Vol. 28 -- No. 6

H I G H L I G H T S
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External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in 1959 rose 81 most $9 \%$, ilv value to $\$ 5,654,700,000$ from $\$ 5,192,400,000$ in 1958 , but were still below the record value of $\$ 5,705,400,000$ in 1956. Total exports reached a record value of $\$ 5,179,600,000$ but had a smaller gain of just over $5 \%$. The import balance consequently rose about $80 \%$ to $\$ 475,100,000$ from $\$ 264,100,000$ in 1958 , but was still far below the record 1956 figure of $\$ 842,300,000$. Sales to the United States reached a record value last year, but the rise in dollar value of imports was somewhat greater and the import balance increased over 1958.
(Pages 2-3)

Prices: The consumer price index moved downward during December for the second successive month declining to 127.5 at the first of January from 127.9 for December and November's all-time peak of 128.3. The month's decline was due to decreases in the food and clothing indexes and a lesser decrease in household operation. Shelter was fractionally higher... Wholesale index of industrial materials moved up $0.5 \%$ in the first three weeks of January, while the Bureau's investors' index of common stock prices fell $3.4 \%$ in the four weeks ended January 28.
(Pages 8-9)

Population: Canada's population grew by 394,000 or $2.3 \%$ during 1959 to an estimated $17,678,000$ at January 1 this year. This is an increase of $1,597,-$ 000 or nearly $10 \%$ from the total shown by the 1956 Census for June 1 that year. Increases occurred in every province during 1959.
(Page 10)

Electric Power: Net generation of electric energy increased over $7 \%$ last year to a new peak of $103,844,274$ megawatt hours, more than double ten years earlier. Larger output was recorded for every province.
(Page 11)

Manufacturing: Production of both pig iron and steel ingots reached new high levels in $1958 \ldots$ Steel ingot output was equal to $96.4 \%$ of rated capacity of steel mills in the week ended February $6 \ldots$ Producers sold more radios last year than in any year since 1950, but sales of television sets declined for the fourth time... Shipments increased in 1959 over 1958 for all main classifications of air conditioners, for washing machines, automatic clothes dryers, mechanical refrigerators, home and farm freezers and most of the more important smaller domestic electrical appliances.
(Pages 12-14)

Merchandising: Number of shopping centres rose to 125 in 1958 from 95 the previous year and 64 in 1956, and sales in these centres almost doubled from 1956 to 1958.
(Page 19)

Higher Imports And Record Exports In Fourth Quarter And Y ar 1959

Commodity imports into Cansda during Oct-ober-December 1959 were valued at $\$ 1,434$,700,000 , according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total exports in the four th quarter of 1959 reached a record value of $\$ 1,457,600,000$ fo:- any quarter. There was thus an export balance amounting to $\$ 22,900,000$ in the period. This is the first time since 1954 that an export balance has been shown for the final three months of the year.

Imports from all countries in 1959 increased 8.9\% to $\$ 5,654,700,000$ from $\$ 5,192,400,000$ in 1958 , but were somewhat below the record value of $\$ 5,705,-$ 400,000 set in 1956. The respective quarterly increases were $4.4 \%$ in the first, $13.9 \%$ in the second, $13.5 \%$ in the third and $4 \%$ in the fourth quarter of 1959 . Total exports to all countries declined by $3.1 \%$ in the first quarter of 1959 , but rose by $5.4 \%, 5.7 \%$ and $11.1 \%$ in the subsequent quarters. For 1959 as a whole, total exports reazhed a record value of $\$ 5,179,600,000$, up $5.1 \%$ from last year's total. The import balance for 1959 was $\$ 475,100,000$, up $80 \%$ from $\$ 264,100,000$ in 1958 but markedly below the record figure of $\$ 842,300,000$ in 1956.

Imports from the United States rose to $\$ 948,900,000$ in the final three months of 1959. The fourth quarter increase of $3.4 \%$ compared with gains of, respectively, $3.7 \%, 11.9 \%$ and $9.9 \%$ in the first three quarters of the year. The 1959 import total at $\$ 3,832,200,000$ was $7.3 \%$ above the corresponding figure in 1958 but $8 \%$ below the record import value of $\$ 4,161,700,000$ set in 1956. The increase in imports from the United States in 1959 over the previous year accounted for over half of the total increase in imports from all countries.

Total exports to the United States in the fourth quarter of 1959 increased $12.8 \%$ to reach a record value of $\$ 886,800,000$, as against a fractional decrease in the first quarter and gains of $20 \%$ in the second and $7.1 \%$ in the third quarter of 1959. Total exports to the United States in 1959 also established a record value at $\$ 3,206,900,000$, and the $10 \%$ increase over 1958 exceeded by about one-sixth the amount of the total export increase to all countries. The import balance in 1959 stood at $\$ 625,300,000$ or about half the highest corresponding postwar figure in 1956.

Imports from the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter of 1959 were valued at $\$ 156,900,000$, up $13.4 \%$ from the corresponding figure a year ago. This compared with a decline of $6.3 \%$ in the first quarter and gains of $15.8 \%$ in the second and $28.6 \%$ in the third quarter. In the year 1959, total imports were at a record $\$ 596,500,000$ with a $13.3 \%$ increase over 1958 . Total exports to the United Kingdom in the final three months of 1959 rose to $\$ 230,200,000$. The fourth quarter increase of $5.7 \%$ compared with a $3.9 \%$ gain in the first, a $5 \%$ decline in the second, and a $4.1 \%$ increase in the third quarter of 1959. The 1959 export total was valued at $\$ 797,100,000$, an increase of $2.1 \%$ over 1958. The export balance was $\$ 200,600,000$ as against $\$ 254,300,000$ for 1958 .

There were higher imports from other Comonwealth countries as a whole and from all the remaining countries as a group in every quarter of 1959. But export gains in the last two quarters were insufficient to offset declines in the first two quarters of 1959. For 1959 as a whole, imports from the Comonwealth (other than the United Kingdom) rose $14.3 \%$ to $\$ 239,900,000$, total exports to the Commonwealth declined $2.8 \%$ to $\$ 277,500,000$, and the export balance was about halved to $\$ 37,600,000$, as compared with corresponding figures for 1958 . Imports from the remaining countries went up $11.6 \%$ to $\$ 986,100,000$ in 1959 , while total exports to this group of countries went down $5.2 \%$ to $\$ 898,100,000$; as a result, an import balance, amounting to $\$ 88,000,000$, appeared for the first time in many decades.

In 1959, the United States was the source of $67.8 \%$ of Canada's imports as against $68.8 \%$ in 1958 . The proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United Kingdom went up to $10.5 \%$ from $10.1 \%$ and the import share of the Commonwealth rose to $4.3 \%$ from $4.1 \%$ and of all the other countries to $17.4 \%$ from $17 \%$. On the export side, the United States provided in 1959 a market for $61.9 \%$ of Canada's total exports, as compared with $59.1 \%$ in 1958. But the proportion of Canadian exports going to the United Kingdom declined to $15.4 \%$ from $15.9 \%$, and the export share of the commonwealth was reduced to $5.4 \%$ from $5.8 \%$ and of all the other countries to $17.3 \%$ from $19.2 \%$.

