HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Foreign Trade: Canada's second-quarter exports were valued at $1,419,500,000, higher than in any April-June period of recent years and up 8.3% from last year. Imports in the period were valued at $1,489,300,000, fractionally greater than a year ago. Half-year exports at $2,679,300,000 were up 3.0% from 1960's first half total, and imports at $2,776,200,000 were down by 1.0% from 1960. (Pages 2-4)

Securities: Trading in outstanding Canadian securities with other countries in July resulted in a sales balance of $3 million, compared to one of $15.5 million in June. (Page 4)

Construction: Starts on new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over numbered 9,009 units in July versus 8,966 a year earlier, and completions totalled 6,257 versus 6,564. Seven-month starts were up to 48,882 units against 38,521 a year ago and completions were down to 40,819 units from 49,987. (Page 5)

Prices: Consumer price indexes were higher in all 10 regional cities at the beginning of August as compared to a month earlier, due in part to higher food prices in all centres. (Page 6)

Labour: Average weekly wages and average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries were down in June from May levels, while the average work week was slightly longer. (Page 7)

Vital Statistics: Births, marriages and deaths were fewer in number in 1960 as compared to 1959, and in each case the rate was lower. Births in 1960 numbered 478,551, marriages 130,338 and deaths 139,693. (Pages 8-9)

Manufacturing: Steel mills produced 107,572 tons of steel ingots in the week of September 9, reflecting the effects of the Labour Day holiday. In the January-August period steel ingot output totalled 4,217,889 tons, larger by 6.0% than a year earlier. Output of motor vehicles in August rose by 28.4% from last year to 5,889 units, leaving the eight-month total lower by 11.6% as compared to 1960. More refrigerators, washing machines, automatic clothes dryers and freezers were shipped in July this year than last. (Pages 10-11)
*1. Exports & Imports In Second Quarter And Half Year 1961

Canada's total exports during the second quarter of this year, valued at $1,419,500,000, were higher than in any April-June period of recent years and were 8.3% above those for the second quarter of 1960, according to preliminary figures released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports in the second quarter of 1961 remained at a high level, totalling $1,489,300,000, and were fractionally greater than in the same period of last year. The import balance for the April-June quarter of this year at $69,800,000 was nearly $100 million less than that for the corresponding three months of 1960.

The rising trade figures for the second quarter of 1961 contrasted with a 2.5% decrease in total exports in the first quarter of this year and a 3.0% fall in imports, the January-March exports being valued at $1,259,700,000 and imports at $1,286,900,000. However, the cumulative total for all exports for the first six months of this year were valued at $2,679,300,000, an increase of 3.0% over the January-June figure of 1960 and a new peak for the same period. Imports at $2,776,200,000, though relatively high, were 1.0% lower than in the first half of 1960 and the import balance for the January-June period of this year at $96,900,000 was less than half that for the same six months of last year.

In the first quarter of 1961, exports to the United States decreased by an eighth when compared to shipments in the same period of the preceding year, but gained by 5.6% to the United Kingdom, rose one-quarter to the rest of the Commonwealth and by 15.5% to other countries. During the second quarter, exports to the United States rose slightly, those to the United Kingdom fell by 4.6%, shipments to the rest of the Commonwealth dropped nearly a sixth and those to other countries increased 57.0%. Comparing the cumulative totals for the first half of this year with those for January-June 1960, though exports to the United States were 6.4% less, those to other main areas advanced, shipments to the United Kingdom rising fractionally, to the rest of the Commonwealth by 2.5% and to all other countries by over a third.

The 3.0% decline in imports in the first quarter of 1961 was due mainly to a 4.6% drop in arrivals from the United States. Imports from the United Kingdom fell fractionally, but those from the rest of the Commonwealth rose by 5.6% and from other countries by 0.6%. In the second quarter, imports from the United States were 0.4% less than in the same period of the preceding year, increased 1.9% from the United Kingdom, dropped 1.2% from other Commonwealth countries and rose 4.9% from other foreign countries. On a six-month comparative basis with 1960, imports for the first half of this year from the United States were 2.4% down, those from the United Kingdom rose 0.9%, arrivals from the rest of the Commonwealth increased 1.4% and from the remaining countries by 3.0%. There was a fairly substantial import balance with the United States for January-June 1961, but the export trade balance with the United Kingdom remained at approximately the same level as in the similar period of last year while it increased with the rest of the Commonwealth and rose substantially with the group of remaining countries.
Total exports to the United States for the second quarter of 1961 amounted to $766,100,000, which, except for 1959, was greater than in the same quarter of recent years. However, due to the substantial decrease in first quarter shipments, total exports for the first half of this year were estimated at $1,435,700,000, being 6.4% less than last year. Imports from the United States in the second quarter were valued at $993,700,000, and for the first half totalled $1,891,300,000 with a decrease of 2.4%. The import balance for the second quarter stood at $227,600,000, slightly below the same quarter of 1960 and for the first half of this year at $455,600,000 was some 12% greater than in 1960. In the first six months of this year 53.6% of all exports from Canada were destined to the United States as compared to 58.9% in the same period of last year. The United States was the source of 68.1% of all imports during the first half of 1961 being slightly less than in January-June 1960.

Exports to the United Kingdom in the second quarter fell 4.6% when compared with the same period of 1960, and were valued at $216,500,000. During the first six months, exports amounted to $437,600,000, being 0.3% above the total for the same period of the previous year. Imports rose slightly and were valued at $171,500,000 in the second quarter, with a 1.9% increase, advancing fractionally to $313,300,000 for the first half of 1961. Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom amounted to $45,000,000 in the April-June quarter, and to $124,300,000 for the first six months of this year as compared with $125,800,000 for the same period of 1960. The United Kingdom purchased 16.3% of all exports in the first half as against 16.8% in the same period of the preceding year. In the first half of 1961, 11.3% of all imports came from that country compared to 11.0% for January-June 1960.

