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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Population: Canada's population reached 17,814,000 at June 1 this year, an increase of 372,000 or 2.1% over last year's June 1 total of 17,442,000, and a rise of 1,733,000 or 10.8% since the 1956 Census. At the present rate of growth Canada's population should reach 18,000,000 by December this year. (Page 2)

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External Trade: Canada's domestic exports to all countries in May were valued at \$474,500,000, larger by 12.6% than last year's corresponding total of \$421,500,000 ... Imports in the first quarter of this year were valued at \$1,326,200,000, an increase of 8.9% over the January-March 1959 total. (Pages 3-6)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 104,120 in the last nine days of June, compared to 114,005 in last year's corresponding period, bringing loadings in June to 338,781 cars, a decrease of 5.6% from June last year. (Page 6)

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Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in May this year took 242 lives, compared to 250 in the same month last year. (Page 7)

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Prices: Consumer price indexes increased in seven of the ten regional cities between May and June 1960, with increases ranging from 0.2% in Halifax, Winnipeg and Saskatoon-Regina to 0.7% in Ottawa. (Page 8)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in May decreased slightly (0.7%) to an estimated \$116,535,000 from \$117,410,000 a year earlier ... In the week ending July 2, sales were 5.6% larger than in the same period last year ... Chain store sales declined 4.3% in May to \$269,396,000 ... Wholesalers proper had sales in April estimated at \$695,954,000, a decline of 2.5% from a year earlier. (Pages 9-10)

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Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in May were valued at an estimated \$1,971 million, an increase of 3% over the revised April value of \$1,921 million and a decrease of 2% from the May 1959 value of \$2,005 million ... Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 9 amounted to 103,376 tons, up 23.2% from the week-earlier total of 83,901 tons and down 7.4% from the year-earlier figure of 111,592 tons. (Pages 12-14)

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Canada's Population      Canada's population reached 17,814,000 at June 1 this  
17,814,000 At June 1      year, an increase of 372,000 or 2.1% over last year's  
June 1 total of 17,442,000, and a rise of 1,733,000 or  
10.8% since the 1956 Census, according to the annual census date estimates by  
the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the present rate of growth Canada's  
population should reach 18,000,000 by December this year.

A smaller increase in population in the last year as compared with an increase of 394,000 in the year ending June 1, 1959 was due to a decrease in the number of immigrants from about 115,000 in 1958-59 to about 106,000 in the year ending June 1 this year, and an increase in the estimated emigration of about 5,000. The decrease in immigration was reflected mainly in the population change in Ontario which receives about half of the immigrants each year.

There was also a small drop in births from a figure of 475,000 in the year ending June 1, 1959 to about 473,000 in the twelve months ending June 1 this year. Deaths numbered 138,800 in the twelve-month period June 1, 1959 to June 1, 1960 and 139,200 in the previous year.

There were increases in population in all provinces in the last twelve months. Largest proportionate increases occurred in Alberta (3.2%), Ontario and British Columbia (2.3% each), and Newfoundland 2.2%. Estimated population of the provinces on June 1 this year, with comparative figures for June 1, 1959 in brackets, was as follows: Newfoundland, 459,000 (449,000); Prince Edward Island, 103,000 (102,000); Nova Scotia, 723,000 (716,000); New Brunswick, 600,000 (590,000); Quebec 5,106,000 (4,999,000); Ontario, 6,089,000 (5,952,000); Manitoba, 899,000 (885,000); Saskatchewan, 910,000 (902,000); Alberta, 1,283,000 (1,243,000); British Columbia, 1,606,000 (1,570,000); Yukon, 14,000 (13,000); and Northwest Territories, 22,000 (21,000).

Increases among the provinces since the 1956 Census were: Newfoundland, 44,000 (10.6%); Prince Edward Island, 4,000 (4.0%); Nova Scotia, 28,000 (4.0%); New Brunswick, 45,000 (8.1%); Quebec, 478,000 (10.3%); Ontario, 684,000 (12.7%); Manitoba, 49,000 (5.8%); Saskatchewan, 29,000 (3.3%); Alberta, 160,000 (14.2%); British Columbia, 207,000 (14.8%); Yukon, 2,000 (16.7%); and Northwest Territories, 3,000 (15.8%).

Changes in interprovincial migration over the twelve months ending June 1, 1960 affected the growth of several provinces. British Columbia showed an estimated net gain of 5,000 due to interprovincial migration in contrast to a net loss of 1,500 over the similar period ending June 1, 1959. Total population growth of British Columbia was 36,000 in the period. New Brunswick, on the other hand, registered a net loss this year from interprovincial migration where a net gain had been recorded during the previous twelve months.

