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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour Income: Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,526,000,000 in May in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, an increase of 2.6% from April's \$1,487,000,000 and an advance of 3.0% over last year's May figure of \$1,482,000,000. Average weekly wages in manufacturing declined to \$71.67 in May from \$72.37 in April. (Page 3)

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Business: Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres rose 9.9% in May and 11.1% in the January-May period as compared with a year earlier. Debits were up in both periods in all economic regions and in most centres. (Page 4)

...

Electric Power: Generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 10.2% in June and 11.7% in the first half of 1960 as compared with a year earlier. (Page 4)

...

Prices: Canada's general wholesale price index for June stood at 231.9, slightly above the preceding month's 231.3 and last year's June figure of 230.6 ... The index number of farm prices of agricultural products for June was 239.7, higher by 1.8% than the preceding month's revised figure of 235.4. (Pages 5-6)

...

Agriculture & Food: Canadian farmers seeded 23,200,000 acres to all classes of wheat this year, an increase of 1% over 1959 ... Number of cattle and calves on farms increased 3.5% to 11,501,000 head at June 1 this year as compared with a year earlier. (Pages 6-7)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended July 21 numbered 76,796, down from last year's like total of 83,385 cars ... Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in April increased sharply to 11,143,400 tons from 8,612,500 in the same month last year. (Page 7)

...

Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ended June 30 amounted to 99,516 tons, down 9.5% from 109,953 in the preceding week and 1.8% from 101,364 in the corresponding 1959 week. (Page 9)

...

Fishing: Catch of sea fish and shellfish in June declined 3.9% to 223,427,000 pounds from the same month last year, while the January-June catch fell 5.2% to 588,521,000 pounds. (Page 12)

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Life Expectancy Life expectancy at birth has reached 67.6 years for males and 72.9 years for females, according to a new Canadian life table published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based on deaths in the three-year period around the 1956 Census. For males this compares with 60 years in 1931, 63 years in 1941 and 66.3 years in 1951, while the figures for females were 62.1 in 1931, 66.3 in 1941 and 70.8 in 1951. Females have consistently had a higher life expectancy than males; the difference has increased from 2.1 years in 1931 to 3.3 in 1941, 4.5 in 1951, and 5.3 years in 1956.

Once a child has passed its first year of life its life expectancy increases appreciably. At one year of age a male child at present mortality risks may, on the average, expect to live an additional 69 years and a female 74 years, representing for an infant boy a gain of 1.4 years more than his expectation at birth and 1.1 more years for an infant girl. The expectation of life of a 15-year-old boy is 55.9 years, and of a 15-year-old girl, 60.6 years. At 25 years of age the expectation is about 46.6 years for men and almost 51 for women and at age 70, 19.5 years for men and 12.2 for women.

The increases in life expectancy have been predominantly at the younger ages, particularly in infancy, and diminishing in old age. For example, since 1931, 3.2 years have been added to the life expectancy of a five-year-old male, 2.1 years to a 20-year-old, over 8 months to a 40-year-old, and just over two months to a 60-year-old as compared with 7.6 years for a newborn male. During this period life expectancy for a five-year-old female gained 7.2 years; 6.0 years for a 20-year-old; 3.7 years for a 40-year-old; and 2.1 years for a 60-year-old as compared with 10.8 years for a newborn female.

While longevity has improved for both sexes there has been only slight improvement for males beyond middle life. The rapid decline in the death rate for infants of both sexes has been continuing with slower declines with advancing age, so that relatively stationary death rates have been established from about 50 years onwards for males although females have shown improvement at later years.

The improvement in life expectancy, particularly among children and adolescents, is due mainly to the substantial reduction in recent years of mortality from infectious diseases; on the other hand, diseases associated with middle and old age are much less amenable to control. It is therefore unlikely that improvement in life expectancy in the future will be comparable to that of the past quarter century.

As approximately 11% of deaths in the 1955-57 period occurred among infants and an additional 75% among persons over age 50, any additional improvement must come as the result of further declines in mortality from conditions associated with childbirth and early infancy, further control of infectious diseases, prevention of accidents, and advances in combating diseases associated with middle and old age, such as heart, circulatory, kidney conditions, and cancer. (1)

Labour Income In May Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,526,000,000 in May in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance figures that will be contained in the May issue of "Estimates of Labour Income". This was 2.6% greater than the April total of \$1,487,000,000 and 3.0% larger than last year's May figure of \$1,482,000,000. Labour income rose 4.4% in the January-May period to \$7,395,000,000 from \$7,081,000,000 in the corresponding period last year.

