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

Labour: Total number of persons employed in Canada at mid-January this year is estimated at 5,699,000, down 162,000 from a month earlier but 161,000 more than in January last year. The number without jobs and seeking work is put at 504,000, an increase of 134,000 from December but 34,000 lower than last year. The seeking-work total for January this year represented 8.1% of the larger labour force of 6,203,000 compared to 8.9% of last year's labour force of 6,076,000. (Page 2)

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Business: Cheques cashed in clearing centres during 1959 increased from 1958 by over 12% in value to a record \$256,243,217,000. All five economic areas had gains and all but seven of the 52 clearing centres. Ontario had the biggest gain with a rise of 14.5%, those for other regions ranging down to 8.5% for British Columbia. (Page 6)

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Manufacturing: Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipe and fittings in 1959 jumped to 679,839 tons from 568,322 in 1958 ... Steel ingot output reached a weekly record 130,750 tons in the second week of February ... Rubber consumption last year was nearly 20% larger than in 1958 ... Producers' shipments of rigid insulating board in the year were up 13.5%. (Page 10)

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Education: Median salaries of full-time teaching staff at 17 Canadian universities and colleges in the present session is some 7% higher than in 1958-59 and over 35% above the level three years ago (1956-57). (Page 12)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings in the first week of February increased over a year earlier after declines during January, and the cumulative total to February 7 was 3.2% below last year. (Page 12)

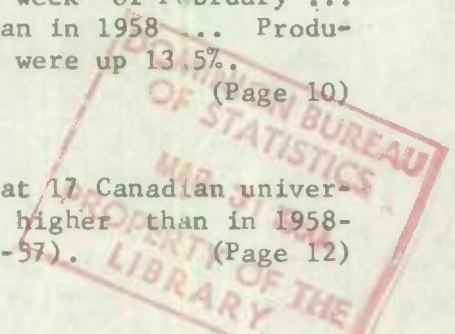
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Food & Agriculture: Creamery butter production was down in January this year from last; output was larger for cheddar cheese, ice cream and margarine. Butter stocks at February 1 were substantially larger than a year earlier. (Pages 14-15)

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Hospitals: Canadian public hospitals admitted 3.3% more persons in 1958 than 1957 and their average stay was up to 10.9 from 10.6 days. Total capacity of these hospitals at the year-end had risen to about 182,000 beds (one for every 93.5 persons in the population) from 176,000 beds at the end of 1957. (Page 16)

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Employment Situation In January Number of persons with jobs was estimated to be 5,699,000 in January, 162,000 less than in December, according to the joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This decrease was somewhat greater than that of the same period last year but about the same as the average December-January change in the previous six years. More than one-third of the decrease occurred in construction and about half of it took place in trade, manufacturing, and agriculture. Employment declined more than usual among male workers, but for female workers it was well maintained for the time of the year.

Compared to a year earlier, there were 161,000 more persons with jobs. The trade and service industries together were responsible for over 85% of the additional jobs during this 12-month period. An estimated 86,000 more men and 75,000 more women had jobs than in January 1959.

The total number of persons without jobs and seeking work was estimated to be 504,000 in January, an increase of 134,000 from December. This increase was larger than for the same period of last year, in part because of a smaller-than-usual seasonal decline in the labour force. The seeking work figure, which was 34,000 lower than last year, represented 8.1% of the labour force as compared with 8.9% in January 1959. The number on temporary layoff was estimated to be 42,000 in January, about the same as a year ago.

Employment was higher than last year in all regions. However, many local areas experienced a larger surplus of labour, particularly in the construction trades. The classification of 110 labour market areas at the end of January was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 82 (78); in moderate surplus, 27 (31); in balance, 1 (1).

The Canadian labour force in the week ended January 16 totalled an estimated 6,203,000 as compared to 6,231,000 a month earlier and 6,076,000 a year earlier. Of the current total, 5,325,000 or 85.9% of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 374,000 or 6.0% usually worked less than 35 hours, and 504,000 or 8.1% were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,475,000.

Among those who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers, 85,000 or 1.4% of the labour force worked less than full time on account of short time and turnover (61,000 being on short time and 12,000 having been laid off for part of the week), 42,000 or 0.7% of the labour force were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 244,000 or 3.9% of the labour force worked less than full time for other reasons. The other reasons included illness (109,000), bad weather (40,000), and vacation (36,000).

During the corresponding week in 1959, there were 6,076,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,204,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 334,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 538,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,389,000 classed as not in the labour force. (1)

Federal Government Employment Employees of the Federal Government, including Crown corporations, numbered 343,952 in September last compared to 340,121 in September 1958, according to advance DBS figures. Month's total earnings rose to \$113,686,000 from \$108,409,000 in the same month of 1958.

Earnings of all persons employed by the Federal Government in the January 1 - September 30, 1959 period was just under one billion dollars (\$998,295,000) compared to \$951,203,000 in the like 1958 period, an advance of 5.0%. Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations earned \$549,840,000 in the nine months versus \$529,855,000 in the preceding year and staff of agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies earned \$448,455,000 versus \$421,348,000.

Industrial Employment In November Canada's industrial composite index number of employment for November was 121.8 (1949=100), down 2.1% from 124.4 for October but up 2.2% from the November 1958 figure of 119.2. Seasonal factors accounted for part of the decrease from October, but the seasonally-adjusted index was down 0.9%. Layoffs in automobile plants resulting from steel shortages accounted for most of the decline in the adjusted index.

The reduction in activity in the automobile industry was also a major factor in declines in the composite and manufacturing figures of payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries. The composite weekly earnings figure for November was \$74.28, down 38¢ from the October average; in November 1958 it was \$71.60. Payrolls declined 2.6% with the composite index down to 211.7 in November from 217.3 in October; the November 1958 index was 199.4.