Total exports to other Commonwealth countries dropped 15.9% in the second quarter to $72,000,000 but due to the substantial increase in the first quarter, the total for six months advanced by 2.5% to $158,900,000. Imports decreased slightly in the second quarter to $76,800,000, but due to a 5.6% rise in the first quarter, were up 1.4% to $127,400,000 over the six-month period. In the second quarter, there was an import balance of $4,800,000 but in the six months exports exceeded imports by $31,500,000. These Commonwealth countries took 5.9% of all exports in the first half of 1961 and supplied 4.6% of all imports.

Trade with the group of remaining countries, i.e. other than the United States, the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth, gained both during the second quarter and the first six months of 1961. Exports in the second quarter were more than a half greater this year than last, being valued at $364,900,000 and over the six months gained by more than a third reaching $647,100,000. Imports advanced to a lesser degree, rising 4.9% in the second quarter to $247,400,000, and by 3.0% for the first six months of this year to $444,200,000. The export balance in the second quarter amounted to $117,500,000, and to $202,900,000 for the first six months, the latter figure being over four times the export balance in the first half of the preceding year. These foreign countries took 24.2% of exports and supplied 16.0% of imports in the first half of this year, increasing the corresponding shares in the previous year.

Preliminary 1961 export figures for June, April-June and January-June and the corresponding import figures, with comparative totals for 1960, are summarized in the table on the following page. More detailed country and commodity trade figures will be available in several weeks.
FOREIGN TRADE (Concluded)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Exports</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>216.5</td>
<td>227.0</td>
<td>437.6</td>
<td>436.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Commonwealth</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>158.5</td>
<td>155.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>266.2</td>
<td>257.1</td>
<td>766.1</td>
<td>765.8</td>
<td>1,435.7</td>
<td>1,534.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>137.6</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>364.9</td>
<td>232.4</td>
<td>647.1</td>
<td>476.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>512.1</td>
<td>457.5</td>
<td>1,419.5</td>
<td>1,310.7</td>
<td>2,679.3</td>
<td>2,602.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imports</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>171.5</td>
<td>168.3</td>
<td>313.3</td>
<td>310.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Commonwealth</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>127.4</td>
<td>125.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>335.9</td>
<td>327.9</td>
<td>993.7</td>
<td>997.7</td>
<td>1,891.3</td>
<td>1,938.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>247.4</td>
<td>235.8</td>
<td>444.2</td>
<td>431.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>499.4</td>
<td>486.6</td>
<td>1,489.3</td>
<td>1,479.4</td>
<td>2,776.2</td>
<td>2,805.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimate only for 1961; subject to revision. Figures may not add due to rounding.

SEcurities

2. Sales And Purchases Of Securities

Transactions in outstanding Canadian securities between Canada and other countries resulted in a capital inflow of $3 million during July. This sales balance was smaller than in most recent months, and compared with $15.5 million in June. Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian stocks rose to $6.0 million in July from $4.2 million in June. Net sales of all outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures which produced $11.3 million in June were replaced by net repurchases of $3.2 million in July, as net sales of outstanding Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues declined to near balance from $17 million.

The sales balance to the United States of outstanding Canadian securities was practically unchanged, the July figure of $19.7 million comparing with $18.6 million in June, with sales of bonds and debentures accounting for $7.0 million versus $6.6 million in June. The big changes were in transactions with overseas countries, net repurchases from the United Kingdom rising to $6.2 million from $0.4 million, and those from other overseas countries rising to $10.7 million from $2.6 million. Most of these changes, on balance, arose from transactions in bonds and debentures. Canadians resold in July $2.2 million, net, of outstanding foreign securities, mainly United States stocks. This sales balance followed a small purchase balance in June.

During the seven months of 1961, trade in outstanding Canadian and foreign securities has resulted in sales balances or net capital imports of $117 million. This compared with $32 million for the whole of 1960 and $169 million for 1959. There were net inflows from the United States in the seven months of $148 million, offset by outflows of $27 million and $4 million covering net purchases from the United Kingdom and from other overseas countries, respectively.

Sales to non-residents in July of Canadian treasury bills (not included in the tables of the report) are tentatively placed at $13 million. Maturities and repurchases exceeded sales by $29 million and reduced non-resident holdings to $49 million by the end of July. Non-resident holdings reached a peak of $160 million in April. Data are not yet available covering sales to non-residents of short-term commercial and finance paper in July.
*3. New Residential Construction

Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over edged up 0.5% in July to 9,009 units from 8,966 in the same month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the July issue of "New Residential Construction". With an increase of 31.0% in the first half of the year, starts in the January-July period advanced 26.9% to 48,882 units from 38,521 in the like span of 1960.

Completions in these centres declined 4.7% in July to 6,257 units from 6,564 a year earlier. With a decrease of 17.6% in the first half of 1961, completions in the seven-month period were down 18.3% to 40,819 units from 49,987.

Units in various stages of construction in these areas numbered 52,976 at July 31, an increase of 9.8% from last year's total of 48,266.

The table following contains data on starts and completions in urban centres of 5,000 population and over for July and the January-July period, together with the number of units under construction at July 31, for both 1961 and 1960.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month of July</th>
<th>January 1 to July 31</th>
<th>Under Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>9,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>8,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.E.I.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.B.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>2,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ont.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sask.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: New Residential Construction statistics for the whole country, including urban centres of 5,000 population and over, urban centres under 5,000 and rural areas, are available only on a quarterly basis. The most recent data for all areas refer to the first quarter of 1961 and are published in the report "New Residential Construction, June 1961".
Consumer Price Indexes rose in all ten regional cities between July and August 1961. Increases ranged from 0.2% in both Montreal and Vancouver to 1.2% in Saint John.

