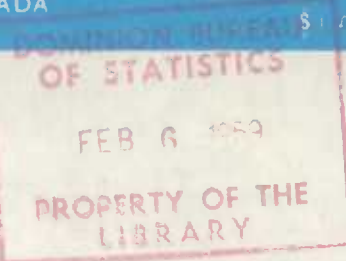




Vol. 27 -- No. 6

Friday, February 6, 1959



HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: For the second successive month the consumer price index eased downward a tenth of a point during December to 126.1 at the first of January. The small decrease was due mainly to January sales prices for clothing and lower prices for 1958 model appliances, which lowered the indexes for clothing and household operation. The shelter index again moved upward and the food index rose slightly. (Pages 2-3)

. . .

Manufacturing: Steel ingot production rose again in the last week of January to 104,111 from 102,362 tons the previous week ... Twelve-month figures show large gains in 1958 production of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles as against a decrease for asphalt tiles and a substantial rise in output of rigid insulating board. Eleven-month shipments of cement were 5% larger than in 1957, and leather footwear output about 2% larger numerically. (Pages 5-7)

. . .

Electric Power: Net generation of electric energy was more than 7% larger in 1958 than 1957, reaching 96,743,375 megawatt hours as compared to 90,248,811 the previous year. Biggest increase was in Quebec. (Page 10)

. . .

Food & Agriculture: Number of cattle and calves on Canadian farms was an estimated 8% smaller at December 1 than at June 1 last year and 2% less than at December 1, 1957. The number of horses fell 9.5% in the twelve months to about 637,000 ... Margarine production amounted to 145,607,000 pounds last year, 11.5% larger than in 1957. (Pages 11-12)

. . .

Transportation: Railway carloadings were over 2% larger in the third week of January than a year earlier, putting the three-week total 0.6% above last year's. Receipts from connections, however, continued lower. (Page 12)

. . .

Business: Corporation profits before income taxes in the nine months ended September last year were 10% lower than for the same 1957 period, while tax liabilities were down 12%. The result was a drop in profits after taxes to an estimated \$1,198,000,000 from \$1,316,000,000. (Page 15)

. . .

Consumer Price Index Edged Downward 0.1%
Between December 1958 And January 1959

1959. The decline was largely due to January sale prices for clothing, combined with lower prices for 1958 model appliances. The food and shelter indexes recorded fractional increases, and the "other" commodities and services component was unchanged.

The clothing index decreased 1.2% from 110.5 to 109.2, as traditional January sales prices were reported for a wide range of items, particularly women's fur and winter coats, men's suits and overcoats and girl's winter coats and snowsuits. The household operation index declined from 122.0 to 121.8 as price decreases averaging about 4% occurred for 1958 models of major appliances. Gas rates were lower in a few centres and reduced cotton sheets also reflected January sales. Prices increased for household cleaning supplies, coal and fuel oil. Telephone rates were up in British Columbia.

The food index remained almost unchanged at 122.3, up 0.1% from 122.2. Substantially lower prices were reported for oranges and lettuce, with eggs, grapefruit, bananas, coffee, and lard also down. Beef continued its sharp climb, January prices averaging about 5¢ per pound over December levels. Most fresh vegetables were higher, particularly cabbage.

The shelter index rose from 139.9 to 140.2 as rents were unchanged and the home-ownership component moved up. The "other" commodities and services index was unchanged at 133.4 as lower prices on 1959 model passenger cars balanced some local price increases for newspapers, taxi fares, and a scatter of other items. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
January 1959	126.1	122.3	140.2	109.2	121.8	133.4
December 1958	126.2	122.2	139.9	110.5	122.0	133.4
January 1958	123.4	119.4	136.6	108.8	120.8	129.1

Investors' Index Of Common
Stock Prices Up In January

The investors' index of 93 common stock prices (1935-39=100) rose 3.4% in the five weeks December 25 to January 29, from 258.7 to 267.5. The index is now 1.1% above the 1958 weekly high of 264.5 (October 9) and 8.0% below the all-time peak of 290.8 (June 13, 1957).

Increases for major groups were as follows: 73 industrials, 4.0% from 266.7 to 277.5; 13 utilities, 1.4% from 195.5 to 198.3; and 7 banks, 0.8% from 325.2 to 327.9. For sub-groups, increases were led by textiles and clothing (7.5%), beverages (7.1%), industrial mines (6.6%), and building materials (6.2%). Two groups, milling and power, and traction, were slightly lower.

The composite index of 27 mining stocks was also stronger in January, rising 7.2% from 117.0 to 125.4 in the period under review. For 6 base metals the index increased 9.6% from 199.1 to 218.3, and 21 golds with a gain of 4.4% from 81.2 to 84.8. (1)

Wholesale Price Index Of Industrial Raw Materials Higher In January

Price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) moved up slightly from 233.7 to 234.9 in the four-week period December 26 to January 23. At January 24 last year it stood at 232.6. Significant price changes included sharp increases for beef hides, which have now risen 56.5% since last June, and sisal, which recouped in the four weeks almost all losses since September last; sizeable declines occurred for raw wool, which is currently 51.8% below September 1957, and raw sugar. Minor changes were: increases for linseed oil, raw rubber, raw cotton, oats, zinc, tin, wheat, iron ore, and bleached sulphite pulp (reflecting in part a somewhat weaker Canadian dollar); and declines for cottonseed oil, domestic lead, hogs and steers.

Canadian farm products at terminal markets declined slightly from 219.0 to 217.2 in the period under review. The index for the comparable week a year ago was 210.6. Animal products declined 1.2% from 281.1 to 277.8 (263.0 a year ago), reflecting lower prices for calves in the West (7.3%), eggs, raw wool, steers in the West (3.4%), and hogs in the East (2.0% - 3.0%); increases included lambs, poultry, and calves in the East. In field products the index was almost unchanged at 156.7 compared with 156.8 (158.2 a year ago). Slight losses for eastern potatoes, peas, and corn were almost balanced by gains for western rye and flax and eastern wheat and tobacco. Both regional indexes moved lower, the eastern from 235.2 to 233.9 and the western from 202.8 to 200.6.

