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H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports and exports in April were lower than a year earlier by 7.8% and 8.3%, respectively, while January-April totals were larger at 4.1% for imports and 14.2% for exports. The import balance was lower than a year earlier in both periods. (Pages 2-3)

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Manufacturing: Estimated value of manufacturers' shipments in April was \$1,919 million, down 4% from March and 3.4% from April last year ... Steel mills, working at 79.7% of rated capacity, produced 103,019 tons of steel ingots in the week ended June 11 ... Fewer radios, television sets and record players were shipped in April and January-April this year than last. (Pages 3-6)

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Merchandising: April chain store sales were estimated at \$295,171,000, bringing the January-April total to \$1,012,153,000, larger by 7.5% than a year ago. All but two of the specified trades had greater sales in the month as compared to a year ago, increases ranging from 2.4% for furniture, radio and appliance chains to 39.7% for family clothing store chains. (Page 8)

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Labour: Composite index of industrial employment in March fell to 114.2 from 114.6 in February, reflecting a seasonal decline in forestry and a contra-seasonal drop in building and general engineering construction ... Federal Government employees earned \$1,356,635,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31 this year, compared to \$1,284,778,000 in the preceding fiscal year. (Page 9)

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Transportation: Slightly fewer cars of railway revenue freight were loaded in the January-May period this year at 1,454,644 versus 1,464,769 in the like 1959 period. Receipts from connections were greater in the five months as were piggyback loadings ... Pipe line oil deliveries were larger by 8.2% in April this year than last, placing January-April deliveries 5% ahead of last year at 112,132,131 barrels. (Pages 8-9)

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Education: More than 4,000,000 Canadians were enrolled full-time in school, college or university in the 1959-60 academic year, an increase of nearly 5% from the preceding year. This represented an average of about one per family. (Page 13)

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Commodity Imports & Exports
In April And Four Months

Canada's commodity imports and exports in April both were lower in value than in the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Easter holidays, which occurred in April this year and March last year, may have been a factor in these comparisons.

Imports were down in value in April than in the corresponding month last year from the United States, the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries as a group, and in total from all other countries. Exports were up to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, and down to the United States and other foreign countries as a group. The decline in the dollar value of imports was slightly larger than in exports, resulting in a smaller import balance.

Total imports in April are estimated at \$477,100,000, a decrease of 7.8% from \$517,600,000 in April last year, while total exports in the month were valued at \$368,800,000, down 8.3% from \$402,400,000 a year earlier. The excess of imports over exports thus declined to \$108,300,000 from \$115,200,000 in the corresponding month last year.

In the January-April period imports were up 4.1% to an estimated \$1,805,800,000 as against \$1,735,100,000 in the same period last year, while total exports were up 14.2% to \$1,660,400,000 from \$1,453,700,000. The excess of imports over exports consequently fell to \$145,400,000 from \$281,400,000 in the like 1959 period.

Imports from the United States in April declined to an estimated \$326,800,000 from \$355,000,000 a year ago, while total exports to that country fell to \$232,800,000 from \$261,300,000, and the import balance was little changed at \$94,000,000 versus \$93,700,000. Over the four months imports were larger than in 1959 at \$1,268,900,000 versus \$1,225,900,000 as were total exports at \$1,001,100,000 versus \$908,900,000. The cumulative import balance was smaller at \$267,800,000 versus \$317,000,000 in 1959.

Imports from the United Kingdom in April were slightly lower this year than last at \$57,900,000 versus \$59,600,000, while total exports showed a small increase to \$57,300,000 from \$56,000,000. In the January-April period imports were up to \$200,200,000 from \$167,300,000 and total exports to \$266,600,000 from \$219,700,000. There was an import surplus in April of \$600,000 against \$3,600,000 a year earlier and an export surplus in the four-month period of \$66,400,000 versus \$52,400,000.

Total imports from all other Commonwealth countries were slightly lower in April at \$20,900,000 versus \$21,800,000 in the same month last year, while the four-month total was higher at \$68,600,000 versus \$59,300,000. Exports to the group in April were up to \$24,100,000 from \$15,900,000, and in the January-April period to \$93,700,000 from \$79,700,000.

MORE

Total imports from all other countries declined to \$71,500,000 in April from \$81,100,000 in the corresponding month last year, and in the January-April period to \$268,100,000 from \$282,600,000. April exports to the group were lower at \$54,600,000 against \$69,200,000, while the four-month value was higher at \$299,000,000 versus \$245,400,000.

The preliminary figures for April and the January-April period, with comparative figures for 1959, are summarized in the table following. Detailed country and commodity figures for exports were issued on June 6, but those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

| | April | | January - April | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 |
| | Millions of Dollars | | | |
| <u>Exports (domestic & Foreign):</u> | | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | 56.0 | 57.3 | 219.7 | 266.6 |
| Other Commonwealth countries.. | 15.9 | 24.1 | 79.7 | 93.7 |
| United States..... | 261.3 | 232.8 | 908.9 | 1,001.1 |
| All other countries..... | 69.2 | 54.6 | 245.4 | 299.0 |
| Totals..... | 402.4 | 368.8 | 1,453.7 | 1,660.4 |
| <u>Imports: *</u> | | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | 59.6 | 57.9 | 167.3 | 200.2 |
| Other Commonwealth countries.. | 21.8 | 20.9 | 59.3 | 68.6 |
| United States..... | 355.0 | 326.8 | 1,225.9 | 1,268.9 |
| All other countries..... | 81.1 | 71.5 | 282.6 | 268.1 |
| Totals..... | 517.6 | 477.1 | 1,735.1 | 1,805.8 |

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding. *Estimate only for 1960.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories And Orders Manufacturers' shipments in April were valued at an estimated \$1,919 million, down 4% from the revised March total of \$1,997 million and 3.4% from last year's April figure of \$1,987 million, according to advance figures. January-April shipments rose 3% to \$7,536 million from \$7,319 million a year ago. The decline between March and April this year was reflected in all standard industrial classification industry groups except three that posted gains of about 1% each.