Preliminary 1959 import figures for the month of December, the (october-December and January-December periods and the corresponding final expori figures. together with the data for 1958, are summarized in the table that follows. More detailed country and comodity export figures will be released on February 8th, while those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

$\frac{\text { December }}{1958 \quad 1959} \frac{\text { October-December }}{1958}$| Millions of Dollars |
| :--- |

Total Exports

| United Kingdom | 68.3 | 78.1 | 217.8 | 230.2 | 781.0 | 797.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other Commonweal th countries. | 20.0 | 22.5 | 68.4 | 76.8 | 285.5 | 277.5 |
| United States | 273.1 | 285.3 | 786.2 | 886.8 | 2,914.7 | 3,206.9 |
| All other countries | 88.3 | 100.7 | 239.6 | 263.8 | 947.1 | 898.1 |
| Totals | 449.7 | 486.6 | 1,312,0 | 1,457.6 | 4,928.3 | $\overline{5,179.6}$ |
| Imports* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United King dom .............. | 40.2 | 47.0 | 138.4 | 156.9 | 526.7 | 596.5 |
| Other Commonwealth countries. | 11.4 | 14.1 | 57.8 | 61.9 | 209.9 | 239.9 |
| United States | 288.2 | 306.4 | 917.8 | 948.9 | 3,572.4 | 3,832.2 |
| All other countries | 85.7 | 83.6 | 265.3 | 267.0 | 883.4 | 986.1 |
| Totals | 425.5 | 451.1 | 1,379.3 | 1,434.7 | 5,192.4 | $\overline{5,654.7}$ |

[^0]Record Value of Exports Fourth Quarter And Year 1959

Domestic exports in the fourth quarter of 1959 were valued at $\$ 1,423,200,000$ and re-exports of imported goods amounted to $\$ 34,300,000$, according to detailed figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic exports in the final three months of 1959 were $11 \%$ higher than in 1958 and set a record for any quarter. The fourth-quarter increase followed gains of $5.7 \%$ in the third and $4.9 \%$ in the second, and a $3.4 \%$ decline in the first quarter. Exports in the month of December were valued at $\$ 475,900,000$, up $8.1 \%$ from the corresponding total in 1958.

Domestic exports in the twelve months of 1959 were $4.9 \%$ higher than in 1958 and set a record value of $\$ 5,060_{2} 900,000$. Since the average export price level rose only slightly, a greater part of the increase in value can be attributed to a larger volume of exports. Re-exports also reached a new peak in 1959 at $\$ 118,700,000$, with a $15.4 \%$ increase over the corresponding total in 1958.

The proportion of Canada's exports going to the United States in 1959 rose to $61.4 \%$ from $58.6 \%$ in 1958 , while the relative share marketed in the United Kingdom declined to $15.6 \%$ from $16.1 \%$. There was also a decrease in the proportion going to the Commonwealth from $5.9 \%$ to $5.4 \%$, to Europe from $12 \%$ to $9.8 \%$, and to Latin America from $3.7 \%$ to $3.4 \%$. The share accounted for by all other countries as a group went up from $3.4 \%$ to $4.1 \%$, mainly due to a sharp increase in exports to Japan. In absolute terms, domestic exports were lower in 1959 than 1958 to the Commonwealth, Europe and Latin America, but higher to the United States, the United Kingdom and all other countries. The value increase in exports to the United States was almost one-fifth as large again as the total export increase.

Metals and minerals and forest products contributed most to the overall export increase in 1959. Iron and products showed the largest relative gain of all the main commodity groups with an increase of about one-third as against a decline of one-sixth in 1958. Exports of iron ore rose by almost one-half, with increases in every quarter. Rolling-mill products, with very sharp gains in the last two quarters, went up by two-thirds, the largest percentage increase among the twenty leading exports. There was also a substantial advance for farm implements, which rose in every quarter but particularly sharply in the first half of the year.

Among the other export commodities which showed increases in 1959, asbestos went up in every quarter, with very substantial gains in the first halfyear. Wood pulp also rose in every quarter but with only a moderate increase over the year. Exports of copper declined sharply in the first quarter but kept gaining at an increasing rate throughout the remaining quarters. News print, as usual by far the largest export, showed a similar quarterly pattern but at a much more moderate rate. Uranium ores and concentrates, planks and boards, and whisky rose in the first three quarters but not the fourth. The largest declines in 1959 took place in aircraft, which fell to under one-fifth of the 1958 level, due to non-recurrence of military planes; in cattle, which was almost halved; and in grains other than wheat.

Exports to the United States in the fourth quarter of 1959 set a record value of $\$ 858,500,000$ for any quarter with an increase of $12.6 \%$. This compared with gains of $7.1 \%$ in the third and $19.6 \%$ in the second and a fractional decline in the first quarter of the year. Exports for the full year rose $9.9 \%$ to a new peak of $\$ 3,108,200,000$, about $8 \%$ above the previous record in 1957. The pattern of commodity changes was broadly similar to that in exports to all countries. Exports of iron and products, stimulated by the prolonged steel strike in the United States, rose at twice the rate of increase to all countries. Exports of newsprint were somewhat higher, copper went up by two-thirds, and substantial gains were registered for planks and boards, abrasives and, counter to the general trend, for aircraft. On the other hand there were slightly lower exports of zinc, barley, and fish and products, with some decline for fresh and frozen fish but an increase for shell fish. Cattle shipments were halved and substantial declines took place in aluminum, pulpwood and oats.

Exports to the United Kingdom were $5.4 \%$ higher at $\$ 228,400,000$ in the fourth quarter of 1959 than a year earlier and set a postwar record for the period. The increase compared with a $4 \%$ gain in the third, a $5.4 \%$ decline in the second and a $2.9 \%$ advance in the first quarter of the year. Total for the year rose $1.6 \%$ and stood at $\$ 788,600,000$, some $3 \%$ below the postwar peak in 1956. Exports of uranium in 1959 were about two and a half times higher than in 1958. Cheddar cheese was up by one-half, and there were new exports of butter valued at almost $\$ 6$ million. Tobacco and iron ore registered increases of close to two-fifths.

Exports to the Comonwealth in the fourth quarter rose to $\$ 75,700,000$ with an increase of $12.8 \%$ as against an advance of $8.5 \%$ in the third and declines of $13.5 \%$ in the second and $14.5 \%$ in the first quarter. The total for 1959 stood at $\$ 275,000,000$ or $2.8 \%$ below 1958. Exports to India declined by one-third, mainly due to a sharp fall in wheat and partly to a marked fall in rolling-mill products. Exports were also lower to New Zealand and Ceylon. There were slight increases in export totals to Australia and the Union of South Africa which together with India, almost equally shared over half of Canada's exports to the Commonwealth.

Exports to Europe in the fourth quarter of 1959 went up $8 \%$ to $\$ 148,900,000$, as compared with declines of $10.6 \%$ in the third, $30.8 \%$ in the second and $17.2 \%$ in the first quarter. In the full year exports were down $14.2 \%$ to $\$ 496,300,000$. The sharpest absolute and relative deciine of over one-third was in exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, mostly as a result of the virtual disappearance of aircraft and parts and also due to declines in nickel, copper and pigs and ingots.

