901,212 in 1957. (15)

Adult Education in Canadian Universities Adult enrolment in classes and courses reported by 37 universities and colleges in Canada amounted to 120,923 during the academic year ending in 1958, according to preliminary figures from a survey of adult education conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Enrolment in courses for credit toward a degree or diploma totalled 32,199, with 72.2% taking Arts and Science courses. Enrolment in non-credit courses amounted to 88,554, with 43.9% in professional training and refresher courses, 35.0% enrolled in courses in social education, 10.4% in fine arts courses and 10.7% in liberal arts courses. The largest enrolment for any subject was that in family life education which includes marriage preparation, parent education, child study and so forth, with the University of Ottawa reporting an enrolment of 16,395 in such classes and corresponding courses.

Other popular subjects of study were business education courses at the Universities of Toronto, British Columbia and Alberta, medical and nursing courses at Dalhousie, painting and drawing classes at the University of Alberta's School of Fine Arts at Banff, and English language and literature courses at the University of Toronto and the Thomas More Institute, Montreal.

Public lectures offered by the universities reporting drew an attendance of approximately 238,000 and other activities such as film showings, dramatic and musical performances reached estimated audiences of 743,000, with a total attendance for all these types of programmes of more than 980,000.

Universities and colleges reporting more than half of the total enrolment supplied information on the participants in courses for adults. Of those enrolled for credit in part-time, summer and correspondence study, 55% were men and 45% women; 63% were between 21 and 40 years of age, 18% were under 21, 18% were between 41 and 60, and 1% were over 60 years of age. All had completed the requirements for university entrance. The occupations of 78% were professional (mostly teachers), 9% were clerical and office employees and 2% were housewives.

The universities supplying data on the characteristics of participants in non-credit courses reported that 57% were men and 43% women. Fifty-nine per cent were between 21 and 40 years of age, 25% between 41 and 60, 11% under 21, and 5% over 60. The level of education of 62% of the participants was high school, 35.6% were at a university level and 2.4% had an elementary school background. The occupations of the participants were reported as 28.4% housewives (6.5% rural and 21.9% urban), nearly 22% clerical and office employees, 16.6% professionals, 14.4% fishermen or farmers, and 9.4% technical and industrial workers.

The report of the survey from which this information is drawn will include information on adult education activities of universities and colleges, publicly operated night schools, private business colleges, and public libraries, and will be released in the Spring of 1960.

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending November 21 were 4.8% larger than in last year's corresponding week, according to a special DBS statement. All regions except Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increased sales as compared to a year ago. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 1.4%; Quebec, 6.0%; Ontario, 7.8%; Manitoba, 13.2%; and British Columbia, 3.7%. Decreases: Saskatchewan, 8.8%; and Alberta, 2.7%.

Farm Machinery And Equipment Sales Higher In Value In 1958 Canadian farmers spent more on new farm implements and repair parts in 1958, according to the Bureau's annual report on farm implement and equipment sales. Wholesale value of sales of new equipment advanced 14.7% to \$172,014,000 from \$149,902,000 in 1957 and the value of sales of repair parts edged up 0.5% to \$33,979,000 from \$33,820,000.

All provinces reported increased sales of new farm implements and equipment (including repair parts) in 1958 compared to 1957. Totals: Atlantic Provinces, \$6,898,000 (\$6,369,000 in 1957); Quebec, \$30,455,000 (\$27,955,000); Ontario, \$50,060,000 (\$46,152,000); Manitoba, \$21,530,000 (\$18,699,000); Saskatchewan, \$46,421,000 (\$41,568,000); Alberta, \$45,505,000 (\$38,214,000); and British Columbia, \$5,123,000 (\$4,764,000).

Value of repair part sales was greater than a year earlier in all provinces except Quebec and Manitoba. Totals: Atlantic Provinces, \$1,101,000 (\$1,073,000 in the preceding year); Quebec, \$3,987,000 (\$4,113,000); Ontario \$7,002,000 (\$6,979,000); Manitoba, \$3,835,000 (\$3,986,000); Saskatchewan, \$9,516,000 (\$9,431,000); Alberta, \$7,561,000 (\$7,279,000); and British Columbia, \$977,000 (\$960,000).