Levels of inventory held by manufacturers at the end of April eased down 0.2% to \$4,469 million from \$4,476 million in March and rose from \$4,376 million in April 1959. Inventory held under progress payments (that is, held but not owned) increased by 1.4% from a month earlier. Total inventory owned at \$4,186 million was down 0.3% from \$4,197 million in March but up 5.2% from \$3,978 million in April last year. Raw materials inventory declined by 0.6% from the preceding month and goods in process inventories rose by 0.6%, while finished products inventories fell by 0.2%.

MORE

Ratios of inventory owned to shipments and finished products to shipments both advanced in April from March, reflecting the decrease in shipments and the relatively unchanged values of inventories. The former ratio was 2.18 in April, compared to 2.10 in March and 2.00 in April last year, while the latter ratio was 0.72 in April versus 0.70 a month earlier and 0.65 a year ago.

New orders in April declined 9% to \$1,864 million from \$2,038 million in March and were 5% below the 1959 April figure of \$1,967 million. Unfilled orders in April fell 2.5% to \$2,191 million from \$2,247 million in March and were 11% greater than \$1,972 million in April 1959. Unfilled orders were down in all industry groups classified according to the economic use classification with the exception of heavy transportation where they rose by 0.6%. Largest declines were 9.1% in perishable consumers industries, 10.3% in industries producing largely for export, 7.4% in intermediate goods and supplies, and 6.8% in motor vehicles and related industries.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

| | April 1959 | February 1960 | March 1960 (Revised) | April 1960 (Preliminary) |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | In Thousands | of Dollars | |
| Shipments | 1,986,921 | 1,836,936 | 1,997,133 | 1,919,467 |
| Inventory owned | 3,978,062 | 4,127,731 | 4,197,404 | 4,185,743 |
| Inventory held | 4,376,027 | 4,462,001 | 4,476,336 | 4,468,531 |
| Raw materials | 1,899,945 | 1,959,123 | 1,957,909 | 1,945,898 |
| Goods in process .. | 1,185,611 | 1,163,044 | 1,127,723 | 1,134,873 |
| Finished products . | 1,290,471 | 1,339,834 | 1,390,704 | 1,387,760 |
| New orders | 1,966,503 | 1,816,533 | 2,038,384 | 1,864,280 |
| Unfilled orders | 1,972,171 | 2,205,317 | 2,246,568 | 2,191,381 |

Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces. Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments in March, by province of origin, show increases in March compared to March 1959 in eight of the ten provinces. Increases ranged from 0.9% in British Columbia to 24.9% in Newfoundland (due mainly to a low level of shipments last year rather than an unusually high level this year). There were increases of 2.4% in Manitoba, 4.5% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, 5.3% in Ontario, 8.0% in Quebec, and 15.9% in New Brunswick. Declines of 1.4% and 0.4% were indicated in Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively.

The increase in Newfoundland was due to increased shipments in the paper products and wood products industries, in New Brunswick to increases in the paper products industry, in Quebec to increases in the iron and steel products, transportation products, non-ferrous metal products and the electrical products industries, and in Ontario to increased shipments in the iron and steel products, transportation products and food and beverage products industries. The decline in shipment values in Alberta was due to decreased shipments in the foods and beverages products and the iron and steel products industries, and in Saskatchewan to decreases due to slight declines in a number of major industrial groups. The all-Canada total in March 1960 as compared to the same month of the previous year showed an increase of over 5.0%.

Shipments for January-March 1960 as compared to the same period of 1959 showed gains of over 5%, with nine of the ten provinces sharing in the increase. Saskatchewan was the only province to show a decline.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces

| | March | | Change | January - March | | Change |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| | 1959 | 1960 | % | 1959 | 1960 | % |
| | Thousands of Dollars | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 6,679 | 8,341 | 24.9 | 21,651 | 26,228 | 21.1 |
| Prince Edward Island) | 36,514 | 38,153 | 4.5 | 106,058 | 111,870 | 5.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 22,675 | 26,275 | 15.9 | 65,988 | 74,612 | 13.1 |
| New Brunswick | 539,158 | 582,104 | 8.0 | 1,528,142 | 1,618,862 | 5.9 |
| Quebec | 968,342 | 1,020,139 | 5.3 | 2,723,005 | 2,861,096 | 5.1 |
| Ontario | 58,598 | 60,010 | 2.4 | 168,146 | 172,848 | 2.8 |
| Manitoba | 26,693 | 26,317 | -1.4 | 76,356 | 75,542 | -1.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 72,070 | 71,782 | -0.4 | 200,884 | 205,083 | 2.1 |
| Alberta | 162,584 | 164,012 | 0.9 | 442,169 | 469,972 | 6.3 |
| British Columbia(1). | 1,893,313 | 1,997,133 | 5.5 | 5,332,399 | 5,616,113 | 5.3 |
| CANADA - | | | | | | |

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended June 11 amounted to 103,019 tons, up 2.3% from 100,727 tons in the previous week and 1.3% from 101,746 tons in the corresponding week last year, according to a special statement. Canada's steel mills operated in the week at 79.7% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 78.0% in the preceding week and 83.8% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the like week of 1959.

Consumption Of Rubber Consumption of all rubber (natural, synthetic and re-claimed) in April declined to 8,508 long tons from 10,393 in the corresponding month last year, placing the January-April total at 39,062 long tons, a decrease of 2.4% from the year-earlier figure of 40,023 long tons.