Among provinces showing net gains due to interprovincial migration in both years, Ontario showed an estimated net gain of close to 10,000 in the twelve months ended June 1, 1960, as compared with around 5,000 in the corresponding twelve months ending June 1, 1959, while Alberta recorded an estimated net gain of around 6,000 in both years. Saskatchewan had a net loss of population due to interprovincial migration of about 9,000 in the year ending June 1, 1960. (1)



Exports In May & Five Months

Canada's domestic exports to all countries in May were valued at \$474,500,000, larger by 12.6% than last year's corresponding total of \$421,500,000, according to the Bureau's monthly summary containing details of the month's exports. Main totals were published in a preliminary release on June 30. Domestic exports rose 13.8% in the January-May period to \$2,093,600,000 from \$1,840,200,000 a year earlier. Re-exports of foreign commodities rose in May to \$11,460,000 from \$9,867,000 in the same month last year, and in the five-month period to \$51,201,000 from \$44,839,000.

Among major commodities there were increases in May as compared with the corresponding month last year in the exports of wheat and other grains, wheat flour, lumber and timber, wood pulp, newsprint paper, aluminum and products, copper and products, uranium ores and concentrates, asbestos, and crude petroleum. There were smaller values for nickel, fish and fishery products, seeds, and alcoholic beverages. Exports were higher in value in May to the United States, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Australia, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and the Union of South Africa. (2)

The following two tables contain, respectively, domestic exports by major countries and principal commodities in May and the January-May period, ranked according to size in the five months of 1960, with comparable figures for 1959:

<u>Country</u>	<u>May</u>		<u>January - May</u>	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thousands			
United States.....	\$262,407	\$268,082	\$1,143,019	\$1,233,518
United Kingdom.....	67,182	86,108	283,141	350,923
Japan.....	9,500	16,197	44,890	68,453
Germany, Federal Republic...	7,971	13,276	47,333	49,563
Australia.....	4,910	10,136	19,083	33,765
France.....	2,602	8,599	14,909	31,515
Norway.....	4,418	4,535	24,466	28,780
Union of South Africa.....	5,388	6,267	26,307	24,757
Netherlands.....	3,802	4,902	18,681	21,109
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3,009	5,431	16,938	20,917
Italy.....	1,972	4,663	11,011	16,144
<u>Commodity</u>				
Newsprint paper.....	64,812	73,053	267,474	296,432
Wheat.....	35,747	40,321	164,910	157,854
Lumber & timber.....	27,671	34,266	126,167	141,142
Wood pulp.....	28,091	30,216	127,451	135,036
Uranium ores & concentrates.	24,584	26,412	126,775	126,586
Nickel.....	21,105	18,881	78,193	109,369
Aluminum & products.....	13,143	18,306	70,676	103,183
Copper & products.....	15,353	17,169	53,049	92,024
Farm machinery & implements.	12,492	8,714	60,260	47,178
Fish & fishery products.....	11,385	11,246	51,099	44,875
Petroleum, crude.....	1,408	7,249	25,467	41,577

Imports In March And First Quarter Imports into Canada were valued at \$1,326,200,000 in the first quarter of 1960, according to final and detailed figures released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of \$108,700,000 or 8.9% over the first quarter of 1959. Average import prices during the quarter were down moderately from a year ago; thus, the physical volume of imports rose slightly more than their value.

March imports increased by 9.5% from a year ago to \$473,900,000 and in February by 18.7% to \$452,900,000, while January imports declined slightly to \$399,500,000. Imports have been above year-earlier levels in all months since October 1958, except October 1959 and January 1960.

Imports from the United States increased 8% from \$870,800,000 in the first quarter of 1959 to \$940,400,000 in the first quarter of 1960, while imports from the United Kingdom rose by 32% to \$142,200,000 and those from other Commonwealth countries by 28% to \$48,000,000. Increases were also registered by Western Europe (other than the United Kingdom), and Other Asia. Sharp declines were apparent in imports from South America and Central America and Antilles.

The share of Canadian imports coming from the United States in the first quarter of 1960 declined fractionally to 70.9%. The United Kingdom supplied 10.7% of imports as against 8.8% a year ago. The Commonwealth share was also greater than a year ago at 3.6%, while the proportion for all other countries declined from 16.6% to 14.8%.

First quarter imports were greater than a year earlier for all the twelve leading commodities except crude petroleum. Major increases were: non-farm machinery and parts, a rise of \$22,200,000 or 18.1%; automobiles, \$13,000,000 or 24.3%; automobile parts, \$9,300,000 or 10.3%. Rolling-mill products increased by \$8,456,000 or 29.9%, and cotton products by \$7,425,000 or 25.3%. Rubber and products recorded the largest relative increase: 39.4% or \$7,100,000.

The increase in imports from the United States was spread over a wide range of products, principal among them being non-farm machinery, raw cotton and cotton products. Other important increases were: automobile parts, farm implements and machinery, electrical apparatus and rolling-mill products. There were decreases in imports of engines and boilers, automobiles and aircraft and parts. Imports of paper and synthetic fibres and products from the United States remained virtually unchanged from the first quarter of 1959.