Food indexes also rose in all ten regional cities with increases ranging from 0.6% in Montreal to 3.9% in Saint John. Shelter indexes showed mixed results as indexes rose in four cities, declined in four cities and were unchanged in the remaining two cities. Clothing indexes declined in five regional cities, were unchanged in three cities and increased in the other two cities. Household operation indexes rose in six cities and were unchanged in the other four cities. Other commodities and services indexes were up in five cities, unchanged in four cities and down in the remaining city.

### Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada

**At The Beginning Of August 1961 (Base 1949 = 100)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Indexes</th>
<th>Group Indexes - August 1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1961</td>
<td>August 1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's (2)</td>
<td>116.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>127.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint John</td>
<td>129.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>128.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>129.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>130.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>126.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatoon-Regina</td>
<td>125.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton-Calgary</td>
<td>124.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>128.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Total indexes for July and August and August 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

**Investors' Price Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>September 7</th>
<th>August 31</th>
<th>August 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total common stocks</td>
<td>329.1</td>
<td>327.6</td>
<td>328.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials</td>
<td>345.3</td>
<td>344.1</td>
<td>345.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>224.4</td>
<td>220.7</td>
<td>222.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>409.3</td>
<td>409.5</td>
<td>405.7</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Mining Stock Price Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>September 7</th>
<th>August 31</th>
<th>August 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total mining stocks</td>
<td>135.0</td>
<td>136.5</td>
<td>136.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golds</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>85.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base metals</td>
<td>248.2</td>
<td>247.9</td>
<td>253.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Indexes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>September 7</th>
<th>August 31</th>
<th>August 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipelines</td>
<td>135.9</td>
<td>134.9</td>
<td>134.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment and Loan</td>
<td>192.5</td>
<td>190.1</td>
<td>189.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uraniums</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Oils and Gas</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Introduced May 1960.
Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in June declined to $1.83 from $1.84 in May, but with an increase in the average work week to 41.0 hours (longest reported since October 1959) from 40.5, average weekly wages increased to $75.07 from $74.44, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the June issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Hourly earnings in June last year averaged $1.79, weekly wages $72.19, and the work week 40.4 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings in June were unchanged from the preceding month at $1.99, while the work week rose to 41.2 hours from 40.8 and average weekly wages to $81.99 from $81.36. All major groups reported a longer work week. An increase in employment and average hours worked on the part of lower-paid workers in wood products and less premium pay in primary iron and steel offset the influence of wage-rate increases in transportation equipment and some other industries, leaving average hourly earnings unchanged from a month earlier.

In non-durable goods manufacturing in June, average hourly earnings decreased to $1.68 from $1.70, while an increase in the work week to 40.8 hours from 40.1 resulted in a rise in average weekly wages to $68.72 from $68.04. Increases in the numbers of lower-paid seasonal workers in food processing and reduced premium pay in chemical products contributed to the drop in hourly earnings.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
 Reported in Specified Industries,
 June and May, 1961 and June, 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Average Hours Worked</th>
<th>Average Hourly Earnings</th>
<th>Average Weekly Wages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing ..........</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods ..........</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-durable goods .....</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining ................</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric and Motor</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation .......</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction ...........</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index of average hourly earnings in the heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) June 179.6; May 179.0.

DBS ANNUAL REPORT

7. Annual Report Of The Dominion Bureau of Statistics Released The annual report on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961 was released this week. 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.
There were 478,551 infants born alive in Canada in 1960 -- almost one per minute -- compared to 479,275 in 1959. Modest increases in 7 of the 10 provinces were offset by decreases in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan. Quebec registered 4,500 fewer births than in the preceding year, and accounted for most of the national decrease.

The national birth rate (per 1,000 population) declined in 1960 to 26.9 from 27.1 in 1959, and was the lowest recorded since 1945. The provincial rates were lower or unchanged from the preceding year in all provinces except Newfoundland, which increased fractionally.

Almost one-third of Canadian births in 1960 were to residents of Ontario (159,246), almost 29% to Quebec residents (137,851), and over 8% to British Columbia residents (40,106); a total of over 70% in the 3 largest provinces. Contrary to popular impression, Ontario has had more births than Quebec each year since 1953, although Quebec has consistently had the higher birth rate. Among the 10 provinces Newfoundland had -- as for many years -- the highest birth rate in the country at 33.1, followed by Alberta 30.4, New Brunswick 27.2 and Quebec 27.0. Rates for the other provinces ranged from a low of 25.0 in British Columbia to a high of 26.5 in Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Of the total of 463,378 babies born in 1960 (excluding Newfoundland), 438,401 or almost 95 of every 100 were delivered in hospital, the proportion varying from 85.2% in Quebec to over 99% in Prince Edward Island. In 7 of the provinces, 98-99% of infants were born in hospital. Before World War II, less than 4 out of 10 infants were born in a hospital for the country as a whole as compared to over 57% at the end of the War and 79% in 1951.

There were 130,338 marriages in Canada in 1960, compared to 132,474 in 1959. There were slight increases in 4 provinces (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta) and the Northwest Territories, and decreases in the remaining areas. The national marriage rate (per 1,000 population) fell to 7.3 from 7.6 a year earlier. The 1960 rate was the lowest since 1935 and compares to the record high of 10.9 set in 1946.

While 130,338 couples were married in 1960, 6,870 couples were granted a divorce as compared to 6,543 in 1959. The 1960 divorce rate (per 100,000 population) stood at 38.6 as against 37.5 in 1959. Some 2,855 of the 1960 divorces were granted in Ontario, 1,592 in British Columbia and 951 in Alberta.