November industrial employment indexes for the provinces follow: Newfoundland, 134.2 (141.5 for October); Prince Edward Island, 132.7 (139.1); Nova Scotia, 99.8 (100.2); New Brunswick, 105.0 (104.3); Quebec, 122.2 (124.1); Ontario, 122.3 (125.0); Manitoba, 113.2 (116.4); Saskatchewan, 129.3 (135.2); Alberta and Northwest Territories, 155.2 (160.2); and British Columbia and Yukon, 117.4 (120.3). (2)

S E R V I C E S

Hotels In 1958 There were 5,088 hotels operating in Canada in 1958 with a total of 151,362 rooms and bed capacity for 274,483 persons, according to advance figures released by DBS. Their total receipts amounted to a record \$480,295,000, exceeding the previous peak set by 5,151 hotels in 1957 by \$10,226,000. Salaries and wages paid during the year increased to \$123,100,000 from \$117,764,000 in 1957. The sale of beer, wine and liquor accounted for 50.7% of total receipts, followed by room rentals (23.2%), meals (18.2%), and other sources (7.9%).

More Lives Lost In Motor Vehicle Accidents In 1959

Deaths resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in 1959 numbered 3,201, up 1% from the 1958 total of 3,118, according to a special DBS statement. December fatalities advanced to 281 from 243 in the same month of 1958.

Death toll in the full year was higher than in 1958 in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. Year's totals were: Newfoundland, 36 (44 in 1958); Prince Edward Island, 29 (20); Nova Scotia, 121 (161); New Brunswick, 105 (155); Quebec, 871 (821); Ontario, 1,187 (1,112); Manitoba, 141 (125); Saskatchewan, 155 (134); Alberta, 238 (263); British Columbia, 310 (282); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 8 (1).

When comparing yearly totals on this basis with traffic deaths reported in the Bureau's annual "Vital Statistics", take note of the explanation contained in the Daily Bulletin of November 16, 1959.

Province	Number of Accidents				No. of Victims		Total		
	Fatal	Non-	Property	Total	Total	Persons	Persons	Property	
		injury Only (1)	Damage			Killed	Injured		Damage(1)
								\$	
Nfld.....	3	70	307	380	390	4	91	162,340	
P.E.I.....	4	18	69	91	127	5	29	44,667	
N.S.....	9	197	860	1,066	1,145	12	259	415,300	
N.B.....	11	131	434	576	748	12	196	249,121	
Que.....	56	981	6,079	7,116	8,101	70	1,449	..	
Ont.....	102	2,194	6,793	9,089	9,442	117	3,219	4,172,559	
Man.....	10	257	1,138	1,405	1,444	12	357	495,250	
Sask.....	3	249	1,188	1,440	1,193	3	388	507,250	
Alta.....	18	302	1,669	1,989	2,223	23	441	861,006	
B.C.....	21	940	2,390	3,351	3,084	23	1,352	1,602,482	
Yukon & N.W.T.	-	3	27	30	30	-	3	14,900	
December 1959.	237	5,342	20,954	26,533		281	7,784	8,524,875 (2)	
December 1958.	201	4,721	23,005		27,927	243	6,916	8,277,039 (2)	
Full Year 1959	2,739	57,025	181,916	241,680		3,201	84,365	78,546,204 (2)	
Full Year 1958	2,673	54,576	170,202		227,451	3,118	80,061	72,825,004 (2)	

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec; .. not available; - nil.

D B S R E P O R T

Annual Report Released

The annual report on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959 has been released. It describes briefly the structure of the various divisions of the Bureau and their evolution in meeting the continually growing demand for detailed and accurate statistical information on Canada's social and economic life. (3)

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Eight of the ten regional city

consumer price indexes were lower

between December 1959 and January 1960 with decreases ranging from 0.2% in Halifax, Ottawa, Saskatoon Regina and Vancouver to 0.7% in Montreal. The Saint John index was unchanged, while the St. John's index increased a fractional 0.1%. Food indexes were lower in all cities except St. John's, which was unchanged. Shelter indexes showed mixed results as four increased, three decreased and three remained unchanged at December levels. Clothing indexes, reflecting traditional January sales, were lower in seven cities, unchanged in two and up fractionally in St. John's. Household operation indexes were down in five cities and up in the other five. "Other" commodities and services indexes were higher in two cities, lower in seven, and unchanged in St. John's.

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

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - January 1960				
	December 1959	January 1960	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's (2) ..	114.6	114.7	111.5	116.0	105.8	109.4	127.5
Halifax.....	127.3	127.1	117.3	134.6	119.8	129.9	139.6
Saint John.....	129.1	129.1	122.6	138.4	117.4	124.6	143.4
Montreal.....	128.7	127.8	126.9	144.9	105.3	119.0	137.4
Ottawa.....	128.3	128.1	121.6	147.9	112.9	121.8	137.5
Toronto.....	130.1	129.7	120.3	153.3	113.1	123.6	138.8
Winnipeg.....	125.4	124.7	119.4	133.8	116.2	120.0	133.9
Saskatoon-Regina	124.0	123.8	119.3	124.4	120.4	125.2	129.7
Edmonton-Calgary	124.1	123.6	116.6	124.5	118.5	126.7	133.1
Vancouver.....	129.6	129.3	123.5	138.4	115.2	133.9	136.9

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

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

Security Price Indexes

	February 11	February 4 1935-39 = 100	January 14
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	252.7	254.4	262.1
Industrials.....	260.9	262.7	271.1
Utilities.....	188.0	188.2	190.9
Banks.....	320.8	324.2	336.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining stocks.....	110.9	111.8	115.1
Golds.....	82.4	82.0	82.5
Base metals.....	176.3	180.1	189.7

Cheque Cashings In Year 1959 Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres increased 12.3% to a record \$256,243,217,000 in 1959 from the preceding year's \$228,173,162,000, all five economic areas and all except 7 of the 52 clearing centres participating in the advance. Cashings in December also rose 12.3% to \$24,496,138,000 from \$21,809,682,000 in the same month of 1958.

