Labour: Number of employed remained stable between February and March at an estimated 5,648,000 - the normal seasonal pattern. There was a small net withdrawal from the labour force, and unemployment declined in the month by 14,000 to 705,000, contrary to the pattern of recent years. (Page 2)

Motor Accidents: Number of motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada in 1960 rose 2.1% to 247,576, and the death toll edged up 1.2% to 3,270. (Page 3)

Merchandising: Retailers sales in February were estimated at $1,105,346,000, some 2.0% smaller than a year earlier; January-February sales at $2,266,-936,000 were down by 1.3% from last year ... Department store sales were up in value in February by 0.7% and by 9.1% in March, and were down by 6.9% in the week ended April 8, compared to 1960. (Pages 3-4)

Transportation: Carloadings in the week ended April 7 were down by 7.3% from a year earlier at 59,668, and in January 1-April 7 were smaller by 11.3% at 806,197 cars. Receipts from connections were down in both periods and piggyback loadings were up. (Page 5)

Libraries: Although young Canadians between the ages of 5 and 14 years represented only 20.8% of Canada's population, they accounted for 49.8% of all books borrowed from all types of public libraries in 1959. (Page 7)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output in the week ended April 15 amounted to 127,291 tons, down 2.6% from a week earlier and up 16.3% from a year ago ... Fewer washing machines, clothes dryers, refrigerators and freezers were shipped by producers in February and the January-February period this year as compared to last. (Page 8)

Border Travel: Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits increased by 23.9% in March from a year earlier to 304,275, while entries in the January-March period advanced by 16.8% to 806,063. (Page 13)

Food & Agriculture: More creamery butter and margarine, but less process cheese was produced in March and the first quarter of this year as compared to last. Output of cheddar cheese was up in March and down in the quarter.
The Canadian Labour Force: Employment And Unemployment

The number of employed remained stable between February and March, as it normally does at this time of year. There was, however, a small net withdrawal from the labour force, and unemployment declined by 14,000 during the month. In recent years unemployment has frequently risen during this period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>March 1961</th>
<th>February 1961</th>
<th>March 1960</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Labour Force.....</td>
<td>6,353</td>
<td>6,363</td>
<td>6,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed...........</td>
<td>5,648</td>
<td>5,644</td>
<td>5,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed........</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment Employment showed little change between February and March and was slightly higher than a year earlier. A substantial decrease took place over the month in forestry as log hauling ended. Manufacturing showed a moderate decline, following a similar rise in the previous month. These employment declines were partly offset by increases in the trade and service industries.

In most of the goods-producing industries, weakness persisted throughout the first quarter. The service-producing industries showed continuing strength, although the year-to-year advance was considerably smaller than it was in the closing quarter of 1960. The most significant year-to-year decreases occurred in primary industries other than agriculture, and in construction. Total manufacturing employment was slightly higher than in the first quarter of 1960; losses in durable goods were outweighed by gains in non-durable goods industries.

The February-to-March employment decline in Quebec was greater than usual. In the remaining regions minor seasonal changes occurred. Compared with levels of a year earlier, March employment in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions was firm, but in Ontario and British Columbia it was slightly lower.

Unemployment Unemployment declined by 14,000 between February and March to a total of 705,000. This was 96,000 higher than a year ago. In March, unemployment represented 11.1% of the labour force, compared with 9.8% in March 1960.

Of the 705,000 unemployed in March 41,000 were on temporary layoff, compared with 55,000 in February. There were 664,000 persons without work and seeking work, unchanged from the previous month. Of the work seekers, 54% had been unemployed for three months or less, 33% for four to six months and 13% for seven months or more.

As usual, there was a wide variation in unemployment rates among occupation groups in the first quarter of 1961. As compared with an overall rate of about 11%, the rate for labourers was 33%, for construction workers 30%, and for office and professional workers 3 1/2%. The unemployment rate for transportation workers at 17% was substantially higher, and for service workers at 7 1/2% considerably lower, than the national average. One-half of the total unemployed in the first quarter of 1961 were labourers and construction and manufacturing workers.
2. Employment & Payrolls: Industrial employment in Canada declined 2.7% between December and January; the composite index on the base 1949=100 was 111.7 in January as compared to 114.8 in December. In January last year the index stood at 115.1. Month-to-month declines were recorded for all regions and provinces, and for all industry divisions except mining, manufacturing, and finance, insurance and real estate.

Average weekly earnings rose seasonally in January to $76.99, a rise of $1.81 from December and 561 from November. The composite payroll index in January was 201.6, down slightly from 202.4 in December and 202.2 in January 1960. The year-to-year decrease in the payroll index was the first recorded since that for the twelve months preceding October 1958.

Employment indexes for the provinces in January were: Newfoundland, 119.2 (122.0 in December 1960); Prince Edward Island, 104.9 (114.5); Nova Scotia, 108.6 (90.0); New Brunswick, 99.1 (105.4); Quebec, 111.1 (115.0); Ontario, 113.7 (116.3); Manitoba, 104.8 (107.9); Saskatchewan, 111.5 (119.0); Alberta, (including Northwest Territories), 143.6 (147.1); and British Columbia, (including Yukon), 105.2 (107.1).