Of the total of 139,693 deaths in 1960, 13,077 comprised infants under one year of age, of whom 8,410 died within four weeks of their birth (neonatal deaths). The infant death rate has dropped from 100 out of every 1,000 infants born alive in the early 1920's to a record low of 27 in 1960, while the neonatal rate has dropped from 44 to a record low of 18 during the same period. Had the 1920 infant rate prevailed in 1960, almost 48,000 infants would have died instead of the actual 13,077 in 1960.
Canada's overall death rate of 7.8 (per 1,000 population) is one of the lowest in the world -- bettered possibly only by the Netherlands -- and compares favourably with a rate of 9.5 for the U.S.A. and 11.5 for England, due largely to Canada's younger population. Since 1921, the Canadian rate has been gradually reduced from 11.6. There were 139,693 deaths in 1960, but had the 1921 rate prevailed there would have been over 207,000 -- a hypothetical saving of 67,000 lives annually. The 1960 national rate dropped to a record low of 7.8 from 8.0 in 1959, with similar declines in the rates of all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia, and no change in Ontario. Provincial rates varied from a low of 6.6 in Newfoundland to highs of 9.3 in Prince Edward Island and 9.2 in British Columbia, due largely to differing age composition of provincial populations.

There was relatively little change in 1960 from the preceding year in the number of persons dying from major killing diseases and injuries. Almost 65,000 or over 46% of all deaths were due to circulatory diseases of the heart and brain, 23,181 or almost one-sixth were due to cancer, and 9,403 or 6.7% were due to accidents.

Following spectacular declines in recent years, deaths from tuberculosis dropped to 823 from 959 in 1959, as compared to an annual toll of 6,000 twenty years ago. Deaths from poliomyelitis dropped to 83 from 182 in 1959, and deaths from influenza fell to a normal level of 547 from 1,271.

Accident fatalities, which had been rising steadily in recent years, appear to be levelling off. Deaths due to accidents of all kinds dropped slightly in 1960 to 9,403 from 9,439 in the preceding year. In 10 years accidents of all kinds have taken a toll of 89,361 lives as follows: 1951, 8,043; 1952, 8,546; 1953, 8,652; 1954, 8,387; 1955, 8,808; 1956, 9,271; 1957, 9,655; 1958, 9,157; 1959, 9,439; and 1960, 9,403. Of these, motor vehicle accidents accounted for a total of 32,791 lives as follows: 1951, 2,662; 1952, 2,947; 1953, 3,121; 1954, 2,867; 1955, 3,037; 1956, 3,559; 1957, 3,694; 1958, 3,517; 1959, 3,687; and 1960, 3,700.

Total non-motor vehicle deaths accounted for 5,703 lives in 1960, compared to 5,752 in 1959. Of these, the more important causes were as follows (1959 figures in brackets): railway, 116 (138); aircraft, 78 (101); falls, 1,578 (1,529); drowning, 1,180 (1,221); mechanical and food suffocation (mainly among infants), 610 (617); fire, 583 (591); poisoning, 356 (323); blows from falling objects, crushings, cave-ins, etc., 260 (266); machinery accidents, 226 (257); and firearms, 216 (167). Suicide accounted for 1,350 lives as compared to 1,287 in 1959, while 253 were murdered as against 178.

Sawmilling

*9. Sawmills In British Columbia Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in July increased 6.2% to 451,751,000 feet board measure from 425,559,000 in the same month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills In British Columbia". This brought output in the January-July period to 3,271,247,000 feet board measure, a rise of 0.9% from 1960's corresponding total of 3,242,814,000 feet board measure. Coast mills produced 205,564,000 feet board measure in July this year (160,430,000 in July last year), and interior mills 246,187,000 feet board measure (265,129,000).
*10. **Steel Ingot Production** Reflecting the effect of the Labour Day holiday with shutdowns at some plants, production of steel ingots in the week ended September 9 totalled 107,572 tons, down 12.7% from 123,320 in the preceding week. Output in the comparable 1960 week was 89,145 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 112 in the current week versus 128 a week earlier and 93 a year ago.

11. **Steel Ingots & Pig Iron** Production of steel ingots increased 33.6% in August to 567,278 tons from 424,500 a year earlier. With gains from a year earlier in all previous months except in each of the months in the first quarter, output in the January-August period rose 6.0% to 4,217,889 tons from 3,980,596 in the corresponding 1960 period. Output of pig iron followed a like pattern, rising 33.9% in the month to 440,257 tons from 328,764 and 8.0% in the eight months to 3,174,876 tons from 2,940,565.

12. **Production Of Motor Vehicles** Production of motor vehicles in Canada in August reversed the downtrend in evidence since January, rising 28.4% to 5,889 units from 4,585 in the same month last year. Output in the January-August period was 11.6% below a year ago at 250,612 units versus 283,342.

Production of passenger cars rose 34.9% in August to 3,585 units from 2,657 a year earlier, and with decreases in all previous months of the year except June output in the January-August period fell 10.5% to 206,682 units from 230,831.

August production of commercial vehicles was higher than a year earlier for the first time this year, advancing 19.5% to 2,304 units from 1,928. Output in the first eight months of this year dropped 16.3% to 43,930 units from 52,511 a year ago.

13. **Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products** Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire, welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing), steel wire rope, and iron and steel wire nails were larger in July this year as compared to last. Month's totals were: steel wire, 9,600 tons (7,172 a year earlier); wire mesh, 4,579 tons (3,979); wire rope, 2,011 tons (2,007); and wire nails, 6,949 tons (5,730).

*14. **Refined Petroleum Products** Production of refined petroleum products in July decreased 4.5% to 23,373,101 barrels from 24,468,346 in the like 1960 month, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil were down 7.3% in the month to 22,778,747 barrels from 24,565,797 a year earlier, comprising 12,726,244 barrels of domestic crude versus 12,462,916 and 10,052,503 barrels of imported crude against 12,102,881.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in July were: naphtha specialties, 166,383 barrels (113,989 in July 1960); aviation gasoline, 282,980 (356,691); motor gasoline, 10,135,077 (9,975,951); aviation turbo fuel, 596,694 (502,165); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 258,283 (301,656); diesel fuel, 2,500,046 (2,517,432); light fuel oil, 1,277,407 (1,283,953); and heavy fuel oil, 4,094,502 (3,754,871).
15. Crude Oil Consumption  Consumption of crude oil by refineries located in Canada declined in July for the second successive month, falling 3.9% to 23,042,887 barrels from 23,984,969 a year earlier. Increases in all months of the January-May period more than offset the two declines, and consumption of crude oil in the January-July period rose 3.5% to 165,711,772 barrels from 160,078,931 a year ago.