Shipments to Latin America went down 3.7\% in the fourth quarter of 1959 to $\$ 46,900,000$, as compared with a gain of $11.8 \%$ in the third and declines of $3.4 \%$ In the second and $18 \%$ in the first quarter. The 1959 total declined by $3.9 \%$ to $\$ 173,000,000$. Exports to all other countries as a group went up in every quarter and reached a total of $\$ 205,300,000$ for 1959 , up $24.9 \%$ from 1958 . Exports to Japan rose by one-third to $\$ 139,900,000$ and showed gains in wheat, accounting for about half of the export total, and in seeds, wood pulp, aluminum, asbestos, wheat flour, iron ore and copper.

The following tables show domestic exports by the ten leading markets and principal commodities in the month of December and the October-December and Jan-uary-December periods, according to rank in the twelve months, with the corresponding rigures for 1958:

| Leading Countries | 1958 | 1959 | 1958 | 1959 | 1958 | 1.959 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 265.3 | 276.6 | 761.7 | 858.5 | 2,828 6 | 3,108.2 |
| United Kingdom | 67.9 | 77.5 | 216.7 | 228.4 | 7759 | 788.6 |
| Japan | 12.6 | 16.1 | 30.6 | 39.2 | 104.9 | 139.9 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 22.1 | 14.2 | 59.6 | 38.8 | 201,9 | 129.6 |
| Norway | 5.5 | 7.3 | 13.0 | 16.3 | 56.0 | 62.4 |
| Be1gium and Lu*embourg | 5.4 | 7.5 | 13.1 | 16.1 | 69.7 | 56.2 |
| Australia | 5.0 | 4.5 | 12.4 | 15.3 | 52.8 | 54.2 |
| Netherlands | 4.8 | 4.9 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 74.9 | 54.2 |
| India | 3.4 | 2.7 | 20.2 | 16.5 | 79.1 | 53.8 |
| Union of South Africa | 2.8 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 50.0 | 51.4 |
| Leading Commodities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newsprint paper | 66.7 | 68.5 | 178.4 | 199.9 | 690. 2 | 722.6 |
| Wheat | 37.4 | 42.9 | 111.5 | 119.6 | 446.1 | 441.8 |
| Planks and boards | 24.3 | 23.1 | 83.5 | 77.0 | 2920 | 322.9 |
| Uranium ores and concentrates | 34.7 | 26.2 | 92.1 | 81.3 | 276.5 | 311.9 |
| Wood pulp | 27.5 | 25.4 | 77.9 | 79.0 | 285.4 | 311.3 |
| Aluminum and products | 19.5 | 26.9 | 51.5 | 70.7 | 2236 | 232.4 |
| Nickel | 6.9 | 26.8 | 22.3 | 68.7 | 212.6 | 226.9 |
| Copper and product.s | 10.4 | 19.7 | 34.2 | 54.3 | 141.8 | 166.1 |
| Iron ore | 2.4 | 5.5 | 28.5 | 46.9 | 107.7 | 157.8 |
| Fish and fishery products | 11.7 | 11.4 | 50.3 | 40.3 | 1524 | 1.44 .2 |

Commodity Imports In October Final and detalled figures on Canada's commodity imports from all countries last October show a total value of $\$ 493,900,000$ compared to the corresponding 1958 figure of $\$ 498$, 000,000 , a decrease of $0.8 \%$. The month's final figure was slightly below the preliminary estimate published on December 7, 1959. Total imports in the Jan-uary-October period amounted to $\$ 4,714,000,000$ versus $\$ 4,311,100,000$ in the same 1958 period, an increase of $9.3 \%$.

Among major sources of supply, imports were larger both in Octuber and the January-October periods as compared to a year earlier from the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, West Indies Federation, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles, but smaller from Venezuela. Totals were down in the month but up in the 10 -month period for the United States, Arabia, France, Australia, Italy, India and Mexico.

Comodity-wise there were larger totals in both periods for farm and nonfarm machinery, automobiles and parts, rubber and products, synthetic fibre and products, wool products and galss and glassware, but smaller totals for coal, aircraft and parts and vegetables. Imports were down in the month but up in the cumulative period for crude petroleum, fruits, rolling-mill products, cotton products, books and printed matter, plastics and products, Canadian tourists' purchases, sugar and products, and paper. Totals for all main commodity groups except agricultural and vegetable products, fibres, textiles and products, nonmetallic minerals and products, and miscellaneous commodities were larger in October 1959 as compared to a year earlier and all without exception were greater in the January-October period. $(2 \& 3)$

The following two tables contain imports by ten major sources and leading comodities in October and the January-October period, ranked according to size in the ten months, with corresponding figures for 1958:

|  | October |  | January-October |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1958 | 1959 | 1958 | 1959 |
| Country | Thousands of Dollars |  |  |  |
| United States | 331,686 | 329,249 | 2,989,255 | 3,212,564 |
| United Kingdom | 49,013 | 52,071 | 437,239 | 491,584 |
| Venezuela .... | 20,634 | 17,129 | 175,773 | 169,300 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 10,073 | 12,207 | 86,024 | 103,827 |
| Japan ............... | 8,011 | 8,416 | 55,494 | 84,692 |
| Arabia | 7,474 | 6,472 | 55,080 | 59,288 |
| France | 4,945 | 4,655 | 31,012 | 48,589 |
| West Indies Federation | 2,371 | 6,019 | 41,512 | 46,727 |
| Belgium \& Luxembourg | 4,932 | 5,603 | 27,469 | 36,936 |
| Australia. | 4,334 | 3,067 | 26,162 | 34,649 |
| Commodity |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery, non-farm | 46,553 | 49,315 | 451,050 | 490,840 |
| Automobile parts | 19,614 | 24,366 | 193,363 | 249,215 |
| Farm implements \& machinery | 16,570 | 17,617 | 173,261 | 241,658 |
| Petroleum, crude ......... | 27,386 | 24,290 | 228,465 | 233,068 |
| Autos, freight \& passenger | 15,485 | 21,213 | 131,340 | 190,852 |
| Fruits | 15,506 | 15,224 | 127,236 | 132,122 |
| Rolling-mill products | 21,722 | 10,144 | 108,309 | 116,600 |
| Engines \& bollers ... | 9,635 | 11,629 | 116,043 | 113,570 |
| Cotton products | 9,254 | 8,770 | 86,981 | 93,936 |
| Books \& printed matter | 8,349 | 8,310 | 74,304 | 80,771 |

## AGRICULTURE

## Overseas Exports And Visible Supplies of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended January 20 amounted to $2,908,000$ bushels, bringing the August 1 - January 20 total to $123,676,000$ bushels from $115,088,000$ a year ago, an increase of $7.5 \%$. Visible supplies in Canadian positions at January 20 aggregated 382,907,000 bushels, up $0.2 \%$ from the week-earlier total of $382,232,000$ bushels and $0.5 \%$ from the year-earlier total of $381,026,000$ bushels. (4)

Consumer Price Index Declined In December

Canada's consumer price index declined $0.3 \%$ from 127.9 to 127.5 between the first of December last year and the beginning of January 1960 . At this lower level the index (based on 1949 prices equal 100) was $1.1 \%$ above the index of 126.1 for January last year.

The downward movement of the total index during December was dut mainly to a lower food index, combined with the effects of January sales in clothing and home-furnishings Shelter was up fractionally, while the "other" commodities and services component was unchanged and household operation was lower.