Automobiles had the largest value rise among imports from the United Kingdom, increasing from \$16,200,000 in the first quarter of 1959 to \$30,000,000 in January-March 1960. Imports of engines and boilers, aluminum and products, rolling-mill products and pipes, tubes and fittings also rose substantially. Among the principal commodities imported from the United Kingdom only three declined from first quarter 1959 levels; they were clay and products, aircraft and parts, and alcoholic beverages.



The increase in imports from other Commonwealth countries resulted in part from increased imports of tea from both Ceylon and India, rubber from Malaya and Singapore, raw wool from Australia and bauxite and alumina from Jamaica. Also important was the inclusion, for the first time, of imports from Kuwait with those of Commonwealth countries. Prior to 1960 imports from this Persian Gulf country were included with those from Arabia in the non-Commonwealth category. In the first quarter of 1960, Commonwealth imports were increased by the inclusion of \$6,000,000 worth of imports of crude petroleum from Kuwait. This transfer contributed to the size of the increase in imports from other Commonwealth countries and exceeded the net decline in imports from non-Commonwealth countries other than the United States. The only significant decline in imports from other Commonwealth countries occurred in imports of sugar from Australia.

Imports from non-Commonwealth countries other than the United States showed little net change. There were declines in imports from Central America and Antilles and South America, offset by increased imports from Western Europe and other Asia. Imports from South America were down by \$4,700,000 with smaller imports coming from Venezuela and Brazil and somewhat larger imports from Columbia and Surinam. Imports from Western European countries, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany were up. Other Asian countries sent about \$5,000,000 more to Canada during the first quarter of 1960, than in the like period of 1959. Increased shipments from Japan were mainly responsible for the change.

Among the principal commodities imported from countries other than United States, United Kingdom, and the Commonwealth, there were increased shipments of passenger automobiles and non-farm machinery from the Federal Republic of Germany. Imports of freight automobiles from the German Federal Republic and passenger automobiles from France were down. Japan and Germany shipped more electrical apparatus than in the first quarter 1959. Imports of crude petroleum from Iran were up sharply while those from Venezuela and Arabia were down. (3 & 4)

The following tables show imports by major sources and principal commodities in March and the January - March period, ranked according to size in the three months, with the corresponding figures for 1959:-

Leading Countries	March		January - March	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thousands			
United States .....	\$307,307	\$332,958	\$870,812	\$940,365
United Kingdom .....	41,773	52,702	107,652	142,211
Venezuela .....	19,375	17,166	54,894	49,374
Germany, Federal Republic .....	8,312	10,081	22,921	27,452
Japan .....	7,938	8,711	21,471	25,270
Saudi Arabia .....	5,812	3,248	18,739	9,545
France .....	3,763	3,103	9,485	8,545
Jamaica .....	2,085	3,628	6,252	8,291
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	2,377	2,740	6,376	6,894
Italy .....	2,082	2,486	5,697	6,817
Malaya and Singapore .....	1,533	1,867	5,089	6,471

MORE

Leading Commodities	March		January - March	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thousands			
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .	\$43,648	\$52,665	\$122,375	\$144,631
Automobile parts .....	28,923	34,020	90,691	99,961
Petroleum crude .....	25,510	24,964	73,371	68,307
Automobiles, freight & passenger	21,044	23,187	53,386	66,387
Farm machinery and implements ..	24,298	24,822	58,183	65,166
Electrical apparatus n.o.p. ....	20,118	23,060	55,730	63,873
Cotton products .....	9,722	12,415	29,202	36,627
Rolling-mill products .....	9,250	14,716	28,082	36,538
Engines and boilers .....	12,536	13,413	33,795	35,766
Fruits .....	10,861	11,336	28,941	29,287
Rubber and products .....	5,988	8,696	17,992	25,056

## TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings In June Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 104,120 in the last nine days of June, compared to 114,005 in last year's corresponding period, bringing loadings in June to 338,781 cars, a decrease of 5.6% from the year-earlier total of 358,973. Loadings in the January 1 - June 30 period declined 1.7% to 1,793,473 cars from 1,823,742 a year ago.