April consumption of natural rubber dropped to 2,739 long tons from 3,734 a year earlier, synthetic to 4,367 long tons from 5,085 and reclaimed to 1,402 long tons from 1,574. January-April consumption of natural rubber fell to 13,157 long tons from 14,352, while synthetic rose to 19,692 long tons from 19,615 and reclaimed to 6,213 long tons from 6,056. (1)

Stoves & Furnaces Shipments of most types of stoves and furnaces were smaller in April this year than last. Shipments included: domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$3,372,600 (\$3,847,500 in April 1959); warm air furnaces, \$1,161,900 (\$1,651,100); gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$468,700 (\$460,000); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, \$199,300 (\$275,900); electric combination stoves and ranges, \$123,500 (\$179,200); and gas combination stoves and ranges, \$105,100 (\$87,100). (2)

Producers' Domestic Sales
Of Radios & Television Sets

Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets declined in April to 50,748 units from 65,632 in the corresponding month last year and in the January-April period to 205,897 units from 233,338 a year ago. Sales of all types were smaller than a year earlier both in the month and the cumulative period.

April sales of television receiving sets fell to 20,901 units from 27,976 a year earlier and January-April sales to 102,552 units from 117,537. Month's sales of record players dropped to 9,444 units from 10,013 and the four-month total to 48,236 units from 48,640. (3)

Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers

Shipments of domestic washing machines declined in April to 21,544 units from 24,630 in the corresponding 1959 month and in the January-April period to 92,528 units from 101,977 a year ago. End-of-April stocks increased to 48,251 units from 34,603 at the same date last year. Shipments of automatic clothes dryers fell in the month to 3,922 units from 4,347 and in the four months to 26,577 units from 27,566. End-of-April stocks climbed to 27,599 units from 12,254. (4)

Shipments Of Small Domestic
Electrical Appliances In April

Shipments of small domestic electrical appliances in April included: steam flat irons, 18,265 units (45,825 in April last year); kettles, 15,700 (19,082); floor polishers, 11,759 (18,363); domestic fans, 10,392 (4,274); cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 9,778 (10,766); automatic toasters, 8,584 (10,130); and fry pans, 8,392 (11,899). (5)

Shipments Of Air Conditioning
And Refrigeration Equipment

Shipments in April of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment included: condensing units, \$257,400 (\$206,400 a year earlier); compressors and compressor units, \$97,900 (\$125,600); air-conditioning units (not self-contained), \$412,400 (\$202,500); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$361,800 (\$200,300); window-sill type room air conditioners, \$299,100 (125,700); air conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion), \$109,400 (\$85,100); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$449,300 (\$244,900); self-service display cases, \$385,500 (\$395,900); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$132,900 (\$64,300). (6)

Soaps & Synthetic Detergents

Shipments of most soaps and all synthetic detergents were smaller in April this year than last. Totals were: laundry and household bar soaps, 1,094,526 pounds (1,156,589 a year earlier); soap chips and flakes, 1,259,401 (1,144,146); toilet soaps (except liquid), 3,159,570 (2,898,319); soap powders, 2,500,262 (3,031,941); solid synthetic detergents, 13,250,737 (13,477,383); liquid synthetic detergents, 4,473,580 (5,035,262); and paste synthetic detergents, 111,082 (203,795). (7)

Shipments Of Chemicals

Shipments of chemicals in April included the following: hydrochloric acid, 4,478,898 pounds (3,656,250 a year earlier); sulphuric acid, 141,024 tons (137,891); mixed fertilizers, 84,767 tons (85,688); formaldehyde, 3,942,346 pounds (4,911,143); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 31,029 tons (26,972). (8)

Crude Oil Consumption Canadian oil refineries consumed 20,378,741 barrels of crude oil in April, compared to 19,284,620 in April 1959, bringing the January-April total to 89,473,402 barrels, a rise of 1.6% from the comparable year-earlier figure of 88,104,381 barrels.

Consumption of crude oil in April comprised 12,094,634 barrels of domestic crude versus 11,628,800 a year earlier and 8,284,107 barrels of imported crude against 7,655,820. Four-month consumption was made up of 52,604,462 barrels of domestic crude oil versus 51,805,069 and 36,868,940 barrels of imported crude against 36,299,312.

Receipts of crude oil are forecast at 23,372,016 barrels in May, 23,010,100 barrels in June, 22,966,580 barrels in July and 24,556,930 barrels in August. (9)

Shipments Of Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth-surfaced roll-roofing, mineral-surfaced roll roofing and roll-type sidings were smaller in April and January-April this year than last, while those of tar and asphalt felts were larger. April shipments were: shingles, 151,043 roof squares (251,364 a year earlier); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 49,042 roof squares (76,781); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 48,277 roof squares (65,422); roll-type sidings, 7,071 roof squares (12,176); and tar and asphalt felts, 7,873 tons (4,440). (10)

Shipments Of Concrete Products Shipments of some concrete products in April were (January-April totals in brackets): concrete brick, 7,166,631 (18,928,708); concrete blocks (except chimney blocks), 9,140,347 (29,694,431); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 51,893 tons (232,748); and ready-mixed concrete, 364,206 cubic yards (1,312,046). Data for earlier years are not strictly comparable. (11)

Receipts & Stocks Of Hides & Skins Tanner's receipts of cattle hides declined in April to 131,328 from 133,707 in the corresponding month last year, sheep and lamb skins to 5,867 dozen from 10,769 dozen, while receipts of calf and kip skins increased to 78,338 from 55,010. January-April receipts of cattle hides fell to 634,322 from 744,532, calf and kip skins to 268,307 from 277,226, while sheep and lamb skins rose to 27,366 dozens from 24,820.