Ontario topped the other provinces in size of gain in the full year with cheque cashings up 14.5% to \$122,127,693,000 from \$106,688,209,000 in 1958. Debits in Quebec increased 11.0% to \$72,341,670,000 from \$65,162,964,000, the Prairie Provinces 9.6% to \$37,804,428,000 from \$34,490,157,000, British Columbia 8.5% to \$17,626,917,000 from \$16,244,464,000, and the Atlantic Provinces 13.5% to \$6,342,508,000 from \$5,587,367,000.

Year's totals for leading centres (percentage gains in brackets) were: Toronto, \$94,286,069,000 (14.7%); Montreal, \$64,370,687,000 (11.4%); Winnipeg, \$16,910,586,000 (8.2%); Vancouver, \$14,230,064,000 (8.3%); Calgary, \$8,528,838,000 (11.5%); Edmonton, \$5,823,946,000 (13.1%); Hamilton, \$5,784,746,000 (23.6%); Quebec City, \$5,515,388,000 (10.4%); and Ottawa, \$5,441,744,000 (12.8%). (4)

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended February 6 were 0.7% larger than sales in last year's comparable period, according to a special DBS statement. Increase of 1.4% in Ontario, 0.2% in Manitoba, 3.2% in Saskatchewan and 2.8% in British Columbia more than counterbalanced declines of 2.3% in the Atlantic Provinces, 1.1% in Quebec and 0.2% in Alberta.

Natural & Manufactured Gas Sales Sales of natural gas in 1959 increased almost 37% to 282,358,928,000 cubic feet from 206,553,170,000 in the preceding year and revenues rose 39% to \$159,628,000 from \$114,946,000. Sales to domestic consumers increased to 98,633,316,000 cubic feet from 75,137,525,000, industrial consumers to 139,566,528,000 from 93,305,201,000, and commercial users to 44,049,549,000 from 37,802,209,000.

Manufactured gas sales in 1959 dropped sharply to 1,448,997,000 cubic feet from 5,729,129,000 in 1958 and revenue to \$2,247,000 from \$6,304,000. Sales to domestic consumers dropped to 838,288,000 cubic feet from 3,649,411,000, industrial consumers to 130,711,000 from 496,230,000, and commercial users to 479,998,000 from 1,583,488,000.

Biggest gain in sales of natural gas was in Ontario to 83,005,934,000 cubic feet from 51,119,975,000 in 1958. Still the largest consumer among the provinces, Alberta sales rose to 136,144,388,000 cubic feet from 116,227,340,000 in 1958. Sales in Saskatchewan increased to 30,380,593,000 cubic feet from 20,472,691,000, British Columbia to 19,186,177,000 from 11,600,288,000, Manitoba to 8,304,999,000 from 4,145,449,000, and Quebec to 5,256,459,000 from 2,901,671,000. Sales in New Brunswick declined to 80,378,000 cubic feet from 85,756,000. (5)

Building Permits Issued In December Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in December last year amounted to \$108,894,000, a decline of 25.5% from the December 1958 total of \$146,134,000. Value of residential building permits fell 30% to \$40,067,000 from \$57,200,000 and non-residential building permits nearly 23% to \$68,827,000 from \$88,934,000.

December values were lower than a year earlier for all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. Totals were: Newfoundland, \$268,000 (\$2,165,000 in the same month of 1958); Prince Edward Island, nil (\$20,000); Nova Scotia, \$2,080,000 (\$865,000); New Brunswick, \$1,335,000 (\$339,000); Quebec, \$21,376,000 (\$29,450,000); Ontario, \$51,328,000 (\$73,122,000); Manitoba, \$7,603,000 (\$4,280,000); Saskatchewan, \$2,382,000 (\$6,100,000); Alberta, \$11,076,000 (\$14,542,000); and British Columbia, \$11,446,000 (\$15,251,000). (6)

B O R D E R T R A V E L

Travel Between Canada And the United States Foreign vehicles entering Canada from the United States in last year's January-September period numbered 7,781,400 versus 7,602,300 in the same 1958 period, an increase of 2.4%, according to the Bureau's monthly report "Travel Between Canada and the United States". Due to changes in administrative procedures this publication was temporarily discontinued with the release of the September 1959 issue and is now being resumed with this "Special Issue 1959". Data for October, November and December are not yet available on the new basis but will be contained in future issues.

Canadian vehicles returning from the United States in the full year 1959 increased 2.2% to 8,915,500 units from 8,726,000 in 1958. Those staying in the United States less than 24 hours numbered 6,853,900 versus 6,784,600 in the preceding year, those staying more than 24 hours totalled 1,452,200 versus 1,374,300, and commercial vehicles aggregated 609,400 against 567,200.