July consumption of domestic crude oil increased to 12,716,724 barrels from 11,895,449 a year earlier, while imported crude decreased to 10,326,163 barrels from 12,089,520. January-July consumption of domestic crude oil advanced to 91,963,520 barrels from 90,571,092 a year ago and imported crude to 73,748,252 barrels from 69,507,839.

16 & 17. Domestic Washing Machines, Clothes Dryers, Refrigerators And Freezers  Shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers, domestic washing machines and automatic clothes dryers were larger in July and the January-July period this year as compared to last. Shipments of domestic refrigerators were up in the month and down in the seven months.

July shipments of these appliances were: refrigerators, 24,879 units (22,075 a year earlier); freezers, 9,106 (6,272); washing machines, 23,478 (19,992); and clothes dryers, 5,109 (5,049). January-July shipments: refrigerators, 151,216 units (164,465 a year ago); freezers, 55,331 (52,424); washing machines, 158,888 (156,668); and clothes dryers, 40,444 (37,467).

18. Stoves & Furnaces  Factory shipments of warm air furnaces in June increased 15.0% in value to $2,487,100 from $2,162,200 in the same month last year. With increases in all previous months of the year, value of factory shipments in the January-June period advanced 12.9% to $10,233,400 from $9,062,100 in the like half of 1960.

Value of June shipments of oil-fired warm air furnaces rose 23.0% to $1,417,600 from $1,152,300 a year earlier and gas-fired furnaces 7.6% to $1,043,900 from $969,900. Half-year value of shipments of oil-fired furnaces climbed 15.7% to $6,119,700 from $5,287,600 a year ago and gas-fired furnaces 9.2% to $3,980,900 from $3,645,500.

19. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment  Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in July included the following: condensing units, $236,500 ($307,200 in July 1960); air conditioning units (not self-contained), $416,300 ($291,600); room air conditioners (window-sill type), $441,600 ($451,500); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), $282,100 ($367,800); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, $186,200 ($179,900); self-service display cases (low and normal temperature), $377,600 ($342,700); reach-in refrigerators (normal and low temperature), $59,500 ($42,000); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, $87,400 ($130,100).

20. Concrete Products  Production of concrete brick in July increased to 10,981,262 from 10,581,914 a year earlier, concrete blocks, except chimney (all aggregates) to 14,520,827 from 14,148,943, and ready-mixed concrete to 911,605 cubic yards from 812,999, while output of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile decreased to 67,511 tons from 71,788.
21. **Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile**  
Shipments of asphalt floor tile dropped 19.97% in July to 1,109,873 square feet from 1,385,506 a year earlier, and with decreases in all previous months of the year except May shipments in the January-July period fell 28.57% to 6,238,053 square feet from 8,725,520 a year ago. Continuing the upward trend begun in January this year, shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile advanced 44.17% in July to 7,183,477 square feet from 4,986,020, resulting in a rise of 32.77% in the seven-month period to 47,545,122 square feet from 35,818,364.

22. **Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers**  
Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by principal producers rose 2.57% in July to $13,646,700 from $13,317,200 a year earlier. With increases in January and February, and decreases in the other months, sales in the January-July period fell 1.37% to $89,803,400 from $91,009,800 a year ago. Trade sales were lower while industrial sales were higher in the month as compared to a year earlier, and sales for both were smaller in the seven months as against last year.

23. **Shipments of Mineral Wool**  
Shipments of mineral wool batts in July increased to 32,240,036 square feet from 24,536,895 in the same 1960 month and bulk or loose wool to 60,067 cubic feet from 30,137, while granulated wool decreased to 510,035 cubic feet from 511,090. January-July shipments of batts rose to 153,144,642 square feet from 119,268,691 a year ago and granulated wool to 3,776,611 cubic feet from 3,350,283, while bulk or loose wool fell to 341,583 cubic feet from 349,951.

24. **Asphalt Roofing**  
Shipments in July of asphalt shingles increased to 363,890 roof squares from 309,172 in the corresponding 1960 month, smooth surfaced rolls to 77,943 roof squares from 75,371 and mineral surfaced rolls to 97,199 roof squares from 89,124. Month's shipments of roll type sidings decreased to 17,053 roof squares from 17,978.

25. **Canadian Clay Products**  
Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays decreased 10.57% in June to $3,744,500 from $4,185,200 a year earlier. Declines were common to all previous months of the year except February and May, and sales in the January-June period fell 3.33% to $15,996,300 from $16,536,800 a year ago. June sales of building brick were down to $2,324,800 from $2,750,100 a year earlier, and the half-year total was down to $9,577,000 from $10,284,100.

*26. **Shipments Of Foundation Garments**  
Shipments of foundation garments in July and the January-July period this year, together 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>July 1961</th>
<th>January - July 1960</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corselettes, or all-in-one garments</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>20,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic</td>
<td>9,316</td>
<td>93,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girdles, principally elastic</td>
<td>14,412</td>
<td>118,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandeaux bras</td>
<td>75,561</td>
<td>498,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longline bras</td>
<td>13,418</td>
<td>98,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garter belts</td>
<td>7,489</td>
<td>63,454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27. **Specified Chemicals**

Production of chemicals in July included the following:
- Hydrochloric acid, 2,851,419 pounds (4,055,168 in July 1960);
- Sulphuric acid, 123,755 tons (131,129);
- Ammonium sulphate, 20,625 tons (22,585);
- Chlorine, 28,125 tons (25,633);
- Mixed fertilizers, 17,170 tons (11,397);
- Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 35,306 tons (29,995).