MOTOR ACCIDENTS

3. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents In 1960: Number of motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways during 1960 increased 2.1% to 247,576 from 242,429 in the preceding year, according to the DBS quarterly report for the October-December period. These accidents took 3,270 lives, a small increase over the 1959 toll of 3,231, while the number of persons injured increased 6.4% to 90,138 from 84,751. In the final quarter of 1960 there were 73,390 traffic accidents as compared with 72,212 in the same period of 1959; fatalities numbered 1,028 as compared with 968, and persons injured totalled 26,045 as compared with 23,519.

MERCHANDISING

4. Retail Sales In February: Canadian retailers had sales estimated at $1,105,346,000 in February, a decrease of 2.0% from last year's corresponding total of $1,137,784,000. This followed a decline of 0.7% in January and total sales for the two-month period decreased 1.3% to $2,266,936,000 from $2,297,503,000 in the like 1960 period.

Among the trades, motor vehicle dealers posted a 7.1% decline in sales in February as compared to the same month last year; furniture, appliance and radio stores, 8.4%; jewellery stores, 11.0%; restaurants, 5.7%; and lumber and building material dealers, 5.3%; Grocery and combination stores had a sales increase of 2.7%, variety stores 3.6%, and family clothing stores 3.5%.

Among the provinces, only Quebec had a sales increase in February (2.4%). The decrease in the Atlantic Provinces was 0.3%, Ontario 3.0%, Manitoba 1.7%, Saskatchewan 6.1%, Alberta 1.2%, and British Columbia 8.2%.
5. Department Store Sales In February

Department store sales in February were valued at $88,676,000, a rise of 0.7% from last year's like total of $88,092,000. Sales in the January-February period increased 1.5% to $179,934,000 from $177,331,000 a year ago. End-of-February stocks, at selling value, were up 4.0% to $8,798,000 from $8,458,000 a year ago.

Sales were higher in value both in February and the January-February period this year as compared to last in all provinces except Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Percentage increases in the month were: Atlantic Provinces, 2.4% (6.4% in the two-month period); Quebec, 7.1% (8.5%); Ontario, 2.5% (1.6%); and Saskatchewan, 1.1% (1.1%). Decreases were: Manitoba, 5.7% (0.9%); Alberta, 3.9% (0.3%); and British Columbia, 3.4% (4.7%).

February sales were above year-earlier levels in 14 of the 29 specified departments, down in 14, and unchanged in one. Sales in the all "other" departments category were down slightly in this comparison. Increases from a year earlier ranged from 0.4% for women's and misses' dresses to 20.8% for women's and misses' coats and suits, while decreases were between 0.3% for china and glassware and 9.3% for smallwares.

6. Department Store Sales In March

Department store sales in March were 9.1% higher in value than sales in the same month last year, according to preliminary DBS figures. Increases were common to all regions, due in part to Easter being earlier this year than last. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 10.0%; Quebec, 10.8%; Ontario, 8.8%; Manitoba, 12.8%; Saskatchewan, 7.8%; Alberta, 11.4%; and British Columbia, 4.7%.

7. Department Store Sales In The Week Ended April 8

Sales by department stores in the week ended April 8 were 6.9% lower in value as compared to a year earlier. Sales were down 20.2% from a year earlier in the Atlantic Provinces, 18.9% in Quebec, 5.8% in Ontario and 13.5% in Saskatchewan, and were up 2.6% in Manitoba, 1.6% in Alberta and 1.4% in British Columbia.

8. Chain Store Sales & Stocks

Chain store sales in February were valued at $230,917,000, an increase of 2.2% from $225,986,000 in the corresponding month last year. This followed a decrease of 3.9% in January, resulting in a net decrease in sales of 1% in the January-February period to $466,774,000 from $471,436,000 a year earlier. Stocks at cost at the beginning of February were valued at $352,787,000, larger by 2.9% than last year's like total of $342,757,000. Number of stores operated by reporting firms in February was 7,611 versus 7,410 a year earlier.

Grocery and combination stores, largest of the 11 trades for which separate figures are published had sales valued at $122,219,000 in February versus $116,954,000 a year earlier, bringing the two-month total to $246,774,000 as against $247,217,000 in the like 1960 period. Stocks at cost at the end of February were valued at $71,346,000 versus $63,362,000. Variety stores, next largest, had sales valued at $15,961,000 in February versus $15,398,000, while stocks at cost were worth $42,561,000 versus $41,686,000.
February sales for the other trades were as follows: men's clothing, $1,817,000 ($1,778,000 a year earlier); family clothing, $2,758,000 ($2,544,000); women's clothing, $4,652,000 ($4,408,000); shoe stores, $3,232,000 ($3,231,000); hardware stores, $2,658,000 ($2,596,000); lumber and building material dealers, $5,360,000 ($5,291,000); furniture, radio and appliance dealers, $7,510,000 ($8,060,000); drug stores, $3,969,000 ($3,912,000); jewellery stores, $2,231,000 ($2,495,000); and all others, $58,550,000 ($59,319,000).

TRANSPORTATION

9. Railway Carloadings With decreases from a year earlier in all periods this year, number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the January 1 - March 31 period declined 11.6% to 746,387 from 844,058 in 1960's first quarter. Loadings fell 12.6% in the month of March to 261,544 cars from 299,357 a year ago, and 13.9% in the last 10 days of March to 85,912 cars from 99,747.

Receipts from connections dropped in the 10 days ended March 31 to 33,842 cars from 43,856 a year earlier, in the month of March to 110,274 cars from 133,797, and in the January 1 - March 31 period to 318,811 cars from 385,850. Piggyback loadings decreased in the 10 days to 4,620 cars from 4,642, and increased in the month to 13,632 cars from 13,126 and in the quarter to 34,942 cars from 33,271.

10. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended April 7 numbered 59,668, a decrease of 7.3% from last year's corresponding total of 64,336 cars. This decline, together with decreases in all earlier periods, left loadings in the January 1-April 7 period this year 11.3% below last year at 806,197 cars versus 908,394.

Receipts from connections fell in the seven days ended April 7 to 24,465 cars from 29,177 a year earlier, and in the January 1-April 7 period to 345,620 cars from 415,027 a year ago. Piggyback loadings increased in the week to 3,464 cars from 3,303, and in the cumulative period to 38,406 cars from 36,574.

PULPWOOD

11. Pulpwood Production, Consumption And Inventories In February Production of pulpwood in February decreased to 746,267 rough cords from 870,954 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the February issue of "Pulpwood Production, Consumption and Inventories". Output in the January-February period dropped to 1,668,380 rough cords from 1,953,115 a year ago.

Consumption of pulpwood in February was down to 1,156,085 rough cords from 1,163,343, while consumption in the January-February period was up to 2,315,758 rough cords from 2,284,939. End-of-February inventories were up to 15,263,586 rough cords from 14,433,057 at the same date in 1960.
*12. Consumer Price Indexes

For 10 Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes declined in five of ten regional cities between February and March 1961, with decreases ranging from 0.1% both in Saint John and Toronto to 0.3% in Montreal. The Halifax index was unchanged, while increases in the other four regional cities ranged from 0.1% in Winnipeg to 0.5% in Ottawa.

Food indexes were lower in eight of the ten regional cities, with only the St. John's and Winnipeg indexes at higher levels. Shelter indexes were unchanged in four cities, down in four, up fractionally in the remaining two regional cities. Clothing indexes advanced in nine of the cities; the Halifax index was slightly lower. Household operation indexes rose in six cities and declined in the other four. "Other" commodities and services indexes were up in three cities, down in four, and unchanged in the remaining three.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of March 1961 (Base 1949 = 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>February 1961</th>
<th>March 1961</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>&amp; Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. John's(2)</td>
<td>116.2</td>
<td>116.5</td>
<td>110.4</td>
<td>114.9</td>
<td>110.7</td>
<td>112.0</td>
<td>132.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>128.0</td>
<td>128.0</td>
<td>118.7</td>
<td>135.7</td>
<td>121.1</td>
<td>129.5</td>
<td>140.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint John</td>
<td>129.8</td>
<td>129.7</td>
<td>122.9</td>
<td>140.1</td>
<td>120.8</td>
<td>124.5</td>
<td>143.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>129.4</td>
<td>129.0</td>
<td>127.8</td>
<td>146.2</td>
<td>107.5</td>
<td>119.0</td>
<td>139.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>129.4</td>
<td>130.1</td>
<td>123.5</td>
<td>149.3</td>
<td>115.0</td>
<td>122.4</td>
<td>140.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>131.0</td>
<td>130.9</td>
<td>122.9</td>
<td>152.9</td>
<td>114.7</td>
<td>123.6</td>
<td>139.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>126.9</td>
<td>127.0</td>
<td>123.1</td>
<td>135.8</td>
<td>116.9</td>
<td>119.5</td>
<td>137.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatoon-Regina</td>
<td>124.5</td>
<td>124.8</td>
<td>119.3</td>
<td>124.7</td>
<td>124.3</td>
<td>126.2</td>
<td>130.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton-Calgary</td>
<td>124.7</td>
<td>124.5</td>
<td>117.7</td>
<td>125.5</td>
<td>120.6</td>
<td>127.4</td>
<td>133.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>129.9</td>
<td>129.6</td>
<td>122.5</td>
<td>137.5</td>
<td>117.0</td>
<td>135.8</td>
<td>137.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*13. Security Price Indexes

April 13 | April 6 | March 16
---|---|---
Investors' Price Index (1935-39 = 100) | 305.3 | 299.0 | 295.9
Total common stocks | 320.1 | 312.7 | 308.6
Industrials | 209.0 | 206.6 | 207.0
Utilities | 380.0 | 375.6 | 375.0
Banks | 209.0 | 206.6 | 207.0
Mining Stock Price Index (1935-39 = 100) | 115.8 | 113.0 | 116.0
Total mining stocks | 71.7 | 70.5 | 75.3
Golds | 216.7 | 210.2 | 209.1
Base metals | 139.4 | 133.0 | 130.4
Supplementary Indexes* (1956 = 100) | 165.6 | 163.4 | 153.2
Pipelines | 70.0 | 70.9 | 67.1
Investment and Loan | 59.3 | 60.1 | 60.7
Uraniums | 139.4 | 133.0 | 130.4
Primary Oils and Gas | 165.6 | 163.4 | 153.2

*Introduced May 1960.
14. **Public Libraries In 1959**

Canadian boys and girls continue to do more reading than adult members of public libraries, according to preliminary figures that will be contained in the Bureau's report "Survey of Libraries, Part I: Public Libraries, 1959", to be published shortly.

Young Canadians between 5 and 14 years of age represented 20.8% of the population, according to Census estimates, yet they borrowed 49.8% of all books borrowed from public libraries of all types in 1959.

