

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN CANADA

Close to 6,000 foreign students from over 100 countries and territories were attending Canadian universities and colleges in the 1958-59 academic year. They represented 6.3 per cent of the total full-time enrolment of 94,400 for that year. Included were 2,662 from various Commonwealth countries and 1,983 from the United States.

Countries with the largest student enrolment in Canada in 1958-59 were: United States, 1,983; Hong Kong, 613; Trinidad, 575; United Kingdom, 526; Jamaica, 290; India, 155; France, 137; Germany, 87; Netherlands, 86; Bermuda, 63; Hungary, 59 (excludes about 500 Hungarian refugee students who will presumably become residents of Canada. Most of the 59 included were probably refugees); Japan, 58; Greece, 53; Pakistan, 52; Barbados, 51; Indonesia, 50; Cuba, 41; Italy, 39; British Guiana, 38; Venezuela, 34; China, 33; Belgium, 32; Ghana, 31; St. Lucia, 30; and South Africa, 30.

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MINISTER VISITS YUKON

Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale welcomed the New Year in one of the north's most colourful settings - historic Yukon Territory. It was his first visit to the Yukon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dinsdale reached Whitehorse on the evening of December 30, after spending Christmas at Brandon, Manitoba, the Minister's home town.

At Whitehorse the Minister attended a round of official functions. On New Year's Day, he left for the mining country to visit the United Keno Hill mine, Canada's largest silver producer.

Meeting the Minister and Mrs. Dinsdale at Whitehorse were Commissioner and Mrs. F.H. Collins and Yukon's M.P. Erik Nielsen, and Mrs. Nielsen. The last day of 1960 was a busy one, including a meeting with members of the Whitehorse City Council, the Yukon Chamber of Mines, and calls upon the Catholic and Anglican Bishops of the Yukon Territory. The Minister and Mrs. Dinsdale were guests at New Year's celebrations at the RCAF and Army officers' messes.

TOUR OF REMOTE MINE

New Year's Day, the Minister and Mrs. Dinsdale travelled to Mayo, where they were received by town officials and officers of United Keno Hill Mines. They proceeded to the Calumet mine and lunched in the Calumet cook-house after which the Minister visited the underground workings of the Hector Mine, and the mill at Elsa.

On January 2, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsdale attended the Commissioner's levee at Whitehorse; it was the first occasion that a Minister of the Crown had been present at this traditional

Yukon function. The same day he visited the new government residence for Indian children. The Minister spoke at a dinner that night given by the Whitehorse Board of Trade and the following day he and Mrs. Dinsdale left for Watson Lake by road, visiting communities along the Alaska Highway. At Watson Lake the Minister spoke at an informal meeting in the Watson Lake Community Hall.

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GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

The gross national product in the third quarter of 1960 was at \$35,272 million, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, an advance of less than 0.5 per cent over the figure for the second quarter. This most recent development follows the modest drop in output in the second quarter of this year, when gross national product declined by 1.5 per cent. About half the slight gain in the value of production in the third quarter was accounted for by a small change in final product prices; in volume terms, the gross national product was very nearly unchanged from the level of the second quarter. Employment in the third quarter was also unchanged from its second-quarter level.

The partial recovery in the level of activity, from a situation of declining production to a position of approximate stability, reflects developments in both external and domestic demand. On the external side, exports of goods and services rose very sharply in the third quarter, following the rather sudden decline that had characterized the figures for the second quarter of the year.

DOMESTIC DEMAND

Final domestic demand has also contributed to the somewhat firmer tone that is suggested by the figures for the third quarter. Both housing and non-residential construction outlays were higher in the third quarter, following two quarters of successive declines. The up-turn in non-residential construction was relatively modest, and had been anticipated to some extent by the increase in industrial building permits which was noted in the second quarter; outlays for new machinery and equipment, however, continued to decline. Government expenditure on goods and services was also an important factor in the recovery of final domestic demand in the third quarter. Consumer expenditure, however, remained virtually unchanged in the third quarter as outlays for durables continued to decline, and relatively small gains were made in outlays for non-durables.

Taken together, the renewed strength in exports and in final domestic demand in the third quarter produced a sizable advance in total final purchases of goods and services. The upswing in these final demand categories was not transmitted to production, however.