28. **Production Of Processed Foods**

Larger quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, chewing gum, bulk chocolate confectionery, sugar confectionery (including toffee), maraschino cherries, strawberry and raspberry jam, jellies, baking powder, ready-to-serve cereals, peanut butter, jelly and pudding powders, prepared cake mixes, salad dressing and mayonnaise, tea bags, roasted, blended and packaged coffee, and instant coffee were produced in the first six months of this year as compared to the corresponding 1960 period.

Smaller quantities of cocoa powder for sale, chocolate bars, boxed and packaged chocolates, salted and roasted peanuts, glacé cherries, marmalades, pickles, canned soups (all kinds), dry and cooked macaroni, vermicelli and noodles, and blended and packaged tea were produced in the period.

Following are figures for some of the principal food items produced in the first half of this year, with comparable 1960 totals in brackets:

**Biscuits & Confectionery**
- Plain and fancy biscuits, 105,264,226 pounds (100,539,286);
- Soda biscuits, 24,739,205 pounds (23,004,582);
- Chewing gum, 9,222,026 boxes (8,962,740);
- Cocoa powder for sale, 3,420,236 pounds (3,515,658);
- Chocolate coatings for sale, 6,960,366 pounds (7,090,928);
- Chocolate bars, 28,120,874 dozen (28,237,860);
- Chocolate confectionery in bulk, 7,767,083 pounds (7,744,823);
- Boxed and packaged chocolates, 9,559,156 pounds (9,634,344).

**Fruit & Vegetable Preparations**
- Glacé cherries, 907,690 pounds (1,056,731);
- Maraschino cherries, 1,645,670 pounds (1,430,552);
- Strawberry jam, 21,121,134 pounds (20,759,653);
- Raspberry jam, 8,484,586 pounds (7,949,133);
- Jellies, 4,009,627 pounds (3,987,304);
- Marmalades, 10,416,723 pounds (10,906,484);
- Baked beans (including beans with pork), 57,177,838 pounds (53,292,719);
- Pickles, 2,565,254 gallons (2,702,299);
- Canned soups (all kinds), 11,242,062 dozen tins (12,691,052);
- Infant and junior foods -- cereals, 4,397,792 pounds (4,371,703);
- Fruits, puddings, custards, etc., 8,587,564 pounds (12,933,353);
- Soups and dinners, 14,916,306 pounds (15,414,309).

**Miscellaneous Processed Foods**
- Baking powder, 4,710,611 pounds (4,587,057);
- Ready-to-serve cereals, 55,326,577 pounds (52,494,945);
- Dry macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, 61,542,131 pounds (62,250,312);
- Cooked macaroni, vermicelli, 21,341,020 pounds (22,210,772);
- Peanut butter, 20,297,043 pounds (18,143,135);
- Jelly powders, 11,066,621 pounds (9,930,412);
- Pudding powders, 8,158,752 pounds (7,333,810);
- Pie filling powders, 3,249,954 pounds (3,232,533);
- Prepared cake mixes, 21,989,037 pounds (19,352,713);
- Process cheese, 28,330,838 pounds (28,065,035);
- Salad dressing and mayonnaise, 22,627,912 pounds (21,889,232);
- Blended and packaged tea, 7,270,701 pounds (9,111,570);
- Tea bags, 15,035,168 pounds (14,065,690);
- Roasted, blended and packaged coffee, 46,934,126 pounds (44,440,070);
- Instant coffee, 7,603,863 pounds (5,273,293);
- And skim milk powder, 19,308,572 pounds (17,270,345).
29. **Carloadings In August And First Eight Months Of 1961**

Number of cars railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada declined 3.0% in the last 10 days of August to 112,200 from 115,682 in the corresponding 1960 period, and also 3.0% in the month of August to 323,464 from 333,445 in the like month last year. This brought loadings in the January 1-August 31 period to 2,283,115 cars, a decrease of 6.7% from last year's comparable total of 2,446,839.

Receipts from connections were down in the 10 days ended August 31 to 33,079 cars from 35,189 a year earlier, in the month of August to 98,203 cars from 107,044, and in the January 1-August 31 period to 816,129 cars from 949,201. Piggyback loadings were up in the 10 days to 5,656 cars from 4,936, in the month to 15,560 cars from 13,491, and since the beginning of the year to 110,651 cars from 104,036.

Principal commodities loaded in reduced volume in the January 1-August 31 period included: iron ore, 150,188 cars (182,699 a year ago); gasoline, 76,374 (83,527); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 86,416 (101,601); logs, posts, poles and piling, 39,645 (49,898); automobiles, trucks and parts, 31,418 (48,464); and l.c.l. merchandise, 237,807 (301,214). Loadings of wheat increased in the eight-month period to 182,870 cars from 170,198.

30. **Civil Aviation In March**

More revenue passengers but less revenue freight was transported by Canadian air carriers in March this year as compared to last. Number of passengers increased 9.7% in March to 372,762 from 339,766 in the like 1960 month, while volume of freight carried decreased 16.2% to 18,574,929 pounds from 22,199,807. In the January-March period, number of passengers carried rose 6.7% to 1,028,593 from 964,041 in last year's first quarter, while revenue freight fell 4.5% to 48,514,542 pounds from 50,803,231.

Operating revenues rose 15.2% in March to $19,269,600 from $16,724,200 a year earlier and operating expenses 9.2% to $21,046,700 from $19,267,800. As a result, the operating loss of $1,777,100 in the month was considerably lower than the $2,543,600 recorded in March 1960. The March deficit, after provision for income taxes, decreased to $2,493,100 from $2,690,100 a year earlier.

Operating revenues in the January-March period increased 11.1% to $51,967,600 from $46,796,400 in 1960's first quarter, and operating expenses 9.4% to $60,410,000 from $55,245,800.