The most read books of all are those for boys and girls in smaller centres, and rural areas, who are served by 35 regional and co-operative libraries, in all provinces outside of Quebec. Books for these young readers circulated an average of 9.6 times each, as compared with those for boys and girls in larger urban libraries, which circulated 6.5 times each.

Books for adults circulated 3.8 times each in regional libraries, and 3.6 times each in urban libraries. Although regional libraries thus represented the highest return on investment in bookstock, in terms of use, the stock of regional libraries represented less than 14% of that of larger urban libraries.

The population served by all types of public libraries, urban, regional, and provincial, represented 82.9% of the total population in 1959. However, only 54.1% of these were served by urban and regional libraries organized to serve population units of 50,000 and over, and only 6.2% were served by libraries which reported current operating payments per capita of $2.00 or more. According to standards of the Canadian Library Association, these two criteria are basic to efficient and effective public library service.

The survey will include data on stock, circulation, staff, finance and activities of 988 municipal and association public libraries, 35 regional libraries, and 12 provincial library services.

### Public Libraries In Canada, 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Served</th>
<th>Libraries</th>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
<th>Current Operating Payments</th>
<th>Full-time Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nfld</td>
<td>449,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>256,004</td>
<td>626,868</td>
<td>157,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.E.I</td>
<td>102,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>116,850</td>
<td>204,378</td>
<td>57,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.S</td>
<td>385,589</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>236,784</td>
<td>1,436,998</td>
<td>327,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.B</td>
<td>181,560</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>146,860</td>
<td>517,152</td>
<td>118,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que</td>
<td>3,436,126</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>1,925,379</td>
<td>3,493,532</td>
<td>1,354,462</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ont</td>
<td>5,310,191</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>7,148,891</td>
<td>27,686,191</td>
<td>8,054,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>844,213</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>374,566</td>
<td>2,010,253</td>
<td>622,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sask</td>
<td>902,000</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>704,843</td>
<td>2,071,857</td>
<td>787,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alts</td>
<td>1,243,000</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>995,551</td>
<td>3,732,162</td>
<td>1,140,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C</td>
<td>1,570,000</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1,571,644</td>
<td>8,538,963</td>
<td>2,529,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon &amp; N.W.T.</td>
<td>12,423</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29,637</td>
<td>11,380</td>
<td>4,767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 1959: 14,436,102 1,135 13,507,009 50,329,734 15,155,734 2,431
15. Steel Ingot Production  Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 15 this year amounted to 127,291 tons, a decrease of 2.6% from the week-earlier total of 130,651 tons and an increase of 16.3% from the year-earlier figure of 109,441 tons. Index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 132 in the current week versus 136 a week earlier and 114 a year ago.

16. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings  Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings declined in February to 42,958 tons from 44,763 a year earlier. With a decrease in January, shipments in the January-February period dropped 14.9% to 81,971 tons from 96,292 a year ago. February shipments of welded and seamless steel pipe increased to 50,192 tons from 31,022, and, with a rise in January, shipments in the two-month period advanced sharply to 118,921 tons from 64,053.

17. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products  Shipments in February of uncoated, plain, round steel wire decreased to 7,146 tons from 10,413 a year earlier, welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) to 1,843 tons from 2,319, steel wire rope to 1,622 tons from 2,000, and iron and steel wire nails to 3,935 tons from 4,791. Shipments of these items in the January-February period were: steel wire, 15,260 tons (20,410 a year ago); steel wire mesh, 4,231 (4,261); steel wire rope, 3,161 (3,757); and wire nails, 7,656 (8,894).

18. Domestic Washing Machines  Shipments of domestic washing machines and clothes dryers in February declined to 23,054 units from 24,456 a year earlier; totals were smaller for all types. Shipments in the January-February period fell to 44,525 units from 46,813 a year ago; shipments of electric conventional and gasoline-powered types were down and of electric automatic types were up. End-of-February stocks were down to 39,607 units from 46,024.

February shipments of automatic clothes dryers decreased to 6,916 units from 7,692 a year earlier, and January-February shipments dropped to 16,090 units from 17,148 a year ago. End-of-February stocks were smaller than a year earlier at 17,632 units versus 18,888.

19. Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers  Fewer domestic mechanical refrigerators and individual home and farm freezers were shipped in February and the January-February period this year as compared to last. February shipments of refrigerators fell to 15,507 units from 20,040 a year earlier, and freezers to 6,788 units from 9,323. January-February shipments of refrigerators dropped to 29,079 units from 36,131 a year ago, and freezers to 13,276 units from 14,664. End-of-February stocks were smaller than a year earlier for both appliances; refrigerators were down to 42,409 units from 58,852, and freezers to 7,817 units from 8,454.

20. Shipments Of Furnaces  Shipments of warm air furnaces increased in value in February to $1,385,200 from $1,290,100 a year earlier, and in the January-February period to $2,902,700 from $2,720,700 a year ago. Month's shipments included oil-fired furnaces valued at $871,800 versus $768,800 a year earlier and gas-fired furnaces worth $473,700 versus $498,500. Two-month shipments of oil-fired furnaces were valued at $1,861,900 as compared to $1,649,900 a year ago, and gas-fired furnaces at $974,100 versus $1,023,000.
21. Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment

Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in February this year included the following items: condensing units, $153,900 ($227,300 a year earlier); air conditioning units (not self-contained), $332,000 ($274,400); room air conditioners (window-sill type), $403,700 ($153,500); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), $101,300 ($148,900); air conditioning coils, $137,900 ($126,500); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, $98,700 ($77,400); low temperature self-service display cases, $93,300 ($143,800); normal temperature self-service display cases, $133,900 ($219,300); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, $108,500 ($99,700).

