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HIGHLIGHTSOF THIS ISSUE

Population: Canada's population reached an estimated 17,732,000 at March 1, an increase of 392,000 or $2.3 \%$ from last year's like total and a gain of $1,651,000$ or $10.3 \%$ from the 1956 Census total of $16,081,000$. (Page 2)

Prices: The March consumer price index, was placed at 126.9, a decrease of $0.2 \%$ from February but an increase of $1.1 \%$ from a year earlier. The wholesale price index rose $0.8 \%$ to 243.0 at March 26 from 241.1 at February 25, while the investors' price index rose $0.9 \%$ to 246.7 from 244.5 , reversing an almost uninterrupted 13 -week decline.
(Pages 3-4)

External Trade: Commodity exports in February climbed by over one-third in value to $\$ 420,600,000$ compared to a year earliet, boosting the January-February total by slightly more than one-quarter to $\$ 831,700,000$. Imports in the full year 1959 were $8.9 \%$ greater in value than An 1958 at $\$ 5,654,200,-$ 000 and were only $0.9 \%$ below the 1956 record of $\$ 5,705,400,000$. (Pages 5-9)

Housing: Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres in February declined to 2,130 units from 4,021 a year ago, while completions rose to 7,685 units from 5,544. Number under construction at the end of February decreased to 49,958 units from 58,779.
(Page 10)

Libraries: Young Canadians (5-14 years of age), representing one-fifth of the total population in 1958, borrowed $45.2 \%$ of all books circulated by urban libraries and $62.4 \%$ of those circulated by regional libraries. (Page 11)

Labour: Wage-earners in manufacturing received an average of $\$ 71.96$ per week in January versus $\$ 68.48$ in December and $\$ 69.28$ in January last year ... All paid workers received salaries and wages and supplementary labour income totalling $\$ 1,459,000,000$ in January versus $\$ 1,482,000,000$ in the previous month and $\$ 1,386,000,000$ in the corresponding 1959 month. (Page 12)

Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills operated at $99.9 \%$ of rated capacity in the week of April 2 producing 129,137 tons of steel ingots ... More passenger cars and commercial vehicles were produced in this year's first quarter... Net sales of gasoline and diesel fuel set new records in 1959. (Pages 14-18)

Population Estimated At Canada's population on March 1 this year reached an $17,732,000$ On March 1 estimated 17,732,000, an increase of 392,000 or $2.3 \%$ from the March 1, 1959 total of $17,340,000$, according to estimates released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase from June 1 last year was 290,000. Since the 1956 Census the population growth amounted to $1,651,000$ or $10.3 \%$.

Ontario had the largest numerical increase in the 12 -month period, rising 170,000 to $6,057,000$ at March 1 this year from 5,887,000 a year ago. Quebec was next with an increase of 133,000 to $5,088,000$ from 4,955,000. Alberta was third with a rise of 45,000 to $1,273,000$ from $1,228,000$, and British Columbia next with a gain of 38,000 to $1,601,000$ from $1,563,000$.

Population of Saskatchewan increased in the 12 -month period to 906,000 from 896,000 a year ago, Manitoba to 895,000 from 878,000 , Nova Scotia to 721,000 from 715,000, New Brunswick to 597,000 from 584,000, Newfoundland to 457,000 from 446,000, and Prince Edward Island to 103,000 from 101,000.

Estimated Population of Canada by Quarter, 1956-1960

| Year | March 1 | June 1 | September 1 | December 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands |  |  |  |
| 1956. | 15,972 | 16,081 | 16,193 | 16,308 |
| 1957. | 16,420 | 16,589 | 16,745 | 16,860 |
| 1958. | 16,948 | 17,048 | 17,154 | 17,241 |
| 1959. | 17,340 | 17,442 | 17,550 | 17,650 |
| 1960. | 17,732 |  |  |  |

Estimated Population of Canada and Provinces at Specified Dates

| Province | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 1 \\ 1956 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 1 \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 1 \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } 1 \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 1 \\ 1960 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 16,081 | 17,340 | 17,442 | 17,550 | 17,650 | 17,732 |
| Newfoundland | 415 | 446 | 449 | 452 | 453 | 457 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 99 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| Nova Scotia............ | 695 | 715 | 716 | 718 | 719 | 721 |
| New Brunswick. | 555 | 584 | 590 | 593 | 595 | 597 |
| Québec. | 4,628 | 4,955 | 4,999 | 5,032 | 5,062 | 5,088 |
| Ontario | 5,405 | 5,887 | 5,952 | 5,990 | 6,029 | 6,057 |
| Manitoba. | 850 | 878 | 885 | 888 | 892 | 895 |
| Saskatchewa | 881 | 896 | 902 | 906 | 907 | 906 |
| Alberta. | 1,123 | 1,228 | 1,243 | 1,253 | 1,264 | 1,273 |
| British Columbia. | 1,399 | 1,563 | 1,570 | 1,581 | 1,592 | 1,601 |
| Yukon. | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Northwest Territories. | 19 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |

March Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index declined $0.2 \%$ from 127.2 to 126.9 between February and March this year. A year ago the index stood at 125.5 . The current decrease resulted from a drop of $1.2 \%$ in the food index as the other four groups recorded little or no change.

The food index moved from 120.8 to 119.4 , as further price declines, averaging nearly $2 k$ per pound, were reported for beef and pork cuts. Bacon was down $7 \ell$ per pound. Price decreases occurred on a wide range of fresh vegetables with potatoes down slightly from February levels after a series of price increases in previous months. Egg prices, after reaching a record low in February of 416 per dozen, climbed $6 k$ a dozen in March. This year's March food index is $0.5 \%$ below the March 1959 level of 120.0 . Compared to a year ago, prices for beef were $8 \%$ lower, pork $8 \%$ lower, eggs $10 \%$ lower, dairy items $2 \%$ higher, cereals $1 \%$ higher, fresh and canned fruits $5 \%$ higher, and vegetables, largely due to potatoes, $10 \%$ higher.

The shelter index was unchanged at 142.9. The clothing index increased $0.5 \%$ from 109.8 to 110.4 . Most of this movement reflected price advances from end-of-season sales for women's and girls' coats.

The household operation index increased a fractional $0.2 \%$ from 123.2 to 123.4 , as higher prices were reported for a number of items of household utensils and equipment, including glassware, saucepans and garbage cans. Some furniture and floor covering items were up somewhat from sale prices of previous months. Laundry rates and shoe repair prices both advanced $1 \%$.

The "other" commodities and services index was unchanged at 137.0, as lower quotations on new passenger cars balanced price increases for a number of automobile operation items. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes $\quad(1949=100$

|  |  | Total <br> Index | Food | Shelter | Clothing | Household <br> Operation | Comodities <br> And Services |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | 1960 | 126.9 | 119.4 | 142.9 | 110.4 | 123.4 | 137.0 |
| February | 1960 | 127.2 | 120.8 | 142.9 | 109.8 | 123.2 | 137.0 |
| March | 1959 | 125.5 | 120.0 | 140.3 | 109.4 | 122.3 | 133.4 |

Wholesale Price Index
Price index of 30 basic industrial raw materials (1935$39=100$ ) fluctuated narrowly during March for a net gain of $0.8 \%$ over the four-week period February 25 to March 26 from 241.1 to 243.0. Higher prices were reported for linseed oil, hogs, beef hides, steers, oats, and raw rubber, while raw sugar prices were lower.

The index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets rose $3.4 \%$ from 210.5 to 217.7 in the four-week period. The field products index rose $3.5 \%$ from 171.3 to 177.3 , reflecting higher prices for potatoes, particularly in the East, western flax and eastern peas and corn, which were partly offset by declines for eastern rye, oats and wheat. The animal products index increased $3.4 \%$ from 249.7 to 258.1 , as price increases were reported for eggs, chiefly on eastern markets, hogs, lambs, steers, and eastern poultry. Calves and eastern cheesemilk showed lower. Regional index changes were: Eastern, up 5.1\% from 232.0 to 243.9 ; and Western, up $1.3 \%$ from 189.0 to 191.5. (1)


Investors Price Index The investors index of 94 common stock prices (1935-39 = 100), following an almost uninterrupted 13-week decline of $11.0 \%$ from 264.4 at December 17 to 235.3 at March 10 , climbed to 246.7 at March 24. In the four-week period from February 25, the index edged up 0.9\% from 244.5 to 246.7 , reflecting increases of $1.4 \%$ for 7 banks from 307.0 to 311.3 and $1.0 \%$ for 73 industrials from 252.0 to 254.6 , and a decrease of $0.4 \%$ for 14 utilities from 185.3 to 184.5. Sub-group changes included four increases headed by $5.0 \%$ for oils from 168.5 to 177.0 and $2.3 \%$ for $p u l p$ and paper from 1059.8 to 1084.5 , and eight decreases led by $4.4 \%$ for milling and grains from 191.1 to 182.7 and $3.1 \%$ for transportation from 296.0 to 286.7.