More specifically, the food index declined $0.7 \%$ from 122.4 to 121.6 , putting it below the level of 122.3 for January a year ago. Egg prices showed a further substantial decrease of 6 cents per dozen, as grade "A" large averaged 42 cents. Oranges, orange fuice and lettuce were lower and beef and pork prices also eased slightly. Chicken and lamb were higher, fresh vegetables increased seasonally and canned vegetables made slight advances.

The clothing index decreased $1.1 \%$ from 111.4 to 110.2 as traditional January sales reduced average prices on a wide range of men's, women's and children's wear as well as on some items of footwear. Sale prices particularly affected women's fur and cloth coats, men's overcoats and women's overshoes. The shelter index moved up from 142.7 to 142.8 , with the home ownership component up but rents unchanged.

The household operation index, also reflecting January sales in appliances, furniture, and textiles, declined $0.3 \%$ from 123.7 to 123.3 . Some utensils and equipment and household supplies were higher. The "other" commodities and services index was unchanged at 136.9 as somewhat lower prices for new passenger cars and gasoline were offset by rates which averaged higher for hospitals and newspapers (5)

|  |  | Total Index | Food | Shelter | Clothing | Household Operation | Other Commodities \& Services |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1960 | 127.5 | 121.6 | 142.8 | 110.2 | 123.3 | 136.9 |
| December | 1959 | 127.9 | 122.4 | 142.7 | 111.4 | 123.7 | 136.9 |
| January | 1959 | 126.1 | 122.3 | 140.2 | 109.2 | 121.8 | 133.4 |

The January 1960 issue of the Bureau's monthly report on price movements contains an innovation in the form of a series of charts on the consumer price index and the wholesale price index together with sub-group detail. It is intended to publish material of this sort from time to time in this preliminary monthly on prices, thus presenting data in this form earlier than would be available otherwise.

Wholesale Prices of Industrial Materials

The price index number of 30 industrial materials at wholesale $(1935-39=100)$ edged up $0.5 \%$ from 243.4 to 244.7 in the three-week period December 31 to January 22. Price gains were noted for sisal, beef hides, rosin, zinc and tin, while raw sugar and linseed oil moved moderately lower.

Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved up $0.7 \%$ from 214.1 to 215.6. The field products index increased 2.6\% from 168.1 to 172.5 , reflecting price gains for potatoes, particularly in eastern markets, and lesser increases for western rye and hay, and eastern tobacco, oats, wheat and barley. Three items showing lower were eastern peas and corn and western flax.

In animal products, which eased $0.5 \%$ lower from 260.2 to 258.8 , price declines were noted for eggs on both markets, hogs and calves, chiefly in the West; western raw wool and eastern cheesemilk. These were partially balanced by higher prices for poultry and lambs. (5)

Security Price Indexes The investors' index of 94 common stock prices fell $3.4 \%$ from 262.5 to 253.7 in the four-week period between December 31 and January 28. Declines for major groups were: 73 industrials, $3.3 \%$ from 271.0 to $262.0 ; 7$ banks, $6.9 \%$ from 343.8 to 320.1 and 14 utilities, $1.0 \%$ from 190.9 to 189.0 .

Sub-group declines were led by building materials, down $6.6 \%$ from 535.8 to 500.5 ; textiles and clothing, 6.2\% from 212.6 to 199.4 ; pulp and paper, $5.5 \%$ from 1,194.9 to $1,120.3$; and power and traction, $5.0 \%$ from 212.1 to 201.6.

The index of 28 mining stocks declined $1.1 \%$ from 114.6 to 113.3 , reflecting losses of $1.7 \%$ for 22 golds from 83.4 to 82.0 and $0.5 \%$ for 6 base metals from 186.1 to 185.1 (5)

## Security Price Indexes

Investors ${ }^{\circ}$ Price Index
Total common stocks
Industrials .........
Industrials
Utilities
Banks
Mining Stock Price Index
Total mining stocks
Golds
Base metals

February 4
254.4
262.7
188.2
324.2
111.8
82.0
180.1

January 28 $1935-39=100$ 253.7
262.0
189.0
320.1
113.3
82.0
185.1

January 7
262.7
271.1
192.6
341.5
115.1
82.7
189.4

Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products

Canada's index of prices received by farmers from the sale of farm products for December is estimated at $231.4(1935-39=100)$, down 2.5 points from the revised November estimate of 333.9 and 6.4 points below the December 1958 index of 237.8. The decline between November and December is largely attributable to lower prices for grains, livestock and eggs and the drop from December 1958 to lower prices for these same items as well as poultry. (6)

Canada's Population Increased 394,000 Or 2.3 Per Cent In 1959

Canada's population on January 1 this year reached an estimated $17,678,000$, an increase of 394,000 or $2.3 \%$ from the January 1,1959 total of $17,284,000$, according to estimates released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compares with increases of 397,000 in 1958 and 543,000 in 1957, the latter figure representing a record rise. The increase from July 1 last year was 196,000 . Since the 1956 Census the population has increased $1,597,000$ or $9.9 \%$.

Exceeding the national average, the rates of population growth since the 1956 Census were highest in British Columbia at $13.9 \%$, Alberta at $12.9 \%$ and $11.7 \%$ in Ontario. Quebec and Newfoundland were siightly under the national average with increases of $9.6 \%$ and $9.4 \%$, respectively. Rates of growth for the other provinces since 1956 were: New Brunswick $7.4 \%$, Manitoba $5.2 \%$, Prince Edward Island $4.0 \%$, Nova Scotia $3.5 \%$, and Saskatchewan $2.8 \%$.

Ontario had the largest numerical growth in population since the 1956 census amounting to 635,000 , Quebec following with 442,000 , British columbia 195,000, Alberta 145,000, Manitoba 44,000, New Brunswick 41,000, Saskatchewan 25,000 , and Nova Scotia 24,000 .

The table following shows national and provincial estimates for January 1 this year and last, July 1, 1959 and June 1, 1956.

## Census

June 1 January 1 July 1 January 1
$195619591959 \quad 1960$

In Thousands

| Canada .................... | 16,081 | 17,284 | 17,482 | 17,678 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland | 415 | 443 | 449 | 454 |
| Prince Edward Island | 99 | 101 | 102 | 103 |
| Nova Scotia | 695 | 715 | 717 | 719 |
| New Brunswick | 555 | 584 | 591 | 596 |
| Québec | 4,628 | 4,955 | 5,011 | 5,070 |
| Ontario | 5,405 | 5,887 | 5,968 | 6,040 |
| Manitoba | 850 | 878 | 886 | 894 |
| Saskatchewan | 881 | 896 | 903 | 906 |
| Alberta | 1,123 | 1,226 | 1,247 | 1,268 |
| British Columbia | 1,399 | 1,563 | 1,574 | 1,594 |
| Yukon | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Northwest Territories | 19 | 21 | 21 | 21 |

The January 1 figures for Canada result from a population accounting which starts with the 1956 Census, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths and an estimate of emigration based largely on United States and United Kingdom government statistics of immigration from Canada. For each province the same general method is used as for Canada. For purposes of estimating interprovincial migration data on migrant families in receipt of Family Allowances are used.

## Generation Of Electric Energy In 1959

Net generation of electric energy showed a further marked increase in 1959, reaching a record total of $103,844,274$ megawatt hours, $7.3 \%$ larger than the preceding year's $96,745,441 \mathrm{mwh}$., according to the December issue of the Bureau's monthly report "Electric Power Statistics". Net generation has more than doubled in the last decade.