Wholesale Price Indexes

	January 1958	December 1958	January 1959
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
General Index.....	226.9	229.1	229.7
Vegetable products.....	197.5	197.9	197.8
Animal products.....	240.1	253.7	255.6
Textile products.....	232.8	227.2	227.0
Wood products.....	301.0	298.5	300.6
Iron products.....	251.6	255.2	255.4
Non-ferrous metals.....	168.6	172.7	172.3
Non-metallic minerals.....	190.6	188.7	189.0
Chemical products.....	182.7	184.7	185.7
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)...	240.6	246.5	245.4

Security Price Indexes

	January 29	January 22 1935-39 = 100	January 1
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	267.5	268.2	262.5
Industrials.....	277.5	277.8	271.3
Utilities.....	198.3	200.7	197.1
Banks.....	327.9	328.5	326.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	125.4	124.7	122.2
Gold.....	84.8	86.0	86.8
Base metals.....	218.3	213.2	203.4

Average Hourly Earnings & Weekly Wages
Up In Pay Period Preceding December 1

December 1, 1958 compared to the period preceding November 1, according to advance DBS figures. Average hourly earnings rose to 167.2¢ from 165.5¢, average weekly wages to \$68.38 from \$67.52, and hours worked to 40.9 from 40.8. Totals for December 1, 1957 were: average hourly earnings, 163.5¢; average weekly wages, \$66.38; and average work week, 40.6 hours.

The table following shows the figures for five industry classifications for each of the three periods.

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Pay period preceding			Pay period preceding			Pay period preceding		
	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1
	1957	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958
	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	40.6	40.8	40.9	163.5	165.5	167.2	66.38	67.52	68.38
Durable Goods....	40.9	40.9	41.0	177.7	179.0	180.7	72.52	73.21	74.09
Non-Durable Goods	40.4	40.6	40.8	148.8	153.0	154.3	60.12	62.12	62.95
Mining.....	42.6	42.5	42.7	193.7	194.7	197.5	82.52	82.66	84.33
Electric and Motor									
Transportation...	44.3	44.4	44.6	161.2	169.7	170.3	71.41	75.35	75.95
Construction.....	41.2	41.5	40.5	178.1	177.2	178.4	73.38	73.54	72.25
Service.....	39.8	39.4	39.3	95.8	97.9	98.5	38.13	38.57	38.71

Federal Government Employment

Federal government employees in departmental branches, services and corporations in June 1958 numbered 185,108 compared to the June 1957 total of 180,743, comprising 155,032 salaried employees versus 149,519, 27,422 prevailing rate employees versus 28,623, and 2,654 ships' officers and crews versus 2,601. Regular earnings in the month totalled \$54,919,185 compared to the year-earlier total of \$51,669,125, comprising \$47,844,140 paid to salaried employees versus \$45,157,462 a year earlier, \$6,370,492 to prevailing rate employees versus \$5,835,822 and \$704,553 to ships' officers and crews versus \$675,841.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other quasi-independent government bodies employed 143,639 persons in June 1958 compared to 153,519 in the same month of the preceding year and paid them \$47,486,000 versus \$45,665,000. (2)

Steel Ingot Production Larger Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 31 increased to 104,111 tons from the week-earlier total of 102,362 tons and the two-week earlier total of 102,280 tons, DBS reports in a special statement. In the final week of January, Canada's steel mills operated at 85.7% of the revised annual rated capacity of 6,313,000 tons compared to 84.3% in the previous week and 84.2% two weeks earlier.

Less Asphalt More Vinyl-Asbestos Production of asphalt floor tiles in 1958
Floor Tiles Made & Shipped In 1958 declined to 20,744,849 square feet from 22,978,007 in 1957, but output of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles increased to 31,017,378 square feet from 22,246,176. Year's domestic shipments of asphalt floor tiles dropped to 20,335,081 square feet from 21,743,126 in the preceding year, while those of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles advanced to 28,862,347 square feet from 20,484,996.

December production of asphalt floor tiles was down to 836,755 square feet from the like 1957 total of 2,115,834 and domestic shipments to 1,616,885 square feet from 1,754,137. Month's output of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles was up to 3,481,289 square feet from 1,765,259 a year earlier and shipments to 2,826,876 square feet from 1,645,408. (3)

Rigid Insulating Board Production of rigid insulating board in 1958 increased over 12% to a record 393,901,244 square feet from 351,043,379 in 1957 and was 2.3% greater than 1956's previous peak of 384,919,108 square feet. Year's domestic shipments advanced nearly 17% to 366,088,101 square feet from 313,557,295 in the preceding year and bettered by 5.9% 1956's high total of 345,804,945 square feet. Twelve-month export shipments climbed more than 19% to 25,453,331 square feet from the year-earlier total of 21,369,277 and led by 4.8% the 1956 high total of 24,292,914 square feet. (4)

Portland Cement Shipments Greater Shipments of Portland cement by Canadian producers in November 1958 amounted to 493,673 tons, up 5% from the like 1957 total of 469,843, placing January-November shipments 1.5% ahead of the preceding year's comparable total at 5,923,397 tons versus 5,838,075 tons. End-of-November stocks at plants and warehouses were 31% larger than a year earlier at 468,171 tons against 356,621. (5)

Asbestos Products Industry Factory shipments by Canadian manufacturers of asbestos products amounted to \$29,988,000 in 1957, down 12.4% from the 1956 record total of \$34,230,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Some 17 establishments (16 in 1956) employed 2,222 persons (2,249), paid them \$8,312,000 in salaries and wages (\$8,528,000) and spent \$13,694,000 for materials (\$15,956,000).

Principal product of the industry was automotive asbestos brake linings, with factory shipments valued at \$3,582,000 in 1957 compared to \$3,959,000 in 1956. Other products included boiler and pipe coverings, clutch facings, gaskets, packings of all kinds, asbestos textile products and asbestos paper products. (6)

Shipments From Glass Industry
Reached New Peak In 1957

Canadian manufacturers of glass and glass products had another big year in 1957 when the factory value of their shipments reached a record total of \$90,824,000, 4% larger than the preceding year's \$87,169,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. This further gain in 1957 continued the successive annual increases dating from 1946 when factory shipments were valued at \$27,605,000.

Largest proportionate increase in the value of shipments in the post-war years has taken place in the cut and bevelled glass division of the industry, its total rising from \$10,120,000 in 1946 to \$37,233,000 in 1957. The 1957 value was lower than the preceding year's \$39,175,000. Shipments by the pressed, blown and drawn glass division (including bottles, sealers, overware, window glass) rose from \$17,485,000 in 1946 to \$47,993,000 in 1956 and \$53,591,000 in 1957.

The industry comprised 115 plants in 1957 (59 in Ontario and 42 in Quebec), as compared with 112 in 1956. These employed 7,946 persons versus 8,173 in 1956, paid \$28,317,000 in salaries and wages versus \$28,331,000, and paid \$34,882,000 for materials and supplies versus \$35,481,000. In 1946 there were 114 plants with 5,921 employees, salary and wage payments of \$9,278,000, and expenditures of \$10,583,000 for materials and supplies. (7)

Boat Building
Up In 1957

In 1957 the gross value of boats built in 206 Canadian plants reached the highest-ever total of \$12,885,931, a decided increase over the \$11,507,160 produced by 197 plants in 1956. The number of employees rose to 1,757 from 1,711 in 1956, salaries and wages to \$5,343,600 from \$4,758,317, and cost of materials used to \$7,588,823 from \$6,595,758.