The index of 28 mining stocks edged up $0.3 \%$ in the period from 108.1 to 108.4, reflecting a $3.3 \%$ gain for 22 golds from 81.1 to 83.8 and a $3.2 \%$ loss for 6 base metals from 170.0 to 164.6 . (1)

| Security Price Indexes | March 31 | March 24 | March 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investors' Price Index |  | 1935-39 $=100$ |  |
| Total common stocks. | 247.0 | 246.7 | 240.3 |
| Industrials. | 255.0 | 254.6 | 246.6 |
| Utilities | 186.1 | 184.5 | 185.1 |
| Banks................................ | 307.4 | 311.3 | 305.9 |
| Mining Stack Price Index |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Golds.. | 83.9 | 83.8 | 80.4 |
| Base metals. | 164.9 | 164.6 | 166.0 |

## Domestic Exports in February

Featuring large increases in lumber and timber, newsprint paper, rolling-mill products, aluminum and products, copper and products, and nickel, Canada's domestic exports rose in February to $\$ 420,600,000$ from $\$ 314,300,000$ in the corresponding month last year, according to final and detailed figures released today by DBS. This brought the January-February total to $\$ 831,700,000$ as compared with $\$ 655,600,000$ in the same 1959 period.

There were also substantial increases in February in wheat, wood pulp, zinc and products, uranium ores and concentrates, asbestos, crude petroleum and fertilizers, and decreases in grains other than wheat, farm machinery and implements, and fish and fishery products.

Among major countries there were increased exports in February to the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Australia, Poland and Norway. Exports were smaller to the Union of South Africa.

Domestic exports to the United States in February rose to $\$ 245,526,000$ from $\$ 199,288,000$ in the corresponding month last year and in the January-February period to $\$ 485,907,000$ from $\$ 392,161,000$. Large increases were posted in February for 8 of the 9 main commodity groups, with chief advances in wood and paper products, iron and products, non-ferrous metals and products, and nonmetallic minerals and products.

Exports to the United Kingdom in February rose to $\$ 67,545,000$ from $\$ 49$, 695,000 in the same month last year and in the two month period to $\$ 135,436,000$ from $\$ 104,664,000$. Among major groups there were increases in February in wood and paper and non-ferrous metals, and a decrease in agricultural and vegetable products.

Exports to non-Commonwealth countries in Western Europe rose in value in February to $\$ 39,976,000$ from $\$ 21,782,000$ in the same month last year and in the January-February period to $\$ 88,820,000$ from $\$ 62,525,000$. February exports were larger than a year earlier to France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Norway. Due mainly to large shipments of grain to Poland, exports to countries in Eastern Europe rose in February to $\$ 8,798,000$ from $\$ 492,000$ a year ago and in the two months to $\$ 12,849,000$ from $\$ 862,000$.

February exports to countries in the Middle East were valued at $\$ 1,014,000$ as compared with $\$ 728,000$ in the same month last year, bringing the January-Feb ruary value to $\$ 2,474,000$ versus $\$ 2,105,000$. Shipments to "other" African countries in February were worth $\$ 6,910,000$ versus $\$ 7,499,000$ a year earlier, placing the two-month total at $\$ 11,671,000$ versus $\$ 14,566,000$. With Japan accounting for a major share exports to "other" Asian countries in February were valued at $\$ 27,-$ 550,000 versus $\$ 16,784,000$ and in the January-February period at $\$ 43,708,000$ ver. sus $\$ 36,285,000$.

With Australia accounting for a large part of the total, exports to Oceania in February advanced to $\$ 7,505,000$ from $\$ 3,358,000$ a year earlier and in the January-February period to $\$ 15,312,000$ from $\$ 8,010,000$. Shipments to South American countries were wort. $\$ 6,591,000$ as against $\$ 6,703,000$, bringing the twomonth total to $\$ 15,338,000$ versus $\$ 15,970,000$. Exports to Central America and Antilles were valued in February at $\$ 9,008,000$ versus $\$ 7,914,000$ and in the twomonth period at $\$ 19,106,000$ versus $\$ 17,700,000$. (2)

The following two tables contain, respectively, domestic exports by the ten major countries and principal commodities in February and the January-February period, ranked according to size in the two months of 1960, with comparable figures for 1959:

## Main Countries



| United States United Kingdom |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


199,282
49,695
9,743
5,816
2,385
1,802
2,596
Netherlands ............................................ 1,631 -
poland .......
Union of South Africa ..... 5,880

245,526 67,545 18,363 12,152 5,813 6,037 6,583 4,781 7,470 5,019

40,235
32,232
25,034
20,505
22,909
10,538
10,272
7,647
11,222
8,971

58,095
34,505
26,294
26,511
24,151
19,245
23,628
18,266
10,169
8,359

| 92,820 | 110,510 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 62,154 | 64,416 |
| 47,149 | 55,276 |
| 39,693 | 50,351 |
| 47,075 | 49,829 |
| 20,034 | 47,229 |
| 25,246 | 43,442 |
| 16,328 | 42,161 |
| 19,576 | 18,279 |
| 20,852 | 17,542 |

## Imports In Fourth Quarter And Year 1959

Commodity imports into Canada in the fourth quarter of 1959 were valued at $\$ 1,434,100,000$, according to detailed figures released by DBS. This was some $\$ 600,000$ lower than the preliminary total reported on February 5. Imports in the fourth quarter were $4 \%$ higher than the corresponding total a year ago and were near the record value for any fourth quarter of $\$ 1,466,300,000$ set in the final three months of 1956 . The increase compared with advances of $4.4 \%, 13.9 \%$ and $13.1 \%$, respectively, in the first three quarters of 1959 over the corresponding totals in 1958. Imports in the month of December 1959 were valued at $\$ 450$, 200,000 up $5.8 \%$ from the same month a year ago.

Imports from all countries in 1959 were $8.9 \%$ higher than in 1958 and stood at $\$ 5,654,200,000$, but were somewhat below the record value of $\$ 5,705,400,000$ set in 1956. As the average level of import prices declined slightly in 1959 , the physical volume of imports rose somewhat more from 1958 than did the value of imports.

There were some changes in the relative importance of Canada's leading sources of supply in 1959. The United States provided $67.7 \%$ of Canada's imports as compared with $68.9 \%$ in 1958. The proportion of imports from Latin America declined to $6 \%$ from $6.8 \%$. The United Kingdom was in 1959 the source of $1 . .6 \%$ of Canada's imports as against $10.1 \%$ in 1958.

The import share of the Comonwealth (other than the United Kingdom) rose to $4.3 \%$ from $4 \%$, that of Europe went up to $6.8 \%$ from $6.3 \%$, and the proportion of Canadian imports accounted $f$. by the remaining countries increased to $4.5 \%$ from $3.8 \%$. In absolute terms, imports in 1959 were higher than in 1958 from each major trading area except Lat in America. The increase in imports from the United States accounted for about half of the total increase in imports from all countries.

There were increases in 1959 for all the main comodity groups and most leading commodities. Iron and steel products accounted for about half the total gain in imports and, as in 1958, for well over one-third of all imports into Canada. Non-farm machinery, as usual by far the largest import item, rose in every quarter but the first and regist, red a $10 \%$ gain on the year. Farm implements and machinery and automobiles, with sharp increases in each quarter, showed an increase of almost two-fifths, and automobile parts, higher in each quarter except the fourth, went up by one-fifth.

Imports of engines were virtually unchanged in the full year, but rollingmill products, with an increase of over half in the second quarter and an almost as large relative drop in the fourth, were moderately lower, while pipes, tubes and fittings were reduced to under two-thirds of their 1958 value.

Among some of the other leading commodities, imports of crude petroleum went up very slightly and increases from $4 \%$ to about $40 \%$ were registered for fruits, wool products, paper, scientific equipment, clay and products, petroleum products, refrigerators, cotton products, books and printed matter, electrical apparatus, glass and glassware, synthetic fibres and products, wood, and rubber products. But aircraft and parts were one-fifth lower, and there were also value declines for coffee, coal, aluminum and products, sugar and products and vegetables.