The table following contains data on labour income on the unadjusted basis for May and the January-May period this year and last and April this year, together with data on the seasonally adjusted basis for April and May this year.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	May	April	May	January to May		April	May
	1959	1960	1960	1959	1960	1960	1960
	Millions of Dollars						
Atlantic region...	97	96	102	461	488	101	103
Quebec.....	375	381	389	1,798	1,889	390	388
Ontario.....	624	627	638	3,005	3,119	637	634
Prairie region....	220	216	226	1,040	1,080	226	225
British Columbia..	163	164	167	760	800	165	163
Canada.....	1,482	1,487	1,526	7,081	7,395	1,522	1,516

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing in May declined to \$71.67 from \$72.37 in April, according to advance figures that will be contained in the May issue of "Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings." Average hourly earnings were unchanged in the month at \$1.79 but the work week decreased to 40.1 hours from 40.5, partly due to the observance of Victoria Day across Canada and Ascension Day in Quebec.

Average weekly wages in durable goods manufacturing fell in May to \$78.08 from \$79.21 in the previous month, average hourly earnings to \$1.93 from \$1.94 and the work week to 40.5 hours from 40.9. Reduced overtime in ship-building and repairing, motor vehicle parts and accessories and primary iron and steel were mainly responsible for the decline in earnings and hours.

Average weekly wages in non-durable goods manufacturing dropped in the month to \$65.37 from \$65.60 in April and the work week to 39.7 hours from 40.1, while average hourly earnings edged up to \$1.65 from \$1.64. A shorter work week in leather and clothing factories, employing many women, and wage-rate increases in rubber products, paper products and some branches of the food and beverage industry contributed to the one-cent gain in average hourly earnings.

Lower production bonuses in metal mines and the re-opening of some coal mines, in which average earnings are below the group average, accounted for 3-cent decrease in average hourly earnings in mining to \$2.09 in May from \$2.12 in April. A considerable increase of lower-paid seasonal workers reduced the average hourly earnings in construction in the month to \$1.91 from \$1.96 in the preceding month.

Cheque Cashings In May Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres rose 9.9% in May to \$22,886,481,000 from \$20,819,697,000 a year earlier, and 11.1% in the January-May period to \$111,888,158,000 from \$100,714,917,000 in the corresponding 1959 period. Debits were greater in the month and five-month period than a year earlier in all economic regions and most centres.

Value of cheques cashed in May, by region, was: Atlantic Provinces, \$609,770,000 (\$527,929,000 a year earlier); Quebec, \$6,411,691,000 (\$5,653,892,000); Ontario, \$10,932,760,000 (\$10,131,455,000); Prairie Provinces, \$3,455,100,000 (\$3,045,674,000); and British Columbia, \$1,477,160,000 (\$1,460,748,000).

Debits in May in the 10 leading centres were: Toronto, \$8,500,244,000 (\$7,843,297,000 in May 1959); Montreal, \$5,636,712,000 (\$4,985,911,000); Winnipeg, \$1,654,279,000 (\$1,395,638,000); Vancouver, \$1,218,700,000 (\$1,174,193,000); Calgary, \$754,135,000 (\$665,014,000); Quebec City, \$551,172,000 (\$455,878,000); Hamilton, \$510,844,000 (\$477,290,000); Edmonton, \$487,326,000 (\$470,882,000); Ottawa, \$449,990,000 (\$425,036,000); and Regina, \$323,919,000 (\$296,957,000). (2)

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

Generation Of Electric Energy Generation of electric energy by firms that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 10.2% in June to 9,132,588 megawatt hours from 8,289,846 mwh in the same month last year. Generation in the January-June period advanced 11.7% to 57,315,411 mwh from 51,324,623 mwh in the first half of 1959.

June imports of electric energy declined to 17,290 mwh from 24,365 mwh a year earlier and exports increased to 554,552 mwh from 480,189 mwh. Amount of energy made available in the month rose to 8,595,326 mwh from 7,834,022 mwh. Of the amount made available, some 566,460 mwh were used in electric boilers as compared to 449,536 mwh a year earlier.