Travellers entering Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane in the January-November period of 1959 advanced 7.3% to 2,769,600 from 1958's corresponding total of 2,580,400. Number of foreign travellers using these means of transportation in the 11 months increased 10.8% to 1,491,100 from 1,345,800 a year earlier, and returning Canadians 3.6% to 1,278,500 from 1,234,600. (7)

F O R E S T R Y

Pulpwood Production In 1959 Production of pulpwood in the full year 1959 increased 17.4% to 14,555,542 rough cords from 12,398,276 in 1958 and consumption 7.1% to 13,730,820 rough cords from 12,824,478. December output advanced to 1,504,668 rough cords from 1,101,111 in the same month of 1958 and consumption to 1,124,246 rough cords from 999,642. Stocks at December 31 totalled 14,918,961 rough cords, up 2.3% from 14,585,200 at the end of November and down 0.8% from 15,045,776 at the end of December 1958. (8)

Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry Gross value of products shipped by firms engaged in mining, exploring and developing silver-lead-zinc ores declined 15.4% in 1958 to \$98,152,000 from \$115,961,000 in 1957; the 1958 total was only half as large as 1951's all-time high of \$185,693,000. Number of establishments dropped to 67 from 83 in the preceding year, employees to 4,485 from 5,844 and salary and wage payments to \$20,764,000 from \$26,257,000. Process supplies cost less at \$9,093,000 versus \$11,360,000.

Ores mined in 1958 declined to 5,890,000 tons from 6,715,000 in 1957 and ores milled to 5,867,000 tons from 6,667,000. Concentrates produced in 1958: lead, 254,700 tons (242,300 in 1957); zinc, 582,800 (610,200); copper, copper-lead, 33,700 (32,200); and precipitates and other, 800 (2,600). (9)

Sand & Gravel Industry n 1958 Commercial production of sand and gravel edged up slightly (0.2%) in 1958 to a record total of 160,210,945 tons compared to 1957's previous peak of 159,829,512 tons, while the value rose 4.7% to \$46,282,363 from \$91,939,354, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Production of washed or screened grades increased to 31,113,003 tons from 29,442,197 in the preceding year, while output of bank or pit-run grades eased to 129,097,942 tons from 130,387,315.

Production in 1958 by provinces: Newfoundland, 4,062,985 tons (2,796,273 in 1957); Nova Scotia, 2,333,792 (1,933,070); New Brunswick, 4,015,976 (7,342,928); Quebec, 40,507,787 (40,913,961); Ontario, 67,469,064 (66,129,158); Manitoba, 9,997,546 (6,647,280); Saskatchewan, 5,380,151 (6,565,563); Alberta, 13,226,668 (11,801,422); and British Columbia, 13,216,976 (15,699,857). (10)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Shipments Of Steel Wire Shipments of coated, plain, round steel wire in December increased to 12,106 tons from 8,085 a year earlier and steel wire rope to 1,853 tons from 1,557, while bright or uncoated welded or woven steel wire mesh (for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing) decreased to 1,044 tons from 1,223 and iron and steel wire nails to 3,034 tons from 3,257.

Shipments in the full-year 1959 were larger for all these items except iron and steel wire nails. Totals were: steel wire, 123,221 tons (97,341 in 1958); welded or woven steel wire (for purposes other than fencing), 42,278 tons (29,684); steel wire rope, 24,259 tons (21,753); and iron and steel wire nails, 74,125 tons (81,381). (11)

Iron Castings & Cast Pipe & Fittings Shipments Shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings in December rose to 51,843 tons from 43,076 in the same month of 1958, bringing the full-year 1959 total to 679,839 tons versus 568,322 in 1958. Month's shipments of steel pipes, tubing and fittings jumped to 40,322 tons from 18,921 a year earlier, placing the year's total at 470,419 tons against 463,030. (12)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended February 13 amounted to a record 130,750 tons, up 5.0% from 124,581 tons in the preceding week and 11.7% from 108,094 tons in last year's corresponding week, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills operated at 101.2% of rated capacity in the week versus 96.4% a week earlier and 89.0% a year ago.

Output Of Certain Chemicals In 1959 Production of all chemicals, data for which are contained in the Bureau's monthly report "Specified Chemicals", was greater in 1959 than in 1958. Totals were: acetylene, 181,831,000 cubic feet (178,237,000 in 1958); hydrochloric acid, 42,567,405 pounds (35,816,733); sulphuric acid, 1,609,574 tons (1,495,428); anhydrous ammonia, 391,312 tons (346,156); ammonium sulphate, 326,306 tons (323,328); chlorine, 286,885 tons (267,907); mixed fertilizers, 793,601 tons (711,771); formaldehyde, 56,112,290 pounds (45,271,299); oxygen, 1,351,672,000 cubic feet (1,164,550,000); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 339,530 tons (309,944). (13)

Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces Value of shipments of most types of stoves and furnaces was greater in 1959 than in 1958, according to the December issue of the Bureau's monthly report "Stoves and Furnaces".

Higher values were posted for the following: solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, \$585,200 (\$576,400 in 1958); gas combination stoves and ranges, \$1,779,300 (\$1,361,000); gas heating stoves and space heaters, \$822,300 (\$387,100); electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$39,349,800 (\$35,289,100); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, \$1,253,100 (\$1,171,300); fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, \$2,378,900 (\$2,181,700); and warm air furnaces, \$34,311,600 (\$31,530,700).

Lower shipment values were reported for: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, \$1,470,200 (\$1,667,800 in the preceding year); electric combination stoves and ranges, \$1,661,600 (\$1,888,700); and gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$4,875,600 (\$4,977,200). (14)

Rubber Consumption Greater In 1959 Consumption of all rubber (natural, synthetic and reclaim) in 1959 increased 19.8% to 265,572,000 pounds from 221,600,000 in 1958, according to the December issue of the Bureau's monthly report "Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber". Year's consumption of natural rubber advanced 19.4% to 99,168,000 pounds from 83,072,000 in the preceding year, synthetic 22.5% to a record 128,153,000 pounds from 104,654,000 and reclaim 12.9% to a peak of 38,251,000 pounds from 33,874,000.