Imports from the United States in the fourth quarter of 1959 went up $3 \%$ to $\$ 946,100,000$ as compared with increases of $3.6 \%, 11.8 \%$ and $9.7 \%$, respectively, in the first three quarters. Imports for the full year rose $7.1 \%$ to $\$ 3,829,400$, 000 , some $8 \%$ below the record value of $\$ 4,161,700,000$ set in 1956.

Imports from the United States during the year went up in every major comodity group except textiles, with iron and steel products accounting for over two-fifths of the import total. Imports of farm implements and machinery wont up by onethird and of automobiles and parts by one-fifth. Non-farm machinery showed a $12 \%$ gain, and smaller increases were registered for electrical apparatus, frults, books and printed matter, plastics and products, cotton products, paper, vegetables and synthetic fibres and products. A very sharp drop in imports of rolling-mill products in the fourth quarter contributed to a marked decline for the full year. Substantial declines also took place in aircraft and parts and pipes, tubes and fittings, and there were as well smaller imports of engines, coal, petroleum products and raw cotton.

Imports from the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter of 19.9 rose $13.4 \%$ and reached a record value of $\$ 157,000,000$ for the period, as against a decline of $6.3 \%$ in the first quarter and increases of $15.8 \%$ and $28.7 \%$ in the next two quarters. Imports for the year went up $13.3 \%$ to a record total of $\$ 596,600,000$. Automobiles, mostly passenger, accounted for close to half of the total import gain. Imports of engines were over one-third higher, electrical a paratus went up by half, rolling-mill products by two-thirds and farm implements and machinery much more than doubled. Among some of the other leading connodities, there was a ery slight increase for non-farm machinery, moderate gains for paints and varnishes and sugar and products, and substantial advances for wire and chain, rubber and products and leather. Imports of cotton products and glass and glassware were virtually unchanged, and clay and products went down very slightly. But substantial declines were shown in aircraft and parts, pipes, tubes and fittings and castings and forgings. There were also lower imports of non-farm machinery, alcoholic beverages, books and printed matter, aluminum and products and precious metals.

Imports from the Commonwealth went up $8.3 \%$ to $\$ 62,600,000$ in the fourth quarter of 1959 , following increases of $5.3 \%, 16.3 \%$ and $26 \%$, respectively, in the first three quarters. Imports in 1959 rose $14.7 \%$ to $\$ 240,700,000$, or about the level of 1957. Imports were higher from most leading trading partners in this group of countries. There were substantially higher imports of raw sugar from Australia, Barbados, Jamaica and Mauritius. The value of imports of crude rubber from Malaya went up by two-thirds and of crude petroleum from Trinidad by half. Imports of bauxite frum Eritish Guiana were somewhat lower, but shipments of alumina from Jamaica were slightly higher. There was a decline for tea from both India and Ceylon. Imports of raw wool from Australia were virtually unchanged but there was a decline for New Zealand. Imports from Hong Kong increased substantially in a wide range of products.

Imports from Euro e were at record levels in each quarter of 1959 with respective increases over 1958 of $21.9 \%, 30.1 \%, 23.5 \%$ and $5.2 \%$. Fourth quarter imports were valued at $\$ 109,200,000$, and in the full year imports rose $19 \%$ to $\$ 386,900,000$. There were higher imports from all the major trading partners in the area except Switzerland.

Imports from France registered the largest relative gain in this region of about two-fifths, and here were also substantial increases for Sweden, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Fer aral Republic of Germany and Italy but only a moderate increase for the Netherlands. Passenger automoblles were responsible for over one quarter of the total increases in imports from Europe, with a particularly sharp upswing for France. There were substantially higher imports of rollingmill products from Belgium and Luxembourg and of electrical apparatus from Germany.

Imports from Latin America in the fourth quarter of 1959 declined $12 \%$ to $\$ 83,500,000$, following increases of $3.3 \%$ and $7.5 \%$ in the first tho quarters and a decline of $8.9 \%$ in the third. The 1959 total at $\$ 339,500,000$ was $3.1 \%$ lower than a year ago. Imports of crude petroleum fron. Venezuela, accounting for about half of Canada's total imports from the area, were lower. Raw cotton from Mexico went up by about half. There were higher imports of bananas from Ecuador and Panama but not from Costa Rica and Honduras. Imports of coffee from Brazil were slightly higher but those from Colombla declined, and raw sugar from Cuba was reduced by more than half.

With record values in each quarter, imports from all other countries as a group went up in 1959 by $28.6 \%$ to $\$ 254,500,000$. Imports from Japan, accounting for two-fifths of this total, went up by close to half in a wide range of products. There were somewhat higher shipments of crude petroleum from Arabia and a very sharp increase for Iran, while substantial ains were also registered in imports of petroleum products from the Netherlands Antilles. (3 \& 4)

The following tables show imports by the ten major sources and principal commodities in the month of December and the October-December and January-December periods, according to rank in year 1959, with the corresponding figures
for 1958. -
Main Countries:

| United States | 288.6 | 304.7 | 918.9 | 946.1 | 3,576.5 | 3,829.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | 40.2 | 47.5 | 138.4 | 157.0 | 526.7 | 596.6 |
| Venezuela | 17.3 | 16.8 | 54.5 | 52.5 | 209.6 | 204.7 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 9.7 | 9.7 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 105.9 | 126.6 |
| Japan | 7.8 | 8.3 | 22.7 | 26.6 | 70.2 | 102.9 |
| Arabia | 6.1 | 6.2 | 20.4 | 17.9 | 68.0 | 70.7 |
| France | 5.0 | 4.5 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 41.1 | 58.2 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 6.5 | 8.4 | 14.9 | 19.3 | 39.8 | 47.5 |
| Be1gium and Luxembourg | 4.8 | 3.5 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 36.0 | 45.1 |
| Australia | 1.2 | 2.3 | 11.1 | . 6 | 32.9 | 41.2 |
| Main Commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 39.1 | 46.1 | 128.4 | 143.7 | 532.9 | 585.2 |
| Automobile parts | 25.1 | 21.2 | 66.8 | 63.7 | 240.5 | 288.6 |
| Petroleum, crude. | 23.2 | 21.9 | 72.9 | 68.7 | 273.9 | 277.5 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 13.9 | 15.6 | 41.6 | 49.8 | 198.3 | 273.8 |
| Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 18.6 | 22.1 | 59.8 | 68.9 | 240.1 | 269.4 |
| Automobiles, freight and passenger | 17.1 | 17.0 | 49.4 | 59.7 | 165.2 | 229.3 |
| Fruits | 13.4 | 12.9 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 154.0 | 159.6 |
| Petroleum products, | 14.8 | 18.1 | 40.3 | 48.2 | 128.3 | 138.1 |
| Rolling-mill products | 17.7 | 11.8 | 60.9 | 30.9 | 147.5 | 137.3 |
| Engines and boilers | 10.0 | 10.0 | 28.2 | 33.1 | 134.6 | 135.0 |

New Residential Construction In February And Two Months

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in February this year declined to 2,130 units from 4,021 a year earlier, placing the January-February total at 5,852 units versus 8,854 a year ago, a decrease of over one-third, according to advance DBS figures. Completions, on the other hand, rose in the month to 7,685 from 5,544 units in the preceding year, bringing the two-month total to 15,517 from 12,893 units last year, an increase of over one-fifth. Number of units in various stages of construction at the end of February this year was 49,958, a drop of $15 \%$ from last year's corresponding total of 58,779 .