End-of-April stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners were: cattle hides, 458,007 (382,109 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 317,160 (228,309); goat skins, 31,007 (64,412); horsehides, 2,740 (4,687); and sheep and lamb skins, 54,329 dozen (56,374). (12)

Stocks Of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal Stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal held by dealers at the end of March were as follows, last year's corresponding figures being in brackets: aluminum, 2,521,321 pounds (1,902,296); copper, 11,684,130 (10,377,040); tin-lead, 6,963,209 (6,121,574); magnesium, 21,213 (34,291); nickel, 456,654 (568,606); and zinc, 3,235,603 (3,990,973). (13)

Shipments Of Iron Castings, Pipes
And Fittings In April, Four Months

Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings in April declined to 44,710 tons from 57,520 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-April shipments to 196,615 tons as against 204,647 a year earlier. Shipments of steel pipes, tubes and fittings amounted to 28,445 tons in April and 123,580 in the four-month period; data for 1959 are not available. (14)

Steel Wire Shipments

Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire in April declined to 8,781 tons from 9,622 in the same month last year, welded or woven wire farm fencing to 2,002 tons from 2,648, steel welded or woven wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) to 2,583 tons from 3,226, steel wire rope to 1,885 tons from 2,096 and iron and steel wire nails to 5,779 tons from 8,319. (15)

MERCHANDISING

Chain Store Sales & Stocks

Chain store sales in April were estimated at \$295,171,000, an increase of 17.3% from last year's corresponding total of \$251,696,000. This brought sales in the January-April period to \$1,012,153,000, a rise of 7.5% from \$941,745,000 a year ago. April 1 stocks, at cost, were valued at \$377,244,000, an advance of 7.6% from \$350,553,000 at the same date in 1959.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains in April increased 18.6% to \$140,326,000 from \$118,354,000 in the comparable month last year. This raised the January-April total 9.5% to \$513,277,000 from \$468,564,000.

All except two of the remaining 10 specified trades reported larger sales in April this year than last. Month's sales of trades reporting increases were (percentage gains in brackets): variety stores, \$25,818,000 (32.4%); men's clothing, \$2,526,000 (17.8%); family clothing, \$5,194,000 (39.7%); women's clothing, \$7,452,000 (23.6%); shoe, \$7,712,000 (36.8%); furniture, radio and appliance, \$10,206,000 (2.4%); drug, \$4,610,000 (13.1%); and jewellery, \$3,186,000 (9.7%). Sales of hardware store chains were down in the month by 0.2% at \$3,936,000 and lumber and building material dealers by 17.6% to \$6,554,000. (16)

Sales Of Natural Gas

Sales of natural gas in April increased by one-quarter to 29,286,999,000 cubic feet from 23,412,253,000 in the corresponding month last year, making the January-April total one-fifth greater than a year ago at 138,250,892,000 cubic feet versus 114,738,366,000.

Natural gas sales to industrial consumers in April advanced to 12,517,775,000 cubic feet from 10,806,347,000 a year earlier, domestic customers to 11,659,996,000 cubic feet from 8,941,741,000 and commercial customers to 5,098,900,000 cubic feet from 3,655,275,000.

April sales in Alberta accounted for 41.8% of the all-Canada total and revenue from sales in Ontario for 52.2% of the national total. (17)

Department Store Sales Department store sales were down by 1.8% in the week ending June 4 as compared to last year's corresponding period, according to a special DBS statement. All provinces reported decreases except British Columbia that posted an increase of 4.5%. Declines were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.8%; Quebec, 0.2%; Ontario, 3.4%; Manitoba, 1.8%; Saskatchewan, 14.6%; and Alberta, 1.6%.

LABOUR

Employment & Payrolls Canada's industrial composite index number of employment was 114.2 (1949=100) in March, down slightly from 114.6 in February but up marginally from 113.7 in March last year. Employment in forestry declined markedly, as usual, from February to March, while changes in other industry divisions were small. A minor decrease recorded for building and general engineering was significant, as a seasonal increase normally occurs in this period.

The composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries was \$75.40 in March, little changed from \$75.35 in February. Over the year, average weekly earnings rose by \$2.80. The composite payroll index declined to 201.4 in March from 202.0 in the previous month.

Employment indexes declined between February and March in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, while average weekly wages and salaries increased in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan and decreased in the other provinces. (18)

Federal Government Employment Federal Government employees in March numbered 334,970 and their earnings totalled \$112,117,000, according to advance figures. Excluding staff employed outside Canada by agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies, the total for the month was 326,436 employees versus 329,882 in the same month last year and earnings were \$107,595,000 versus \$108,229,000.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 194,244 in March as compared to 197,909 a year earlier, and had earnings of \$59,915,000 versus \$60,347,000. Employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies (excluding staff located outside Canada) numbered 132,192 against 131,973 with earnings of \$47,680,000 against \$47,882,000.

Earnings of federal employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960 amounted to \$1,356,635,000, compared to \$1,284,778,000 in the preceding fiscal year. Excluding \$22,175,778 paid to staff of agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies outside Canada during the November 1959 - March 1960 period, the increase over the previous fiscal year was \$49,681,000 or 3.8%. Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations earned \$732,567,000 in the fiscal year ended March 1960, up 2.1% from \$717,578,000 in the preceding year. Those in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies (excluding staff located outside Canada) earned \$601,892,000, up 6.1% from \$567,200,000.

Provincial Government Employment Regular employees of provincial governments (excluding Quebec and British Columbia) numbered 121,326 at March 31 this year and earned \$121,077,000 in the January-March period, while casual employees numbered 36,636 at the same date and earned \$19,223,000, according to advance figures. Regular employees in departmental services at the end of March numbered 68,647 (earning \$63,916,000 in the January-March period), in provincial institutions of higher education 12,830 (\$12,966,000) and in provincial government enterprises 39,849 (\$44,196,000).

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

Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of May numbered 96,706, compared to 102,601 in the corresponding month a year ago, due in part to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in this year's period. Loadings in the month of May edged up 0.2% to 329,078 cars from 328,508 in the same 1959 month, while the January-May total eased off 0.7% to 1,454,644 cars from 1,464,769 a year ago.