December rubber consumption declined 3% to 20,625,000 pounds from 21,267,000 in the same month of 1958. Month's consumption of natural rubber fell to 7,151,000 pounds from 8,415,000 a year earlier, and reclaim to 2,961,000 pounds from 3,203,000, while synthetic rose to 10,513,000 pounds from 9,649,000. (15)

Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Producers' shipments of rigid insulating board in 1959 increased 13.5% to 444,495,000 square feet from 391,541,000 in the preceding year, domestic shipments rising to 394,654,000 square feet from 366,088,000 and export shipments to 49,841,000 square feet from 25,453,000. Total December shipments amounted to 35,247,000 square feet versus 43,003,000 in November and 30,101,000 in December 1958.

Year's total shipments comprised 74,592,000 square feet of natural or coated building boards (84,487,000 in 1958); 89,414,000 square feet of asphalted sheathing board (91,713,000); 152,276,000 square feet of roof insulating board (108,601,000); and other board, including decorative board and acoustical tile, 78,371,000 square feet (81,287,000). (16)

Factory Sales And Steel Products Lower In 1958 y Iron Value of factory sales of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots and castings, and finished rolled products declined 16.2% in 1958 to \$590,318,000 from 1957's all-time high of \$704,566,000, but was greater than in all earlier years except 1956, according to the Bureau's annual report on the primary iron and steel industry. The industry employed 30,261 persons compared to 35,944 in 1957, paid \$148,023,000 in salaries and wages versus \$170,799,000, and spent \$250,700,000 for materials against \$329,582,000.

Besides the declines in pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots and castings, rolling-mill sales declined in 1958 to \$491,355,783 from \$547,905,692 in 1957. The main items sold during the year were: 585,016 tons of hot-rolled bars at \$86,215,757; 226,750 tons of plates at \$30,618,858; 447,881 tons of rails and rail fastenings at \$50,991,468; 267,422 tons of semi-finished forms such as blooms, billets, etc. at \$28,519,772; 225,295 tons of structural shapes at \$29,140,873; 270,210 tons of wire rods at \$30,592,181; 36,243 tons of cold-reduced bars at \$11,376,423; 41,184 tons of cold-rolled strip at \$11,576,190; 339,964 tons of hot and cold-rolled skelp at \$37,918,965; and other rolled products, including hot and cold-rolled sheet and strip, tin plate, galvanized sheets, etc., totalling 1,024,626 tons at \$164,947,646. (17)

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.

Leather Boot & Shoe Findings Industry- Thirty establishments comprising the leather boot and shoe findings industry had shipments valued at \$7,345,000 in 1958, up 8% from the preceding year's \$6,800,400. Employees numbered 785 (737 in 1957), salaries and wages totalled \$2,061,000 (\$1,875,000), and materials and supplies cost \$4,276,000 (\$3,913,000). Shipments of principal products included: tap soles, top lifts and outsoles, \$2,039,000 (\$2,125,000 in 1957); heels, \$1,649,000 (\$1,295,000); counters, \$895,000 (\$875,000); box toes, \$561,000 (\$518,000); and shoe ornaments, \$383,000 (\$336,000).

Leather Belting Industry Thirteen plants comprising the leather belting industry had factory shipments valued at \$1,139,000 in 1958, slightly less than the preceding year's 11-plant total of \$1,166,000. Employees numbered 141 (148 in 1957) and salaries and wages amounted to \$493,900 (\$479,900). Materials and supplies cost \$533,00 (\$533,800). Principal products included leather belting worth \$636,700 (\$689,300 in 1957), and straps valued at \$138,500 (\$156,400).

Musical Instruments Industry Shipments valued at a record \$16,352,000 were made by 24 plants comprising the musical instruments industry in 1958 as compared with a 25-plant total of \$14,764,000 in the preceding year. These plants employed 1,433 persons (1,466 in 1957), paid \$4,817,000 in salaries and wages (\$4,621,000), and paid \$5,079,000 for materials and supplies (\$4,771,000). Chief products included the following: 6,537 upright pianos valued at \$2,609,000, 59 grand pianos valued at \$77,560, 286 organs worth \$1,725,000, and piano and organ parts valued at \$943,000.

Fur Dressing & Dyeing Industry There were 14 establishments classified to this industry in 1958 compared to 16 in 1957, employing 908 persons versus 1,059 and paying out \$2,925,000 in salaries and wages versus \$3,385,000, and spending \$896,000 for materials and supplies against \$1,249,000. Number of pelts treated declined to 8,305,294 from 8,960,044 in the preceding year, including 3,799,537 muskrat compared to 4,317,558, and 735,264 mink from Japan and weasel from China versus 738,141.

Fertilizers Industry Value of factory shipments by the fertilizers industry reached a near-record total of \$89,146,000 in 1958, up 6.4% from 1957's total of \$83,808,000 but down 3.6% from 1955's all-time high of \$92,499,000. Number of establishments increased to 45 from 44 in 1957, while employees declined to 2,993 from 3,011 and their salaries and wages advanced to \$13,425,000 from \$12,899,000. Cost of materials and supplies rose to \$48,594,000 from \$47,134,000.

Brass & Copper Products Industry The 155 plants comprising the brass and copper products industry in 1958 had factory shipments valued at \$176,401,000, down 3.3% from 1957's 160-plant total of \$182,396,000. Number of employees increased to 9,034 from 8,825, salary and wage payments to \$36,441,000 from \$34,803,000, while cost of materials decreased to \$107,393,000 from \$111,347,000.