Seventy of the factories were located in Ontario, 58 in British Columbia, 35 in Quebec, and 36 in the Maritimes. Production of outboard boats, excluding hulls, rose to 14,861 worth \$5,225,013 in 1957, well above the 11,064 valued at \$3,712,339 in 1956. Canoe output increased to 4,066 worth \$424,542 compared with 3,807 valued at \$319,491 the year before. The manufacture of other types of craft was down in 1957 from 1956. (8)

Fertilizer Industry 1957

Factory shipments from 44 plants engaged primarily in manufacturing fertilizers were valued at \$83,807,556 in 1957 compared with \$83,399,218 from 45 plants in 1956. Factories in other industrial classifications produced fertilizers worth \$6,774,479 compared with \$7,168,742 in 1956. In the year, employees increased to 3,011 (2,958 in 1956), salaries and wages to \$12,899,267 (11,757,117), and cost of materials used to \$47,134,450 (\$43,295,343).

Mixed fertilizers weighing 716,387 tons and valued at \$36,573,644 were shipped in 1957 compared with 697,336 tons worth \$34,042,219 in 1956. Shipments of superphosphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, and ammonium sulphate totalled 930,124 tons worth \$42,375,066 versus 919,892 tons valued at \$42,653,684 in 1956. (9)

Leather Footwear Production Above
1957 In November, Eleven Months

Leather footwear production in November amounted to 3,566,686 pairs, an increase of less than 1% over the preceding year's corresponding total of 3,542,982. January-November production rose 2% to 40,321,629 pairs from 1957's like total of 39,570,710.

November production was greater than in 1957 for all size groups except mens', women's and growing girls, and children's. The comparative totals were: men's, 790,610 (761,061 in November 1957); boys', 142,544 (132,633); youths' 46,824 (27,170); women's and growing girls', 1,622,072 (1,654,322); misses', 382,963 (367,700); children's and little gents', 300,178 (301,686); and babies' and infants', 281,495 (268,410). (10)

Shipments Of Foundation Garments

Shipments of foundation garments in December and the full year 1958, with comparable 1957 figures, appear in the following table which is a special release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>December</u>		<u>January-December</u>	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	(Shipments in dozens)			
Corselettes or all-in-one garments	2,485	3,840	38,935	43,417
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic .	9,356	10,054	120,959	129,737
Girdles, principally elastic	8,501	11,717	135,223	172,638
Bandeaux bras	40,548	52,743	740,490	777,778
Longline bras	9,605	10,411	139,622	145,081
Garter belts	6,800	5,183	101,215	83,147

Rubber Consumption Greater

Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- in November 1958 increased 7.7% to 21,436,000 pounds from the like 1957 total of 19,902,000, consumption of natural rubber advancing to 8,890,000 pounds from 7,908,000 a year earlier, synthetic to 9,586,000 pounds from 9,055,000 and reclaim to 2,960,000 pounds from 2,939,000. Month's consumption of natural rubber accounted for 41.5% of total consumption compared to 39.7% a year earlier, synthetic for 44.7% versus 45.5% and reclaim for 13.8% against 14.8%.

November consumption of all rubber in the manufacture of tires and tubes increased 14% to 15,118,000 pounds from the corresponding 1957 total of 13,263,000. Month's consumption of all rubber in the output of wire and cable declined 9.4% to 677,000 pounds from 747,000, in footwear 1.8% to 1,614,000 pounds from 1,644,000 and in all "other" products 5.2% to 4,027,000 pounds from 4,248,000. (11)

Coke Supplies Smaller Supplies of coke available for consumption were smaller in November and the January-November period of 1958 than a year earlier. November supplies were 310,638 tons versus 332,094 in 1957, bringing the 11-month total to 3,284,636 tons versus 4,255,153.

Production in November amounted to 290,113 tons (307,723 a year earlier); landed imports totalled 30,349 tons (39,649); and exports amounted to 9,824 tons (15,278). January-November totals: production, 3,180,957 tons (3,827,549 in 1957); landed imports, 209,860 tons (533,693); and exports, 106,181 tons (106,089). (12)

Shipments From Aluminum Products Plants Increased In Value In 1957 Canadian plants occupied chiefly in casting, rolling or fabricating aluminum to make bars, rods, sheet, foil, cooking utensils, had factory shipments valued at \$91,819,000 in 1957, up from \$90,471,000 in 1956 and the highest annual figure since 1953's record \$92,724,000. Book value of manufacturing inventories owned and held at year's end was \$16,093,000 as compared with opening inventories of \$16,422,000.

Shipments of aluminum cooking utensils in this industry were valued at \$6,-312,000 and concerns in other industries shipped these products to the value of \$490,000, bringing the all-industry total to \$6,802,000 as against \$6,263,000 in 1956. The industry shipped aluminum castings to the value of \$6,073,000 (\$6,-796,000 in 1956), other base castings worth \$788,000 (\$839,000), extruded aluminum shapes valued at \$13,321,000 (\$12,617,000), and a wide range of other commodities running to a total value of \$65,325,000 (\$64,747,000).

There were 94 plants in the industry in 1957 as compared with 96 in the preceding year. These employed 6,917 persons (6,884 in 1956), paid \$27,475,000 in salaries and wages (\$25,664,000), and spent \$56,191,000 for materials and supplies (\$56,330,000). (13)

MINING

Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting And Refining Industry In 1957 Primary products of Canada's nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining industry had a gross value of \$640,667,065 in 1957, reaching a new peak, 4.3% above the previous high of \$614,096,947 established in 1956, according to the annual DBS report. The industry employed 23,464 people (22,-684 in 1956), paid \$113,459,592 in salaries and wages (\$103,619,044), and used materials and supplies worth \$290,781,769 (\$270,422,772).

During the year the number of establishments increased to 92 from 62 in 1956. Ore hoisted amounted to 19,289,516 tons (18,453,360 in 1956), ore smelted directly 1,528,151 tons (1,519,261), ore milled 18,882,680 tons (16,548,476), and concentrates produced 3,992,898 tons (3,855,425).

Nickel production from Canadian ores during 1957 amounted to 187,958 tons valued at \$258,977,309 versus 178,515 tons valued at \$222,204,860 in 1956. Production of new copper totalled 359,109 tons worth \$206,897,988 compared with 354,860 tons valued at \$292,958,091 in 1956. (14)

Smelting And Refining Production Fell 10% In 1957 From Previous Year's Peak

Gross value of products shipped by Canada's smelting and refining industry declined 10% in 1957 to 1,280,146,000 from the preceding year's all-time peak figure of \$1,396,565,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Net value added by the industry in the processing of crude and semi-crude materials also fell 10% to \$450,666,000 from 1956's record \$511,018,000.