Receipts from connections fell in the 10-day period to 36,456 cars from 38,666 a year earlier and in May to 118,267 cars from 120,975, and rose in January-May to 622,901 cars from 598,317. Piggyback loadings advanced in the 10 days to 3,942 cars from 3,222, in the month to 14,801 cars from 11,549 and in the five months to 64,360 cars from 49,610.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the January 1 - May 31 period included: wheat, 102,657 cars (88,395 in the like 1959 period); iron ore, 59,098 (53,314); logs, posts, poles and piling, 32,748 (22,481); pulpwood, 51,180 (42,060); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 148,081 (131,334). Loaded in smaller quantities: grains other than wheat, 33,544 cars (41,604); lumber, timber and plywood, 80,119 (88,647); and l.c.l. merchandise, 190,507 (223,683). (19)

Railway Operating Revenues And Expenses During March Railway operating revenues in March declined to \$100,370,700 from \$101,877,500 in last year's like month and operating expenses to \$95,498,700 from \$95,962,900. As a result, the month's net operating income fell to \$4,871,900 from \$5,914,600.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, in March decreased to \$109,761,800 from \$110,768,600 a year earlier and operating expenses to \$104,092,700 from \$104,296,700. Thus, net operating income in the month dropped to \$5,669,100 from \$6,472,000.

Revenue freight transported in February increased to 13,192,500 tons from 12,107,900 in the same 1959 month, while average length of haul decreased slightly to 386 miles from 387. Number of revenue passengers carried in the month rose to 1,872,800 from 1,699,200, but the average journey fell to 88 miles from 92. (20)

Deliveries Of Oil By Pipe Line Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in April amounted to 25,169,787 barrels, larger by 8.2% than last year's corresponding total of 23,264,066. This brought January-April deliveries to 112,132,131 barrels, and increase of 5% over last year's like total of 106,805,033.

Provincial deliveries in the January-April period were as follows: British Columbia, 15,012,033 barrels (10,565,683 in 1959); Alberta, 7,354,098 (7,045,839); Saskatchewan, 6,438,663 (6,879,281); Manitoba, 36,486,017 (34,731,398); Ontario, 18,028,436 (17,296,033); and Quebec, 28,812,884 (30,286,829). (21)

Freight Handled At Canadian Ports In December And Year Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in December amounted to 10,546,809 tons, larger by 31.0% than the preceding year's corresponding total of 8,049,540. Cargoes loaded for foreign countries rose 10.2% to 2,633,282 tons from 2,390,630, while cargoes unloaded from foreign countries rose 9.5% to 1,653,219 tons from 1,510,149. In coastwise shipping, loadings increased to 3,160,975 tons from 1,781,523, while unloadings were up to 3,099,333 tons from 2,367,238.

During the year 1959 the tonnage of cargo handled at Canadian ports was 165,862,235, an increase of 11.6% over the preceding year's 148,581,021 tons. Cargoes loaded for and unloaded from foreign countries rose 19.5% to 85,352,255 tons from 71,432,576, while the volume of freight handled in coastwise shipping aggregated 80,509,980 tons, an increase of 4.4% over the 77,148,445 tons recorded in 1958. (22)

BORDER TRAVEL

Border Crossings In March Vehicular border crossings into Canada from the United States in March numbered 1,020,400 versus 915,000 in February. The March total comprised 443,500 foreign vehicles and 576,900 re-entries of vehicles registered in Canada. This brought the January-March total to 2,909,300 vehicles, made up of 1,248,600 foreign vehicles and 1,660,700 returning vehicles of Canadian registry.

Entries into Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane in February increased 5.9% to 141,500 from 133,600 in the same month last year, comprising more foreign travellers at 57,500 versus 54,200 and more returning Canadians at 83,900 versus 79,400. January-February entries by these means of transportation rose 4.2% to 296,000 from 284,200 a year ago, number of foreign travellers increasing to 114,200 from 111,600 and returning Canadians to 181,800 from 172,500. (23)

FISHERIES

Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) in May rose 6.7% to 21,003,000 pounds from 19,691,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to advance figures. Stocks at May 31 advanced over 16% to 39,854,000 pounds from 34,337,000 a year earlier.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes decreased in seven of the ten regional cities between April and May 1960, with declines ranging from 0.1% both in Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver to 0.4% in Saint John. In Toronto and Winnipeg indexes rose a fractional 0.1%, while the St. John's index increased 0.3%.

Food indexes were lower in eight cities and higher in two. Shelter indexes were up in five cities, down in four and unchanged in the remaining regional city. Clothing indexes showed mixed results as five increased, two decreased and three were unchanged. Household operation indexes increased in six of the ten regional cities, decreased in two and were unchanged in the other two. Other commodities and services group indexes rose in five cities, declined in four and were unchanged in the remaining regional city.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of May 1960 (1) (Base 1949 = 100)

| | Total Indexes | | Group Indexes - May 1960 | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | April 1960 | May 1960 | Food | Shelter | Clothing | Household Operation | Other Commodities & Services |
| St. John's (2) .. | 115.6 | 115.9 | 113.9 | 115.7 | 107.6 | 109.9 | 128.0 |
| Halifax | 127.0 | 126.8 | 116.3 | 134.2 | 120.2 | 129.5 | 140.0 |
| Saint John | 129.1 | 128.6 | 120.7 | 138.5 | 118.9 | 124.2 | 143.3 |
| Montreal | 127.6 | 127.2 | 124.6 | 145.1 | 105.3 | 118.7 | 138.2 |
| Ottawa | 128.0 | 127.7 | 119.7 | 148.3 | 113.8 | 121.4 | 137.7 |
| Toronto | 129.7 | 129.8 | 119.3 | 153.3 | 113.8 | 124.1 | 139.8 |
| Winnipeg | 124.7 | 124.8 | 118.3 | 134.2 | 117.8 | 120.0 | 134.7 |
| Saskatoon-Regina | 123.6 | 123.4 | 117.0 | 124.4 | 122.1 | 125.2 | 129.2 |
| Edmonton-Calgary | 123.4 | 123.3 | 114.3 | 124.4 | 120.2 | 127.5 | 133.1 |
| Vancouver | 128.2 | 128.1 | 120.0 | 138.9 | 116.9 | 132.0 | 136.8 |

(1) Total indexes for April and May and May group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base June 1951 = 100.