Receipts from connections were down in the nine-day period to 34,755 cars from 36,827 a year earlier and in the month of June to 115,238 cars from 121,357, but were up in the half-year to 738,244 cars from 719,674. Piggyback loadings were up in the nine days to 3,994 cars from 3,773, in the month to 13,605 cars from 11,832 and in the six months to 77,964 cars from 61,442.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the January 1 - June 30 period included: wheat, 128,715 cars (113,863 in the first half of 1959); logs, posts, poles and piling, 39,590 (27,660); pulpwood, 60,970 (53,596); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 179,236 (160,033). Moved in smaller volume in the half-year included: "other" grain, 41,884 cars (49,517); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 64,497 (72,920); lumber, timber and plywood, 100,597 (113,944); and l.c.l. merchandise, 229,443 (270,078). (5)

Railway Operating Revenues Railway operating revenues in April declined 6.8%  
And Expenses During April to \$94,098,500 from \$101,018,100 in the same month  
 last year and operating expenses 2.7% to \$92,560,700 from \$95,135,500. The resulting net operating income was \$1,537,800, compared to \$5,882,600 a year ago.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, in April fell 6.4% to \$103,235,400 from \$110,251,100 last year and operating expenses 2.6% to \$101,005,200 from \$103,677,200. Net operating income was \$2,230,300, compared to \$6,573,900. (6)



International Toll Bridges,  
Tunnels And Ferries In 1959

Operating revenues of 19 international toll bridge, tunnel and ferry companies in 1959 increased to \$10,763,000 from \$10,177,000 in 1958, while operating expenses decreased to \$4,493,000 from \$4,536,000, resulting in a rise in net operating income to \$6,270,000 from \$5,641,000. Net income rose to \$3,725,000 from \$3,380,000, and total investment to \$41,551,000 from \$37,881,000. Motor vehicles crossing the border via these means increased to 18,388,553 from 18,162,542 but carried fewer passengers, other than drivers, at 29,626,065 versus 30,543,223. Number of pedestrians declined to 1,620,619 from 1,800,696. (7)

ACCIDENTSTraffic Accidents In May

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in May this year took 242 lives, compared to 250 in the same month of 1959, according to a special DBS statement. More fatalities occurred in the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia as compared to a year earlier, while no deaths were recorded in the Yukon and Northwest Territories in either year.

May death toll by areas was as follows: Newfoundland, 7 (3 in May 1959); Prince Edward Island, 2 (nil); Nova Scotia, 8 (4); New Brunswick, 17 (6); Quebec, 69 (80); Ontario, 91 (95); Manitoba, 9 (13); Saskatchewan, 4 (10); Alberta, 14 (17); and British Columbia, 21 (20).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths on this basis with those contained in the Bureau's annual report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Weekly Bulletin of March 25 this year.

Province	Number of Accidents				No..of Victims		Total		
	Fatal	Non- Property		Total	Total May 1959	Persons	Persons	Property	
		injury	Damage			Only (1)	Killed	Injured	Damage(1)
		May 1960				May 1960			
								\$( '000)	
Nfld.....	7	65	176	248	225	7	83	87	
P.E.I. ....	2	32	28	62	56	2	46	31	
N.S. ....	8	171	479	658	641	8	235	253	
N.B. ....	15	104	227	346	351	17	176	187	
Que. ....	61	1,324	3,389	4,774	4,667	69	1,815	..	
Ont. ....	78	1,982	4,301	6,361	5,597	91	2,837	2,734	
Man. ....	6	260	610	876	924	9	373	343	
Sask. ....	4	180	566	750	708	4	261	308	
Alta. ....	14	326	1,023	1,363	1,533	14	516	596	
B.C. ....	20	619	1,366	2,005	1,794	21	888	904	
Yukon & N.W.T. .	-	14	20	34	21	-	19	22	
May 1960 .....	215	5,077	12,185	17,477		242	7,249	5,465	
May 1959 .....	215	4,638	11,664		16,517	250	7,062	5,193	

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

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes increased in seven of the ten regional cities between May and June 1960, with increases ranging from 0.2% in Halifax, Winnipeg and Saskatoon-Regina to 0.7% in Ottawa. The Saint John index was unchanged, while declines of 0.1% and 0.3% were recorded in Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver, respectively. Food indexes were higher in seven cities, but down in Saint John, Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver.

Shelter indexes showed mixed results as five increased, two decreased and three were unchanged. Clothing indexes were up in six cities, down in two and unchanged in two. Household operation indexes were higher in eight of the ten regional cities, unchanged in one and slightly lower in the remaining city. Other commodities and services indexes were also higher in eight regional cities, unchanged in one and down in the other regional city.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada

At The Beginning Of June 1960 (1) (Base 1949 = 100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - June 1960				
	May 1960	June 1960	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's (2) ..	115.9	116.2	114.6	115.7	107.6	110.0	128.0
Halifax .....	126.8	127.0	116.7	134.2	120.5	129.5	140.1
Saint John .....	128.6	128.6	120.1	138.9	119.5	124.3	143.4
Montreal .....	127.2	127.8	125.9	145.8	105.3	118.8	138.4
Ottawa .....	127.7	128.6	121.5	148.6	114.1	122.5	137.8
Toronto .....	129.8	130.2	120.3	153.2	114.2	123.8	140.4
Winnipeg .....	124.8	125.0	119.1	134.4	117.6	120.2	134.3
Saskatoon-Regina	123.4	123.7	117.7	124.5	123.0	125.5	129.3
Edmonton-Calgary	123.3	123.2	113.6	124.4	120.1	127.9	133.4
Vancouver .....	128.1	127.7	118.7	138.7	117.0	132.1	136.9