Sales values for some of the main types of equipment and machinery in 1958 were: tractors and engines, \$63,171,000 (\$56,651,000 in 1957); harvesting machinery, \$29,851,000 (\$23,984,000); haying machinery, \$26,257,000 (\$23,566,000); ploughs, \$9,790,000 (\$8,952,000); tilling, cultivating and weeding machinery, \$9,656,000 (\$7,845,000); planting, seeding and fertilizing machinery, \$7,104,000 (\$6,703,000); dairy machinery and equipment, \$6,488,000 (\$5,468,000); and machines for preparing crops for market or for use, \$6,102,000 (\$5,556,000). (16)

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

Shipments of Soaps And Detergents In October Shipments in October were smaller than a year earlier for most soaps but larger for synthetic detergents. October shipments of laundry and household bar soaps increased to 1,390,624 pounds from 1,220,561 a year earlier, and deliveries of soap chips and flakes fell to 1,338,791 pounds from 1,612,293, toilet soaps (except liquid) to 3,755,108 pounds from 4,181,466, and soap powders to 2,571,630 pounds from 3,117,601. Month's shipments of solid synthetic detergents advanced to 16,042,202 pounds from 15,844,385, liquid synthetic detergents to 4,596,334 pounds from 3,371,968, and paste synthetic detergents to 124,815 pounds from 65,100. (17)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 28 reached a record total of 124,586 tons, up 1.2% from the preceding week's 123,166 tons and nearly 26% from last year's corresponding total of 98,989 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 102.6% of rated capacity in the week compared to 101.4% in the previous week and 87.1% in the same week last year.

Net Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products In September Net shipments of rolled carbon steel products by Canadian producers in September this year amounted to 360,750 tons, placing the January-September total at 3,094,988 tons. Shipments to major users in September were: building construction, 83,943 tons (84,598 in August); wholesalers and warehouses, 47,880 (37,967); merchant trade products, 38,849 (30,084); pipes and tubes, 38,383 (41,455); container industry, 33,793 (38,344); railway operating, 20,544 (24,756); pressing, forming and stamping, 19,814 (16,700); automotive industries, 18,462 (14,551); direct export, 17,375 (7,609); and agricultural, including implement and equipment manufacturers, 14,123 (12,895). (18)

Leather Footwear Production In September And Nine Months Production of leather footwear in September amounted to 3,986,807 pairs, slightly below the preceding year's corresponding total of 4,037,740. With increases in all earlier months of the year production in the January-September period increased 7% to 34,971,889 pairs from 32,669,416 a year earlier.

Decreases were recorded in September in the production of all size-groups except those for women and growing girls. In the nine months increases were shown for all sizes except those for misses and babies and infants.

January-September production: men's, 7,584,121 pairs (6,949,843 in 1958); boys', 1,316,224 (1,234,509); youths', 586,750 (335,035); women's and growing girls', 17,124,718 (15,527,117); misses', 3,406,866 (3,491,962); children's and little gents', 2,512,815 (2,453,424); and babies' and infants', 2,440,335 (2,677,526). (19)

Hard Board Shipments Shipments of tempered and not tempered hard board and semi-hard boards totalled 25,220,184 square feet in October this year compared to 22,792,319 a year earlier, shipments to the domestic market rising to 21,253,109 square feet from 16,083,958 but export shipments falling to 3,967,075 square feet from 6,708,361. Total shipments in January-October increased 15.1% to 220,367,709 square feet from 191,397,838 a year ago, domestic shipments climbing to 168,574,005 square feet from 161,453,135 and exports to 51,793,704 square feet from 29,944,703. (20)

Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of rigid insulating board of all kinds were larger in October and the first ten months of this year than last. Month's total rose to 47,103,535 square feet from 42,699,938, bringing the cumulative total to 371,660,261 square feet versus 334,136,861. Increases were posted both for domestic and export shipments in the two periods. (21)