January-June imports of electric energy fell to 163,864 mwh from 274,646 mwh a year ago and exports advanced to 2,700,927 mwh from 2,352,383 mwh. Amount made available in the first half of this year climbed to 54,778,348 mwh from 49,246,886 mwh in the comparable 1959 period. Amount used in electric boilers in the six months was 3,966,979 mwh, compared to 3,296,408 mwh a year ago. (3)

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales were 4.5% higher in value in the week ended July 23 this year than last, according to a special DBS statement. Increases of 28.1% in Quebec, 3.2% in Ontario, 2.5% in Manitoba and 2.2% in British Columbia more than counterbalanced decreases of 1.5% in the Atlantic Provinces, 8.1% in Saskatchewan and 14.3% in Alberta.

Wholesale Prices In June Canada's general wholesale price index for June stood at 231.9, slightly above the preceding month's 231.3 and last year's June figure of 230.6. During the month increases in three major commodity groups offset decreases in the other five.

The animal products group index advanced 2.0% from 241.1 to 246.0, and was the principal cause of the rise in the general wholesale index in June. In this connection, higher prices for livestock, fresh meats, and cured meats outweighed lower prices for dressed fowl, eggs, and hides and skins. The non-ferrous group index climbed 0.3% from 179.7 to 180.3, mainly in response to price increases for prime western zinc, and tin ingots. The vegetable products group index was slightly higher in June.

Lower crude oil and coal prices led to a decrease of 0.5% in the non-metallic minerals group index from 185.5 in May to 184.6 in June. During the same period the iron products group index declined by 0.3% from 256.6 to 255.8 as scrap iron and steel prices dropped 5.5% below the June 1959 level. Lower prices for miscellaneous fibre products, and domestic raw wool were the main reasons for a 0.2% decline in the textile products group index from 231.4 to 230.9. Chemical products and wood products each recorded decreases of 0.1% or less. (4)

Wholesale Price Indexes

	July 1959	June* 1960	July* 1960
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	231.1	231.9	232.2
Vegetable products.....	199.0	205.2	204.6
Animal products.....	257.1	246.0	250.5
Textile products.....	229.8	230.9	230.6
Wood products.....	304.9	307.5	306.3
Iron products.....	255.8	255.8	255.5
Non-ferrous metals.....	172.8	180.3	179.7
Non-metallic minerals.....	185.8	184.6	184.5
Chemical products.....	187.3	188.2	188.2
Raw and manufactured products -			
Combined iron products and non-			
ferrous metals (excluding gold).....	247.0	251.9	251.4

*These indexes are preliminary.

Security Price Indexes

	July 28	July 21 1935-39 = 100	June 30
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	238.7	242.2	247.5
Industrials.....	243.9	247.9	254.6
Utilities.....	185.7	187.4	188.1
Banks.....	309.8	311.8	314.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	94.1	94.6	94.1
Golds.....	63.5	64.8	64.1
Base metals.....	164.2	162.9	162.7

Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products The index number of farm prices of agricultural products for June stood at 239.7, higher by 1.8% than the preceding month's revised figure of 235.4. This increase can be attributed in the main to higher livestock prices, particularly prices for hogs, and to higher potato prices.

Provincial indexes for June were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 341.1 (337.6 for May); Nova Scotia, 259.1 (252.8); New Brunswick, 318.2 (317.7); Quebec, 279.6 (276.0); Ontario, 266.4 (259.8); Manitoba, 220.9 (217.7); Saskatchewan, 193.1 (190.8); Alberta, 211.2 (206.6); and British Columbia, 265.3 (261.3). (5)

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

Estimates Of Crop And Summerfallow Acreages Preliminary estimates of 1960 crop acreages indicate that Canadian farmers seeded 23,200,000 acres to all classes of wheat, an increase of 1% from the 1959 level; 11,100,000 acres to oats, a decrease of 2% from 1959; and 7,400,000 acres to barley, a decrease of 11% from the preceding year. Flax seedings increased sharply by 31% to 2,800,000. Rapeseed at 756,000 acres increased 254% over last year, and soybeans at 256,500 acres increased by 2% as compared to last year's plantings.

Rye seedings at 543,100 acres are up some 5% from those of 1959, and mixed grains at 1,380,600 acres decreased 8% from 1959 sowings. Other crops showing little change to increases in area from 1959 levels are, corn for grain, buckwheat, dry beans, potatoes, tame hay and fodder corn. Smaller acreages than in 1959 are reported for dry peas, field roots, sugar beets and sunflower seed. The area in summerfallow at 23,900,000 acres is 2% below that of 1959.