22. Factory Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries In February

Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that account for almost all of the total Canadian production increased 20.5% to $2,032,200 from $1,687,000 in February last year. Sales in the January-February period rose 12.9% to $4,299,000 from $3,809,400 a year ago. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were higher in value both in the month and two-month period as compared to a year ago.

23. Specified Chemicals

Production of most chemicals was larger in February this year as compared to last. Output of chemicals in February included: hydrochloric acid, 4,965,581 pounds (3,292,078 a year earlier); sulphuric acid, 131,679 tons (164,199); ammonium sulphate, 23,455 tons (26,261); chlorine, 26,755 tons (24,957); mixed fertilizers, 91,606 tons (89,387); formaldehyde, 4,938,040 pounds (4,715,763); and sodium hydroxide, 31,711 tons (29,147). Factory shipments of polystyrene in the month advanced to 4,758,865 pounds from 4,407,242 last year.

24. Shipments Of Foundation Garments

Shipments of foundation garments in February and January-February this year, with comparable 1960 data, appear in the following table which is a special monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Garment</th>
<th>February 1961</th>
<th>January-February 1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shipments in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dozens</td>
<td>Dozens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corselettes, or all-in-one</td>
<td>3,232</td>
<td>6,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garments</td>
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<td>8,138</td>
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<tr>
<td>Girdles, with rigid panels</td>
<td>14,210</td>
<td>29,354</td>
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<tr>
<td>plus elastic</td>
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<td>28,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girdles, principally elastic</td>
<td>17,416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bandeaux bras</td>
<td>60,804</td>
<td>129,189</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59,428</td>
<td>119,378</td>
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<td>Longline bras</td>
<td>14,070</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12,408</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garter belts</td>
<td>9,414</td>
<td>17,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,630</td>
<td>13,204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather

Receipts of cattle hides in February this year increased to 200,397 from 175,834 a year earlier and calf and kip skins to 99,650 from 64,231. Receipts of sheep and lamb skins decreased to 3,705 dozen from 6,583.

End-of-February stocks of calf and kip skins held by packers, dealers and tanners advanced to 261,263 from 248,416 a year ago, sheep and lamb skins to 82,857 dozen from 55,584, horsehides to 5,798 from 1,808, and all "other" hides and skins to 6,343 from 1,605. Month-end holdings of cattle hides decreased to 428,293 from 449,214, and goat skins to 13,659 from 40,109.
26. Concrete Products  Shipment of concrete brick in February this year increased to 3,824,589 from 2,701,685 a year earlier, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe, and culvert tile to 70,574 tons from 45,004, and ready-mixed concrete to 356,748 cubic yards from 308,300. Month's shipments of concrete blocks (all aggregates) except chimney blocks decreased to 6,222,596 from 7,315,220.

27. Asphalt Roofing  Shipments of all types of asphalt roofing were smaller in February this year as compared to last. Month's shipments were: asphalt shingles, 57,838 roof squares (109,166 a year earlier), smooth surfaced rolls, 18,357 (42,915); mineral surfaced rolls, 11,459 (31,953); and roll type sidings, 824 (5,844).

28. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements  Consumption of crude oil in February this year rose to 22,265,111 barrels from 21,852,459 a year earlier, total for domestic crude rising to 12,498,167 barrels from 12,383,373 and for imported crude to 9,766,944 barrels from 9,469,086. Consumption in the January-February period increased to 47,228,335 barrels from 46,304,005 a year ago; domestic crude consumed eased down to 26,620,967 barrels from 26,662,586, and imported crude used rose to 20,607,368 barrels from 19,641,419.

29. Products Made From Canadian Clays  Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in January this year fell 3.1% to $1,625,400 from $1,678,100 a year earlier. Month's sales of building brick decreased to $856,800 from $911,900 in January last year, structural tile to $187,200 from $242,300 and sewer pipe to $171,900 from $269,200. Sales of drain tile increased to $112,500 from $56,700, fireclay blocks and shapes to $40,500 from $18,400, pottery to $49,400 from $46,500 and "other" clay products to $207,100 from $133,000.

30. General Review of Wood-Using Industries  Shipments from Canada's wood-using industries in 1958 were valued at $797,294,000, larger by 2.3% than the preceding year's $779,482,000, according to the annual general review of the group. Record value of $807,198,000 was posted in 1956. Number of establishments declined to 4,079 from 4,520 in 1957, and the number of employees to 73,159 from 76,175, while salaries and wages increased to $226,882,000 from $225,494,000. Materials and supplies cost $417,120,000, down from $420,495,000.

Shipment values by main industries were: furniture, $308,816,000 ($307,340,000 in 1957); sash, door and planing mills, $236,990,000 ($224,579,000); veneer and plywood, $129,954,000 ($121,160,000); box, basket and crate, $22,963,000 ($26,851,000); hardwood flooring, $17,736,000 ($15,509,000); coffins and caskets, $10,959,000 ($10,242,000); wood turning, $10,022,000 ($9,790,000); and cooperage, $6,101,000 ($6,731,000).

*31. Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which recently have become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.
Dairy Products Industries  Value of factory shipments from the dairy products industries in 1959 rose 1.07% to $829,737,000 from $821,701,000 in the preceding year. Establishments decreased to 1,871 from 1,944 in 1958 and employees to 33,118 from 33,179, while salaries and wages increased to $117,210,000 from $112,255,000 and cost of materials and supplies to $605,070,000 from $601,551,000.