(1) Total index for May and June and June 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

	July 7	June 30 1935-39 = 100	June 9
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	248.2	247.5	254.2
Industrials .....	255.4	254.6	261.5
Utilities .....	187.6	188.1	194.7
Banks .....	316.1	314.5	319.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	96.3	94.1	97.8
Golds .....	64.8	64.1	65.7
Base metals .....	168.5	162.7	171.3



Farm Wages In Canada At Mid-May

Average annual wages of male farm help at May 15 this year, with board provided, increased to \$1,300 from \$1,275 at the same date last year. The average for western Canada rose to \$1,360 from \$1,340 and for eastern Canada to \$1,250 from \$1,220. The national average without board advanced to \$1,770 from \$1,755; the western average rose to \$1,850 from \$1,820, while that for eastern fell to \$1,700 from \$1,705.

Average monthly wages with board increased to \$128 at Mid-May from \$123 a year earlier and without board to \$165 from \$159. The daily average with board edged up to \$5.90 from \$5.80 and without board to \$7.50 from \$7.20. Average hourly rate with board rose to 85¢ from 82¢ and without board to 99¢ from 96¢. (8)

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

Department Store Sales In May

Department store sales in May decreased slightly (0.7%) to an estimated \$116,535,000 from \$117,410,000 in the corresponding 1959 month, while the January-May total increased 1.7% to \$514,525,000 from \$505,797,000 a year ago. April 30 stocks had a selling value of \$346,813,000, compared to \$334,619,000 last year, a rise of 3.6%.

Sales were larger in May and the January-May period this year than last in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba and smaller in Saskatchewan and Alberta. May percentage increases (January-May gains in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, 3.7% (3.6%); Quebec, 1.1% (3.4%); Ontario, 0.2% (1.7%); and Manitoba, 1.6% (2.3%). Decreases were: Saskatchewan, 5.8% (6.1%); and Alberta, 1.6% (0.4%). British Columbia sales fell 5.9% in the month and rose 2.7% in the five months.

Sixteen of the 29 specified departments had larger sales in May this year than last, ranging from 0.1% for both boys' clothing and furnishings and linens and domestics to 20.5% for photographic equipment and supplies. Declines for the remaining 13 trades ranged from 0.9% for girls' and infants' wear to 36.3% for furs.

Other increases in May were: aprons, housedresses and uniforms, 12.8%; smallwares, 9.3%; piece goods, 6.8%; toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, 6.6%; women's, misses' and children's shoes, 3.4%; and men's clothing, 3.3%.

Other decreases in the month were: major appliances, 10.1%; jewellery, 9.3% women's and misses' coats and suits, 8.6%; food and kindred products, 7.8%; millinery, 6.8%; and furniture, 6.3%. (9)

Sales were 5.6% larger in the week ending July 2 this year than last, according to a special DBS statement. A decrease of 4.4% in Alberta was more than counter-balanced by increases in the remaining regions. Gains were: Atlantic Provinces, 2.1%; Quebec, 7.8%; Ontario, 12.3%; Manitoba, 0.1%; Saskatchewan, 2.9%; and British Columbia, 1.6%.

Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain stores sales in May declined 4.3% to \$269,396,000 from \$281,472,000 in the corresponding month last year, while the January-May total rose 4.8% to \$1,281,549,000 from \$1,223,217,000 a year ago. May 1 stocks (at cost) advanced 3.9% to \$372,707,000 from \$358,553,000 a year earlier.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains dropped 5.8% in May to \$124,490,000 from \$132,112,000 in the same 1959 month. This placed sales in the January-May period at \$637,767,000, compared to the year-earlier total of \$600,676,000, an increase of 6.2%

All but one of the remaining 10 specified chains had smaller sales in May this year than last, decreases ranging from 2.1% for shoe store chains to 13.3% for drug store chains. Sales of family clothing store chains increased 7.1% in the month to \$4,346,000 from \$4,058,000.

May sales for the other chains were: variety stores, \$22,616,000 (\$23,172,000 in May 1959); furniture, radio and appliance stores, \$10,443,000 (\$11,648,000); lumber and building material dealers, \$8,568,000 (\$9,192,000); women's clothing stores, \$7,616,000 (\$7,998,000); shoe stores, \$6,708,000 (\$6,849,000); hardware stores, \$3,997,000 (\$4,090,000); drug stores, \$3,949,000 (\$4,554,000); jewellery stores, \$3,413,000 (\$3,627,000); and men's clothing stores, \$2,213,000 (\$2,502,000). (10)

Wholesale Trade in April Canada's wholesalers proper had sales in April estimated at \$695,954,000, a decline of 2.5% from last year's comparable total of \$713,849,000. This brought sales in the January-April period to \$2,758,244,000, an increase of 4.7% from the year-earlier total of \$2,634,075,000.