Security Price Indexes

| | June 9 | June 2 1935-39 = 100 | May 12 |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| <u>Investors' Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total common stocks | 254.2 | 252.7 | 246.5 |
| Industrials | 261.5 | 261.0 | 254.1 |
| Utilities | 194.7 | 190.2 | 187.3 |
| Banks | 319.5 | 314.9 | 307.8 |
| <u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total mining stocks | 97.8 | 97.6 | 96.9 |
| Gold | 65.7 | 66.9 | 66.3 |
| Base metals | 171.3 | 167.8 | 167.0 |

Commercial Failures In First Quarter

Business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the first three months of this year rose to 744 from 554 in the corresponding period last year, while their defaulted liabilities increased to \$73,669,000 from \$17,561,000. Average liability per failure thus rose to \$99,000 from \$32,000. The increase in average liabilities is due largely to failures in the mining industry.

Largest number of bankruptcies occurred in the trade sector, with general merchandise, automotive products, filling stations, hardware and building materials, and furniture, appliances and radios accounting for the increase in insolvencies in this sector from 224 in 1959 to 289 in the first three months of 1960. Bankruptcies in construction increased to 157 from 109, manufacturing to 150 from 109, transportation, storage and communication to 30 from 13, agriculture to 23 from 14, and service to 79 from 71. (24)

E D U C A T I O N

Preliminary Statistics Of Education

More than 4,000,000 Canadians were enrolled full-time in school, college, or university during the academic year just ending, which is an average of about one per family, according to the Bureau's annual report "Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1959-60". This represents a rate of increase of nearly 5% over the enrolment of the previous year, whereas the rate of increase in population during the same period was between 2% and 3%. Just over 100,000 were enrolled in institutions of higher education in 1959-60.

The types of institutions covered in this report include: publicly-controlled elementary and secondary schools, private schools, universities and colleges, teacher-training institutions, post-secondary technical institutes, technical and vocational schools, trade schools, business colleges, schools for the blind and the deaf, and schools operated by Federal Government Departments for Indians, Eskimos, and children of servicemen stationed overseas.

Nearly 550,000 adults were enrolled in courses or classes operated by government departments and agencies or by universities and colleges during the year 1957-58 (the latest for which statistics are available). In addition, an attendance at public lectures, etc., of nearly 1,718,000 was recorded during that year.

The statistics on education finance reveal an estimated expenditure of \$1,524.4 million in 1960 on formal education and vocational training in Canada, compared with expenditures of \$1,329.0 million in 1959 and \$1,185.6 million in 1958. Over this same period, education expenditures have risen at a faster rate than total personal income and gross national product.

Besides enrolment and financial data this report contains statistics on numbers of schools, numbers of teachers, salaries at the elementary, secondary and university levels, and libraries. (25)

Public Libraries In 1958 Public libraries in Canada served a total population of approximately 12,500,750 in 1958, according to the Survey of Libraries, Part I: Public Libraries, 1958. Total bookstock reported amounted to 12,405,416 and total circulation of books was 45,879,335.

The 873 systems in all provinces and territories reported, in addition to their headquarters buildings, 352 branches owned, 147 branches rented, and 70 bookmobile and other mobile units which regularly visited 1,539 points. Full-time staff of all public libraries reported totalled 2,381, and total payments amounted to \$13,318,206.

The survey includes information on national library agencies, population served, bookstock, circulation, finance, staff and services to special groups by type of public library. In addition, summary statistics are included on university and college libraries for the academic year 1958-59 and for special libraries for the fiscal year 1956-57. (26)

Centralized School Libraries Advance figures from a survey of school libraries, serving centres of 10,000 population and over for the academic year 1958-59, indicate that 774 schools surveyed had centralized school libraries, serving all grades.

Two hundred and sixty-nine of these libraries were staffed and supervised by 158 professional school librarians, with teacher training and library training to a degree level. The total number of pupils served was 517,332 or 44.8% of the total number of pupils under the school boards surveyed. Stock of books, periodicals and pamphlets amounted to 2,415,244 volumes.

Full data on this survey will appear in the Survey of Libraries, Part II: Academic Libraries, 1958-59, to be published in the Fall.

Library School Graduates In 1960 Preliminary figures are available from a survey of library school graduates based on 78 returns from two of the four library schools in Canada, representing 75% of all graduates in library science. English was the major subject previously studied by 28 of the graduates, history by 15 and modern languages by 10.

Thirty-four of the graduates had worked in a library before enrolling in library school, 14 had had experience teaching. The average annual salary at leaving was \$3,400. Of the 68 graduates who had accepted positions before the end of the school year 26 went to public libraries, 22 to university libraries, 9 to special libraries and 4 to school libraries in Canada. The average and median beginning salary of the 57 graduates who supplied information was \$4,400.

Full details of the survey of library school graduates will appear in the Survey of Libraries, Part II: Academic Libraries, 1958-59, to be published in the Fall.