Shipments of creamery butter in 1959 declined to 328,028,000 pounds (valued at $209,234,000) from 338,256,000 (214,067,000) in 1958. Shipments of cheddar cheese rose to 52,458,000 pounds ($23,435,000) from 50,726,000 ($22,396,000), and ice cream to 38,220,000 gallons ($63,461,000) from 32,053,000 ($55,159,000).

Miscellaneous Iron & Steel Products  Factory shipments from the 437 establishments comprising the miscellaneous iron and steel products industries in 1959 (433 in 1958) were valued at $130,430,000, a rise of 7.6% from $121,430,000 in the preceding year. Number of employees increased to 10,291 from 10,209, salaries and wages to $41,537,000 from $39,101,000, and cost of process materials and supplies to $56,160,000 from $52,846,000.

Plastics Products  Two hundred and four establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of plastics products in 1959 had factory shipments valued at $85,809,000, an advance of 16.2% from 1958's 198-plant total of $73,857,000. These plants employed more persons in 1959 than in 1958 (6,002 versus 5,186), paid out more in salaries and wages ($19,477,000 versus $16,308,000), and spent more for materials and supplies ($44,431,000 versus $36,855,000).

Boxes, Baskets & Crates  Value of factory shipments from the box, basket and crate industry in 1959 rose 6.7% to $24,500,000 from $22,963,000 in 1958. Establishments decreased to 150 from 158 in 1958, while employees were unchanged at 3,154, and salaries and wages rose to $8,138,000 from $8,138,000 and cost of materials and supplies to $11,206,000 from $10,491,000.

Brooms, Brushes & Mops  Establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of brooms, brushes and mops in 1959 had factory shipments valued at $19,500,000, an increase of 2.6% from the preceding year's total of $18,997,000. Number of establishments rose to 97 from 95 in 1958, employees to 2,187 from 2,130, and salaries and wages to $6,297,000 from $5,859,000. Cost of materials and supplies decreased to $8,578,000 from $8,646,000.

Coffins & Caskets  Sixty-one establishments whose principal products were coffins and caskets in 1959 had shipments valued at $11,209,000 versus $10,960,000 in 1958 for 63 plants, an increase of 2.3%. Number of employees was virtually unchanged at 1,358 versus 1,374 in 1958, but their earnings were up slightly to $3,956,000 from $3,877,000. Cost of materials and supplies was also slightly higher at $4,717,000.

F I S H E R I E S

Fish Freezings & Stocks  Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) in March advanced 25.00% to 9,973,000 pounds from 7,980,000 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the March issue of "Fish Freezings and Stocks". End-of-March stocks totalled 26,635,000 pounds, a decline of 12.00% from last year's corresponding total of 30,278,000.
About 700,000 pupils attended high school classes in more than 8,000 schools during the school year 1958-59, according to a report released recently entitled "Organization of Education at the Secondary Level". These schools varied from one-room rural schools with only a few high school pupils to large city schools offering a variety of courses to upwards of 1,000 pupils.

Class size ranged from an average of 23 pupils per room in the rural schools of one province to 37 per room in one large urban centre. In eight provinces (excluding Quebec and Ontario) about four schools out of five enrolled between 20 and 34 pupils per room, a ratio generally considered satisfactory for effective teaching and economic operation. However, 211 schools (7%) contained fewer than 20 pupils per room and 354 schools (11%) had 35 or more per room.

In Quebec the schools are classified in the report according to type, that is, those under provincial supervision, such as the regular Catholic and Protestant schools functioning under school commissions, the trade schools, agriculture schools, etc.; and the independent schools such as classical colleges and modern secondary colleges.

In Ontario, schools offering secondary education are classified according to location, that is, city schools, county schools, or district schools. In the other eight provinces schools are classified as "urban" or "rural" with the urban schools further classified according to the size of the centres and the rural schools according to the number of classrooms. The report also contains a wide range of other statistical data on secondary schools such as type (academic, vocational and composite), and grade levels taught (junior high, etc.).

Teachers in public elementary and secondary schools in Canada in the 1959-60 academic year numbered 148,599, an increase of 4.5% from the 1958-59 total of 142,157. Number of men teachers rose 7.6% to 41,337 (accounting for 27.8% of the total) from 38,425 (27.0%) in the preceding academic year, and women teachers 3.4% to 107,262 from 103,732. Median salaries in Canada (excluding Quebec) reached $4,055 in the 1959-60 academic year, a rise of 7.9% from $3,757 in the preceding school year.

Details of fellowships, research grants, graduate assistantships, and other types of financial aid for Canadian university graduate students are contained in the DBS publication "Awards For Graduate Study and Research, 1961", released weekly.

Included in the listing of 1,590 entries of awards or groups of awards are 636 from awarding agencies in the United States, 441 from the United Kingdom, 418 from Canada, and 95 from some 31 other countries.

While only awards tenable by Canadians, or by Canadians together with others, were listed for countries other than Canada, those tenable in Canada have, where possible, a notation as to whether or not they are open to foreign students. Many of the Canadian awards are tenable outside Canada.