Sales were smaller in April than a year earlier for 11 of the 17 specified trades, decreases lying between 0.1% for "other" textile and clothing accessories and 15.2% for construction materials and supplies, including lumber. Increases were between 1.6% for groceries and food specialties and 8.9% for household electrical appliances.

Other declines in April were: farm machinery, 12.2%; drugs and drug sundries, 8.6%; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 6.4%; and automotive parts and accessories, 4.8%. Other gains in the month: fresh fruits and vegetables, 8.4%; meat and dairy products, 3.9%; and tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks and commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 2.5% each. (11)

## AGRICULTURE & FOOD

Farm Woodlot Production In 1958 Estimated production of forest products on farm woodlots in 1958 amounted 393,411 M cubic feet valued at \$60 million as compared with 447,198 M cubic feet valued at \$77 million in the preceding year. The largest decrease both in volume and value was in fuelwood.



9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at July 7 amounted to 64,854,000 pounds, compared to 63,259,000 pounds at July 1, an increase of 2.5%. Holdings were larger in all these centres than a week earlier except Toronto and Vancouver. City totals were: Quebec, 7,329,000 pounds (7,303,000 at July 1); Montreal, 28,653,000 (27,776,000); Toronto, 5,456,000 (5,543,000); Winnipeg, 13,604,000 (13,369,000); Regina, 2,270,000 (2,156,000); Saskatoon, 2,358,000 (2,351,000); Edmonton, 3,128,000 (2,863,000); Calgary, 623,000 (456,000); and Vancouver, 1,433,000 (1,442,000).

Output Of Oils & Fats Production of margarine (including spreads) in May increased to 12,486,000 pounds from 11,605,000 in May last year, bulk and package shortening to 14,617,000 pounds from 13,477,000 and refined coconut, salad and cooking oils to 6,985,000 pounds from 4,702,000. Output of lard in the month decreased to 10,763,000 pounds from 13,751,000, tallow to 16,873,000 pounds from 17,778,000 and "other" oils and fats to 614,000 pounds from 996,000. (12)

Crop Conditions In The Prairie Provinces The hot, dry weather of the past week advanced crops rapidly throughout the Prairies. Early-sown fields are now headed and late-seeded crops are in the shot-blade. Rain is now needed to maintain present favourable prospects in most areas and prevent further deterioration of crops in dry districts of southwest Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. Weather conditions have been almost ideal for harvesting an excellent quality hay crop and for carrying out summerfallow operations. The hot weather has also been ideal for the development of special crops. Insect damage generally has been light.

Crops in general are developing favourably but rain is needed in most areas of Manitoba to replenish moisture used during the recent hot weather. Early-seeded wheat and some oats and barley fields are in head while early flax fields are in bloom. The hot weather has favoured the growth of special crops and weed spraying is completed with the exception of a few fields. Excellent progress has been made in harvesting a better-than-average crop of tame hay. Scattered hail storms caused the most severe damage in the Carberry area where crops in a strip two miles wide and 40 long were almost totally destroyed.

The hot, dry weather of the past week has stimulated rapid growth of cereal and hay crops in all areas of Saskatchewan, although drought is a problem in the southwest. First-seeded crops are now heading. The hot weather was excellent for haying and for obtaining weed kill on summerfallows. However, rain would be welcomed now to maintain the excellent crop development.

Warm weather during the past week has advanced crops rapidly in Alberta. In all central areas where rain fell early in July growth was almost unbelievable, but with no recent precipitation crop prospects in the south were somewhat reduced. The dry spell halted crop losses through inundation in the Peace River area and reduced the threat of a late harvest. A high proportion of crops are in shot blade or headed. Winter wheat and fall rye require rain for proper filling. All irrigated crops are in generally good condition. Haying operations are becoming general in all areas, and the quality is excellent. There have been many scattered hail storms, mostly south of the North Saskatchewan River, destroying about 500 acres of sugar beets in the Taber area. (13)

Manufacturers' Inventories,  
Shipments & Orders In May

Manufacturers' shipments in May were valued at an estimated \$1,971 million, an increase of 3% over the revised April value of \$1,921 million and a decrease of 2% from the May 1959 value of \$2,005 million, according to the Bureau's monthly report on inventories, shipments and orders in manufacturing industries to be published shortly. Shipments in the first five months of 1960 were valued at \$9,508 million, higher by 2% than last year's like total of \$9,324 million.