The table following shows, by provinces, the number of units started and completed in February and January-February, together with the number of units under construction at the end of February in centres of 5,000 population and over for both 1959 and 1960.

|  | Year | Month of | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ \hline \text { Completed } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } 1 \text { t } \\ & \text { Started } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { o Feb. } 29 \\ & \hline \text { Completed } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Under Construction at February 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada... | 1960 | 2,130 | 7,685 | 5,852 | 15,517 | 49,958 |
|  | 1959 | 4,021 | 5,544 | 8,854 | 12,893 | 58,779 |
| Nf1d... | 1960 | 8 | 56 | 20 | 180 | 306 |
|  | 1959 | 14 | 8 | 38 | 28 | 573 |
| P.E.I.. | 1960 | - | 31 | 3 | 34 | 5 |
|  | 1959 | 24 | 20 | 26 | 21 | 94 |
| N.S.... | 1960 | 32 | 136 | 72 | 241 | 1,200 |
|  | 1959 | 52 | 57 | 83 | 199 | 995 |
| N.B. . . | 1960 | 3 | 122 | 29 | 189 | 399 |
|  | 1959 | 6 | 65 | 26 | 126 | 309 |
| Que.... | 1960 | 478 | 1,843 | 1,558 | 3,728 | 12,626 |
|  | 1959 | 1,028 | 2,059 | 2,231 | 4,491 | 14,388 |
| Ont.... | 1960 | 835 | 2,743 | 2,089 | 5,315 | 21,453 |
|  | 1959 | 1,268 | 1,533 | 3,375 | 3,662 | 23,935 |
| Man.... | 1960 | 98 | 397 | 250 | 943 | 2,845 |
|  | 1959 | 138 | 217 | 265 | 399 | 2,386 |
| Sask... | 1960 | 58 | 451 | 142 | 857 | 1,375 |
|  | 1959 | 28 | 218 | 67 | 405 | 1,349 |
| Alta... | 1960 | 125 | 1,217 | 598 | 2,214 | 4,311 |
|  | 1959 | 284 | 443 | 661 | 1,378 | 6,218 |
| в.c.... | 1960 | 493 | 689 | 1,091 | 1,816 | 5,438 |
|  | 1959 | 1,179 | 924 | 2,082 | 2,184 | 8,532 |

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

Public Libraries In 1958 Young Canadians are making good use of public library facilities wherever hey are available, according to preliminary figures from the Survey of Libraries, Part I, Public Libraries, 1958, to be published shortly by DBS.

These young readers, who represented $20.6 \%$ of the population in 1958 , bor rowed $45.2 \%$ of all books circulated by urban libraries and $62.4 \%$ of all those circulated by regional libraries. This represents 10.6 books per capita for those $5-14$ years of age in urban centres and 9.2 books per capita for boys and girls served by regional libraries. Total circulation figures represent 4.8 books borrowed from urban libraries and 3.0 from regional libraries for each member of the total population served.

Wear and tear on books in boys and girls departments in urban libraries was high, as each book in stock circulated 7.2 times during the year, compared with a circulation of 4.4 times per book for total stock. Compar able figures for regional libraries were 9.8 per book for boys and girls and 5.6 per book in total stock.

The population served by all forms of public library service in 1958 was $77.7 \%$ of the total population. Total bookstock was .73 volumes per capita, circulation 2.68 volumes per capita, and expenditures were $\$ 0.68$ per capita. Comparable figures for Great Britain were: bookstock, 1.4 volumes per capita; circulation, 7.8 volumes per capita; and expenditure, $\$ 1.01$ per capita. Similar figures for the United States for $1955-56$ were: bookstock, 1.5 volumes per capita; circulation, 4.1 volumes per capita; and expenditure, $\$ 1.45$ per capita.

The survey covers 873 municipal public libraries, 29 regional libraries and 12 provincial library services. Information is included on population served, bookstock, circulation, finance, staff and services to special groups by type of library.

Public Libraries In Canada, 1958


Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings In January

Weekly wages in manufacturing averaged \$71.96 in January compared to \$68.48 in December, hourly earnings \$1.77 versus $\$ 1.78$, and the work-week 40.7 against 38.5 hours, according to advance DBS figures. In January last year, weekly wages averaged $\$ 69.28$, hourly earnings \$1.70, and the work-week 40.6 hours.

The work-week lengthened in January in durable goods manufacturing to 41.1 from 39.0 hours in December and average weekly wages rose to $\$ 79.10$ from $\$ 74.72$. Average hourly earnings were unchanged at $\$ 1.92$, reduced overtime in smelting and refining and a longer work-week in industries paying below the general average counterbalancing the effect of overtime in the automotive industry.

The work-week increased in the month in non-durable goods manufacturing to 40.3 from 38.1 hours in the preceding month and average weekly wages to $\$ 64.97$ from $\$ 62.39$, while average hourly earnings decreased to $\$ 1.61 \mathrm{from} \$ 1.64$. These changes were due in part to the return to normal operations in leather and clothing factories.

Ti? work-week stretched in January in mining to 41.3 from 39.5 hours in December, average hourly earnings were unchanged at $\$ 2.08$, and average weekly wages rose to $\$ 85.83$ from $\$ 82.05$. A longer work-week in Nova Scotia coal mines contributed to the gain in average weekly wages. Average weekly wages in construction rose to $\$ 78.08$ from $\$ 64.40$, due to further seasonal lay-offs of lowerpaid wage-earners and a longer work-week.

Labour Income In January Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,459, 000,000 in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in January, down $1.6 \%$ from the December total of $\$ 1,482$, 000,000 and up $5.3 \%$ from last year's January figure of $\$ 1,386,000,000$, according to advance DBS figures. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, labour income in January amounted to $\$ 1,522,000,000$, up slightly from the December total of $\$ 1,519$, 000,000 .

The table following shows data for January 1959 and 1960 and December 1959 on the unadjusted basis, together with data for December 1959 and January 1960 on the seasonally-adjusted basis.

|  | Unadjusted |  |  | Seasonally Adjusted |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } \\ 1959 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } \\ 1959 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Millions of Dollars |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic region. | 92 | 99 | 97 | 100 | 100 |
| Quebec | 354 | 380 | 374 | 387 | 386 |
| Ontario. | 591 | 628 | 620 | 634 | 636 |
| Prairie region. | 203 | 215 | 212 | 224 | 222 |
| British Columbia. | 143 | 158 | 153 | 168 | 166 |
| Canada | 1,386 | 1,482 | 1,459 | 1,519 | 1,522 |

Industrial Employment In January

Canada's industrial employment index for January stood at $115.2(1949=100)$, a seasonal decrease of $2.5 \%$ from the December figure of 118.1 . Reductions in trade following the end of the Christmas holiday season accounted for half of the employment drop, while declines in construction, forestry and water transportation also contributed substantially to the reduction. The decrease in construction was more than seasonal. Employment in manufacturing and mining rose slightly, following the normal seasonal pattern.

Industrial employment in recent months has shown little variation except for movements which may be assigned to normal seasonal factors or irregular occurrences. This is in contrast to the situation in the winter of 1958-59 when the underlying trend of activity was moderately upwards, and termination of a number of major industrial disputes also led to improvements in the general employment situation.

Comparisons with January 1959 indicate a rise of $1.3 \%$ in industrial employment over the year, with forestry, service, trade, finance and durable goods manufacturing showing decided increases. Employment in construction, public utility operation, mining and non-durable goods manufacturing was up marginally, or unchanged. The only industry division in which employment was lower than in January last year was transportation, storage and communication.

Average weekly wages and salaries rose in January to exceed $\$ 75$ for the first time. The $\$ 70-1 e v e l$ was first surpassed in February 1958. The composite payroll index for January was 202.2 , up $1.1 \%$ over the month and $5.2 \%$ over the year. (5)

First Issue of New Quarterly Report On Provincial Government Employment

The first issue of new quarterly report on employment and payrolls of eight provincial governments was released recently by the DBS. This report presents details of the numbers and earnings of employees of provincial government departmental services, universities and enterprises. There is an analysis of numbers employed at the end of each month in each province and of the earnings in each month by province. Separate data are shown for regular and casual employees. For departmental services an analysis by function -- the purpose for which the expenditure was made -- is included.

In the last three months of 1959 regular employees of provincial governments (excluding Quebec and British Columbia) earned $\$ 123,739,000$, while the earnings of casual employees amounted to $\$ 22,682,000$. At December 31 there was 121,595 regular employees and 44,437 casual employees.

Employment in the departmental services and government enterprises of the province of Quebec and British Columbia are not presently available. Data for the provincial university in British Columbia have been included. There are no provincially-owned universities in Quebec. (6)**

## Weekly Steel Ingot Output

lier total of 127,847 tons of 105,134 tons, according the week operated at $99.9 \%$ 1960) compared to $98.9 \%$ in 313,000 tons as at January

Motor Vehicle Production Larger In First Quarter

Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 2 amounted to 129,137 tons, up $1.0 \%$ from the week-earand close to $23 \%$ greater than the year-earlier total to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in of rated capacity $(6,719,000$ tons as at January 1 , the preceding week and $86.6 \%$ of rated capacity ( $6,-$ 1,1959 ) in the corresponding week last year.