The publication also contains other material of interest to prospective applicants for graduate awards, including a bibliography of further sources of information on awards and on higher education in various countries.
36. TVP Entries In March  

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits in March increased 23.9% to 304,275 from 245,643 a year earlier. Entries in the January-March period advanced 16.8% to 806,063 vehicles from 689,892 a year ago. All regions recorded more entries than a year earlier both in the month and first quarter except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in the three-month period.

Entries on travellers' vehicle permits in March were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 72 (53 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 16,860 (15,385); Quebec, 31,546 (25,854); Ontario, 225,003 (179,097); Manitoba, 4,920 (4,101); Saskatchewan, 2,225 (1,591); Alberta, 1,415 (1,331); British Columbia, 21,807 (17,907); and the Yukon, 427 (324).

Entries in the January-March period were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 155 (176 a year ago); New Brunswick, 45,275 (44,130); Quebec, 81,973 (70,580); Ontario, 599,110 (506,354); Manitoba, 14,626 (11,604); Saskatchewan, 5,700 (4,106); Alberta, 3,661 (3,325); British Columbia, 54,500 (48,831); and the Yukon, 1,063 (786).

37. Incidence Of Tuberculosis  

During January this year, there were 544 cases of tuberculosis notified in Canada, according to the first in a series of monthly reports prepared by DBS on the incidence of tuberculosis in Canada. Excluding Quebec and Ontario, new active cases in the month numbered 168, ranging from 4 in the Northwest Territories to 38 in British Columbia; reactivated cases numbered 40, ranging from 1 each in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon to 11 in New Brunswick.

This new report was prepared in compliance with recommendations of the National Tuberculosis Conference of 1960. Its purpose is to present monthly incidence data of tuberculosis, revealing sex, age and type of disease of cases notified. This publication replaces the data on tuberculosis previously contained in "Notifiable Diseases - Weekly Summary".

Other data pertaining to the notified tuberculars such as marital status, racial origin, method of detection, and area of residence within a province are not published in this report, but are available upon request to the Institutions Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

38. Sawmills In British Columbia  

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in February this year declined 2.0% to 440,227,000 feet board measure from 449,088,000 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the February issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia". Output in the January-February period was little changed from last year at 853,964,000 feet board measure as compared to 852,402,000 feet. Coast mills accounted for 224,451,000 feet board measure of the month's output versus 242,742,000 a year earlier, and interior mills for 215,776,000 feet versus 206,346,000.
39. Dairy Factory Production  Production of creamery butter, ice cream mix and skim milk powder was larger in March and the January-March period this year as compared to last, while output of cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk was greater in the month and smaller in the three months.

Production in March was: creamery butter, 17,450,000 pounds (16,682,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 4,950,000 pounds (4,816,000); ice cream mix, 1,435,000 gallons (1,336,000); evaporated whole milk, 22,725,000 pounds (22,107,000); and skim milk powder, 10,917,000 pounds (10,042,000).

January-March production was: creamery butter, 44,041,000 pounds (41,008,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 11,125,000 pounds (11,625,000); ice cream mix, 3,443,000 gallons (3,420,000); evaporated whole milk, 54,246,000 pounds (58,810,000); and skim milk powder, 26,488,000 pounds (24,110,000).

*40. Production Of Process Cheese  Production of process cheese from cheddar and other hard or cream cheese base in March amounted to an estimated 5,288,452 pounds, up 1.27 from 5,227,663 in February and down 5.67% from 5,601,840 in March last year. Output in the January-March period decreased 2.47% to 14,495,870 pounds from 14,847,312 a year ago. Some 5,055,877 pounds of this year's March make were made from a cheddar base, while 13,928,789 pounds of the quarter's output were made from this base; the remainder in both periods came from other hard or cream cheese base.

Stocks of process cheese held by manufacturers at the end of March aggregated 2,377,273 pounds, compared to 2,274,068 at the end of February and 2,385,577 at the end of March 1960. A total of 2,377,273 pounds of this year's end-of-March stocks were of a cheddar base.

41. Production Of Margarine  Production of margarine (including spreads) in March this year increased 27.37 to 17,499,000 pounds from 13,751,000 in the same month last year. This gain, coupled with increases in January and February, placed output in the January-March period at 48,221,000 pounds, a rise of 9.5% from last year's comparable total of 44,056,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 5,824,000 pounds at April 1, compared to 5,420,000 at March 1 and 5,738,000 at April 1 last year.

42. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products  Stocks at April 1 this year were larger than a year earlier for creamery butter, evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder and poultry meat, and were smaller for cheddar cheese and cold storage eggs. April 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 83,036,000 pounds (76,684,000 at April 1 last year); cheddar cheese, 42,470,000 pounds (42,811,000); evaporated whole milk, 24,078,000 pounds (11,470,000); skim milk powder, 20,328,000 pounds (15,644,000); poultry meat, 21,070,000 pounds (17,939,000); and cold storage eggs, 9,000 cases (69,000).

43. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables  Stocks of apples, pears, potatoes, onions, cabbage, celery and vegetables (frozen and in brine) held in cold or common storage at April 1 this year were larger than a year ago. Holdings of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) and carrots were smaller.
April 1 stocks of fruit and vegetable were: apples, 1,276,000 bushels (1,220,000 at April 1 last year); pears, 23,000 bushels (18,000); fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 31,646,000 pounds (36,291,000); potatoes, 6,415,000 cwt. (5,522,000); onions, 290,000 bushels (253,000); carrots, 82,000 bushels (152,000); cabbage, 62,000 bushels (54,000); celery, 27,000 crates (26,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 41,399,000 pounds (37,281,000).

44. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Stocks of meat at April 1 this year amounted to 66,353,000 pounds, compared to 69,750,000 pounds at March 1 and 97,351,000 pounds at April 1 last year. Holdings of cold storage frozen meat totalled 39,066,000 pounds at April 1 versus 42,214,000 a month earlier and 63,913,000 a year ago, fresh meat 19,466,000 pounds versus 18,464,000 and 21,792,000, and cured meat 7,821,000 pounds versus 9,072,000 and 11,646,000.

April 1 stocks of lard aggregated 7,277,000 pounds as compared to 5,205,000 at the beginning of March and 5,783,000 at the beginning of April 1960, while holdings of tallow amounted to 4,032,000 pounds against 3,538,000 a month earlier and 4,917,000 a year ago.

45. Wool Production & Supply Production of wool in Canada in 1960 was little changed from 1959 at 8,278,000 pounds versus 8,287,000; output of shorn wool amounted to 6,891,000 pounds versus 6,800,000 and pulled wool, 1,387,000 pounds against 1,487,000.

Farm value of shorn wool production in 1960 rose to $3,168,000 from $3,016,000 in 1959. The 1960 value estimate includes deficiency payments of 23¢ per pound made under the Agricultural Stabilization Act on qualifying grades.

Exports of Canadian wool in 1960 dropped to 3,678,000 pounds (greasy equivalent) from 5,002,000 in the preceding year, and imports to 49,502,000 pounds from 51,492,000. Assuming no change in inventory, domestic disappearance in 1960 totalled 54,102,000 pounds as compared to 54,777,000 in 1959.

46. Stocks Of Canadian Grain At March 31 Total stocks of the five major Canadian grains in all North American positions as at March 31 this year are estimated at 1,212,500,000 bushels, compared to 1,135,700,000 at the same date in 1960, the record 1,512,200,000 bushels set in 1957, and the ten-year (1951-60) average of 1,175,500,000 bushels, according to DBS.

This year's March 31 stocks, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year (1951-60) averages, respectively, in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 749.5 (685.3, 680.3); oats, 241.7 (220.2, 271.1); barley, 192.7 (204.7, 196.4); rye, 12.6 (10.6, 18.1); and flaxseed, 15.9 (15.0, 9.5).

Data for these estimates were obtained from the Bureau's annual March 31 survey of grain held on farms, from mill returns, and from information supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada relative to grain in commercial positions at the close of business on April 1.
### Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week.

1. The Labour Force, March 1961, (71-001), 20¢/$2.00
2. Employment & Payrolls, January 1961, (72-002), 30¢/$3.00
3. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, October-December 1960, (53-001), 50¢/$2.00
4. Retail Trade, February 1961, (63-005), 20¢/$2.00
5. Department Store Sales & Stocks, February 1961, (63-002), 10¢/$1.00
6. Department Store Sales, March 1961 - Monthly Card, (63-004), 10¢/$1.00
7. Department Store Sales, April 8, 1961 - Weekly Card, (63-003), 10¢/$2.00
8. Chain Store Sales & Stocks, February 1961, (63-001), 10¢/$1.00
9. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, March 31, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/$3.00
10. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, April 7, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/$3.00
*11. Pulpwood Production, Consumption & Inventories, February 1961
*15. Production of Steel Ingots, April 15, 1961
17. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, February 1961, (41-006), 10¢/$1.00
18. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, February 1961, (43-002), 10¢/$1.00
19. Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, February 1961, (43-001), 10¢/$1.00
20. Stoves & Furnaces, February 1961, (41-005), 10¢/$1.00
21. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, February 1961, (43-006), 10¢/$1.00
22. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February 1961, (43-005), 10¢/$1.00
23. Specified Chemicals, February 1961, (46-002), 10¢/$1.00
24. Shipments of Foundation Garments, February 1961
25. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, February 1961, (33-001), 10¢/$1.00
26. Concrete Products, February 1961, (44-002), 10¢/$1.00
27. Asphalt Roofing, February 1961, (45-001), 10¢/$1.00
28. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, February 1961, (45-003), 10¢/$1.00
29. Products Made From Canadian Clays, January 1961, (44-005), 10¢/$1.00
*31. Industry & Production Notes, 1959
*32. Fish Freezeings & Stocks, March 1961
*33. Organization of Education at the Secondary Level, 1958-59, (81-514), 50¢
34. Salaries & Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary And Secondary Schools, 1959-60, (81-202), $1.00
35. Awards For Graduate Study & Research, 1961, (81-406), $2.00
*37. Incidence of Tuberculosis, January 1961, (83-001), 10¢/$1.00
*38. Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1961
*39. Dairy Factory Production, March 1961, (32-002), 10¢/$1.00
*40. Process Cheese, March 1961
41. Margarine (Including Spreads), March 1961, (32-005), 10¢/$1.00
42. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, April 1961, (32-009), 20¢/$2.00
43. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, April 1961, (32-010), 20¢/$2.00
44. Stocks of Meat & Lard, April 1961, (32-012), 30¢/$3.00
45. Wool Production & Supply, 1960, (23-205), 25¢
46. Stocks of Grain, March 31, 1961, (22-002), 20¢/$4.00
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, March 29, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/$3.00
  - New Residential Construction, February 1961, (64-002), 30¢/$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 14
  - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, January 1961 (72-003), 30¢/$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 14
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