Electric energy imports in the full year increased to 511,154 mwh. from 243,841 in the preceding year and total exports to $4,583,243 \mathrm{mwh}$. from 4,073,187, placing the amount made available in Canada at $99,772,185$ mwh., a rise of $7.4 \%$ from the 1958 total of $92,916,095$ mwh. Of the amount made available, some $6,212,708$ mwh. were used in electric boilers in 1959 versus $5,969,30.3$ in the preceding year.

Net generation of electric energy in 1959 was larger than in 1958 in all regions of Canada. Totals were: Newfoundland, 1,373,880 megawatt hours (1, 369,976 mwh。in 1958); Prince Edward Island, 70,768 (62,536), Nova Scotia, 1, $638,885(1,561,894)$; New Brunswick, $1,666,974(1,544,683)$; Quebec, $44,626,419$ $(43,528,922)$; Ontario, $33,247,128(29,139,441)$; Manitoba, $3,633,112(3,213,271)$; Saskatchewan, $2,084,218(1,901,919)$; Alberta, $3,073,593(2,607,006) ;$ British Columbia, $12,274,585(11,682,134)$, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, $154,712(133,659)$. (7)

## LABOUR

Man-Hours \& Hourly Earnings In November

Average weekly wages in manufacturing in November 1959 declined to $\$ 71.10$ from $\$ 71.68$ in October and the work week to 40.9 hours from 41.3 , and average hourly earnings were unchanged at $\$ 1.74$, according to advance DBS figures. Weekly wages in November 1958 averaged $\$ 68.43$, hourly earnings $\$ 1.67$, and the work week 40.9 hours.

Weekly wages in durable goods manufacturing in November averaged \$77.63 compared to $\$ 78.76$ in the preceding month, hourly earnings were unchanged at $\$ 1.89$ and the work week averaged 41.2 versus 41.7 hours. The decline in average weekly wages and the shortened work week were partly caused by layoffs and a shorter work week in the automotive industry due to steel strikes in the United States.

Average weekly wages in non-durable goods manufacturing in the month rose to $\$ 64.96$ from $\$ 64.86$ in the previous month, as an increase of iq in average hourly earnings to $\$ 1.60$ offset a decline in average hours to 40.7 from 40.9 . A seasonal decline of lower-paid wage-earners in fish processing and fruit and vegetable canning, wage-rate increases in pulp and paper mills and overtime in petroleum refining contributed to the rise in average hourly earnings.

A longer work week in metal mining and fewer hours worked by lower-paid employees in non-metal mining were responsible in part for rise of $2 d$ in average hourly earnings in the mining industry between October and November. Number of seasonal workers declined considerably in construction.

## Federal Government Employment

Employees of the Federal Government, including
Crown corporations, numbered 349,326 in August last year compared to 345,781 in the same month of 1958. Total earnings of these persons rose to $\$ 114,215,000$ from $\$ 109,990,000$ a year earlier, bringing earnings in the January 1 - August 31 period to $\$ 882,148,000$ from $\$ 842,794,000$ in the same period of 1958.

Staff of departments and departmental Crown corporations in August rose to 203,381 from 199,842 in the like 1958 month and had regular earnings of $\$ 61$, 078,000 versus $\$ 59,183,000$, overtime payments of $\$ 894,000$ versus $\$ 961,000$ and retroactive payments of $\$ 65,000$ versus $\$ 155,000$. Salaried employees numbered 157,272 compared to 154,503 and had regular earnings of $\$ 49,666,000$ versus $\$ 48,-$ 011,000 , overtime payments of $\$ 339,000$ versus $\$ 365,000$ and retroactive payments of $\$ 3,000$ versus $\$ 56,000$.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies employed 145,945 persons in August last year compared to 146, 268 in July and 145,939 in August 1958. Earnings of these persons totalled $\$ 52,178,000$ in the month versus $\$ 53,320,000$ in the preceding month and $\$ 49,690,000$ in the previous year. (8)

MANUFACTURING

Production of Pig Iron And Steel Ingots In 1959

Production of both pig iron and steel ingots reached record levels in 1959, according to the December issue of the Bureau's monthly report "Production of

Pig Iron and Steel".
This report is being discontinued and the December 1959 issue is the final release in this series. Comparable data will be available in monthly report No. 41-001 "Primary Iron and Steel", and preliminary production totals will continue to appear in monthly report No. 41-002: "Steel Ingots and Pig Iron".

Production of pig iron in 1959 amounted to $4,181,794$ tons, one-third greater than 1958 's total of $3,060,962$ and $12.5 \%$ larger than 1957 's previo:s peak figure of $3,718,155$ tons. Steel ingot output in the year totalled 5, 817,012 tons, up one-third from the preceding year's 4,254, 607 and $12 \%$ from 1956's previous record of $5,185,227$ tons.

Production of steel castings aggregated 104,716 tons in the year compared to 90,684 in 1958 and up about midway between 1954's low figure of 80,300 tons and 1945's high of 134,117 tons. (9)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended February 6 amounted to 124,581 tons, down $2.1 \%$ from the week earlier total of 127,205 tons but up $15.2 \%$ from the year-earlier total of 108,133 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at $96.4 \%$ of rated capacity in the week versus $98.4 \%$ in the revious week and $89.0 \%$ in last year's like week.

Steel Ingots \& Pig Iron
Production of both steel ingots and pig iron was up sharply in January thfs year over last, continuing the year-over-year increase that began for steel ingots in November 1958 and for pig iron in December 1958. January steel ingot output was nearly one-quarter larger than a year earlier at 563,183 tons versus 456,464 and pig fron production was sifghtly more than one-quarter greater at 374,649 tons against 299,284. (10)

Motor Vehicle Production Up Nearly 20\% In January

Production of motor vehicles increased nearly $20 \%$ in January to 41,639 units compared to 34,815 in January last year, according to the Bureau's preliminary monthly report. Output of passenger cars advanced to 34,495 units from 29,778 and commercial vehicles climbed more steeply to 7,144 units from 5,037

Producers' Sales of Radios,
Producers sold more radio receiving sets in 1959 than in any year since 1950, while sales of television sets declined for the fourth successive year to leave the 1959 total just over half as large as 1955's all-time high. Record-player sales declined for the second year in a row after reaching a peak in 1957.

Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets in 1959 increased $10.8 \%$ to 770,285 units from 695,343 in 1958 , but were down $6.2 \%$ from 1950 's record total of 820,772 units. Sales of all types were greater than in 1958, home sets advancing to 360,051 units from 343,291 , portables to 103,437 units from 83,928 , automobile sets to 239,580 units from 214,718 , and combinations to $67,-$ 217 units from 53,406.

Sales of television receiving sets in 1959 declined 3.5\% to 405,006 units from 419,571 in the preceding year and were sharply below 1955's high of $806,-$ 253 units. Record p? ayer sales in 1959 amounted to 202,114 units as compared with 220,558 in 1958, 243,153 in 1957 and 205,127 in 1956, the earliest year for which separate figures are available.

December sales of radios rose to 83,469 units from 80,519 in the corresponding month of 1958, while sales of TV sets fell to 32,320 units from 38,942 , and record players to 35,786 units from 37,828 . (12)

Air Conditioning \& Refrigeration Equipment
Shipments of water-cooled open and hermetic-type condensing units in 1959 increased in value to $\$ 1,545,800$ from $\$ 1,445,900$ in 1958, window.sill type room air conditioners to $\$ 2,265,800$ from $\$ 1,245,900$, self-contained packaged air conditioners to $\$ 2,492,300$ from $\$ 1,870,800$ and steam, water and direct expansion air conditioning coils to $\$ 1,184,900$ from $\$ 1,127,500$.