This year's potato acreage is estimated at 314,100 acres versus 294,100 in 1959; tame hay, 12,200,000 acres (11,800,000 in 1959); buckwheat, 85,000 (83,300); dry beans, 73,200 (68,000); fodder corn, 370,200 (369,000); dry peas, 54,000 (63,900); sugar beets, 87,400 (90,500); and field roots, 27,400 (29,900).

For Canada as a whole the area seeded to the 18 spring-planted crops is estimated at 48,200,000 acres, the same as in 1959 but slightly smaller than the ten-year (1949-58) average of 48,500,000. Total acreage in the 18 spring-planted crops, together with winter wheat, fall rye, tame hay and summerfallow amounted to 85,300,000 acres, also the same as last year. (6)

Grain Trade Of Canada, 1958-59 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its annual report on the grain trade of Canada for the 1958-59 crop year. Containing 122 pages, it provides detailed statistics on such subjects as acreages, yields and production, inspections, elevator receipts and shipments, rail and lake shipments, supplies, exports, prices and rail freight rates. (7)

Cattle, Sheep & Horses On Farms Number of cattle and calves on farms in Canada increased almost 3.5% to 11,501,000 head at June 1, 1960, compared with the estimated total of 11,120,000 at June 1, 1959. An increase of 3.6% in Western Canada, almost entirely in beef cattle, was more pronounced than in the East (3.1%) where an increase also occurred in dairy cattle.

Sheep and lambs on farms are estimated at 1,773,000 head at June 1 this year, up 1% from the June 1959 total. An increase of 7% in the West more than offset a decrease of 6% in the East. The trend of decreasing horse numbers continued and, at 571,500 head, the number on farms at June 1 this year was about 8% below the estimate of 614,000 a year earlier. (8)

First Estimates Of Commercial Fruit Crops Canada's 1960 apple crop is estimated at 14,478,000 bushels, smaller by 4% than last year's 15,078,000 bushels, according to first estimates. The crop of strawberries is estimated at 26,937,000 quarts versus 20,897,000, raspberries 11,064,000 quarts versus 10,552,000, and grapes 106,087,000 pounds versus 74,372,000.

Estimates of other commercial fruit crops follow: pears, 1,413,000 bushels (1,264,000 in 1959); plums and prunes, 483,000 bushels (616,000); peaches, 2,382,000 bushels (2,604,000); apricots, 243,000 bushels (157,000); sweet cherries, 196,000 bushels (241,000); sour cherries, 195,000 bushels (241,000); and loganberries, 1,126,000 pounds (1,218,000). (9)

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

Carloadings Of Railway Revenue Freight In Week Ended July 21 Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the week ended July 21 numbered 76,796, compared to 83,385 in the corresponding week last year. This brought loadings in the January 1 - July 21 period to 2,017,596 cars, a decline of 2.1% from the like 1959 total of 2,060,840.

Receipts from connections fell 1.7% in the seven days ended July 21, to 23,822 cars from 24,232 a year earlier and rose 1.9% in the cumulative period to 809,177 cars from 794,455. Piggyback loadings rose 3.7% in the seven-day period to 3,081 cars from 2,970 and 25.2% from the beginning of the year to date to 87,101 cars from 69,576. (10)

Shipping At Canadian Ports Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in both foreign and coastwise services in April increased sharply to 11,143,400 tons from 8,612,500 in the corresponding month last year, boosting the January-April total 21% to 25,005,700 tons from 20,646,700 a year ago. Vessel arrivals and departures in both services rose in the month to 19,741 from 17,696 and the registered net tonnage to 22,351,400 tons from 18,388,100, and in the four-month period to 62,811 from 54,731 and the registered net tonnage to 61,139,300 tons from 52,268,400. More freight was handled both in foreign and coastwise services in the month and the cumulative period as compared to a year ago. (11)

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada in the first quarter of this year rose to 62,697 from 61,394 in the corresponding period last year, according to the Bureau's quarterly report. Persons killed in these accidents fell to 456 from 465, while the number of persons injured rose to 16,182 from 14,736.

DBS issues a special monthly statement presenting preliminary figures and the latest issues of these figures, on July 13, covering May, placed the number of accidents in the month at 17,477 (16,517 a year earlier), fatalities at 242 (250), and number of persons injured at 7,249 (7,062).