Refined products included gold, silver nickel, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, magnesium, calcium, barium, titanium, zirconium, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, selenium, and tellurium. Other end-products of individual plants or companies were: copper-nickel matte, cobalt salts, cobalt oxide, nickel oxide, nickel salts, bauxite concentrates, arsenious oxide, sulphuric acid, platinum metals residues, zinc oxide, zinc dust, blister and anode copper, copper salts, titanium dioxide slag, iron ingots, columbium oxide, and tantalum oxide.

Number of smelters and refineries operated by the industry was 23 both in 1957 and 1956. These paid \$134,775,000 in salaries and wages to 29,613 persons as compared with \$130,140,000 paid to 30,788 persons in 1956, and spent \$79,530,000 for process supplies and containers as compared with \$74,687,000. (15)

November Gold Production Down

Canadian mines produced 367,796 fine ounces of gold in November 1958, down 2.8% from the 378,293 fine ounces of a year earlier and 8.2% below the October, 1958 total of 400,853 fine ounces. The eleven-month total of 4,160,849 fine ounces in 1958 compared with 4,066,779 in the same period of 1957.

November production totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 977 fine ounces (826 a year earlier); Quebec, 89,542 (81,983); Ontario, 220,011 (226,445); Prairie Provinces, 10,866 (16,317); British Columbia, 16,116 (17,980); Yukon, 7,298 (8,087); and the Northwest Territories, 22,986 (26,655).

January-November totals: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 13,381 fine ounces (9,328 a year earlier); Quebec, 962,238 (943,739); Ontario, 2,465,176 (2,360,148); Prairie Provinces, 165,742 (179,178); British Columbia, 177,318 (213,705); Yukon, 64,709 (69,207); Northwest Territories, 312,285 (311,474). (16)

Production of Leading Minerals

Larger quantities of asbestos, cement, clay products, gypsum, lead, lime and silver were produced in November 1958 compared to a year earlier, but smaller amounts of coal, copper, gold, iron ore, nickel, salt and zinc, according to DBS.

Increases in production in November 1958 were recorded for the following: asbestos, 107,072 tons (93,770 in November 1957); cement, 493,673 tons (469,842); clay products, \$3,788,076 (\$3,072,986); gypsum, 374,643 tons (301,452); lead, 16,680 tons (15,929); lime, 154,634 tons (131,496); and silver, 2,643,790 fine ounces (2,600,254).

The following reported smaller putput in November: coal, 1,224,668 tons (1,354,912 a year earlier); copper, 20,368 tons (34,240); gold, 367,796 fine ounces (378,293); iron ore, 1,128,902 tons (1,520,505); nickel, 3,178 tons (14,337); salt, 181,587 tons (182,247); and zinc, 35,152 tons (36,413). (17)

Contract Drilling All forms of contract drilling declined during 1957 and the
Down In 1957 annual totals dropped below the peak-year of 1956 to approximate the figures for 1955. In diamond drilling for deposits other than fuels, the number of firms increased to 63 in 1957, four above the previous year, but the average number of employees at 2,951 in 1957 was well below the 3,415 in 1956. Income from drilling at \$21,221,593 in 1957 compared with \$27,610,974 the year before; and footage drilled was down to 6,296,128 from 7,840,670.

Drilling for fuels engaged 115 contractors in 1957, down three from 1956. Other significant figures for the year compared with 1956 (figures in brackets) were: gross income from drilling \$75,632,962 (\$93,256,768); average number of employees 5,468 (5,793); salaries and wages paid \$25,744,889 (\$28,834,186). (18)

E L E C T R I C P O W E R

Net Generation Of Electric Net generation of electric energy by firms that
Energy 7% Greater In 1958 produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 7.2% in 1958 to 96,743,375 megawatt hours from 90,248,811 in 1957. Imports from the United States were down sharply (71%) to 243,841 mwh from 832,590 in the preceding year, while exports declined less steeply (16%) to 4,073,187 mwh from 4,829,262. Total electric energy made available in Canada in the full year advanced almost 8% to 92,914,029 mwh from 86,252,139, and of this amount substantially more was used in electric boilers (73%) at 4,614,970 mwh versus 2,665,165 in 1957.

Net generation was greater in 1958 compared to 1957 in all regions except Ontario and Manitoba. Totals, in order to magnitude, were: Quebec, 43,528,802 megawatt hours (37,986,804 in 1957); Ontario, 29,139,624 (29,982,854); British Columbia, 11,682,152 (10,540,816); Manitoba, 3,213,271 (3,338,170); Alberta, 2,607,006 (2,339,981); Saskatchewan, 1,901,726 (1,692,850); Nova Scotia, 1,561,894 (1,479,727); New Brunswick, 1,544,683 (1,361,428); Newfoundland, 1,369,976 (1,355,378); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 131,705 (114,048); and Prince Edward Island, 62,536 (56,755).

Net generation of electric energy in December increased 7.5% to 8,841,601 megawatt hours from the like 1957 total of 8,224,778. Imports from the United States declined 32% to 31,802 mwh from 46,827 and exports 18.5% to 342,876 mwh from 420,909. Total made available for use in Canada rose 8.7% to 8,530,527 mwh from 7,850,696, and of this amount some 394,868 mwh were used in electric boilers compared to 386,322 a year earlier. (19)

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

Department Store Sales Larger Department store sales in the week ending January 24 were 6.8% greater than sales in last year's comparable week, DBS reports in a special statement. Gains from a year earlier were common to all provinces except Quebec, which had a decline of 7.5%. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 7.3%; Ontario, 15.8%; Manitoba, 5.8%; Saskatchewan, 7.6%; Alberta, 9.7%; and British Columbia, 1.9%.

Wheat Exports & Supplies Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended January 14 amounted to 3,721,000 bushels, down 2.6% from last year's comparable total of 3,819,000 bushels. August 1 - January 14 clearances were down 5.9% from a year earlier at 110,691,000 bushels versus 117,689,000. Visible supplies in Canada at January 14 totalled 379,067,000 bushels, practically unchanged from the week-earlier total of 378,737,000 bushels but up 0.7% from the year-earlier total of 376,382,000 bushels. (20)

Cattle Numbers Continue Downward Favourable prices for both butcher and feeder cattle encouraged continued heavy selling during the last half of 1958 and DBS estimates the number of cattle and calves on Canadian farms at December 1, 1958, to have been nearly 2% below the previous year at 10,112,000 and 8.0% below the estimate of 11,001,000 at June 1, 1958.