Value of factory shipments of beverage coolers, office-type water coolers, and ice cream cabinets advanced to $\$ 1,722,300$ from $\$ 1,671,300$ in 1958, normal and low temperature display cases to $\$ 4,172,700$ from $\$ 3,678,800$ and normal and low temperature prefabricated walk-in coolers to $\$ 1,217,200$ from $\$ 1,123,700$. (13)

## Washing Machines \& Clothes Dryers

Shipments of washing machines in 1959 increased 6.2\% to 318,536 units from 300,068 in 1958. The 1959 total is $7.1 \%$ below 1949's all-time high of 342,880 units, but above all subsequent years. Year 's shipments of conventional electric washing machines increased to 238,766 units from 235,786 in the preceding year and automatic electric machines to 75,769 units from 59,984. Gasoline-powered types decreased to 4,001 units from 4,298. Year-end stocks were larger in total than a year earlier at 36,285 units versus 30,613 .

Shipments of automatic clothes dryers in 1959 climbed sharply to a new peak total of 107,580 units from 79,018 in 1958. Shipments in 1957, the first year that separate data are available, were placed at 66,941 units. End-ofyear stocks were substantially greater than a year earlier at 10,751 units against 2,729. (14)

More Domestic Refrigerators \& Freezers Shipped In 1959

Factory shipments of domestic mechanical refrigerators and individual electric home and farm freezers were larger in the full year 1959 than in 1958. December shipments were smaller for refrigerators but larger for freezers. End-of-1959 stocks were larger for both appliances.

Shipments of domestic mechanical refrigerators in 1959 increased $6.7 \%$ to 239,137 units from 224,193 in the preceding year and individual electric home and farm freezers more sharply to 47,460 units from 32,230 . December shipments of refrigerators declined to 10,892 units from 13,563 in the same monch of 1958 , while shipments of home and farm freezers rose to 3,888 units from 2,212.

Year-end stocks of refrigerators at 48,648 units were nearly double 1958's like total of 25,582 units and stocks of freezers at 8,398 units were nearly triple the year-earlier figure of 2,890 . (15)

Shipments Of Smaller Domestic Electrical Appliances In 1959

Factory shipments of automatic coffee-makers, floor polishers, heating pads, automatic toasters, vacuum cleaners and waffle irons were larger in the full year 1959 than in 1958, while deliveries of steam flat irons, fry pans, and kettles were smaller.

Full-year totals for those appliances shipped in greater numbers than in 1958 included: coffee-makers, 114,402 units ( 96,097 in 1958); floor polishers, $223,507(213,221)$; heating pads, 152,804 ( 143,522 ); sandwich toasters (except waffle iron combinations), 44,405 ( 43,052 ) ; automatic toasters, 189,937 (170,611); cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 129,878 (129,770); and waffle irons (including combination sandwich toasters), 50,398 (41,496).

Appliances shipped in smaller numbers included: steam flat irons, 319,955 units ( 324,225 in 1958) ; automatic dry irons, 87,707 (94,854) ; fry pans, 274,$504(306,926)$; and kettles, $324,143(331,622)$. (16)

Shipments of Portiand Cement And Concrete Products In 1959

Shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers reached an all-time peak total of 6, 285,389 tons in 1959, some $2 \%$ larger than the preceding year's $6,157,817$ tons. Last year's shipments were more than $25 \%$ greater than in 1956 and over $125 \%$ greater than in 1949. December shipments were larger than a year earlier at 284,720 tons versus 234,420 , while year-end stocks at plants and warehouses were smaller at 497,535 tons versus 613,434 .

Manufacturers of concrete products shipped larger quantities of readymixed concrete, concrete blocks and cement pipe, and smaller amounts of concrete brick in 1959 than in the preceding year. Year's shipments were: readymixed concrete, $7,241,895$ cubic yards ( $6,520,134$ in 1958) ; concrete blocks, except chimney blocks, $133,393,358$ ( $127,316,598$ ) ; concrete chimney blocks, $730,-$ 962 ( 724,876 ) ; cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 845,634 tons $(669,676)$; and concrete brick, $121,049,071$ ( $136,637,992$ ). ( 17 \& 18)

Soaps \& Synthetic Detergents Shipments of most soaps were smaller in 1959 than in 1958, while full-year deliveries of all synthetic detergents were larger. Year's shipments were: laundry and household bar soaps (built and not built), $13,560,950$ pounds ( $14,668,857$ in 1958); soap chips and flakes, $15,410,101$ pounds $(18,221,677)$; toilet soaps (except liquid), $39,583,647$ pounds $(39,281,278)$; soap powders, $32,101,653$ pounds ( $37,-$ 380,878 ) ; solid synthetic detergents, $154,606,707$ pounds ( $153,755,705$ ); liquid synthetic detergents, $43,482,834$ pounds $(34,839,049)$; and paste synthetic detergents, $1,897,291$ pounds $(1,123,015)$.

December shipments were larger than a year earlier for laundry and household bar soaps but smaller for the other soaps, while the month's shipments were smaller for solid synthetic detergents and larger for the other detergents. (19)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments
Shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth and mineralsurfaced roll roofing, roll-type sidings and tar and asphalt felts were smaller in 1959 than in 1958. Shipments in 1959 were: asphalt shingles, $3,052,327$ roof squares $(3,150,398$ in 1958); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 856,187 roof squares ( 965,814 ); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 764,757 roof squares ( 779,153 ), roll-type sidings, 159,911 roof squares ( 198 ,730 ) ; and tar and asphalt felts, 62,468 tons $(64,206)$. December shiments were smaller than a year earlier for asphalt shingles, smooth-surfaced roll roofing and tar and asphalt felts but larger for mineral-surfaced roll roofing and roll-type sidings. (20)

Paint, Varnish And Lacquer Sales In 1959

Value of sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by principal Canadian producers continued to rise in 1959, year's total reaching a record $\$ 139,915,000$, larger by some $4 \%$ than 1958 's $\$ 133,967,000$. The increase since 1955 has amounted to slightly more than $21 \%$. The 1959 total comprised trade sales valued at $\$ 87,-$ 545,000 ( $\$ 84,841,000$ in 1958) and industrial sales worth $\$ 52,370,000$ ( $\$ 49,-$ 127,000). In December trade and industrial sales were valued at $\$ 7,466,000$, up from $\$ 7,045,000$ a year earlier. (21)

Production Of Oils \& Fats In 1959 Larger quantities of margarine (including spreads), refined salad and cooking oils, lard and tallow, and smaller amounts of shortening and refined coconut oil were produced in 1959 than in the preceding year. Year's production totals were: margarine and spreads, $152,472,000$ pounds ( $145,607,000$ in 1958); shortening, $160,077,000$ pounds $(163,288,000)$; refined coconut oil, $13,886,000$ pounds ( 14, 908,000); refined salad and cooking oil, 47,494,000 (37,199,000); lard, 157,171,000 pounds ( $117,775,000$ ); and tallow, $190,495,000$ pounds $(165,311,000)$.