**MERCHANDISING**

31. **Department Store Sales & Stocks**

Department store sales in July were estimated at $99,509,000, an increase of 5.1% from last year's comparable total of $94,640,000. With gains in all previous months of the year except April, sales in the January-July period advanced 3.3% to $745,719,000 from $721,912,000 in the corresponding eight months of 1960. End-of-July stocks (at selling value) were up 4.2% to $347,578,000 from $333,462,000 a year ago.
Provincially, sales were higher in value than a year earlier both in July and the January-July period for all provinces except Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Increases in the month (seven-month gains in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.6% (2.8%); Quebec, 8.2% (6.6%); Ontario, 11.0% (4.2%); Manitoba, 3.6% (3.0%); and Alberta, 4.8% (3.9%). Decreases were: Saskatchewan, 11.7% (1.1%); and British Columbia, 2.0% (0.6%).

Departmentally, sales were up in value in July from a year earlier in all but two of the 29 specified departments, with gains ranging from 0.9% for hosiery and apparel accessories to 39.8% for women's and misses' coats and suits. Decreases were 3.5% for smallwares and 4.6% for sporting goods and luggage. The all other departments group had sales 5.7% higher in value than a year earlier.

**32. Department Store Sales** Department store sales in the week ended September 2 were 18.6% higher in value as compared to a year earlier. A large increase of 47.2% in Ontario, coupled with smaller gains of 8.8% in the Atlantic Provinces, 11.3% in Quebec, 3.8% in Alberta and 1.2% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 1.4% in Manitoba and 5.3% in Saskatchewan.

**33. Natural Gas Sales** Sales of natural gas in June increased 15.6% to 22,223,261 Mcf. from 19,228,704 Mcf. in the corresponding month last year. Revenue from these sales advanced 15.9% to $12,528,900 from $10,814,500 and the number of customers 6.8% to 1,211,800 from 1,134,300.

With larger sales for natural gas in all previous months of the year, both volume of sales and revenue from sales in the January-June period were above year-earlier levels. Half-year sales climbed 13.5% to 207,236,454 Mcf. from 182,597,826 Mcf., and revenue 15.7% to $130,502,400 from $112,775,000.

**FISHERIES**

**34. Fisheries In July** Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen in July decreased 5% to 342,963,000 pounds from 361,795,000 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". This brought landings in the January-July period to 1,056,620,000 pounds as compared to 952,654,000 a year ago, a rise of 11%. Landed value was up 32% in the month to $25,121,000 from $18,990,000, and 12% in the seven months to $59,829,000 from $53,514,000.

July landings on the Atlantic coast dropped 15% to 275,240,000 pounds from 324,042,000 a year earlier, and 13% in the January-July period to 719,913,000 pounds from 827,001,000 a year ago. Month's landed value was up 1% to $11,114,000 from $11,001,000, but was down 5% in the seven months to $35,748,000 from $37,799,000.

Landings on the Pacific coast in July advanced sharply (79%) to 67,723,000 pounds from 37,753,000 in the same 1960 month, bringing the January-July total to 336,707,000 pounds versus 125,653,000. Due to heavy landings of salmon (sockeye, pinks and coho), value of landings reached a July record of $14,007,000 versus $7,989,000 a year earlier, boosting the seven-month total to $24,081,000 from $15,715,000.
35. Canada-U.S. Border Crossings

Volume of highway traffic entering Canada from the United States increased 5.8% in June and 3.2% in the January-June period this year as compared to last. Number of persons entering by rail, through bus, boat and plane decreased 3.2% in the month and 4.7% in the half year.

Vehicles crossing the border into Canada from the United States numbered 1,861,400 in June as compared to 1,759,000 a year earlier, and 7,835,300 in the January-June period versus 7,590,900 a year ago. Foreign vehicle entries rose 5.6% in the month to 995,900 from 943,100, and 4.2% in the six months to 3,696,800 from 3,547,900. Re-entries of Canadian vehicles increased 6.1% in the month to 865,500 from 815,900, and 2.4% in the half year to 4,138,500 from 4,043,000.

Persons entering Canada from the United States by rail, through bus, boat and plane numbered 305,900 in June versus 315,600 a year earlier, and 1,130,800 in the January-June period versus 1,186,500 a year ago. Foreign travellers entering Canada by these means of transportation declined 2.7% in June to 189,900 from 195,100, and 2.0% in the January-June period to 544,700 from 555,900. Canadians returning by these means decreased 3.7% in the month to 116,000 from 120,500, and 7.1% in the half year to 586,100 from 630,600.

36. Electric Power Statistics

Production of electric energy by plants that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year decreased 4.6% in July to 8,639,875 megawatt hours from 9,056,057 a year earlier, due in part to a temporary shutdown of a large plant in British Columbia. Increases in January, April and May were more than offset by decreases in the remaining months, and output of electric energy in the January-July period fell 1.3% to 65,509,333 mwh from 66,370,306 a year ago.

Imports of electric energy were up sharply in July to 69,420 mwh from 7,326 mwh a year earlier and in the January-July period to 565,248 mwh from 177,057 mwh. Month's exports were down to 399,032 mwh from 642,025 mwh and seven-month exports to 2,446,122 mwh from 3,342,952 mwh.

Electric energy made available in Canada was down in July to 8,310,263 mwh from 8,421,358 mwh last year, but was up in the January-July period to 63,628,459 mwh from 63,204,411 mwh. Amount used in electric boilers was smaller in the month at 425,471 mwh versus 540,134 mwh, and also in the seven months at 3,595,019 mwh versus 4,553,543 mwh.