Shipments were greater in May in most industry groups classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification. The largest percentage increases were in non-metallic mineral products (11%) and chemical products (7%). The largest percentage declines were in leather products (11%), and knitting mills and clothing (7%).

Value of inventory held by manufacturers at the end of May was \$4,479 million, down 0.1% from the revised April level of \$4,485 million. The May value represents an increase of 2.7% over the May 1959 value of \$4,361 million. Inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of May was down 0.3% from last month but up 5% over May 1959. Inventories held by manufacturers under progress payments arrangements were up in May from April by 1.9%. This increase was reflected in the goods in process inventory which rose 0.2%. However, goods in process inventory less progress payments inventory declined 0.3%. Raw materials declined by 0.3% also and finished products 0.1%. With the small increase in shipments but little change in inventories, the ratio of finished products to shipments declined to 0.71 from 0.73. The ratio of total inventories to shipments declined from 2.18 to 2.12.

New orders received in May were valued at \$1,951 million, higher by 4% than the revised April value of \$1,873 million. Value of new orders was lower than shipments, resulting in a slight decline in unfilled orders at the end of May as compared with the previous month. At \$2,178 million, unfilled orders were 1% below April's value of \$2,199 million and 8% higher than the May 1959 value of \$2,010 million.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	May 1959	March 1960	April 1960 (Revised)	May 1960 (Preliminary)
	Thousands of Dollars			
Shipments .....	2,005,156	1,997,133	1,920,594	1,970,897
Inventory owned .....	3,969,016	4,197,404	4,196,403	4,184,879
Inventory held .....	4,361,194	4,476,336	4,484,628	4,478,559
Raw materials .....	1,894,323	1,957,909	1,947,532	1,940,967
Goods in process ...	1,187,294	1,127,723	1,141,198	1,143,715
Finished products ..	1,279,577	1,390,704	1,395,898	1,393,877
New orders .....	2,042,806	2,038,384	1,872,743	1,950,548
Unfilled orders .....	2,009,821	2,246,568	2,198,717	2,178,368

MORE



Manufacturers' Shipments by Provinces Estimates of the value of manufacturers shipments, by province of origin, showed decreases in April as compared to April 1959 in six of the ten provinces. Declines ranged from 0.6% in Manitoba to 4.2% in British Columbia, with declines of 1.3% in Alberta, 2.0% in Saskatchewan, 3.3% in Quebec and 4.0% in Ontario. There were increases of 17.3% in Newfoundland, 1.0% in New Brunswick and 0.6% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The all-Canada total in April declined over 3% from a year earlier.

The decrease in British Columbia was due to a decline in shipments in the wood products and non-ferrous metal products industries. In Ontario there were declines in a number of industries, including foods and beverages products, iron and steel products and transportation equipment industries, while in Quebec there were declines in the foods and beverages products, paper products, iron and steel products and transportation equipment industries. The increase in shipment values in Newfoundland was again due to the low level of shipments last year rather than an unusually high level this year.

Shipments for January-April 1960 as compared to the same period of 1959 showed an increase of 3.0% with nine of the ten provinces sharing in the increase. Saskatchewan was the only province showing a decline over this period.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Provinces

	April		Change	January - April		Change
	1959	1960	%	1959	1960	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland .....	7,669	8,994	17.3	29,320	35,222	20.1
Prince Edward Island)	35,027	35,232	0.6	141,085	147,102	4.3
Nova Scotia .....						
New Brunswick .....	25,925	26,174	1.0	91,913	100,786	9.6
Quebec .....	572,893	553,978	-3.3	2,101,035	2,172,840	3.4
Ontario .....	1,018,772	978,484	-4.0	3,741,777	3,839,580	2.6
Manitoba .....	59,506	59,134	-0.6	227,652	231,982	1.9
Saskatchewan .....	26,463	25,940	-2.0	102,819	101,482	-1.3
Alberta .....	72,480	71,516	-1.3	273,364	276,599	1.2
British Columbia (1).	168,186	161,142	-4.2	610,355	631,114	3.4
Canada .....	1,986,921	1,920,594	-3.3	7,319,320	7,536,707	3.0

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Registering the first decline from a year earlier since October 1958, the production of steel ingots in June fell to 434,903 tons from 456,455 in the same 1959 month. The January-June total climbed 12.5% to 3,121,593 tons from 2,776,247 a year ago.

Production of pig iron fell in June to 335,762 tons from 351,584, reversing the year-to-year increases begun in December 1958. This brought output in the first half of 1960 to 2,274,993 tons from 2,022,392 a year ago, an increase of 12.5%. (14)

Weekly Steel Ingot Output      Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 9 amounted to 103,376 tons, up 23.2% from the week-earlier total of 83,901 tons and down 7.4% from the year-earlier figure of 111,592 tons, according to a special DBS statement. Canada's steel mills in the week operated at 80.0% of rated capacity (6,719,000 tons as at January 1, 1960) versus 64.9% in the preceding week and 91.9% of rated capacity (6,313,000 tons as at January 1, 1959) in the like week last year.