Production of passenger and comercial vehicles in this year's first quarter amounted to 124,972 units, an increase of $10.3 \%$ from last year's corresponding figure of 113,303 units. Quarter's output of passenger cars rose $6.9 \%$ to $102,-$ 080 units from 95,497 a year ago and commercial vehicles almost $29 \%$ to 22,892 units from 17,806.

## Shipments of Refrigerators \& Freezers

Shipments of domestic type mechanical refrigerators in February climbed to 20,040 units from 16,516 in the same month last year, bringing the January-February total to 36,131 units versus 32,620 a year ago, an increase of $10.8 \%$. Month's shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers rose steeply to 9,323 units from 3,759 , boosting the two-month total to 14,664 units, more than double the year-earlier figure of 6,270 units.
(8)

## Shipments Of Stoves \& Furnaces

Shipments of most types of stoves and furnaces were smaller in February this year than last, DBS reports. Smaller shipments included: solid fuel cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, $\$ 88,400$ ( $\$ 113,400$ a year ago); electric combination stoves and ranges, $\$ 47,800$ ( $\$ 104,300$ ); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, $\$ 3,029,500(\$ 3,313,100)$; fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, $\$ 132,700$ ( $\$ 152,100$ ) ; and warm air furnaces, $\$ 1,290,100(\$ 1,577,900)$. Larger shipments were: gas combination stoves and ranges, $\$ 68,200$ ( $\$ 64,800$ ); and gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), $\$ 409,100(\$ 398,500)$.

Shipments of Foundation Garments
Shipments of corselettes (or all-in-one garments) and girdles (with rigid panels plus elastic) were greater in February and January-February this year than last, while those of girdles (principally elastic), bandeaux bras and longline bras were smaller, according to a special DBS statement.

February shipments were: corselettes, 4,555 dozen ( 3,515 a year ago); girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic, 15,120 dozen $(10,762)$; girdles, principally elastic, 17,914 dozen $(19,370)$; bandeaux bras, 59,428 dozen $(65,290)$; longline bras, 12,408 dozen $(13,120)$; and garter belts, 6,630 dozen $(7,027)$.

Production Of Oils \& Fats Production of margarine (including spreads), shortening, refined oils and tallow was greater in February this year than last, while output of lard and "other" oils and fats was smaller. February totals were: margarine (including spreads), 15,002,000 pounds (11,999,000 a year ago); shortening, $14,428,000$ (13,970,000); refined ofls, $5,052,000(4,373,000)$; lard, $10,924,000(12,549,000)$; tallow, $16,080,000$ $(13,383,000)$; and "other" oils and fats, $678,000(1,085,000)$. (10)

Production Of Washing Machines \& Clothes Dryers

Canadian manufacturers produced larger numbers of domestic washing machines and automatic clothes dryers in February than in the corresponding month last year. Month's output of washing machines rose to 28,775 units from 27,550 , bringing the January-February total to 55,382 units against 48,711. Month-end factory stocks were larger at 46,024 units versus 33,996 . Production of automatic clothes dryers rose in February to 11,217 units from 8,552 and in the twomonth period to 24,736 units from 19,053 . Factory stocks at month-end were up to 18,888 units from 5,789. (11)

Shipments of Soaps \& Detergents
Shipments of all kinds of soap were smaller in February this year than last, while shipments of all synthetic detergents were larger. February soap shipments were: laundry and household bar soaps, 907,300 pounds ( $1,049,200$ in the corresponding 1958 month); soap chips and flakes, $1,263,300$ ( $1,570,000$ ); toilet soaps (except liquid), $2,782,100(3,094,500)$; and soap powders, $2,130,200(2,832,200)$. Month's shipments of synthetic detergents: solid detergents, $12,610,800$ pounds ( $12,591,-$ 900) ; liquid detergents, $4,688,400(3,256,400)$; paste detergents, $242,800(194,=$ 200). (12)

## Electric Storage Batteries

Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that account for $95 \%$ of total Canadian production amounted to $\$ 1,687,000$ in February compared to $\$ 2,365,200$ a year ear lier, putting the January-February total at $\$ 3,809,400$ versus $\$ 5,212,600$, a decrease of nearly $27 \%$. Sales of batteries used for the starting or ignition of internal combustion engines fell in the month to $\$ 1,371,800$ from $\$ 1,891,700$ and in the two months to $\$ 3,211,000$ from $\$ 4,290,500$.

Sales Of Paints And Varnishes Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all except a small part of the total Canadian output were valued at $\$ 10,133,505$ in February as compared with $\$ 9,515,238$ in the corresponding month last year. This brought January-February sales to $\$ 18,762,382$ as compared with $\$ 18,111,816$ a year earlier.
(14)

Mineral Wool Shipments February shipments of mineral wool batts declined to 11,949,406 square feet from 21,658,429 a year earlier and granulated and bulk or loose wool to 555,526 cubic feet from 868,251 . Jan-uary-February shipments of batts fell to $28,245,538$ square feet from $35,996,566$ a year ago and granulated and bulk or loose wool to $1,354,380$ cubic feet from $1,660,622$. (15)

Coke Production Production of coke in January increased to 359,121 tons from 304,410 in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports. Landed imports advanced to 27,282 tons from 17,046 and exports to 13,062 tons from 11,050. Total available for consumption climbed to 373,341 cons from the year-earlier total of 310,406 . (16)

Veneer \& Plywood Shipments

Shipments of both veneers and plywoods were larger in January this year than last, while end-of-January stocks were greater for veneers but smaller for plywoods. Veneer shipments rose $2.1 \%$ to $59,867,000$ square feet from $58,617,000$ in last year's corresponding month, and end-of-January stocks were sharply greater at $52,236,000$ square feet versus $37,243,000$. Plywood shipments were over one-quarter larger than last year at $125,091,000$ square feet versus $99,926,000$, but January 31 stocks were more than $14 \%$ smaller at $92,051,000$ square feet against $107,296,000$.

## Refined Petroleum Products

Production of refined petroleum products in January rose $4.1 \%$ to $24,822,620$ barrels from $23,838,398$ a year ago. Refineries used $3.6 \%$ more crude oll in the month at $24,435,286$ barrels versus $23,576,098$ and received $4,1 \%$ more crude at $23,722,852$ barrels against $22,779,292$. Receipts comprised more domestic crude at $14,136,599$ barrels versus the year-earlier total of $13,971,134$ and more imported crude at $9,-$ 586,253 barrels against $8,808,158$.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in January were: naphtha specialties, 89,202 barrels (105,479 in January last year); aviation gasoline, 252,253 (208, 200) ; motor gasoline, $6,114,600(6,090,247)$; aviation turbo fuel, 304,321 ( $305,-$ 838) ; tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, $2,019,148(2,386,883)$; diesel fuel, $1,601,752(1,549,212)$ : light fuel oil, $9,062,211(9,475,060)$; and heavy fuel oil, $3,830,131(3,728,165)$. (18)

## Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Hosiery Industry , Shipments from 147 plants comprising the hosiery industry in 1958 were valued at $\$ 63,797,000$, larger by about $3 \%$ than the preceding year's 137 -plant total of $\$ 62,057,000$. The industry employed 8,713 persons $(8,=$ 733 in 1957), paid $\$ 21,444,000$ in salaries and wages $(\$ 21,692,000)$, and paid $\$ 27,280,000$ for materials and supplies $\leqslant 26,861,000$ ).

Knitted Goods Industry Selling value of products shipped by 174 establishments comprising the knitted goods industry in 1958 was $\$ 109,780,000$, slightly below the preceding year's $\$ 110,105,000$. The industry employed 12,223 persons ( 12,928 in 1957), paid $\$ 28,385,000$ in salaries and wages $(\$ 28,525,000)$, and spent $\$ 61,330,000$ for materials and supplies $(\$ 61,921,000)$.

Combined shipments of nylon stockings from the hosiery and knitted goods industries in 1958 were: seamless - women's full-length and knee-iilgh, 2,393, 126 dozen pairs, "other" women's 386,644 dozen, men's 613,732 dozen, and children's 970,150 dozen; and full-fashioned, 2,919,294 dozen pairs.