Shipments Of Salt Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers fell in April to 62,394 tons from 75,791 a year earlier and in the January-April period to 541,882 tons from 543,047 a year ago. Month's shipments of salt content of brine rose to 134,953 tons from 125,097 and four-month shipments to 541,765 tons from 488,311. Thus shipments of salt and salt content of brine fell in the month to 197,347 tons from 200,888, but rose in the four-month period to 1,083,647 tons from 1,031,358. (27)

Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude petroleum in February rose to 15,907,780 barrels from 15,774,542 in the same month last year, bringing the January-February total to 34,227,095 barrels from 32,687,810, an increase of 4.7%. February and January-February output was greater than a year earlier in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia and smaller in Ontario and Manitoba. Production was smaller in the month but larger in the two months in Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Production of natural gas in February advanced to 46,159,912,000 cubic feet from 38,471,292,000 in the corresponding month of 1959 and 29,196,932,000 in the same month of 1958. This brought output in the January-February period to 96,639,263,000 cubic feet, up by nearly 16% from 83,626,135,000 a year ago and by three-fifths from 60,134,408,000 two years ago. Output was greater in February and the January-February period than a year ago in Alberta and British Columbia, and smaller in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Production was larger in the month but smaller in the two months in Ontario. (28)

N U R S I N G

Home Nursing Services The records of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada for 1958 reveal that 110,922 cases were discharged after receiving home nursing care from this Order. Of this total, 64,894 were maternity and newborn cases, 37,212 were medical and surgical, and 8,816 were included in the other health instruction category. A total of 989,214 visits were made to these cases, of which 694,661 (70.2%) were made to medical and surgical cases.

In the medical and surgical classification 11,767 of the cases were men, and 26,990 were women, the latter figure including 1,547 complications of pregnancy cases. Those cases, sixty-five years of age and over, comprised 50% of all medical and surgical cases. A total of 463,052 visits (65.9%) were made to cases in this age category. Of all cases 9,221 were single, 17,858 were married and 11,678 were included in the other marital status classification. The greatest disparity between the two sexes occurred within the other marital status classification where 9,521 cases were women and only 2,157 were men.

The maternity and newborn classification accounted for 59% of the total cases and 20% of all visits. As in previous years most of the visits made to maternity cases were for health instruction purposes. Out of 195,986 visits to this group, 165,790 were for health instruction purposes. Only 32,844 visits to medical and surgical cases were classified in this category.

MORE

As different concepts were used in defining case and visit terms, 1958 data are not comparable to data published in prior years. Only cases discharged in the normal course of events were included in 1958 statistics. Previously all cases still receiving nursing care at the year end were classified as discharged cases and, therefore, included in the yearly totals.

The main purpose of these changes was to improve certain indices used as a guide in charting the type of service rendered by the V.O.N., and the changes occurring in this service. The revised index reflecting the average number of visits per case reveals that heart cases received an average of 29.7 visits per case, diabetics an average of 52.4 visits, cancer cases 20.7 visits, and those afflicted with anaemia 32.3 visits.

Although 4.4% of all cases received nursing care for over a year, this percentage varied quite widely between cause groups. As expected, chronic conditions received a major portion of the total service rendered and, therefore, featured quite prominently in the long-term categories of the tables dealing with the duration of nursing service. Approximately 15% included in the Anaemia, 12% in the Heart, 6% in the Diabetes, and 11% in the Arthritis and Rheumatism cause groups received nursing care in excess of one year. (29)

T U B E R C U L O S I S

Tuberculosis Trends In 1959 Indicators depicting the downward trend of tuberculosis in 1959 have revealed the continuation of a course begun some years previously. The tuberculosis first admission rate dropped to 42 per 100,000 population, 26% lower than in 1957 and almost 40% less than in 1950. The rate of all first admissions (tuberculous and non-tuberculous) was 61 in 1959, which was 22% less than in 1957. The notification rate (new active cases being discovered) dropped to 37 in 1959, 20% below the 1957 rate and 56% less than in 1950.

The rate of deaths caused by tuberculosis declined 79% since 1950, and in 1959 was 5.5 per 100,000 population. The Canadian death rate from tuberculosis is one of the lowest in the world. The average length of hospital stay for all tuberculous patients who left hospital alive in 1959 was 285 days. This was 87 days shorter than in 1954, when the average length of hospital stay was the highest on record. (30)

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

Output & Exports Of Wheat Flour Production of wheat flour in April rose 1.0% to 3,141,000 cwt. from 3,110,000 cwt. in the same month last year, bringing output in the first nine months (August-April) of the 1959-60 crop year to 30,245,000 cwt., an increase of 1.2% from 29,891,000 a year earlier. Exports of wheat flour in April amounted to 1,090,000 cwt. versus 1,138,000 cwt. in March, placing the August-April total at 11,952,000 cwt., compared to 11,767,000 cwt. a year ago. (31)

Production Of Creamery Butter
And Cheddar Cheese In May

Production of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and ice cream was greater in May this year than last, while output of evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder was smaller. January-May totals were larger than a year earlier for all these commodities.

Production in May was: creamery butter, 36,318,000 pounds (34,768,000 in the same month last year); cheddar cheese, 12,070,000 pounds (10,749,000); ice cream, 4,314,000 gallons (4,076,000); evaporated whole milk, 34,674,000 pounds (36,181,000); and skim milk powder, 20,076,000 pounds (20,265,000).

Output in the January-May period: creamery butter, 103,230,000 pounds (97,590,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 30,763,000 pounds (25,055,000); ice cream, 14,316,000 gallons (13,307,000); evaporated whole milk, 122,419,000 pounds (112,944,000); and skim milk powder, 58,213,000 pounds (57,251,000). (32)

Output Of Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in May amounted to an estimated 4,335,840 pounds, up sharply from 3,427,390 pounds in April and 3,435,479 pounds in May last year, according to a special DBS statement. Output in the January-May period rose 9.8% to 22,104,640 pounds from 20,127,553 in the corresponding 1959 period. Stocks held by manufacturers at May 31 this year amounted to 2,658,399 pounds, compared to 2,229,658 at the end of April and 1,948,204 pounds at the end of May last year.