Milk cows, estimated at 3,067,000 head, decreased about 1.0% from the December 1957 estimates with Eastern and Western Canada both sharing in the drop. Beef cows increased 1.0% in the same period to 1,969,000 head with western increases offsetting eastern losses. Yearling heifers declined 3.0%, totalling an estimated 1,193,000 at December 1, while steers numbering 877,000 were 15.0% below December 1957. Calves were estimated at 2,799,000 head on December 1, 1958, up about 1.0% in the year, with increases noted everywhere except the Maritime Provinces and Saskatchewan.

Sheep and lambs on farms as at December 1, 1958 were estimated at 1,141,000 head, up about 2.5% over the previous year. Of this total, lambs numbered 342,000, about 13.0% more than the year previous, while sheep over one year old were estimated at 798,000 head, 1.5% below the 1957 figure.

Horses on farms continued to decrease and numbered 637,000 head on December 1, 1958 about 9.5% fewer than the previous year and 5.6% lower than in June (21)

Production of Salad Dressing, Mayonnaise & Sandwich Spreads Production of salad dressing and mayonnaise amounted to 5,277,160 pounds in the fourth quarter of 1958 compared to 5,007,876 in the same quarter of 1957. The fourth quarter output was approximately 1,600,000 pounds less than in the third quarter of 1958; this is according to the regular seasonal pattern. Output for the full year 1958 is estimated at 29,980,647 pounds, an increase of 1,300,000 pounds over 1957. Production of sandwich spread (mayonnaise base) was 760,683 pounds in the fourth quarter compared with 603,451 in the third quarter and 772,469 one year earlier.

Production Of Margarine And Shortening Greater In 1958 More margarine (including spreads), shortening, refined oils, lard and tallow but less grease and "other" oils were produced in 1958 compared to 1957. Year's make of margarine increased 11.5% to 145,607,000 pounds from 130,645,000 in 1957, shortening 7.4% to 163,288,000 pounds from 152,047,000, refined oils 16.4% to 52,107,000 pounds from 44,754,000, lard 27.5% to 117,777,000 pounds from 92,391,000 and tallow 3.8% to 165,311,000 pounds from 159,192,000. Output of grease declined 2.5% to 10,331,000 pounds from the year-earlier total of 10,591,000 and "other" oils 8.4% to 10,907,000 pounds from 11,913,000. (22)

9-City Stocks Of Butter Larger Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada were greater at February 1 this year than last, while holdings of cheddar cheese and cold storage eggs were smaller. February 1 creamery butter stocks increased to 46,466,000 pounds from 35,663,000 a year ago, but cheddar cheese holdings declined to 20,272,000 pounds from 22,381,000 and cold storage eggs to 63,000 cases from 90,000.

Creamery butter stocks at February 1 were greater than a year ago in all cities except Calgary. Totals were: Quebec, 3,892,000 pounds (3,722,000 a year ago); Montreal, 22,914,000 (21,929,000); Toronto, 4,435,000 (1,251,000); Winnipeg, 9,331,000 (3,874,000); Regina, 1,100,000 (439,000); Saskatoon, 908,000 (522,000); Edmonton, 1,417,000 (1,159,000); Calgary, 459,000 (835,000); and Vancouver, 2,010,000 (1,932,000). (23)

Pack Of Dry Skim Milk Powder Dry skim milk powder packed in consumer-size containers (24 pounds or less) in the fourth quarter of 1958 totalled 4,278,151 pounds, an increase of 55% from the comparable 1957 total of 2,753,524 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Pack for the full year 1958 amounted to 19,341,624 pounds, a gain of 34% from the 1957 total of 14,403,764 pounds.

Fish Processing Industry In 1957 Activity in the Canadian fish processing, packing and handling industry was at a slower pace in 1957. The number of firms decreased to 525 from 589 in 1956, employees to 14,207 from 15,251, cost of materials used to \$115,115,900 from \$120,490,400, and value of factory shipments to \$171,465,800 from \$189,089,300. Salaries and wages increased from \$28,934,500 in 1956 to \$29,209,400 in 1957.

Shipments from plants located in British Columbia were factory valued at \$66,078,400 as compared with \$85,156,400 in the preceding year, Nova Scotia \$51,195,900 versus \$48,174,900, New Brunswick \$21,924,600 versus \$22,714,200, Newfoundland \$20,797,300 versus \$21,074,000, Quebec \$6,713,500 versus \$6,848,100, and Prince Edward Island \$4,756,100 versus \$5,121,700. Of the total plants, 426 were engaged in fish processing and 99 in packing or handling. (24)

TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings Greater Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended January 21 this year numbered 68,315, up 2.4% from last year's corresponding total of 66,706 cars. This gain, coupled with a small rise in the preceding week, placed loadings in the first 21 days of this year 0.6% above the year-earlier total at 185,040 cars versus 184,015. Receipts from connections declined 12.6% in the seven-day period to 26,357 cars from 30,146 a year ago, placing the cumulative total 9.6% under last year at 73,892 cars versus 81,700.

Principal commodities moved in greater volume in the seven-day period included "other" grain; iron ore, crude gypsum, logs, posts, piles and piling, and miscellaneous carload commodities. Carried in smaller volume were building sand, gravel and crushed stone, pulpwood, and l.c.l. merchandise. (25)

Less Freight Handled At
Canadian Ports In October

Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in October 1958 aggregated 17,078,700 tons, down 1.5% from the like 1957 total of 17,339,100, leaving the January-October total 11.9% under a year-earlier at 119,412,800 tons versus 135,478,100. Vessel arrivals and departures in the month decreased to 24,730 from 25,129 a year earlier, but the registered net tonnage increased to 28,827,000 from 28,415,800. Ten-month arrivals and departures fell to 211,718 from 225,342 and the registered net tonnage to 213,740,800 from 232,889,700.

Loadings were down 7.2% from a year earlier at Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence River ports at 4,712,400 tons, but were up 13.8% at Great Lakes and upper St. Lawrence River ports at 2,893,500 tons and 19.2% at Pacific coast ports at 1,417,600 tons. Unloadings were 4.5% greater than a year earlier at Atlantic and lower St. Lawrence River ports at 3,447,500 tons and 9.2% at Pacific coast ports at 783,800 tons, but were 15.3% smaller at Great Lakes and upper St. Lawrence River ports at 3,823,800.

Ports registering the greatest volume of shipping in October were: Montreal, 2,255,600 tons (1,678,200 a year earlier); Seven Islands, 1,612,700 (2,111,700); Vancouver, 1,052,100 (837,100); Port Arthur, 952,100 (978,900); and Toronto, 665,400 (546,400). (26)

Operating Income Of Canadian Air
Carriers Dropped Sharply In 1957

Operating income of Canadian air carriers dropped sharply in 1957 to \$629,300 from the record high of \$7,586,900 recorded in 1956, the reduction being related in large part to a decline in the bulk transportation business of scheduled airlines following completion of defence projects in the Canadian northland.