Receipts \& Stocks Of Tanners' receipts of cattle hides in 1959 declined to 2, Raw Hides And Skins 074,874 from 2,194,945 in 1958 and calf and kip skins to 944,327 from 976,476 , while sheep and lamb skins increased to 88,924 dozen from 66,539 . December 31 stocks held by packers, dealers and tanners were larger for all skins except horsehides. Tolals were: cattle hides, 406,172 ( 384,900 at the end of 1958); calf and kip skins, 255,681 $(215,141)$; sheep and lamb skins, 87,036 dozen $(39,262)$; goat skins, 63,768 ( $18,-$ 889); horsehides, $3,224(4,037)$; and all "other" hides and skins, $11,742(8,447)$. (23)

Producers' Sales Of Clay Products Declining from a year earlier for the third ducts made from Canadian clays in November were valued at $\$ 3,457,000$, down $9 \%$ from $\$ 3,802,000$ in the same month of 1958. January-November sales were valued at $\$ 41,000,000$, larger by $4 \%$ than 1958 's like total of $\$ 39,432,000$.

November sales of main products follow: building brick, $\$ 2,273,000$ ( $\$ 2,-$ 397,000 a year earlier); structural tile, $\$ 348,600(\$ 494,400)$; drain tile, $\$ 225,400(\$ 281,700)$; sewer pipe, $\$ 351,600(\$ 368,200)$; fireclay blocks and shapes, $\$ 29,000(\$ 32,700)$; pottery, $\$ 63,300(\$ 51,700)$; and other clay products, $\$ 166,600(\$ 176,900)$. (24)

## 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.

Candle Industry. Shipments from 21 plants engaged primarily in the manufacture of candles in 1958 were valued $\$ 3,043,000$, larger by $4.6 \%$ than the preceding year's 19-plant total of $\$ 2,910,000$. Religious candles are the principal commodity manufactured by the industry, 1958 shipments being as follows: beeswax and composition candles and cierges, 814,527 pounds valued at $\$ 697,259$; 7 -day lights, 150,615 dozen valued at $\$ 1,020,448$; and votive lights, $2,267,208$ dozen valued at $\$ 650,540$. Other main items: 946,553 pounds of paralfin wax candles worth $\$ 118,447$, and 523,660 dozen coloured and fancy candles including wax novelties valued at $\$ 491,276$.

Excelsior. Shipments from 9 establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of excelsior in 1958 were valued at $\$ 546,000$ as compared with a 9 -plant total of $\$ 262,000$ in the preceding year. There were 91 employees ( 113 in 1957) with salaries and wages totalling $\$ 223,000(\$ 234,000)$. Materials and supplies cost $\$ 220,000$ versus $\$ 265,000$.

Confectionery Industry Factory shipments from 212 plants comprising the confectionery industry reached a record value of $\$ 140,707,000$ in 1958 , larger by $5 \%$ than the preceding year's 213-plant total of $\$ 133,719,000$. The industry employed 9,770 persons ( 10,020 in 1957), and paid salaries and wages cotaling $\$ 26,362,000(\$ 25,169,000)$. Materials and supplies cost $\$ 73,712,000(\$ 68,862,-$ 000 ). Some chief products in 1958: chocolate bars, $58,707,000$ dozen valued at $\$ 37,562,000$; other chocolate confectionery, $41,721,000$ pounds at $\$ 25,164$, 000 ; sugar confectionery in bars, $3,110,000$ dozen valued at $\$ 1,470,000$; other sugar confectionery, $98,217,000$ pounds valued at $\$ 29,067,000$; and other pro= ducts valued at $\$ 47,444,000$.

Polishes \& Dressings Industry Shipments from 43 plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of polishes, floor wax and other similar preparations reached a record value of $\$ 24,508,000 \ln 1958$, an increase of close $t_{0} 10 \%$ over the preceding year's $\$ 22,324,000$. There were 833 employees ( 842 in 1957) with salaries and wages amounting to $\$ 3,302,000(\$ 3,075,000)$. Materials and supplies cost $\$ 10,705,000(\$ 10,027,000)$.

Paints \& Varnishes Industry Factory shipments from 131 plants engaged in the manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers were valued at a new peak total of $\$ 143,097,000$ in 1958 , topping the preceding year's figure of $\$ 131,133,=$ 000 by $9 \%$. Number of employees was 6,234 ( $6,316 \mathrm{in} 1957$ ), with salaries and wages totalling $\$ 25,222,000(\$ 24,288,000)$. Materials and supplies cost $\$ 70$, $561,000(\$ 65,591,000)$.

Aluminum Products Industry, Shipments from 95 plants engaged in the manufacture of aluminum products were valued at a record total of $\$ 97,883,000$ in 1958, an increase of $6,6 \%$ over 1957 's $\$ 91,819,000$. The industry had 6,605 employees ( 6,917 in 1957), with salaries and wages totalling $\$ 28,544,000$ ( $\$ 27$, 475,000). Materials and supplies cost $\$ 60,435,000(\$ 56,191,000)$.

## MIN ING

Asbestos In 1959 Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines rose $13.5 \%$ last year to $1,050,705$ tons from 925,670 in the previous year and exceeded all other years except 1955 when shipments totalled $1,063,802$ tons. Exports in 1959 climbed $17 \%$ to $1,013,922$ tons from 866,630 in 1958. December shipments from mines maintained the year's trend with an inciease to 72,048 tons from 63,120 a year earlier, and exports were up to 110,924 from 81,386 tons.

Salt Shipments In 1959 Producers' shipped a record total of $1,681,800$ tons of dry common salt in the full year 1959, well over onethird larger than $1958^{\prime}$ s previous high of $1,243,000$ tons. Salt content of brines used and shipped in the year increased sharply to $1,590,900$ tons from 643,500 in 1958, bringing total shipments of salt and salt content of brine to $3,272,800$ tons, substantially above the preceding year's total of $1,886,500$ tons.
(26)

## Carloadings Down Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in

 Canada in the last ten days of January declined to 85,531 from 95,890 a year ago, putting the January total at 268,585 cars versus last year's corresponding total of 280,936 , a decrease of $4.4 \%$. Receipts from connections rose in the ten-day period to 41,803 cars from 39,119 and in the month to 123,336 cars from 113,043 . Flat cars loaded in piggyback services numbered 2,993 in the ten days and 9,471 in the month.(27)

Further Sharp Increase In Number Of Diesel Locomotives In 1958

Canada's rallways continued to convert from steam to diesel power at a rapid pace in 1958, adding 427 diesel-electric units to the fleet of locomotives during the year and reducing the number of steam locomotives by 434, according to Part I of the Bureau's annual report on Railway Transport.

At year's end there were 2,799 diesels in operation in contrast to 2,372 a year earlier and only 1,152 in 1954, and the number of steam locomotives was 1,960 as compared with 2,394 a year earlier and 3,586 at the close of 1954 .

Railway freight cars in operation during 1958 numbered 196,893 versus 197,907 in 1957 and 189,351 in 1954. The average capacity of cars continued to increase, rising to 50.78 tons in 1958 from 50.26 a year earlier and 48.09 in 1954. Passenger cars in revenue service declined in 1958 to 5,733 from 5,942 in 1957 and 6,648 in 1954.