37. Petroleum & Natural Gas

Production of crude petroleum in May increased 13.1% to 18,862,584 barrels from 16,681,752 in the corresponding month last year. This brought output in the January-May period to 86,160,079 barrels versus 82,989,163 a year ago, an increase of 3.8%. Natural gas production climbed 28.7% in the month to 50,096,605 Mcf. from 38,939,933 Mcf., and 25.3% in the five months to 282,577,781 Mcf. from 225,448,721 Mcf.
38. **Production Of Leading Minerals**

Production of cement increased in this year's January-June period to 2,399,862 tons from 2,270,870 a year ago, lead to 110,027 tons from 99,929 and nickel to 109,320 tons from 104,728. Half-year totals for the remaining leading minerals were below a year earlier; data for natural gas and crude petroleum are not available.

January-June totals for leading minerals reporting smaller production were: asbestos, 507,131 tons (507,622 in the like half of 1960); clay products, $15,996,268 ($16,536,765); coal, 5,019,154 tons (5,271,432); copper, 217,633 tons (221,306); gold, 2,256,577 troy ounces (2,268,808); gypsum, 2,054,340 tons (2,245,255); iron ore, 5,501,147 tons (7,480,505); lime, 688,639 tons (785,748); salt, 1,393,746 tons (1,568,061); silver, 15,714,783 troy ounces (16,273,685); uranium, 9,623,110 pounds (13,532,546); and zinc, 183,905 tons (206,015).

39. **Oils & Fats**

Production of margarine (including spreads), shortening (package and bulk), refined oils (coconut, and salad and cooking), lard and tallow (edible and inedible) was larger in July this year as compared to last. Totals were: margarine, 12,281,000 pounds (9,362,000 in July last year); shortening, 12,108,000 pounds (12,065,000); refined oils, 6,355,000 pounds (6,117,000); lard, 8,450,000 pounds (8,238,000); and tallow, 17,574,000 pounds (15,163,000).

40. **Grain Milling**

Production of wheat flour in July amounted to 3,389,000 cwt., up 8% from 3,150,000 cwt. in June and up 6% from 3,198,000 cwt. in July last year. This brought output in the 1960-61 (August-July) crop year to 39,912,000 cwt., a decrease of 2% from 40,345,000 cwt. in the preceding crop year. Wheat flour exports in May totalled 1,233,000 cwt., down 15% from 1,454,000 cwt. in April and down 19% from 1,531,000 cwt. in May 1960. Exports in the August-May period of the current crop year were little changed from the preceding year at 13,289,000 cwt. versus 13,359,000 cwt.

41. **Salaries of Teachers In Universities & Colleges**

The median salary of full-time teachers in Canadian universities and colleges rose 14.2% to $8,151 between 1958-59 and 1960-61, and 41.1% between 1956-57 and 1960-61, DBS reports. Data are included for basic annual salary rates at November 1, 1960 for staff at 61 institutions. The 5,944 persons included for 1960-61 comprised 141 deans, 1,299 professors, 1,373 associate professors, 1,898 assistant professors, 114 ungraded professors, and 1,119 lecturers and instructors.

By field, excluding deans, the highest median ($9,166) was for the biological sciences, including medicine, followed by the physical sciences ($8,121), the social sciences ($7,931), and the humanities ($7,353). This order was unchanged from 1958-59 and 1956-57.

By region, median salaries in 1960-61 for all ranks combined were highest in Western Canada ($8,610), followed by Quebec ($8,338), Ontario ($8,108), and the Atlantic Provinces ($6,790). In 1958-59 the median for Ontario was higher than that for Quebec.
(Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week).

1. Exports & Imports, June 1961
2. Sales & Purchases Of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, July
5. Security Price Indexes, September 7, 1961
6. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, June 1961
9. Sawmills In British Columbia, July 1961
10. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended September 9, 1961
11. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, August 1961, (41-002), 10\$/1.00
12. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, August 1961, (42-001), 10\$/1.00
13. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, July 1961, (41-006), 10\$/1.00
15. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, July 1961, (45-003), 10\$/1.00
16. Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, July 1961, (43-001), 10\$/1.00
17. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, July 1961, (43-002), 10\$/1.00
18. Stoves & Furnaces, June 1961, (41-005), 10\$/1.00
19. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, July 1961, (43-006), 10\$/1.00
20. Concrete Products, July 1961, (44-002), 10\$/1.00
21. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, July 1961, (47-001), 10\$/1.00
22. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, July 1961, (46-001), 10\$/1.00
23. Mineral Wool, July 1961, (44-004), 10\$/1.00
24. Asphalt Roofing, July 1961, (45-001), 10\$/1.00
25. Products Made From Canadian Clays, June 1961, (44-005), 10\$/1.00
26. Shipments of Foundation Garments, July 1961
27. Specified Chemicals, July 1961, (46-002), 10\$/1.00
28. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, June 1961, (32-007), 50\$/2.00
29. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, August 31, 1961, (52-001), 10\$/1.00
30. Civil Aviation, March 1961, (51-001), 20\$/2.00
31. Department Store Sales & Stocks, July 1961, (63-002), 10\$/1.00
32. Department Store Sales, Week Ended September 2, 1961, (63-003), 10\$/2.00
33. Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, June 1961, (45-005), 10\$/1.00
34. Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries, July 1961
35. Travel Between Canada & The United States, June 1961, (66-001), 20\$/2.00
36. Electric Power Statistics, July 1961, (57-001), 10\$/1.00
37. Production of Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas, May 1961, (26-006), 10\$/1.00
38. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, June 1961, (26-007), 10\$/1.00
39. Oils & Fats, July 1961, (32-006), 10\$/1.00
40. Grain Milling Statistics, July 1961, (32-003), 10\$/1.00
41. Salaries & Qualifications of Teachers in Universities & Colleges, 1960-1961, (81-203), 75\$
   - Farm Implement & Equipment Sales, 1960, (63-203), 50\$ -- Summarized in issue of September 1
   - Grain Statistics Weekly, August 23, 1961, (22-004), 10\$/3.00
   - Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1961, (35-002), 20\$/2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 8

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