FISHERIES

Maritime Sea Fish Catch In January Catch of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces in January this year amounted to 22,494,000 pounds compared to last year's like total of 21,233,000 pounds, an increase of 6%, according to monthly summary fish statistics for the Maritimes released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value declined sharply to \$999,000 from \$1,325,000 a year ago.

Fish Freezing & Stocks Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) in January declined 5.9% to 6,678,000 pounds from 7,093,000 a year ago, according to advance DBS figures. January 31 stocks were sharply greater than a year earlier at 47,983,000 pounds versus 37,268,000.

University Salaries In 1959-60 Median salaries of full-time teaching staff at 17 Canadian universities and colleges for 1959-60 increased 7.2% over 1958-59 and 35.4% over 1956-57, according to an advance DBS release. For all 17 institutions, increases from 1958-59 to 1959-60 were 13.4% for deans, 10.7% for professors, 9.1% for associate professors, 6.8% for assistant professors, and 8.4% for instructors and lecturers.

The 17 universities and colleges are: Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount Allison, New Brunswick, St. Francis Xavier, Bishop's, McGill, McMaster, Queen's, Toronto, Trinity, Victoria, Western Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Median Salaries at 17 Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1959-60

	Deans	Profs.	Assoc. Profs.	Assist. Profs.	Inst. & Lect.	All staff
1959-60 median salary:						
Atlantic Provs.....	\$11,500	10,175	7,212	5,944	4,556	6,302
Central Canada.....	\$15,179	12,197	9,056	7,195	5,624	8,046
Western Provs.....	\$13,500	11,437	9,032	7,186	5,689	8,348
All 17 institutions...	\$14,150	11,591	8,924	7,117	5,573	7,979
Total staff included..	97	920	930	1,166	735	3,870 ^{1/}
% increase in median:						
1959-60 over 1958-59:						
Atlantic Provs.....	19.5	26.2	13.1	9.2	8.1	4.72 ^{1/}
Central Canada.....	5.2	7.5	5.4	6.2	8.4	5.9
Western Provs.....	9.6	13.9	11.0	7.5	8.2	8.9
All 17 institutions...	13.4	10.7	9.1	6.8	8.4	7.2
% increase in median:						
1959-60 over 1956-57:						
All 17 institutions...	49.2	41.9	38.6	37.4	36.8	35.4

(1) Includes 22 ungraded professors; (2) Low increase due to a multi-modal distribution of all salaries.

Awards For Graduate Study And Research Details of 80 recently-established groups of awards for university graduates are contained in "Awards for Graduate Study and Research, 1960 Supplement" released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This publication is a companion volume to the more comprehensive "Awards for Graduate Study and Research, 1959" which contains details of almost 1,200 groups of awards. (18)

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

Carloadings Up In First February Week Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of February rose to 67,031 from 65,644 a year earlier, but with declines in all earlier periods this year except the first January week the January 1 - February 7 total declined 3.2% to 335,616 cars from 346,580 a year ago. Receipts from connections increased in the seven-day period to 31,847 cars from 27,985, boosting the year-to-date total 10.3% to 155,568 cars from 141,028. Some 2,489 flat cars were loaded in piggyback services in the week, bringing the cumulative total to 11,960. (19)

Railway Freight Traffic Heavier
In October & January-October 1959

Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada or received from United States rail connections in October increased 10.4% to 16,675,600 tons from 15,107,200 in the same month of 1958, boosting the January-October total 7.5% to 138,412,000 tons from 128,763,400 in the like 1958 period.

October loadings comprised 14,648,000 tons loaded on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) versus 13,007,100 a year earlier, 959,200 tons received from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada versus 964,700 and 1,068,400 tons of intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) versus 1,135,300. (20)

Civil Aviation In September

Number of revenue passengers flown by Canadian air carriers in September increased 15.7%, whereas the volume of cargo transported decreased 1.9% in comparison with September 1958. Operating revenues rose 20.8% to \$22,189,000 from \$18,374,000, while operating expenses rose 20.6% to \$19,452,000 from \$16,134,000. Net income for the month after provision for income tax advanced to \$2,378,000 from \$1,850,000.

Number of revenue passengers transported by Canadian carriers increased to 455,500 from 385,200 in September 1958, while the total volume of revenue goods, including airmail, dropped slightly to 19,021,600 pounds from 19,392,200. (21)

Motor Vehicle Registrations
Set An All-Time High In 1958

A total of 4,719,474 motor vehicles were registered in Canada at the end of the 1958 registration-year, an advance of 4.9% from 1957's previous peak of 4,497,091 and more than treble the 1945 total of 1,497,081, according to the Bureau's annual motor vehicle report. Passenger car registrations were up 5.6% to 3,572,963 from 3,383,419 in 1957 and commercial vehicle registrations 3.1% to 1,112,638 from 1,078,762, while motorcycle registrations (including motor bicycles) were down 3% to 33,873 from 34,910.

Gains in total registrations occurred in all regions as compared with 1957, ranging from 0.4% in Nova Scotia to 17.6% in the Yukon. Other increases were: Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, 7.5% each; Quebec, 7.4%; Alberta, 6.1%; Saskatchewan, 4.7%; New Brunswick, 4.3%; Ontario, 4.2%; Manitoba, 4.0%; and British Columbia, 3.9%.