Miles of first main track operated by railways at the close of 1958 totalled 44,125, an increase of 235 miles over the preceding year and 993 over the 1954 mileage of 43,132 . Highway crossings at the end of the year numbered 33,322 in contrast to 33,033 a year earlier. Of the 1958 total 4,076 were protected $(3,835$ in 1957) and 29,246 were unprotected $(29,198)$.
(28)

Motor Transport Traffic In Quebec Average number of trucks registered in Quebec in 1958 (excluding vehicles which do not perform transportation services) was 153,465 , according to the Bureau's annual report on motor transport traffic. Of the total truck population, 13,461 or $8.8 \%$ were for-hire carriers; 32,818 or $21.4 \%$ were private intercity vehicles; 71,685 or $46.7 \%$ were private vehicles operating predominantly within urban areas; and 35,501 or $23.1 \%$ were farm trucks.

Weight of goods carried by all trucks in the year totalled 117,313,000 tons, the for-hire group carrying $28,398,000$ tons, private intercity vehicles $39,152,000$ tons, private urban vehicles $47,661,000$ tons, and farm truiks 2 , 102,000 tons. Average load carried weighed 4.6 tons, for-hire carriers averaging 9.1 tons, private intercity vehicles 4.8 tons, private urban trucks 1.6 tons and farm trucks 1.1 tons.

Total revenue of the 13,461 for-hire carriers was $\$ 157,791,000$ in 1958 for an average of $\$ 11,700$ per truck. Revenue per ton-mile averaged 7.94 and revenue per total mile 54.0 .
(29)

## Shopping Centres In 1958 Shopping centres in operation in Canada in 1958 totalled 125, according to preliminary DBS figures.

 This was an increase of 30 from 1957 and 61 from 1956, the first year for which these figures were collected by the Bureau.Retail sales by establishments in these centres were valued in 1958 at $\$ 467,548,337$, an advance of $28 \%$ from $\$ 365,323,035$ in 1957 and almost double the 1956 total of $\$ 235,928,222$. Sales of grocery and combination stores (independent and chain) accounted for $45.7 \%$ of total sales of the centres in 1958 versus $46.3 \%$ in the preceding year and department stores were second with $18 \%$ against $18.8 \%$ of the total. Sales of all types of chain stores accounted for $64.4 \%$ in 1958 compared to $64.1 \%$ in 1957.

Number of shopping centres increased in 1958 in Ontario to 71 from 57 in 1957, in Quebec to 19 from 15, in Alberta to 18 from 12 and in British Columbia to 13 from 7. Totals were unchanged in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan at 2 each.

Department Store Sales Department store sales were $0.6 \%$ smaller in the week ending January 30 this year than last, according to a special DBS statement. Increases of 2.0\% in Quebec, $0.6 \%$ in Ontario and $3.8 \%$ in Manitoba were more than offset by decreases of $8.4 \%$ in the Atlantic Provinces, $5.5 \%$ in Saskatchewan, $2.6 \%$ in Alberta and 1.5\% in British Columbia.

## EDUCATION

Full-Time Enrolment In Universities \& Colleges

Full-time university-grade enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges at December 1,1959 is estimated at 102,000 , larger by $8.1 \%$ than the preceding year's comparable figure of 94,400 , according to advance figures released by DBS. The rate of increase was greatest in the four western provinces (up $10.1 \%$ to 28,300 ), followed by Quebec ( $8.7 \%$ to 33,700), the Atlantic Provinces ( $7.1 \%$ to 10,600 ), and Ontario ( $5.8 \%$ to 29,400 ). The increase in enrolment of women ( $11.7 \%$ ) was higher than that for men ( $7.2 \%$ ) .

By faculty, largest increases were in music (52.3\%), 1ibrary science ( $44.0 \%$ ), physical and health education ( $40.9 \%$ ), and education ( $23.1 \%$ ). Biggest decreases were in journalism ( $18.0 \%$ ), forestry ( $7.9 \%$ ), and medicine ( $2.6 \%$ ). Enrolment in medicine ( 4,266 ) has shown small yearly decreases since 1956 ${ }^{-57}$ when the figure was 4,494 . Engineering enrolment decreased by less than $1 \%$ from 14,826 to 14,710 .

Including all affiliated institutions, the largest enrolment was at the Université de Montréal with 12,876 students, followed by the University of Toronto ( 12,664 ), the University of British Columbia ( 11,136 ), Université Laval $(8,855)$, McGill University $(7,021)$, the University of Alberta $(5,958)$, the University of Manitoba ( 5,782 ), the University of Saskatchewan $(4,656)$, and the University of Western Ontario $(4,187)$.

Canadian Fishermen Landed Catch of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fisher3.7\% More Fish In 1959 men in 1959 increased $3.7 \%$ to $1,942,081,000$ pounds
from $1,872,424,000$ in 1958 , but the landed value decreased $8.6 \%$ to $\$ 94,507,000$ from $\$ 103,388,000$, according to advance DBS figures. December landings rose to $158,158,000$ pounds from $118,508,000$ in the like 1958 month and the landed value to $\$ 6,147,000$ from $\$ 4,452,000$.

Atlantic coast landings in the full year increased $9.2 \%$ to $1,329,469,000$ pounds from $1,218,017,000$ in 1958 and the landed value $16.2 \%$ to $\$ 59,128,000$ from $\$ 50,906,000$. December catch advanced to $53,025,000$ pounds from $34,953,000$ a year earlier and the landed value to $\$ 4,270,000$ from $\$ 2,961,000$. Larger takes of cod, herring, small flatfish and lobsters were mainly responsible for the increased totals both in the month and full year.

British Columbia landings in 1959 declined $6.4 \%$ to $612,612,000$ pounds from $654,507,000$ in the preceding year and the landed value was nearly a third smaller at $\$ 35,379,000$ versus $\$ 52,482,000$. December catch climbed to $105,133,000$ pounds from 83,555,000 a year earlier and the landed value to $\$ 1,877,000$ from $\$ 1,491,000$. A sharply smaller catch of salmon more than offset slight increases for halibut and herring and was mainly responsible for the decline in the year.
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February 12, 1960
Lighting Fixtures Factory shipments of lighting fixtures were valued at a record $\$ 36$, 074,000 in 1958, larger by $3 \%$ than in 1957 and up 9\% from 1956.

Clothes Dryers Producers shipped 107,600 automatic clothes dryers in 1959, an increase of over one-third from 79,000 in 1958. Ontario accounted for about one-half the national total.

## Consumption 0 f Crude Petroleum

Canadian refinerles consumed an estimated record total of $264,360,000$ barrels of crude petroleum in 1959, up almost $10 \%$ from $241,225,000$ in 1958. Canadian crude accounted for $57.2 \%$ of the total. versus $55.9 \%$ in 1958. Venezuela was the largest single source of the imported crude.

Lectures And Public lectures, film Film Showings showings, art exhibits, musical and dramatic presentations for adults, organized or assisted by federal and provincial government departments, had attendance of more than 727,000 in 1957-58, of which public lectures accounted for $19 \%$ and film showings for $33 \%$.

Non Credit Classes Enrolment in in In Night Schools formal non-credit classes in Canadian night schools in 1957.58 totalled 139,145, including 39,100 enrolled in language and citizenship classes for new Canadians, and approximately 19,000 enrolled in other social education courses such as family life education, health education, citizenship and public affairs and leadership training.


[^0]:    * Estimates only for 1959.