Persons killed in motor vehicle traffic accidents in the January-March period by provinces: Newfoundland, 8 (7 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, nil (1); Nova Scotia, 29 (18); New Brunswick, 32 (22); Quebec, 81 (117); Ontario, 181 (204); Manitoba, 12 (22); Saskatchewan, 21 (7); Alberta, 39 (30); British Columbia, 53 (36); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1). (12)

Railway Express Companies Gross receipts from railway express operations increased 2.3% in 1959 to \$88,835,000 from \$86,558,000 in 1958. Express privileges (the portion of earnings paid other railways for carrying express packages) rose to \$25,061,000 from \$23,797,000 and operating expenses to \$62,018,000 from \$61,010,000. Net operating income declined to \$578,500 from \$640,400.

Value of financial paper issued during 1959 decreased 4.7% to \$155,036,000 from \$162,646,000 in 1958. This was due almost entirely to a decline of \$6,800,000 in domestic and foreign money order sales.

Employees in the railway express industry in 1959, including those engaged full and part time, decreased 0.8% in number to 11,411 from 11,507 in the preceding year, while salaries and wages increased 0.5% in value to \$42,674,000 from \$42,460,000. Commissions paid to other than employees edged up to \$2,986,000 from \$2,964,000. (13)

TELEPHONES

Telephone Statistics Number of telephones operated by the 16 largest telephone systems in 1959 increased 6.5% to 5,139,500 from 4,825,146 in 1958, according to the Bureau's preliminary annual report. Telephones on individual lines increased 11.3% to 2,065,335 from 1,855,779, and accounted for 40% of the total versus 38% in the preceding year. Telephones on two-party lines decreased 2% to 1,205,742 from 1,232,225, while private branch exchange and extension telephones increased close to 10% to 1,337,387 from 1,220,222.

Number of conversations rose 6% in 1959 to 8,987,419,000 from 8,450,351,000 in 1958, while average calls per telephone eased to 1,749 from 1,751. Included in the 1959 estimate was a total of 205,395,378 completed long distance calls, 5% above the year-earlier count of 194,185,543. These 16 companies operated 94% of all telephones in Canada in 1959. (14)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 30 amounted to 99,561 tons, down 9.5% from 109,953 tons in the previous week and 1.8% from 101,364 tons in the corresponding 1959 week, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 77.1% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960), compared to 85.1% in the preceding week and 83.5% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the comparable week last year.

Output Of Refined Sugar Production of refined beet and cane sugar in June increased to 142,900,000 pounds from 130,376,000 in the corresponding month of 1959, while sales decreased to 170,595,000 pounds from 171,475,000. Output in the January-June period advanced to 673,515,000 pounds from 640,134,000 a year ago and sales to 787,133,000 pounds from 756,462,000. Company-held stocks at the end of June fell to 237,833,000 pounds from 256,222,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in June dropped to 155,668,000 pounds from 160,308,000 a year earlier, while meltings and sales rose to 145,136,000 pounds from 132,036,000. Half-year receipts declined to 662,429,000 pounds from 700,488,000 in the like 1959 period and meltings and sales increased to 682,589,000 pounds from 652,447,000. Company-held stocks at June 30 decreased to 299,906,000 pounds from 313,418,000. (15)

Mineral Wool Shipments Smaller quantities of mineral wool batts, granulated wool and bulk or loose wool were shipped in June and the January-June period this year than last. June totals were: batts, 22,903,300 square feet (23,781,771 a year earlier); granulated wool, 555,639 cubic feet (731,869); and bulk or loose wool, 23,625 cubic feet (72,112). Half-year shipments: batts, 94,731,796 square feet (116,530,419 a year ago); granulated wool, 2,839,193 cubic feet (3,832,475); and bulk or loose wool, 319,814 cubic feet (382,973). (16)

Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in May increased to 360,527 tons from 347,763 a year earlier, putting the January-May total 13.4% ahead of last year at 1,904,515 tons versus 1,678,788. Shipments in May to the 10 leading destinations were: building construction, 77,309 tons (69,026 a year earlier); wholesalers and warehouses, 44,339 (38,914); direct export, 38,763 (8,059); pipes and tubes, 38,488 (41,500); merchant trade products, 33,746 (40,468); container industry, 29,022 (33,163); railway operating, 28,217 (40,064); pressing, forming and stamping, 17,920 (17,190); machinery and tools, 16,989 (13,161); and automotive industries, 12,220 (18,315). (17)

Production Of Coke Production of coke in May decreased to 347,421 tons from 365,569 in the corresponding 1959 month, landed imports to 20,836 tons from 29,157 and exports to 11,310 tons from 11,739. Amount made available for consumption in the month dropped to 356,947 tons from 382,987.