Operating revenues reached a new high of \$190,082,000 as compared with \$182,169,000 in the preceding year, but operating expenses climbed more rapidly, rising 8.5% to \$189,453,000 from \$174,582,000 in 1956. Scheduled airlines reported an operating loss of \$446,000 compared with an operating income of \$5,612,000 in 1956, and non scheduled airlines showed a drop to \$1,075,000 from \$1,975,000.

Revenue from passenger fares continued to be the principal source of income, rising 16.8% to \$112,295,000 from \$96,181,000 in the preceding year. Mail receipts rose 9.8% to \$12,662,000, earnings from freight carried in unit toll service 18.3% to \$7,236,000, and excess baggage charges 24.2% to \$1,429,000. Express receipts declined 3.3% to \$2,930,000.

All expense accounts were larger than in the preceding year, aircraft operation and maintenance costs rising 6.2% to \$115,033,000, ground operation and maintenance charges 6% to \$41,351,000, traffic expenses 22.1% to \$19,714,000, general administration expenses 20.4% to \$12,495,000, and general taxes 16.4% to \$860,000.

Revenue passengers totalled 3,726,600 in 1957, an increase of 12.2% over the 3,320,700 carried in 1956, but revenue goods carried by air dropped 17.4% to 256,149,000 pounds from 310,003,000. A new all-time record was established for the volume of mail carried at 28,264,000 pounds, some 14.4% above the preceding year's 25,570,000. (27)

Capital Inflow From Trading In Securities
Between Canada & Other Countries In November

Security trading between Canada and other countries in November 1958 led to a sales balance or

capital inflow of \$16.1 million as compared to a capital inflow of \$28.8 million in October and a capital outflow of \$17.3 million in November 1957.

Trade in outstanding Canadian securities accounted for \$16.2 million of the sales balance in November, with some \$12.5 million coming from the United States. Net sales to the United Kingdom were small at \$0.4 million, and the balance with other overseas countries was \$3.4 million. Most of the net movement reflected sales of outstanding Canadian common and preferred equities, while the trade in outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures yielded only \$1.6 million.

Trade in outstanding foreign securities in November was in near balance. There were net purchases of \$1.0 million from the United States, but resales of \$0.8 million to overseas countries. The largest part of the net movement reflected the acquisition by Canadians of United States equities.

Inflows of capital from trade in outstanding securities in the January-November period totalled \$104.6 million compared to 1957's 12-month total of \$140.4 million, but an inflow of \$80 million from the United States contrasted with an outflow of \$19 million in 1957. Sales to that country of Canadian stocks rose to \$64 million from \$9 million, and repatriation of Canadian bonds and debentures fell to \$16 million from \$59 million. At the same time, there were net sales to the United States by Canadians of over \$30 million of outstanding foreign securities in each period; but in the first 11 months of 1958 this included both stocks and bonds, while in 1957 Canadians sold stocks on a larger scale but purchased bonds.

The inflow from the United Kingdom and other overseas countries, arising from trade in outstanding securities, amounted to \$25 million in the first 11 months of 1958, down sharply from the total of \$160 million for the year 1957. By far the largest part of this decline reflected reduced sales of Canadian stocks, although sales of Canadian bonds also fell. (28)

PUBLIC FINANCE

Net General Revenue Of Federal, Provincial
And Municipal Governments Greater In 1956

Net general revenue of all governments in Canada -- federal, provincial and municipal -- increased

in 1956 to \$7,895,315,000 from \$6,890,383,000 in 1955, and net general expenditure to \$7,847,702,000 from \$7,125,128,000, according to the Bureau's annual report "A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics". Inter-governmental transfers were eliminated in arriving at these figures.

Bonded debt owing to the public, after elimination of inter-governmental debt, was virtually unchanged from the preceding year at \$18,106,993,000 versus \$18,240,837,000, against which sinking funds were held to the extent of \$859,431,000 versus \$774,223,000. Net direct debt (inter-governmental and sinking funds deducted) was \$23,268,903,000 versus \$23,495,083,000 and indirect debt \$3,914,411,000 against \$3,088,622,000.

MORE

The publication consolidates public finance statistics for federal, provincial and municipal governments for the fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1956. 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. (29)

B U S I N E S S

Corporation Profits Smaller Corporation profits prior to deduction of income taxes in the third quarter of 1958 are estimated at \$789,000,000, down 1% from the revised 1957 third-quarter total of \$797,000,000, placing profits in the nine months ended September 1958 10% under a year earlier at \$2,088,000,000 versus \$2,325,000,000.

Income tax liabilities in the third quarter are estimated at \$338,000,000, down 3% from the year-earlier total of \$348,000,000, leaving nine-month tax liabilities 12% below the corresponding 1957 total at \$890,000,000 against \$1,009,000,000. Corporation profits after taxes are estimated at \$451,000,000 in the third quarter compared to \$449,000,000 a year earlier and at \$1,198,000,000 in the nine months ending September versus \$1,316,000,000.

Profits before taxes in the manufacturing sector decreased to \$363,000,000 in the third quarter from the like 1957 total of \$391,000,000. Profits before taxes declined in petroleum and coal to \$15,000,000 from \$40,000,000 a year earlier, in iron and steel to \$78,000,000 from \$96,000,000 and in electrical apparatus and supplies to \$15,000,000 from \$17,000,000. Totals were unchanged in rubber products at \$6,000,000, in wood products at \$18,000,000 and in paper products at \$57,000,000. The remaining groups reported greater profits compared to a year earlier as follows: foods and beverages, \$71,000,000 (\$67,000,000 in 1957); textile products, \$13,000,000 (\$11,000,000); printing, publishing and allied industries, \$10,000,000 (\$9,000,000); non-ferrous metal products, \$7,000,000 (\$5,000,000); non-metallic mineral products, \$24,000,000 (\$22,000,000); chemical products, \$29,000,000 (\$26,000,000); and "other" manufacturing industries, \$20,000,000 (\$17,000,000).

