

## FRENCH LEADER TO VISIT CANADA

The Prime Minister, Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, has announced that the President of the French Republic, General Charles de Gaulle, will pay a state visit to Canada from April 19 to 22 in the course of which he will be received in Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. Their Excellencies the Governor General and Mrs. Vanier have invited General and Mrs. de Gaulle to be their guests at Government House on April 19 and 20 while they are in Ottawa.

On this, his third visit, General de Gaulle will be warmly greeted by Canadians who welcomed him in July 1944, as President of the French Committee of National Liberation, and in August 1945, as Provisional President of the French Republic.

As had been earlier announced, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker had accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Mexico City on April 20 and 21. However, upon learning of the conflict of dates, the President of Mexico and Mrs. Lopez-Mateos graciously rearranged their programmes in order to receive the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker on April 22 and 23.

## POPULATION CLIMBING

Canada's population increased 366,000 in the first eleven months of 1959 to an estimated 17,650,000 at December 1 from 17,284,000 at the beginning of the year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' quarterly estimate. The January-November increase was slightly larger than a year earlier (354,000), but sharply smaller than 1957's record eleven-month increase of 516,000 when immigration contributed heavily to the population growth.

Ontario had the largest numerical increase in population in 1959's eleven-month period, rising 142,000 (2.4 per cent) to 6,029,000 from 5,887,000 at January 1. Quebec was next with an increase of 107,000 (2.2 per cent) to 5,062,000 from 4,955,000. Alberta was third with a rise of 36,000 to 1,264,000 from 1,228,000, and British Columbia fourth with a gain of 29,000 to 1,592,000 from 1,563,000.

Estimated population of Saskatchewan showed an eleven-month increase to 907,000 from 896,000, Manitoba to 892,000 from 878,000, Nova Scotia to 719,000 from 715,000, New Brunswick to 595,000 from 584,000, Newfoundland to 453,000 from 443,000, and Prince Edward Island to 103,000 from 101,000.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1959

With large increases in copper, iron ore, nickel, uranium, asbestos and petroleum, the estimated value of Canada's mineral production climbed 13.7 per cent in 1959 to a record total of \$2,389,683,000 as compared with the preceding year's \$2,100,739,000, according to annual estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Decreased values were posted for gold, lead and coal.

Metals were valued at \$1,359,032,000, one-fifth larger than the preceding year's \$1,130,160,000. Uranium continued to be the leading metal with a value of \$324,550,000 versus \$279,538,000 in 1958. Nickel was next largest with a sharp gain in value to \$257,173,000 from \$194,142,000, followed by copper with an increase to \$233,296,000 from \$174,431,000, and iron ore to \$186,206,000 from \$126,131,000. Value of zinc rose to \$96,563,000 from \$92,601,000, silver to \$28,381,000 from \$27,530,000, and platinum to \$10,952,000 from \$9,481,000. Gold dropped to \$149,213,000 from \$155,334,000, and lead to \$39,574,000 from \$42,414,000.

Non-metals as a group increased 16.5 per cent in value to \$176,230,000 from \$150,355,000. Asbestos output rose to \$106,592,000 from \$92,277,000, salt to \$17,462,000 from \$14,990,000, gypsum to \$8,890,000 from \$5,189,000, and peat moss to \$6,128,000 from \$4,779,000.

With substantial increases in crude petroleum and natural gas more than offsetting a drop in coal, production of mineral fuels rose

to \$540,106,000 from \$510,769,000 in 1958. Production of crude petroleum rose in value to \$426,950,000 from \$398,748,000, and natural gas to \$40,099,000 from \$32,058,000, while coal declined to \$73,057,000 from \$79,963,000.

Structural materials as a group climbed in value to \$314,315,000 from \$309,455,000, increases in cement, lime, sand and gravel and clay products more than counterbalancing a decrease in stone. Cement rose to \$97,899,000 from \$96,414,000, lime to \$19,707,000 from \$19,466,000, sand and gravel to \$100,366,000 from \$96,282,000, and clay products to \$45,186,000 from \$41,710,000. Stone fell to \$51,167,000 from \$55,583,000.

Value of minerals produced in Ontario in 1959 rose to \$962,757,000 from \$789,602,000 in the preceding year, accounting for 40.3 per cent of the national total versus 37.5 per cent in 1958. Quebec's output was valued at \$432,820,000 or 18.1 per cent of the all-Canada total versus \$365,706,000 or 17.4 per cent. Alberta's value was \$378,142,000 versus \$345,939,000, and Saskatchewan's \$213,744,000 versus \$209,941,000.

Next in order was British Columbia at \$157,281,000 (\$151,149,000 in 1958); Newfoundland, \$72,307,000 (\$64,995,000); Nova Scotia, \$59,486,000 (\$62,707,000); Manitoba, \$58,067,000 (\$57,218,000); New Brunswick, \$18,391,000 (\$16,276,000); Northwest Territories, \$24,267,000 (\$24,895,000); and Yukon, \$12,422,000 (\$12,311,000).