Output of coke in the January-May period increased to 1,787,378 tons from 1,645,361 a year ago and landed imports to 130,499 tons from 118,547, while exports decreased to 58,132 tons from 60,612. Amount made available for consumption in the five-month period advanced to 1,859,745 tons from 1,703,296. (18)

Shipments Of Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers and plywoods were smaller in May and the January-May period this year than last, according to advance figures that will be contained in the May issue of the Bureau's report entitled "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods". End-of-May stocks were larger than a year earlier.

May shipments of veneers declined to 61,173,000 square feet from 77,001,000 in the same 1959 month and plywoods to 137,387,000 square feet from 146,923,000. January-May shipments of veneers fell to 344,133,000 square feet from 368,482,000 a year ago and plywoods to 684,857,000 square feet from 703,361,000. End-of-May stocks of veneers climbed sharply to 66,740,000 square feet from 37,313,000 a year ago and plywoods to 152,491,000 square feet from 71,633,000.

Slaughtering & Meat Packing Industries Factory shipments from Canada's slaughtering and meat packing industries were valued at an all-time high of \$1,050,461,000 in 1958, an increase of 15.7% from 1957's previous peak of \$907,088,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments increased to 178 from 160 in the preceding year, employees to 25,712 from 25,091, salaries and wages to \$102,677,000 from \$94,431,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$852,842,000 from \$720,778,000.

Major sales in 1958 included the following: fresh and frozen meats and poultry, \$620,952,000 (\$507,518,000 in 1957); canned, cured and smoked meats, sausage and sausage casings, \$293,884,000 (\$273,202,000); lard, margarine and shortening, \$70,890,000 (\$68,946,000); and hides and skins, \$14,864,000 (\$14,881,000). (19)

Motor Vehicle Parts Industry Value of factory shipments from Canada's motor vehicle parts industry ^{in 1958} declined 6% to \$295,741,000 from the preceding year's \$315,396,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Peak was 1956's \$329,525,000. There were 206 plants in 1958 (205 in 1957), with 18,132 employees (20,426), and salaries and wages totalling \$77,731,000 (\$82,944,000). Materials and supplies cost \$155,921,000 (\$164,312,000).

Values of some of the major items shipped from all industries in 1958 were: tires and tubes, \$161,870,000 (\$166,579,000 in 1957); service parts made in automobile factories, \$30,915,000 (\$49,257,000); storage batteries, \$21,149,000 (\$23,494,000); bumpers and bumperettes, \$10,224,000 (\$11,796,000); spark plugs, \$9,257,000 (\$8,897,000); springs and chassis, \$8,026,000 (\$10,205,000); radios for automobiles, \$7,740,000 (\$8,140,000); automobile hardware, \$7,225,000 (\$7,884,000); oil filters and elements, \$6,305,000 (\$5,693,000); and brakes and parts, \$5,283,000 (\$5,934,000). (20)

Cotton & Jute Bag Industry Factory shipments from the 32 plants comprising Canada's cotton and jute bag industry in 1958 were valued at \$26,890,000 as compared to the preceding year's 34-establishment total of \$26,840,000, DBS reports. Employees decreased to 1,050 from 1,104 in 1957, while salaries and wages increased to \$3,084,000 from \$3,009,000 and cost of materials and supplies dropped to \$20,968,000 from \$21,416,000. Shipments of jute bags increased in 1958 to \$15,401,000 from \$14,118,000 in 1957 and cotton bags to \$7,437,000 from \$7,430,000. (21)

Paper Box & Bag Industry Canada's paper box and bag industry had factory shipments valued at a record \$277,465,000 in 1958, an increase of 9.4% from 1957's previous high of \$253,497,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments rose in number to 223 from 220 in 1957, employees to 16,596 from 15,941, salaries and wages to \$57,659,000 from \$52,626,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$168,339,000 from \$154,308,000.