Rubber Products Industry: Eighty-nine plants comprising the rubber products industry in 1958 had factory shipments valued at $\$ 308,383,000$ versus an 88 -plant total of $\$ 326,091,000$ in the preceding year. Number of employees fell to 19,943 from 22,178 , salaries and majes to $\$ 76,445,000$ from $\$ 83,190,000$, and cost of materials and supplies to $\$ 128,573,000$ from $\$ 144,247,000$.

Artificial Flowers \& Feathers : Forty-two plants engaged in the manufacture of artificial flowers and feathers had factory shipments valued at $\$ 3,268,000$ in 1958 versus $\$ 2,866,000$ in the preceding year. These employed 494 persons ( 491 in 1957), paid $\$ 1,091,000$ in salaries and wages ( $\$ 1,037,000$ ), and spent $\$ 1,345,-$ 000 for materials and supplies ( $\$ 1,123,000$ ).

Gpi thalmic Goods Industry . Thirty-nine manufacturers of ophthalmic goods in 1958 itad factory shipments valued at $\$ 7,025,000$ versus $\$ 6,384,000$ in the preceding year. Employees numbered 1,080 versus 1,048 , and sa'aries and wages totalled $\$ 3,252,000$ versus $\$ 3,031,000$. Materials and supplies cost $\$ 3,173,000$ versus $\$ 2$,696,000.

Corsets \& Supplies: Value of factory shipments from 44 plants in Canada's corsets and supplies industry increased over $6 \%$ in 1958 to $\$ 31,211,087$ from the 195742 -plant total of $\$ 29,375,873$. These establishments employed 4,001 persons ( 4,041 in 1957), paid them $\$ 8,872,035$ in salaries and wages $(\$ 8,719,042$ ), and spent $\$ 12,684,558$ for materials ( $\$ 11,874,240$ ).

Miscellaneous Textiles. The 175 plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of miscellaneous textiles in 1958 had factory shipments valued at $\$ 50,426,966$, down slightly from the year-earlier $180-$ plant total of $\$ 51,054,625$. Number of employees declined to 3,922 from 3,977 in 1957, but salary and wage payments increased to $\$ 11,647,989$ from $\$ 10,753,747$ and cost of materials and supplies rose to $\$ 27,387,552$ from $\$ 23,616,527$.

Roofing Paper Industry Factory shipments from establishments comprising Canada's roofing paper industry in 1958 were valued at a record $\$ 45,893,000$, larger by $12 \%$ than the preceding year's $\$ 40,935,000$, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. There were 22 establishments versus 25 in 1957, with 2,511 employees versus 2,491 and salaries and wages amounting to $\$ 10,375,000$ versus $\$ 9,663,000$. Materials and supplies cost $\$ 24,-$ 200,000 versus $\$ 21,304,000$. (19)

General Review of Wood-Using Industries Shipments from Canada's wood-using industries in 1957 were valued at \$779,482,000 , a decrease of $3.5 \%$ from the preceding year's record total of $\$ 807,198$, 000 , DBS reports in its general review of the group. Number of establishments increased to 4,520 from 4,474 in 1956. Employees fell to 76,175 from 78,505, while salaries and wages rose to $\$ 225,494,000$ from $\$ 222,540,000$. Materials and supplies cost less at $\$ 420,495,000$ versus $\$ 437,720,000$. (20)

## Aluminum Products Industry

 foil, and cooking utensils, had factory shipments valued at a record $\$ 97,884,000$ in 1958 , larger by $6.6 \%$ than the preceding year's $\$ 91,819,000$, DHS reports. Book value of manufacturing inventories owned and held at plant and plant warehouses was $\$ 17,504,000$ versus $\$ 16,310,000$ a year earlier.Shipments of aluminum cooking utensils in the industry were valued at $\$ 6,-$ 759,000 , while concerns in other industries made aluminum-ware worth $\$ 534,600$, bringing the total for Canada to $\$ 7,293,000$ as compared with $\$ 6,802,000$ in the preceding year. The industry shipped aluminum castings to the value of $\$ 5,180,000$ ( $\$ 5,888,000$ in 1957), other castings worth $\$ 611,000(\$ 728,000)$; aluminum base die castings valued at $\$ 192,000(\$ 185,000)$, aluminum extruded shapes valued at $\$ 17,412,000$ ( $\$ 13,321,000$ ), and a wide range of other products running to a total value of $\$ 67,731,000(\$ 65,385,000)$.

There were 95 plants in the industry in 1958 as compared with 94 in the preceding year. These employed 6,605 persons ( 6,917 in 1957), paid $\$ 28,544,000$ in salaries and wages $(\$ 27,475,000)$, and spent $\$ 60,435,000$ for materials and supplies ( $\$ 56,191,000$ ) .

Gro 3 \& Net Sales Of Gasoline
Gross sales of gasoline in 1959 rose $4.1 \%$ to a record 3,691,035,000 gallons from 3,544, 857,000 in 1958, while net sales (gasoline on which taxes have been paid) increased 4.9\% to a peak of $2,865,034,000$ gallons from $2,731,958,000$, according co advance DBS figures. Net sales of diesel fuel were over one-quarter greater at an all-time high of $120,130,000$ gallons ver:us $95,480,000$.

Gross sales of gasoline were larger in 1959 than in 1958 in all regions except Saskatchewan. Totals were (in thousands): Newfoundland, 30,443 gallons ( 28,027 in 1958) ; Prince Edward Island, 17, 854 ( 16,153 ); Nova Scolia, 104, 251 $(99,662)$; New Brunswick, 101, 261 ( $95,1.59$ ) ; Quebec, 755,248 ( 721,348 ); Ontario, $1,341,210(1,295,797)$; Manitoba, 225,913 (225, 701) ; Saskatchewan, 283,964 (286, 608) ; Alberta, 474,002 (442, 192) ; British Columbia, 345,371 (325, 270); Yukon, 4,901 (4,291); and Northwest Territories, $6,618(4,648)$.

Net sales of gasoline in 1959 were larger than a year earlier in all regions except Alberta. Totals (in thousands): Newfoundland, 28,120 gallons ( 25,904 in 1958) ; Prince Edward Island, 14,288 (11,418); Nova Scotia, 89,979 ( 84,076 ) ; New Brunswick, 85,844 ( 81,828 ); Quebec, 665,436 ( 631,480 ) ; Ontario, $1,164,943$ ( 1 , 104,515) ; Manitoba, 129,912 (121,451); Saskatchewan, 170,103 (166, 901); Alberta, 245,016 (246,526) ; British Columbia, 263,408 (251,119); Yukon, 3,245 (2,936); and Northwest Territories, $4,739(3,803)$.

Net sales of diesel fuel were greater in 1959 than in the preceding year for all regions except Newfoundland and New Brunswick. Data for Nova Scotia are not available. Totals (in thousands): Newfoundland, 1,775 gallons ( 1,966 in 1958) ; Prince Edward Island, 683 (609) ; New Brunswick, 2, 010 ( 2,124 ); Quebec, $57,128(44,938)$; Ontario, $34,668(29,150)$; Manitoba, $3,024(2,443)$; Saskatchewan, 2,941 ( 1,982 ); Alberta, 8,416 ( 6,083 ) ; British Columbia, 5,603 ( 4,546 ); Yukon, 817 (751); and Northwest Territories, 3, 063 (888).

Boat Building Industry Manufacturers of small vessels and pleasure craft such as rowboats, canoes, sailboats and motor boats had factory shipments in 1958 valued at $\$ 12,292,000$, a decrease of about $5 \%$ from the preceding year's record value of $\$ 12,886,000$. There were 215 plants in the industry in 1958 (206 in 1957), with 1,733 employees (1,757), and payments in salaries and wages amounting to $\$ 5,274,000(\$ 5,344,000)$. Materials and supplies cost $\$ 5,192,000(\$ 5,556,000)$.

Sixty-eight of the factories were located in Ontario, 61 in British Columbia, 39 in Nova Scotia and 33 in Quebec. Production in 1958 included the following: 19,138 outboard boats valued at $\$ 5,177,247 ; 744$ motor-boats (valued at $\$ 1,803,283$ ) ; 4,726 ronhats, skiffs and dories ( $\$ 518,922$ ); 4,577 canoes ( $\$ 489,-$ 210); and 180 sallboats ( $\$ 213,456$ ).
(22)

## ELECTRIC POWER

## Generation Of Electric Energy

Total net generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased $16.5 \%$ in February to $9,429,830$ megawatt hours from 8 , 096,593 in the corresponding month last year, raising the January-February total $14.9 \%$ to $19,314,116 \mathrm{mwh}$ from $16,872,746 \mathrm{mwh}$ a year ago.