Profits before taxes in the non-manufacturing sector increased to \$426,000,000 in the third quarter of 1958 from \$406,000,000 in the like 1957 period. Profits before taxes increased in the following groups: transportation, storage and communication, \$75,000,000 (\$70,000,000 a year earlier); public utility operation, \$13,000,000 (\$10,000,000); finance, insurance and real estate, \$91,000,000 (\$64,000,000); and "other" non-manufacturing industries, \$37,000,000 (\$35,000,000). Decreases were: mining, quarrying and oil wells, \$64,000,000 (\$76,000,000); wholesale trade, \$69,000,000 (\$73,000,000); and retail trade, \$57,000,000 (\$58,000,000). Profits were unchanged in the service industries at \$20,000,000. (30)

Record Baby Crop And All-Time Low Death Rate In 1958

A record number of babies was born in Canada in 1958, according to estimates based on registrations in provincial vital statistics offices in the year and contained in the December issue of the Bureau's monthly report "Vital Statistics". The report also contains a summary of principal statistics since the end of World War II. Marriage registrations were second only to 1946's peak total, while deaths were down slightly from 1957's record.

Births are estimated at 472,000 in 1958, slightly (0.6%) above 1957's previous high of 469,100, but with a greater rise in population the birth rate per 1,000 population fell to 27.7 from 28.3 in the preceding year. After a series of progressively increasing birth rates since the end of World War II, the estimated 1958 rate dropped to the level of the rates in the early 1950's.

Marriages are estimated at 135,200 in 1958, up 1.5% from the preceding year's total of 133,200, but down 1.6% from 1946's all-time high of 137,400. The marriage rate per 1,000 population eased to 7.9 from 8.0 in the previous year, continuing the almost unbroken decline since the record high of 10.9 reached in 1946.

Deaths numbered an estimated 133,600, down 2.2% from 1957's peak total of 136,600 but greater than in any other post-war year. After remaining stationary at 8.2 for the past four years, the national rate per 1,000 population is estimated to have dropped drastically to 7.8 -- the lowest in Canadian history -- representing a decrease of 15-20% since the end of World War II.

Provincial registrars had processed the registrations of 473,854 births up to the end of December compared to 474,086 in 1957, 134,813 marriages versus 135,320, and 133,700 deaths against 137,230. December birth registrations numbered 35,787 compared to 34,521 in the like month of 1957, marriages 9,757 versus 8,971, and deaths 11,740 against 11,398.

Birth registrations in 1958 were greater than in 1957 in Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, virtually unchanged in Ontario, and smaller in the other provinces. Provincial totals were: Newfoundland, 14,573 (15,598 in 1957); Prince Edward Island, 2,558 (2,698); Nova Scotia, 18,839 (20,199); New Brunswick, 16,651 (17,733); Quebec, 144,459 (142,299); Ontario, 153,801 (153,773); Manitoba, 21,995 (22,665); Saskatchewan, 24,011 (23,937); Alberta, 37,207 (36,661); and British Columbia, 39,760 (38,523).

Fewer marriages were performed in 1958 compared to a year earlier in all provinces except Ontario. Totals were: Newfoundland, 3,022 (3,280 in 1957); Prince Edward Island, 616 (629); Nova Scotia, 5,220 (5,379); New Brunswick, 4,178 (4,361); Quebec, 37,810 (39,105); Ontario, 48,195 (46,287); Manitoba, 6,432 (6,619); Saskatchewan, 6,464 (6,507); Alberta, 10,353 (10,521); and British Columbia, 12,523 (12,632).

Of the 10 provinces, only Prince Edward Island and British Columbia reported more recorded deaths in the year compared to 1957. Totals: Newfoundland, 3,043 (3,117 in 1957); Prince Edward Island, 936 (899); Nova Scotia, 6,127 (6,329); New Brunswick, 4,573 (4,781); Quebec, 33,912 (36,128); Ontario, 49,146 (49,597); Manitoba, 7,141 (7,441); Saskatchewan, 6,557 (6,768); Alberta, 8,422 (8,465); and British Columbia, 13,843 (13,705). (31)

Married Persons Formed Two-Thirds Of
Canada's Adult Population In 1956

Married persons formed close to two-thirds of Canada's adult population (15 years of age and over) in 1956, the highest proportion of any census year in history, according to one of a series of analytical reports based on the results of the 1956 Census released by DBS. The 1956 figure stood at 65.8% as compared with 64.2% in 1951, 57.0% in 1941 and 51.6% in 1891.

This increase is in considerable part due to a change in the age distribution of the population over the past half century. It is also partly due to a marked tendency in recent years towards marriage at an earlier age than formerly. For example, approximately 76% of all spinsters marrying in 1956 were under 25 years of age as compared with 65% in 1940. Comparable percentages for bachelors marrying in 1956 and 1940 were 54 and 37, respectively.

Proportion of Ontario's population married (highest in Canada) went up to 68.7% in 1956 from 59.7% in 1941, British Columbia's to 68.6% from 60.8%, and Alberta's to 68.0% from 59.2%. The proportion for Manitoba rose to 66.9% from 57.8%, Saskatchewan to 66.5% from 57.3%, Nova Scotia to 63.5% from 54.9%, New Brunswick to 63.5% from 55.1%, Newfoundland to 63.3% from 62.9% in 1951, Quebec to 61.3% from 52.4% in 1941, Yukon to 61.1% from 49.4%, and Prince Edward Island to 60.9% from 53.5%. Lowest in the scale was the Northwest Territories with a decline to 56.8% from 61.0% in 1941.

Canada's single male population over 15 years of age dropped to 30.7% of the total population in 1956 from 32.0% in 1951, 39.8% in 1941 and 45.3% in 1891, and the proportions of the single female population in the same age group fell to 23.6% from 25.7% in 1951, 33.0% in 1941 and 38.9% in 1891.

Among males the proportion between 15 and 24 years of age single dropped to 85.7% in 1956 from 92.0% in 1941, between 25 and 34 years to 26.3% from 40.0% and between 35 and 44 years to 13.0% from 19.0%. Proportions of females single, by age group, followed the same trend: 15 to 24 years to 68.2% from 78.2%, 25 to 34 years to 14.9% from 27.5%, and 35 to 44 years to 10.5% from 14.5%.

Two-thirds of the urban population 15 years of age and over in 1956 were married as compared with 64.2% of the rural population. Subdivision of the rural population by "farm" or "non-farm" shows that larger proportions of the latter were married (65.0% as compared with 63.3%).

The percentage of the total population 15 years and over, widowed has remained quite constant over the 1891-1956 period, ranging from 6.2% in the former year to 6.6% in the latter. Census figures show a marked excess of widowed females over widowed males and a definite tendency for this excess to become more pronounced with each census. The fact that married women tend to outlive their husbands and the greater tendency for widowed males to remarry contribute to this difference. (32)

Sea-Fish Catch Value Largest catch of sockeye salmon in 50 years and heavy
25% Higher In 1958 Fall landings of herring on the west coast were mainly
 responsible for increasing the landings of sea-fish and
 shellfish by Canadian fishermen in 1958 to 1,851,252,000 pounds from 1,833,-
 287,000 in 1957, and raising the landed value 25% to \$101,636,000 from \$81,-
 085,000, according to advance DBS figures.