Shipments in 1958 included the following: folding boxes and cartons, \$67,486,000 (\$57,035,000 in 1957); set-up boxes, \$13,654,000 (\$13,840,000); corrugated boxes, including wrappers, \$109,626,000 (\$104,222,000); self-opening square bags, \$10,373,000 (\$9,192,000); multi-wall sacks, \$28,048,000 (\$26,716,000); all "other" bags, including tea and coffee bags, shopping bags, and charcoal bags, \$5,156,000 (\$4,773,000); and round fibre or paper board containers, paper or metal ends, \$2,659,000 (\$2,379,000). (22)

Jewellery & Silverware Industry Factory shipments from Canada's jewellery and silverware industry in 1958 were valued at a new peak of \$53,899,000, up 2.1% from the 1957 total of \$52,789,000 and up 0.8% from the 1956 previous high of \$53,461,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments rose to 221 from 220 in 1957, employees to 4,739 from 4,731, salaries and wages to \$14,936,000 from \$14,573,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$30,148,000 from \$28,886,000.

Production of jewellery from all industries in 1958 increased to a new record of \$23,139,000 from 1957's previous high of \$21,205,000. Year's shipments of electroplated hollow-ware increased to \$1,416,000 from \$1,383,000 in 1957, and electroplated flatware and cutlery decreased to \$4,762,000 from \$6,736,000 and sterling silver hollow-ware, flatware and cutlery to \$1,977,000 from \$2,165,000. (23)

Dyeing & Finishing Of Textile Goods Industry Value of work performed by establishments engaged in dyeing and finishing textile goods reached a record level of \$15,955,000 in 1958, a rise of 5.3% from 1957's previous peak of \$15,153,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Establishments were unchanged from the preceding year at 56 and employees at 2,022, while salaries and wages rose to \$6,671,000 from \$6,393,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$4,723,000 from \$4,282,000.

Value of work performed in the industry in dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics in 1958 increased to \$9,238,000 from \$8,648,000 in 1957, printing and painting on textile fabrics to \$2,064,000 from \$1,974,000, dyeing and finishing of other products to \$1,368,000 from \$813,000, rubberizing, mercerizing and waterproofing of fabrics to \$434,000 from \$301,000 and bleaching, shrinking, sponging and all other work to \$2,617,000 from \$2,578,000. Value of work performed in dyeing and finishing of yarns decreased to \$234,000 from \$839,000. (24)

Gold Production Production of gold declined in May to 376,675 fine ounces from 380,019 in the same month last year, and rose slightly (0.6%) in the January-May period to 1,879,802 fine ounces from 1,869,350 a year ago. May production rose from a year earlier in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories and fell in Quebec and Ontario. January-May output increased from last year in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories and decreased in the other provinces. (25)

F I S H I N G

Sea Fisheries In June Catch of sea fish and shellfish in June declined to 223,427,000 pounds from 232,393,000 in the same month last year, placing the January-June total at 588,521,000 pounds versus 620,797,000 a year ago, a decrease of 5.2%, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Bureau's June report "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Landed value dropped in the month to \$11,572,000 from \$14,365,000 and in the six months to \$33,500,000 from \$35,505,000.

Landings on the Atlantic coast fell in June to 207,367,000 pounds from 208,891,000 a year earlier and rose in the January-June period to 502,083,000 pounds from 452,609,000. Month's landed value declined to \$8,929,000 from \$10,764,000 and the half-year value edged up to \$26,807,000 from \$26,023,000.

Catch on the British Columbia coast decreased sharply in June to 16,060,000 pounds from 23,502,000 a year earlier and in the six-month period to 86,438,000 pounds from 168,188,000. Month's landed value dropped to \$2,643,000 from \$3,601,000 and the half-year total to \$6,693,000 from \$9,482,000.

E D U C A T I O N

Survey Of Education Finance Expenditure on formal education in Canada in 1956 amounted to \$885,771,000, an increase of 27.5% over the 1954 total of \$694,760,000 and almost double the 1950 total of \$464,478,000, according to the first issue of a new annual publication entitled "Survey of Education Finance". The figures in this publication are detailed and final. Estimates for more recent years are available in the annual report entitled "Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1959-60".

Expenditure on vocational and professional training rose from less than \$15,000,000 in 1950 to nearly \$23,000,000 in 1956, and expenditure on related cultural activities increased from \$12,000,000 to nearly \$20,000,000.

The report contains information on education and training costs and sources of funds by all levels of government on various levels of education, vocational and professional training, and cultural activities. It also contains financial data on private schools, business schools, and universities and colleges, integrated where applicable with public expenditure. Distribution by provinces is shown where possible. (26)

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