Margarine Production & Stocks

Production of margarine (including spreads) in May rose 7.6% to 12,486,000 pounds from 11,605,000 in the corresponding 1959 month. With gains from a year earlier in all previous months except April, the January-May total advanced 11.8% to 68,356,000 pounds from 61,148,000 in the like 1959 period. June 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 4,984,000 pounds, compared to 5,256,000 pounds at May 1 and 5,149,000 pounds at June 1 last year. (33)

Production Of Oils & Fats

Production of margarine (including spreads) in April declined to 11,795,000 pounds from 13,179,000 a year earlier, packaged shortening to 3,910,000 pounds from 4,621,000, bulk shortening to 7,887,000 pounds from 8,205,000, refined coconut oil to 1,007,000 pounds from 1,509,000, lard to 11,325,000 pounds from 13,687,000, tallow to 15,864,000 pounds from 16,122,000 and "other" oils and fats to 528,000 pounds from 866,000. Output of refined salad and cooking oil in April increased to 4,442,000 pounds from 3,504,000. (34)

Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were larger at June 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder, cold storage eggs and poultry meat were smaller.

June 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 91,288,000 pounds (71,636,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 44,324,000 pounds (35,506,000); evaporated whole milk, 31,509,000 pounds (32,818,000); skim milk powder, 23,009,000 pounds (65,051,000); cold storage eggs, 118,000 cases (312,000); and poultry meat, 13,373,000 pounds (24,238,000). (35)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at June 9 amounted to 52,770,000 pounds, nearly one-fifth greater than last year's corresponding total of 44,114,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. June 9 city stocks were: Quebec, 6,055,000 pounds (3,200,000 a year ago); Montreal, 23,132,000 (20,189,000); Toronto, 3,617,000 (4,741,000); Winnipeg, 12,319,000 (11,250,000); Regina, 2,016,000 (1,269,000); Saskatoon, 2,289,000 (1,149,000); Edmonton, 1,925,000 (1,044,000); Calgary, 328,000 (341,000); and Vancouver, 1,089,000 (931,000).

Progress Of Seeding In Canada An estimated 82% of the total Canadian acreage expected to be sown to spring wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed and mixed grains was seeded by May 31. The percentage sown at this date is lower than in the years 1959 and 1958, when 88% and 94%, respectively, was seeded.

Seeding in the Prairie Provinces, where the bulk of the spring grains are grown, was delayed by snow and frequent rain during late April and early May. However, most farmers managed to plant a sizeable portion of their crops in the few dry days Spring offered and by May 15 some 41% of the wheat was planted, compared to 51% a year ago and 64% at the same time two years ago. Seeding of other crops was also delayed by the adverse weather, and by May 15 only 19% of the oats and barley, 11% of the flaxseed and 14% of the mixed grains had been planted. Weather improved sufficiently in the last two weeks of May so that some 83% of the spring-sown grain was planted by May 31 as compared to 88% in 1959.

Seeding of the five major grains was 70% completed by May 31 in eastern Canada, compared to 93% a year ago. Delays, because of wet weather, were experienced in New Brunswick but better than average progress was made in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Conditions were fair-to-satisfactory throughout most of May in Quebec, and by May 31 some 86% of the crop was in the ground, compared to 92% at the same time last year. Only 60% of the seeding had been completed in Ontario versus 96% a year earlier, while 88% of the planting had been done in British Columbia against 92%.

The percentages seeded by May 31 of the intended acreage for Canada for the five major crops, with corresponding figures for 1959 in brackets, were: spring wheat, 93 (95); oats, 74 (86); barley, 71 (80); flaxseed, 66 (70); mixed grain, 65 (82); and total for the five grains, 82 (88).

Hay and pasture conditions at May 31 this year were considerably better throughout all Canada, especially in the Maritimes, than a year earlier. Winter-killing of fall rye was light and the all-Canada estimates indicate that only 4% was killed, considerably below the 12% killed in 1959. In Ontario where most of the fall wheat is grown, winterkill was also light at an estimated 6%, compared to 38% last year. (36)

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Delinquents Number of children 7 to 15 years of age brought before the courts on charges of delinquency rose to 11,766 in 1958 from 10,620 in 1957.

Hospital Stay Average hospital stay for all tuberculous patients who left the hospital alive declined by 87 days or 23% between 1954 and 1959.

Fuel Briquettes Output of fuel briquettes dropped to 153,100 tons in 1959 from 204,100 in 1958. This was less than one-fifth the top figure of 830,900 tons reached in 1954.

Silicon Carbide Canadian producers shipped 86,200 tons of crude silicon carbide in 1959, an increase of 11% over the preceding year.

Alumina Shipments of crude fused alumina by Canadian producers in 1959 amounted to 152,300 tons, sharply above the preceding year's 109,500 tons.

Bottles New bottles purchased by manufacturers of carbonated beverages in 1958 were valued at \$7,447,000, larger by 10% than the preceding year's \$6,768,000.

Carbonated Beverages There were 537 plants comprising the carbonated beverages industry in 1958, including 187 in Quebec and 169 in Ontario. Factory value of shipments reached a record \$150,957,000, larger by 8% than in the preceding year.

Chemicals The chemicals and allied products group of industries had shipments valued at a record \$1,376.6 million in 1959, plants in Ontario accounting for close to two-thirds.

Shipping Vessel arrivals and departures at Canadian ports in both foreign and coastwise service increased in 1959 to 288,182, an increase of almost 10% over the preceding year's 262,453.

Air Mileage Canadian air carriers flew 105,715,000 revenue miles in 1959, an increase of 10% over the preceding year.

Coal Mines Number of coal mines in operation in Canada in 1959 was 133, a decrease of 20 from the preceding year.

Libraries Public libraries in Canada served a total population of approximately 12,500,800 in 1958. Total bookstock amounted to 12,405,400, and total circulation of books was 45,879,300.

Education More than 4,000,000 Canadians were enrolled full time in school, college or university during the academic year 1959-60, which is an average of about one per family.

Expenditures On Formal Education Expenditures on formal education and vocational training in Canada in 1960 amounted to an estimated \$1,524.4 million, compared with \$1,329.0 million in 1959 and \$1,185.6 million in 1958.

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