Shipments of Gypsum Products

Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and plasters were smaller in October this year than last. Totals were: wallboard, 36,206,871 square feet (39,249,041 a year earlier); lath, 29,673,684 square feet (38,339,840); sheathing, 1,249,954 square feet (1,405,040); and plasters, 25,970 tons (28,293). (22)

Sales Of Canadian Clay Products

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in September fell to \$4,285,400 from \$4,514,800 a year earlier, leaving the January-September total 6.9% ahead of last year at \$33,280,400 versus \$31,118,700. September values were smaller for building brick, structural tile, pottery and "other" clay products but larger for drain tile, sewer pipe and fireclay blocks and shapes. Drain tile recorded the only decline in value in the nine months. (23)

Electric Storage Batteries

Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that usually account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased in October to \$3,334,700 from \$2,791,500 a year earlier, placing the January-October total 6.5% above a year ago at \$24,029,700 versus \$22,571,500. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines, the major product, rose in the month to \$2,911,500 from \$2,370,800 a year earlier and in the ten months to \$19,774,800 from \$17,918,300 a year ago. (24)

Coke Production Greater

Production of coke in January-September this year amounted to 3,004,781 tons, up 14.7% from last year's comparable total of 2,618,624 tons. Nine-month landed imports increased 31% to 208,622 tons from 159,402 a year ago and exports 12.8% to 98,653 tons from 87,494 tons, leaving 15.8% more coke available for consumption this year than last at 3,114,750 tons against 2,690,532. September totals were: production, 330,360 tons (243,273 a year earlier); landed imports, 22,007 tons (11,052); exports, 4,988 tons (10,540); and available for consumption, 347,379 tons (243,785). (25)

Artificial Abrasives Industry In 1958

Factory shipments of all products made by manufacturers of artificial abrasives and abrasive products were valued at \$37,211,000 in 1958, down more than 27% from 1957's peak total of \$51,049,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments rose to 18 from 17 in 1957, but employees fell to 2,314 from 2,851 and their salaries and wages to \$10,702,000 from \$12,669,000. Cost of materials dropped to \$14,550,000 from \$20,334,000 and value added by manufacture to \$18,574,000 from \$24,903,000.

Chief products of the industry in 1958 included: crude silicon carbide, \$11,677,000 (\$11,829,000 in 1957); crude fused alumina, \$10,994,000 (\$21,902,000); abrasive wheels and segments, \$6,014,000 (\$7,100,000); and ferrosilicon, \$690,000 (\$1,337,000). Value of other products, including abrasive cloth, abrasive paper, tiles, artificial pulpstones, boron carbide and fused magnesia, fell to \$7,540,000 from \$8,543,000. (26)

Lime Industry In 1958 Canadian producers shipped or used record quantities of lime in 1958, year's total amounting to 1,596,422 tons valued at \$19,465,823 as compared with 1,378,617 tons worth \$16,678,614 in the preceding year, according to the annual industry report. Number of establishments increased to 40 from 39, employees to 1,169 from 1,152, salaries and wages to \$4,348,674 from \$3,982,533, and cost of process supplies and containers to \$1,367,999 from \$1,277,317.

Shipments of quicklime during 1958 amounted to 1,258,089 tons of which 1,194,054 tons were sent to chemical or industrial plants and 64,035 tons were used for building or non-industrial purposes. Hydrated lime shipments amounted to 338,333 tons distributed as follows: 204,595 tons to chemical and industrial plants and 133,738 tons for building and agricultural uses. An estimated 2,831,886 tons of limestone were burned during the year. (27)

Production Of Processed Foods In This Year's Third Quarter Canadian food processors produced smaller quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, chocolate bars, jellies, marmalades, baked beans (including beans with pork), tomato ketchup, roasted coffee, salted and roasted peanuts, jelly powders, pudding powders, process cheese, spirit vinegar, and ready dinners (meat) in this year's third quarter as compared to the corresponding period of 1958. Larger amounts of chewing gum, chocolate confectionery in bulk, sugar confectionery, jams, pickles, canned soups, infant and junior foods (cereals), canned infant and junior foods, ready-to-serve cereals, instant coffee, dry macaroni, peanut butter, blended and packed tea, and luncheon meat were manufactured. (28)