In 1958 provincial and territorial government revenues from gasoline taxes and licensing of vehicles, drivers, dealers, etc., yielded \$504,469,000 or 5.0% more than the preceding year's \$480,320,000. Of this amount \$358,411,000 (\$340,663,000 in 1957) was revenue from taxes on gasoline, and \$124,963,000 (\$115,998,000) was from registrations of motor vehicles, including trailers. (22)

Less Creamery Butter But More
Cheddar Cheese Made In January

Production of creamery butter and skim milk powder was smaller in January this year than last, while output of cheddar cheese, ice cream and evaporated whole milk was larger. Production totals were: creamery butter, 12,413,000 pounds (12,524,000 in January last year); cheddar cheese, 3,508,000 pounds (2,549,000); ice cream, 1,945,000 gallons (1,807,000); evaporated whole milk, 18,265,000 pounds (14,734,000); and skim milk powder, 6,372,000 pounds (7,332,000). (23)

Production Of Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in January this year amounted to an estimated 3,831,318 pounds, one-fifth below the December output of 4,840,704 pounds but 15.4% above the year-earlier total of 3,320,192 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of January aggregated 2,204,041 pounds compared to the month-earlier total of 1,944,588 pounds and the year-earlier total of 1,977,312 pounds.

Margarine Production

Production of margarine (including spreads) in January amounted to 14,176,000 pounds, up from the December total of 12,840,000 pounds and last year's January figure of 11,722,000 pounds. February 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses totalled 4,548,000 pounds compared to 4,771,000 pounds at January 1 and 4,450,000 pounds at February 1 last year (24)

Meat & Lard Stocks

Stocks of all meat at February 1 this year were estimated at 99,630,000 pounds compared to 94,717,000 at January 1 and 97,795,000 at February 1 last year. Holdings of cold storage meat were 71,009,000 pounds versus 66,876,000 a month earlier and 66,520,000 a year ago, fresh meat 21,162,000 pounds versus 20,540,000 and 21,356,000 and cured meat 7,459,000 pounds against 7,301,000 and 9,919,000.

February 1 stocks of lard aggregated 7,412,000 pounds compared to the month-earlier total of 8,025,000 and the year-earlier total of 7,210,000, and holdings of tallow amounted to 3,071,000 pounds versus 3,376,000 and 4,346,000. (25)

Fruit & Vegetable Stocks

Stocks of onions, carrots, cabbage and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger at February 1 this year than last, while holdings of apples, pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), potatoes and celery were smaller. February 1 fruit stocks were: apples, 3,552,000 bushels (4,616,000 a year ago); pears, 33,000 bushels (44,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 42,258,000 pounds (44,745,000).

February 1 holdings of vegetables: potatoes, 9,342,000 cwt. (11,570,000 last year); onions, 647,000 bushels (455,000); carrots, 580,000 bushels (447,000); cabbage, 78,000 bushels (52,000); celery, 23,000 crates (28,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 47,181,000 pounds (31,702,000). (26)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at February 11 this year amounted to 50,-300,000 pounds, an increase of 13.1% from last year's comparable total of 44,-461,000 pounds, according to a special DBS statement. Holdings were larger than a year earlier for all these centres except Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. February 11 stocks were: Quebec, 5,415,000 pounds (3,685,000 a year ago); Montreal, 21,139,000 (21,546,000); Toronto, 3,808,000 (4,540,000); Winnipeg, 13,727,000 (9,148,000); Regina, 1,624,000 (1,110,000); Saskatoon, 1,841,000 (884,000); Edmonton, 1,528,000 (1,283,000); Calgary, 475,000 (379,000); and Vancouver, 743,000 (1,886,000).

Stocks Of Butter And Cheddar Cheese Larger At February 1 Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were larger at February 1 this year than last, while holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder, poultry meat and cold storage eggs were smaller. February 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 95,828,000 pounds (82,307,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 49,304,000 pounds (43,117,000); evaporated whole milk, 23,360,000 pounds (36,337,000); skim milk powder, 17,233,000 pounds (75,205,000); poultry meat, 24,586,000 pounds (44,909,000); and cold storage eggs, 35,000 cases (118,000). (27)

Canners' Stocks Of Canned Fruit & Vegetables At December 31, 1959 Canners' holdings of canned fruit were larger for six and smaller for five kinds at the end of 1959 as compared to 1958, while stocks of canned vegetables were smaller for all except tomatoes, according to an advance release of DBS figures.

December 31, 1959 canned fruit stocks held by canners were: apples, solid pack, 220,000 cases (258,000 at December 31, 1958); apple juice, 1,586,000 (1,-253,000); apple sauce, 510,000 (470,000); apricots, 161,000 (125,000); cherries, 168,000 (245,000); peaches, 1,156,000 (1,426,000); Bartlett pears, 422,000 (369,000); Kieffer pears, 428,000 (396,000); plums, 168,000 (308,000); raspberries, 81,000 (94,000); and strawberries, 59,000 (52,000).

Canners' year-end canned vegetable stocks: asparagus, 91,000 cases (110,-000 a year earlier); green beans, 722,000 (943,000); wax beans, 750,000 (898,-000); beets, 314,000 (453,000); whole-kernel and cream-style corn, 2,835,000 (3,270,000); peas, 2,372,000 (3,421,000); tomatoes, 1,000,000 (980,000); and tomato juice, 3,837,000 (3,928,000).

Process Cheese Industry In 1958 Value of factory shipments by Canada's process cheese industry increased sharply in 1958 to a record \$34,834,000, larger by 18% than the preceding year's \$29,512,000. Cost of materials and supplies rose 17% to \$27,860,000 from \$23,876,000. Number of employees was 12% greater at 1,238 versus 1,103, while salaries and wages increased 15% to \$4,570,000 from \$3,966,000.