February exports of electric energy advanced to 347,740 mwh from 247,452 a year earlier while imports declined to 13,895 mwh from 40,254 . Electric energy made available in Canada increased to $9,095,985 \mathrm{mwh}$ from $7,889,395 \mathrm{mwh}$, of which some $689,163 \mathrm{mwh}$ were used in electric boilers compared to 492,$5 ; 7 \mathrm{mwh}$.

February net generation of electric power was greater than a year earlier In all regions. Totals were: Newfoundland, 123,500 megawatt hours (102,918 a year ago) ; Prince Edward Island, 6, 286 ( 5,642 ); Nova Scotia, 143, 594 (129,435); New Brunswick, 143,611 (123,633); Quebec, $4,234,598(3,481,789)$; Ontar10, $2,-$ $865,683(2,487,247)$; Manitoba, $330,568(319,577)$; Saskatchewan, 190,138 ( $173,-$ 017) ; Alberta, 286,335 ( 258,423 ) ; British Columbia, 1,093,284 ( $1,003,588$ ); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 12,233 (11,324).

## M I N I N G

Shipments of Iron Ore
Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in February rose to 299,023 tons from last year's like total of 237,904, boosting January-February sh1pments to 808,785 tons froni 629,460 a year earlier. Ore shipped for export declined in February to 141, 841 tons from 144,348, while two-month shipments increased to 534,594 tons from 443,298. Shipments to Canadian consumers were larger, rising in February to 157, 182 tons from 93,556 and in the January-February perfod to 274, 191 tons from 186,162. Stocks at the end of February were smaller at $2,310,935$ tons versus $2,869,632$ at the same time last year.
(24)

## Mental Illness In 1958

Canada's mental institutions had 74,103 patients on
their books at the end of 1958, according to the annual report on mental health statistics. Of these, 66,263 resided in the institutions, and the remaining $10.6 \%$ were on probation, in boarding-house care, or otherwise absent.

First admissions increased $3.6 \%$ as compared to 1957 , and the population rate rose by $0.9 \%$ after a slight drop from 1956 to 1957 . Out of an estimated total of 30,000 first admissions 26,536 were reported to DBS. First admissions to mental hospitals increased, whereas public psychiatric hospitals showed a $6 \%$ decline in the number of first admissions.

Male rates of first admissions were generally higher than female rates. Rates increase with age; they are fairly constant between the ages of 30 and 70. Single adults of both sexes have higher rates than the married, but lower than the widowed and divorced. Most frequent diagnoses among first admissions were schizophrenia, psychoses of old age, neurotic depression, and manic-depressive psychosis.

Among discharges longest stay was repo ted for mental deficiency (average almost 5 years), followed by "other and unspecified psychoses", epilepsy, and schizophrenia (average 15-16 months), and paranoia and psychoses of old age (average over 6 months). Alcholism, drug addiction, and psychoneuroses showed the shortest hospital stay.

Relatively fewer patients left hospital against medical advice. The proportion fell from $6.6 \%$ in 1954 to $4.7 \%$ in 1958 . In training schools, $17 \%$ left against medical advice.

In all provinces except Alberta the average number of patients exceeded the rated bed capacity of the hospitals. The Canadian average for public mental hospitals still showed $19 \%$ excess of patients, though, on the average, it had declined over the past ten years.

Full-time staff in mental institutions, excluding psychiatric wards of general hospitals, increased by $7 \%$ over 1957 and by $20 \%$ over 1956. As a result there was one qualified psychiatrist for 445 patients in 1958 , as compared with one for 577 patients in 1957. Staff increase was also reflected in an increase of organized psychiatric service departments.

PULPWOOD
Pulpwood Production In January Production of pulpwood in January amounted to 1,082,161 rough cords, almost one-quarter larger than last year's corresponding total of 871,071 . Month's consumption increased to $1,121,596$ rough cords from $1,050,032$, while month-end inventories were larger at $14,819,471$ rough cords as compared with $14,596,433$.

Wheat Exports \& Supplies
Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week of March 23 amounted to 4,543,000 bushels versus 3,746,000 bushels in the previous week, bringing the August l - March 23 total to $158,470,000$ bushels versus $155,096,000$ bushels a year ago, an increase of 2.2\%. Visible supplies at March 23 aggregated $363,366,000$ bushels, down $0.4 \%$ from the week-earlier total of $364,750,000$ bushels and $3.2 \%$ from the yearearlier figure of $375,304,000$ bushels.
(27)

## Wheat Flour Production Production of wheat flour in February amounted to 3,-

 $231,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. compared to $3,140,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. in the corresponding month last year, bringing the August-February total to 23,642,000 cwt., down $0.5 \%$ from the year-earlier total of $23,749,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. Wheat flour exports in the month totalled 1,138,000 cwt. versus 1,337,000 cwt. in the preceding month, placing the seven-month total at $9,724,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., an increase of $5.0 \%$ from the year-earlier total of $9,262,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. (28)S.ooks of Dairy \& Poultry Products In Nine Canadian Cities At April I

Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in rine cities of Canada were larger at April 1 this year than last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. Creamery butter stocks at April 1 increased to 41,612,000 pounds from $36,475,000$ a year ago and cheddar cheese to $18,979,000$ pounds from $16,198,000$, and cold storage eggs decreased to 51,000 cases from 135,000.

Creamory butter stocks at April 1, by city, were: Quebec, 5,105,000 pounds (2,131,000 a jear ago) ; Montreal, 17,442,000 (17,154,000); Toronto, 2,373,000 $(4,793,000)$; Wimipeg, 11,078,000 ( $8,839,000$ ); Regina, 1,576,000 (802,000); Saskatoon, $1,784,000(313,000)$; Edmonton, 1,344,000 (616,000); Calgary, 326,000 $(320,000)$; and Vancouver, $584,000(1,507,000)$. (29)

Output \& Sales Of Sugar Production of refined beet and cane supar in February declined to $103,877,000$ pounds from $110,107,000$ a year eariler, while total sales increased to $128,334,000$ pounds from $107,427,000$. January-Feimary output dropped to $189,810,000$ pounds fram 223,906,000 a year ago, and sales advanced to $225,974,000$ pounds from 212,375,000. Company-held stocks at February 29 amounted to $307,335,000$ pounds compared to last year's comparable total of $387,968,000$.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in February increased to $39,725,00$ pounds from $26,995,000$ in the corresponding 1959 month, while meltings and scles decreased to 111,782,000 pounds from 118,971,000. Two-month receipts fell to $86,980,000$ pounds from 95,884,000 and meltirgs and sales to $185,376,000$ pounds from 227,377,000. End-of-February company-held stocks were larger than a year ago at $221,670,000$ pounds versus $133,884,000$.

Shipments Of Prepared Stock \& Poultry Feeds

Shipments of all types of prepared stock and poultry feeds were smaller in January this year than last, DBS reports. Month's shiprents were: primary or concentrated feeds, 37,214 tons ( 41,012 a year ago); secondary or complete feeds, 195,585 tons (217,282); and all "other" animal feeds, 44,226 tons (47,557). (31)

Pelts taken from wildlife and ranch-raised fur-bearing animals in the 1958-59 season nurbered $5,370,580$, a decrease of some $17 \%$ from the preceding year's $6,440,319$, according to advance DBS figures. The value declined to $\$ 25,801,395$ from $\$ 26,-$ 335,109.

Fur farms accourted for 993,182 pelts valued at $\$ 16,094,360$ in the $1958-59$ season and wildlife for 4,377,390 pelts worth $\$ 9,707,035$. Ranch-raised pelts equalled $62 \%$ of the total value of pelts taken in the season compred to $60 \%$ in 1957-58, 57\% in 1956-57, 56\% in 1955-56 and 43\% in 1954-55.

Principal pelts taken in the 1950 - 59 season were: ranch mink, 982,783 (valued at $15,968,133$ ) ; beaver, $328,584(\$ 3,353,031)$; wild mink, 146,453 ( $\$ 2,-$ 311,590); muskrat, $2,171,739$ ( $\$ 1,31+6,277$ ); squirrel, $1,262,006$ ( 490,230 ); white lox, 26,539 (\$529, S86) ; otter, 1.5,120 (348, 477); ermine, 255,139 (\$21,6,982) ; marten, 18,047 (109,788); and fisher, 4,850 ( $\$ 84,038$ ).