Oils & Fats Production of margarine (including spreads), shortening, refined oils, lard and tallow was greater in October this year than last. Totals were: margarine (including spreads), 16,084,000 pounds (15,443,000 a year earlier); shortening, 17,494,000 pounds (15,818,000); refined oils, 5,993,000 pounds (5,050,000); lard, 13,430,000 pounds (11,411,000); tallow, 16,753,000 pounds (15,684,000); grease, 624,000 pounds (1,022,000); and "other" oils and fats, 900,000 pounds (1,026,000). (29)

P U B L I C F I N A N C E

Comparative Statistics Of Public Finance The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a publication under the title "Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, 1945 and 1951-1959". It shows comparative data for the three levels of government -- federal, provincial and municipal -- for the fiscal years ended nearest to December 31. These data were published initially in two volumes for the Federal Department of Finance for use at the meeting of Dominion-Provincial Ministers of Finance and provincial treasurers held in Ottawa on October 15 and 16 this year.

MORE

The need for a periodic summarization of the public finance statistics published annually by DBS has been evident for some time and this report, as an historical summary, brings together already published material. These data are to be issued at five-year intervals in similar but expanded form.

Net general revenue of the three levels of government (after elimination of inter-governmental transfers) amounted to \$3,624,415,000 in 1945, with the Federal government receiving \$2,957,467,000, provincial governments \$321,759,000 and municipal governments \$345,189,000. For 1958 the total was estimated at \$7,979,328,000, comprising \$5,054,000,000 for the Federal government, \$1,688,862,000 for provincial governments and \$1,236,466,000 for municipal governments.

Net general expenditure (excluding inter-governmental transfers) in 1945 aggregated \$5,682,628,000, comprising \$4,963,062,000 at the federal level, \$376,146,000 at the provincial level and \$343,420,000 at the municipal level. Thirteen years later, the total had reached an estimated \$9,270,995,000, with the Federal total amounting to \$5,399,100,000, the provincial to \$2,215,840,000 and the municipal to \$1,656,055,000. (30)**

<u>Net General Revenue Of Federal, Provincial And Municipal Governments Greater In 1957</u>	Net general revenue of all governments in Canada -- federal, provincial and municipal -- increased in 1957 to \$8,217,255,000 from \$7,895,315,000 in 1956, and net general expenditure to \$8,537,173,000 from \$7,847,702,000, according to the Bureau's annual report "A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics". Inter-governmental transfers were eliminated in arriving at these figures.
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Bonded debt owing to the public, after elimination of inter-governmental debt, was somewhat higher than the preceding year at \$18,527,902,000 versus \$18,106,993,000, against which sinking funds were held to the extent of \$936,879,000 versus \$859,431,000. Net direct debt (inter-governmental and sinking funds deducted) was \$23,688,833,000 versus \$23,268,903,000 and indirect debt \$4,985,222,000 against \$3,914,411,000.

The publication consolidates public finance statistics for federal, provincial and municipal governments for the fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1957. The term "consolidation" means the combined total of similar items for the three levels of government after eliminating all inter-governmental relationships, which permits review of the relevant position of each level of government in the light of its taxing and revenue-producing power.

Classifications, concepts, and definitions used in this report have been the subject of Dominion-Provincial conferences on public finance statistics. Federal accounts have been analysed and are presented in a comparable form where applicable. (31)

More Electric Energy
Generated In October Net generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more a year increased 8.2% in October to 9,025,589 megawatt hours from 8,344,365 a year earlier. This moved net generation in the January-October period to 84,762,249 megawatt hours, 6.7% ahead of last year's like total of 79,437,989.

October imports of electric energy from the United States advanced to 39,740 mwh from 23,599 a year earlier and exports fell to 316,326 mwh from 338,444, resulting in a greater amount made available in Canada at 8,749,003 mwh against 8,029,520. Some 473,725 mwh were used in electric boilers compared to 535,305 last year.