Process cheese was the principal production, the output amounting to 50,-736,000 pounds valued at \$22,396,000, compared with 45,386,000 pounds valued at \$19,813,000 in the preceding year. Cream cheese, cottage cheese, salad dressing, sandwich spread and margarine were produced in the industry to the value of \$12,-438,000 as compared with \$9,699,000. (28)

Overseas Exports And Visible Supplies Of Canadian Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended January 27 amounted to 3,176,000 bushels, placing the August 1 - January 27 total at 126,852,000 bushels versus the year-earlier total of 120,310,000, an increase of 5.4%. Visible supplies in all Canadian positions at January 27 aggregated 381,761,000 bushels, down 0.3% from the week-earlier total of 382,907,000 bushels and up 1.1% from the year-earlier total of 377,600,000 bushels. (29)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds In 1959

Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds in 1959 increased to 469,699 tons from 437,546 in 1958, secondary or complete feeds to 2,614,881 tons from 2,511,812 and all "other" animal feeds to 573,164 tons from 516,140. December shipments were: primary feeds, 43,951 tons (41,545 in December 1958); secondary feeds, 223,458 tons (224,746); and all "other" animal feeds, 49,850 tons (46,782). (30)

HOSPITALS

More Patients Admitted To Canadian Hospitals In 1958

Canadian public hospitals provided treatment and care for a greater number of persons in 1958 than in the preceding year, DBS reports. During the year 2,811,000 patients were admitted to these institutions, 3.3% more than in 1957, and stayed an average of 10.9 days versus 10.6 days in 1957. On a typical day during 1958, 81,709 persons, or one in every 209 of the population, were receiving treatment or care in public hospitals; 1,119 live births were recorded; and 177 persons died.

At the close of 1958 Canadian hospitals had a total capacity of about 182,000 beds (one for every 93.5 persons in the population), as compared with 176,000 (one for every 94.3 persons) in 1957. This fairly substantial rise in over-all bed capacity and an almost unchanged number of hospitals (1,393 in 1957 and 1,394 in 1958) would suggest a noteworthy amount of new construction and enlarged capacities among existing institutions.

Not all types of hospitals showed evidence of expansion. Public general hospitals raised their aggregate capacity by the net addition of 2,877 bed spaces, public mental hospitals by 2,665 bed spaces, and public special hospitals by 2,454 bed spaces. On the other hand, the aggregate capacity of public tuberculosis hospitals (continuing a trend which started in 1954) declined by 8.9%, federal hospitals by 0.2%, and private hospitals by 0.1%.

There were 131,900 persons, or about 177 for every 100 patients, employed full-time in public hospitals. Of these 20% were graduate nurses. The types of public hospitals with larger over-all staffs and nursing personnel in proportion to numbers of patients were: general hospitals (193 full-time employees per 100 patients), and maternity hospitals (193). Those with minimal staffs were: convalescent hospitals (128), and chronic hospitals (60).

Among general hospitals those with rated capacities of 1-24 beds had the smallest staff-patient ratios. Ratios began to exceed 200 at the 200-bed level, and reached 223 in the case of those with rated capacity of 500 or more beds. (31)

(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

- 1 - 71-001: The Labour Force, Week Ended January 16, 20¢/\$2.00
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- 3 - 11-201: Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1959, 40¢
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- 31 - 83-202: Hospital Statistics, Vol. I - General Information, 1958, \$1.50
- - 11-003: Canadian Statistical Review, January, 50¢/\$5.00
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-- Summarized in issue of February 12
- - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, November, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
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Fine Arts Enrolment in night schools in informal classes and courses in fine arts in 1957-58 amounted to over 19,000, the largest single enrolment reported being in classes in ceramics and sculpture.

Vocational Courses Enrolment in vocational courses in Canadian night schools amounted to about 215,000 in 1957-58, with about 34% in home economics courses, 30% in technical and industrial, 17% in commercial, 12% in agriculture, and 7% in other vocational classes and courses.

Pelts Number of pelts of furbearing animals treated by establishments in the fur dressing and dyeing industry in 1958 was 8,305,000, a decrease of 7% from 1957.

Bus Bodies Factory shipments of bus bodies in 1958 amounted to 914 units, up sharply from 581 in 1957 and 594 in 1956.

Natural Gas Sales of natural gas in 1959 amounted to 282,358,928,000 cubic feet, well over one-third more than in 1958.

Pianos & Organs Manufacturers shipped 6,596 pianos in 1958, little changed from 6,616 in the preceding year. Shipments of organs dropped to 286 units from 346

Hospitals Public hospitals admitted 2,811,000 patients in 1958, 3.3% more than in the preceding year. The average length of stay was 10.9 days versus 10.6.

Motor Vehicles A record 4,719,474 motor vehicles were registered in Canada at the end of the 1958 registration year, or 10 for every 36 Canadians.

Gasoline-Powered Washing Machines Manufacturers shipped 4,000 gasoline-powered washing machines in 1959, about one-quarter the number shipped in 1950.

Lighting Fixtures Shipments of residential electric lighting fixtures in 1958 were valued at \$7,373,000, larger by 13% than in the preceding year, while shipments of commercial and industrial fixtures decreased 9% to \$19,626,000 from \$21,483,000.

Sugar Canadian manufacturers used a record total of 766,105,000 pounds of refined cane and beet sugar in 1958, largest consumers being producers of carbonated beverages, fruit and vegetable preparations, confectionery, and bread and other bakery products.

Pulpwood Some 14,556,000 cords of pulpwood were produced in 1959, larger by 17% than the preceding year's 12,398,000. Quebec accounted for close to one-half the national total with 6,189,000 cords. Ontario was next with 3,582,000 and British Columbia at 2,026,000 cords.

Hospital Beds At the close of 1958 Canadian hospitals had a total capacity of about 182,000 beds or one for every 93.5 persons in the population versus 176,000 or one for every 94.3 in 1957.

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