Value of undressed furs imported during the 1958-59 seasor, anounted to $\$ 12,257,272$ compared to $\$ 10,573,668$ in the preceding season, while undressed pelts exported were valued at $\$ 24,436,763$ as compared with $\$ 21,513,859$.

Fur Farming In 1958 Number of fur farms in Canada in 1953 decisned to 2,383 from 2,548 in 1957, accoming to advance DB3 figures. Fox farms decreased to 94 from 103 in 1957 and mink fams to 1,724 from 1, 752, while chinchilla farms increased to 717 from 677 and nutria farms to $10 t$ from 63. There were more mink farms with 100 or more aninals at December 31, 1950 than a year earlier but fewer maller mink ranches.

The number of ranch-rajsed fur-wearing animals pelted in 195 was 994,490 , an increase of 5.30 from $94 \% 209$ in $295 \%$. By species the numers pelted in 1958, with 1957 figures in bracicots, were as follows: mink, 202,783 ( $9.0,203$ ); fox, 1,248 (1,374); chinchil1s, 9,693 (5,942); mitria, 749 (163); others, 27 (27).

The estimatod value of mink, for and chinchilla pelts produced in 1958 increased to $\$ 16,093,794$ from $\$ 15,424,173$ in 1957 . The value of mink pelt production in 1958 amounted to $\$ 15,968,133$, fox $\$ 13,455$, and chinchilla pelts of maxketable quality 112,205 . Not sufficient data were obtained to value nistria and other pelts.

Ontario was the leading province in the value of mink production in 1958 With 263,644 pelts valued at $\$ 4,612,936$, followed by Manitoba with 202,64+ pelts valued at $\$ 3,307,65$, British Columbia 205,21? at $33,286,388$ and Alberta 120,302 at $\$ 2,000,961$. Value of mink pelt production was less then $\$ 1,000,000$ in each of the remaining provinces.

Mink pelt production on fur farms by colour type in $195 \delta^{3}$ was as follows: standard and dark half-blood, 123,601 pelts valued at $\$ 2,141,767$; brey types, 116,702 worth $31,390,543$; dark blue, 35,763 worth 31,527,303; light blue, $242,-$ '765 wowth $\$ 3,785,955$; brow, 280, coig worth $\$ 4,803,929$; beige, 59, 862 worth \$1,000,183 ; and white, including $95 \%$ white types, 73,191 worth $\$ 1,315,453$.

Food Cormedities In Cold Storage \& Other Warehouses

The Domirion Bureau of Statistics releasec
its annual sumnary of revised montily data for 1959 on the stocks of food commodities held in dairy factorics, public cold storage warehouses and other storage and wholesale establishments, such as meat packing plants and the central warehouses of chain and department stores. Besides numerous tables containing data for each commodity the report also contains several charts showing not storage movement of perishable food commodities, and seasonal variation in stocks. (32)

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the woek of larch 26 were $3.2 \%$ smaller than sales in last year's corresponding week, according to a special DBS statement. Declines were comon to all regions excent the Atlantic Provinces that postod an increase of $2.0 \%$. Decreases were: Quebec, $0.4 \%$; Ontario, 2.7\%; Manitoba, 6.3\%; Saskatchewan, 5.6\%; Alberta, 9.7\%; and British Columbia, 3.3\%.

New Motor Velicie Sales
Total sales of new motor vehicles in January eased off to 32,127 units from 32,357 in the same month last year and the retail value fell 2. 4 to $\$ 101,268,000$ from $\$ 103,750,000$. Sales of new British and European motor vehicles (included in total sales) advanced $17.9 \%$ to 6,153 units from 5,217 and the retail. value climbed $18.6 \%$ to $\$ 12,389,000$ from \$10,443,000.

Sales of new passenger cars in January decreased 1. 3\% to 27,141 units (including 5,726 of British and European make) from 27,506 (4,773), while sales of new commercial vehicles rose 2.20 to 4,986 units ( 427 ) from 4,053. (41,4). Month's retail value of nem passencer car sales fell 3.6\% to \$87, 547,000 (including $\$ 11,475,000$ for British and European types) from $\$ 84,595,000$ ( $\$ 9,576,-$ 000 ), and value of new conmercial vehicle sal.es increased 3.0 to $\$ 19,721,000$ ( $\$ 914,000$ ) from $\$ 19,155,000(\$ 927,000)$. (33)

Consumer Credit In January Balancen outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of January amounted to \$1,$126,000,000$ versus $\$ 1,135,300,000$ at December 31 and $\$ 999,200,000$ at the end of January last year.

January 31 balances on consumer goods were $\$ 781,600,000$ compared to $\$ 792,-$ 400,000 at the erid of Decenbers and $\$ 744,200,000$ at the end of January last year. Month-end balances on commercial goods anounted to $\$ 314,400,000$ versias $\$ 342,900$,000 a month earlier and $\$ 255,000,000$ a year ago.

Cash personal loans and instalment credit held by comnsnies Licensed under the Snall Loans Act eased to $\$ 478,300,000$ at the end of January from $\$ 479,200$, 000 at the end of December but rose by nearly one-fifth iran last year's corresponuine total of $\$ 405,200,000$. Accounts receivable held by depariment stores totalled $\$ 304,000,000$ at the close of the month versus $\$ 314,500,000$ a month earlier and $\$ 266,400,000$ a year ago. (34)

## Fish Landings In February

Landings of sea fish and shellfish in February amounted to $76,605,000$ pounds, up naarly 12,6 from last year's like total of 68,567,000, according to advance DBS figures. Value rose $27 \%$ to $\$ 2,548,000$ from $\$ 2,007,000$. January-February landings declined $4 \%$ in volume to $122,052,000$ pounds from $1_{4} 2,11_{4}, 000$ a year ago and $7 \%$ in value to $\$ 4,092,000$ from $\$ 4,400,000$.

February landings by Atlantic coast fishermen totalled 46,77,000 pounds compared to 17,806,000 a year earlier, boosting the January-Febsuary total to $77,892,000$ pounds from $48,217,000$ a year ago. Month's landed value amounted to $\$ 1,939,000$ versus $\$ 1,000,000$, raising the two-month total to $\$ 3,141,000$ from \$2,563,000.

British Columbia fishermen landed $29,834,000$ pounds of sea fish and shellfish in February compared to 50,761,000 a year earlier, placing the January-February total at 44,160,000 pounds versus $93,897,000$ a year ago. Landed value amounted to $\$ 609,000$ in the month compared to $\$ 1,007,000$ and totalled $\$ 951,000$ in the two-month period against $\$ 1,837,000$.

## TRANSPORTATION

Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses In December

Railway operating revenues rose slightly in December to $\$ 99,568,000$ from $\$ 99,355,000$ in the corresponding month in 1958, while operating expenses increased $7 \%$ to $\$ 96,406,000$ from $\$ 90,130,000$. As a result the net operating incone declined to $\$ 3,162,000$ from $\$ 9,224,000$ a year earlier.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial cormunications and highway transport (rail) services anounted to $\$ 110,913,000$, down slifhtly from $\$ 110,941,000$ in 1958. Rail operating expenses rose to $\$ 106,995$,000 from $\$ 101,183,000$, and the net operating income fell to $\$ 3,913,000$ from $\$ 9,-$ 758,000. (35)

Canal Traffic In October Due largely to the increased volume of west bound iron ore, total freight cleared through Canadian canals rose sharply in Uctober to 7,711,970 tons from the precedi:Ig year's correspondine total of $4,636,559$. Heavier traffic was reported by the Welland, St. Lawrence, Saillt Ste. Marie and Canso canals. Vessel passages were up $15 \%^{\circ}$ to 4,259 from 3,704 , while the registered net tonnage increased to $6,442,160$ tons from $4,045,898$.

Total froight cleared through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Naric camals dropped sharply to $4,254,678$ tons fror: 11, 447,518 in October 1958. Because of the steal strike, east bound shipments of iron ore were reduced to 1,154,530 tons from 8,773,620. Total east bound freight iropped to $2,713,615$ tons from 10,370,007, while westbound freight rose to $1,541,063$ tons fran 1,477,511.

Volune 0: Ireight trunsported through the Welland Ship canal during Octoben increased to $3,7 \$ 4,475$ tons irom $2,694,603$ a year earlier, while freight cleared through the St. Lawrence canals advanced to $3,582,269$ tons frora $1,636,039$. (36)
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