Catch on the Atlantic coast eased to 1,216,573,000 pounds from 1,340,497,-
 000 but the value edged up to \$51,440,000 from \$50,620,000. Landings in British
 Columbia increased to 634,679,000 pounds from 492,790,000 and the value to \$50,-
 196,000 from \$30,465,000.

In British Columbia, total catch of salmon rose sharply to 175,630,000
 pounds from 132,231,000 in 1957 and the value to \$35,827,000 from \$18,885,000.
 Biggest factor in the larger salmon catch was the large increase in landings of
 sockeye to 73,182,000 pounds from 15,732,000 and the value to \$20,181,000 from
 \$4,427,000. Heavy Fall landings of herring more than offset the effects of the
 strike in the earlier part of the year and the year's total rose to 396,415,000
 pounds valued at \$6,566,000 from 295,374,000 pounds valued at \$4,892,000 in 1957.

Due mainly to the failure of the cod fishery in Newfoundland, total east
 coast cod catch fell 18% from 642,494,000 pounds in 1957 to 527,702,000 in 1958
 and the value dropped 12% to \$13,228,000 from \$15,030,000. Landings of haddock
 fell to 103,128,000 pounds from 131,632,000 and the value less sharply to \$4,-
 071,000 from \$4,209,000. Landings of lobsters at 42,766,000 pounds were smaller
 than 1957's 44,622,000 but the value was 9.3% larger at \$15,890,000 versus \$14,-
 543,000. Herring landings at 227,001,000 pounds were larger than the preceding
 year's 218,061,000 and the value rose to \$2,814,000 from \$2,519,000.

Landings and landed value of sea-fish for individual east coast provinces:
 Newfoundland, 447,647,000 pounds (547,792,000 in 1957) valued at \$11,406,000
 (\$13,620,000 in 1957); Nova Scotia, 464,721,000 pounds (437,053,000) valued at
 \$24,841,000 (\$23,082,000); New Brunswick, 157,096,000 pounds (185,154,000)
 valued at \$7,337,000 (\$6,837,000); Prince Edward Island, 39,007,000 pounds (39,-
 575,000) valued at \$3,753,000 (\$3,548,000); and Quebec, 108,102,000 pounds
 (130,923,000) valued at \$4,103,000 (\$3,533,000).

E D U C A T I O N

Teachers' Salaries In Publicly Controlled Elementary & Secondary Schools In 1957-58

The Education Division of the Bureau
 can now supply to those specially in-
 terested certain figures on salary

averages for teachers and principals in publicly controlled schools in the school
 year 1957-58 in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario. These comprise average
 salaries of elementary school teachers with total teaching experience from 4 to 9
 years, by four certificate levels and by size of community for urban schools and
 school size for rural schools; and similar breakdowns for secondary school teachers,
 with separate data added for principals. These are figures prepared for the report
 "Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools,
 1957-58", which is expected to be ready for release by early May.

Canadian Institutions Of Higher Education At the beginning of the 1958-59 academic year there were 339 institutions offering university-grade work in Canada. These are listed in the DBS bilingual publication "Canadian Institutions of Higher Education, 1958-59", just released. The largest number of institutions was in the Province of Quebec (204), followed by Ontario (62), Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan (16 each), Manitoba and Alberta (10 each), New Brunswick (9), British Columbia (8), and Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island (2 each).

Of the total of 339 institutions, 296 were church-related (258 Roman Catholic and 38 Protestant), 23 were provincially-controlled, 3 were federally-controlled, and the remaining 17 were under other private control. Fifty-five of the institutions granted degrees in one or more faculties. Of these, 18 granted degrees only in theology.

As well as listing the institutions, the publication contains information on entrance requirements, fees, and subjects of study for undergraduate and graduate degrees and diplomas. It also includes a brief account of the development of higher education in Canada, and information of interest to prospective students and others from both Canada and abroad. Price of this report is 75¢ a copy. (33)

(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- 1 - Price Movements, January, 10¢
- 2 - Federal Government Employment, June 1958, 30¢
- 3 - M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, December, 10¢
- 4 - M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, December, 10¢
- 5 - M: Cement, November, 10¢
- 6 - Asbestos Products Industry, 1957, 25¢
- 7 - Glass & Glass Products Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 8 - Boat Building Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 9 - Fertilizers Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 10 - Production of Leather Footwear, November, 20¢
- 11 - Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, November, 20¢
- 12 - Coal & Coke Statistics, November, 20¢
- 13 - Aluminum Products Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 14 - Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting & Refining Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 15 - Smelting & Refining Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 16 - M: Gold Production, November, 10¢
- 17 - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, November, 10¢
- 18 - Contract Drilling in the Mining Industry, 1957, 50¢
- 19 - M: Electric Power Statistics, December, 10¢
- 20 - Grain Statistics Weekly, January 14, 10¢
- 21 - M: Report on Livestock Surveys: Cattle, Sheep & Horses, December 1, 25¢
- 22 - M: Oils & Fats, December, 10¢
- 23 - M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, February 1, 10¢
- 24 - Fish Processing Industry (Including Packing & Handling), 1957, 50¢
- 25 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, January 21, 10¢
- 26 - M: Shipping Statistics, October, 20¢
- 27 - Civil Aviation, 1957, 50¢
- 28 - Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, November, 20¢
- 29 - A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics (Municipalities, Provinces & Government of Canada), Actual, 1956, 50¢
- 30 - Corporation Profits, 3rd Quarter 1958, 50¢
- 31 - Vital Statistics, December, 10¢
- 32 - 1956 Census: Marital Status of the Population, Bulletin 3-4, 75¢
- 33 - R: Canadian Institutions of Higher Education, 1958-1959, 75¢
 - - Prices & Price Indexes, December, 30¢
 - - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, November, 30¢
 - Summarized in issue of January 16
 - - Trade of Canada: Articles Imported From Each Country, 9 Months Ended September, \$1.00
 - - M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, November, 10¢ -- Summarized in issue of January 23
 - - Household Facilities & Equipment, May, 1958, 50¢ -- Summarized in issue of January 23
 - - Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments - Revenue & Expenditure, Assets & Debt, Actual, 1956, 50¢

M: Memorandum

R: Reference Paper

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division



1010729231

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Send the publications checked on the reverse side of this sheet, or listed below, to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as issue wanted, number of copies, or annual subscription.

TITLE AND PARTICULARS

\$

Enclosed find cheque ☐ or money order ☐ for \$

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No. _____

Date _____ Signature _____

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

Subscription orders for periodical reports should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Orders for single copies may be sent to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Province _____