Net generation in the month was greater than a year earlier in all regions. Totals were: Newfoundland, 118,741 megawatt hours (118,459 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 6,245 (5,508); Nova Scotia, 144,379 (139,636); New Brunswick, 147,897 (137,458); Quebec, 3,908,351 (3,783,723); Ontario, 2,826,567 (2,463,443); Manitoba, 324,164 (257,523); Saskatchewan, 179,600 (162,805); Alberta, 265,306 (229,080); British Columbia, 1,090,983 (1,035,129); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 13,356 (11,601). (32)

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

- 1 - 72-001: Advance Statement Of Employment & Weekly Earnings, September, 10¢/\$1.00
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- 12 - 54-204: Shipping Report - Part III, Coastwise Shipping, 1958, 75¢
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- 23 - 44-005: Products Made From Canadian Clays, September, 10¢/\$1.00
- 24 - 43-005: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October, 10¢/\$1.00
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- 27 - 44-209: Lime Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 28 - 32-007: Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, September, 1959, 50¢/\$2.00
- 29 - 32-006: Oils & Fats, October, 10¢/\$1.00
- **30 - 68-501: Comparative Statistics of Public Finance (Federal, Provincial &
Municipal Governments), 1945 & 1951-1959, \$1.50
- 31 - 68-202: A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics - Municipalities,
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- - 35-002: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand of Sawmills East of the
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- - 35-003: Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand of Sawmills in British Co-
lumbia, September, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of November 27
- - 57-001: Electric Power Statistics, September (Revised Edition), 10¢/\$1.00
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Pension Plans More than 944,900 employees were covered by 841 trustee pension funds in 1958, or an average of 1,124 employees per plan. Pension payments out of funds during the year amounted to \$87 million, and total assets at the end of 1958 were \$2,814 million.

Coastwise Shipping Vessel arrivals in coastwise service in 1958 numbered 100,234 with an aggregate registered net tonnage of 76,197,625, a decrease of 3.7% in number and 0.4% in registered net tonnage as compared with 1957.

Suits Two-thirds of the all-wool suits made for men and youths in 1958 were ready-made and one-third were made-to-measure.

Technicians Prospective graduates from Canadian technical institutes (post-secondary students) for the May-June 1960 period number 2,041, comprising 1,813 of the engineering and scientific type and 228 others. The electronic, mechanical, metallurgical and electrical fields account for more than 50% of the prospective total.

Higher Education Enrolment in 37 Canadian universities and colleges in courses for credit toward a degree or diploma in 1958 totalled 32,199, with 72.2% taking Arts and Science courses. Enrolment in non-credit courses amounted to 88,554, with 43.9% in professional training and refresher courses, 35.0% in courses of social education, 10.4% in fine arts and 10.7% in liberal arts.

T.B. Costs Cost of care of tuberculous patients in all Canadian hospitals amounted to an estimated \$40 million in 1958.

Food Costs In T.B. Sanatoria Food costs per patient-day in Canadian T.B. sanatoria in 1958 averaged \$1.34, provincial averages ranging from \$1.11 in Manitoba to \$2.45 in Nova Scotia.

Aluminum Production of aluminum in 1958 amounted to a record 634,102 tons, almost 14% larger than in the preceding year and slightly above the previous peak of 620,321 tons in 1956.

Lime Producers' shipments of quicklime in 1958 amounted to 1,258,100 tons, large users being the building trades, uranium plants, non-ferrous smelters, iron and steel plants, pulp and paper mills, glass works, sugar refineries, and insecticide plants.

Cigarettes Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased in this year's January-September period to 24,822 million from 24,277 million a year earlier.

Clothing Number of clothing manufacturing plants in Canada in 1957 was 2,550, of which 1,590 were located in Quebec and 695 in Ontario. Shipments from all plants reached a record value of \$749,628,000, with 63.4% of the total from Quebec and 26.7% from Ontario.

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