Shipments Of Steel Wire      Shipments in May of uncoated, plain, round steel wire fell to 9,476 tons from 10,537 in the same month last year, welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) to 5,017 tons from 6,001 and iron and steel wire nails to 6,746 tons from 7,039. Shipments of steel wire rope rose to 2,105 tons from 2,103. January-May shipments of steel wire increased to 48,931 tons from 46,830 a year ago and wire rope to 9,865 tons from 9,352, while those of welded or woven wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) decreased to 14,551 tons from 16,102 and wire nails to 26,817 tons from 29,610. (15)

Production Of Motor Vehicles      Production of motor vehicles in June fell to 41,843 units from 44,444 in the like 1959 month, while output in the January-June period increased to 254,708 units from 242,930. Month's production of passenger cars dropped to 34,375 units from 35,655 a year earlier and commercial vehicles to 7,468 units from 8,789. Half-year output of passenger cars rose to 209,068 units from 200,430 and commercial vehicles to 45,640 units from 42,500. (16)

Sales of Radios, TVs & Record Players      Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television receiving sets and record players were smaller in May and January-May this year than last. Month's sales of radios fell to 50,642 units from 57,427, placing five-month sales 11.8% below a year ago at 256,539 units versus 290,765. Totals were smaller for all types in both periods as compared to a year earlier.

May sales of television receiving sets dropped to 15,200 units from 23,095 in the like 1959 month, putting the January-May total 16.3% below a year ago at 117,752 units versus 140,632. Month's sales of record players decreased to 6,505 units from 7,633, leaving five-month sales 2.7% under last year at 54,741 units against 56,273. (17)

Consumption Of Rubber      Consumption of rubber in May declined to 8,390 long tons from 10,090 in the same month last year, leaving the January-May total 4.7% below a year ago at 47,752 long tons versus 50,113.

May consumption of natural rubber fell to 2,872 long tons from 3,742 a year earlier, synthetic to 4,179 long tons from 4,776 and reclaimed to 1,339 long tons from 1,572. January-May consumption of natural rubber decreased to 16,029 long tons from 18,094 a year ago, synthetic to 23,871 long tons from 24,391 and reclaimed to 7,552 long tons from 7,628. (18)



Specified Chemicals Shipments of specified chemicals in May included: hydrochloric acid, 4,149,266 pounds (2,967,498 in May 1959); sulphuric acid, 146,021 tons (146,849); ammonium sulphate, 27,958 tons (31,803); chlorine, 26,673 tons (23,578); mixed fertilizers, 88,123 tons (89,913); formaldehyde, 5,108,986 pounds (4,951,092); and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), 30,984 tons (27,672). (19)

Shipments Of Small Domestic Electrical Appliances In May Shipments in May of small domestic electrical appliances included: kettles, 33,042 units (12,288 a year earlier); steam flat irons, 21,027 (27,654); complete fans (including motors rated at one-tenth horsepower or less), 18,387 (8,227); floor polishers, 15,198 (16,434); fry pans, 13,872 (15,673); cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 12,263 (10,280); and automatic toasters, 10,492 (11,796). (20)

Consumption Of Crude Oil Consumption of crude oil by Canadian refineries in May rose to 22,815,753 barrels from 20,824,187 in the corresponding month of 1959, bringing the January-May total to 112,289,155 barrels, a rise of 3.1% from the year-earlier total of 108,928,568. Consumption of domestic crude oil rose in May to 13,258,837 barrels from 11,623,231 a year earlier and in the January-May period to 65,863,299 barrels from 63,428,300. Consumption of imported crude oil increased in the month to 9,556,916 barrels from 9,200,956 and in the five-month period to 46,425,856 barrels from 45,500,268. (21)

Receipts & Stocks Of Raw Hides And Skins Receipts of cattle hides in May declined to 111,025 from 164,231 a year earlier and sheep and lamb skins to 6,271 dozen from 10,965, while calf and kip skins rose to 118,643 from 103,721. May 31 stocks of cattle hides increased to 469,959 from 372,167 a year ago and calf and kip skins to 375,837 from 259,935, while goat skins decreased to 27,178 from 74,761, horsehides to 2,510 from 3,324, sheep and lamb skins to 53,595 dozen from 54,165 dozen, and all "other" hides and skins to 1,678 from 2,993. (22)

Corset Industry In 1958 Factory shipments from Canada's corset industry were valued at \$31,212,000 in 1958, an increase of 6.3% from \$29,376,000 in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 44 from 42 in 1957, while number of employees decreased to 4,001 from 4,041 and salaries and wages increased to \$8,872,000 from \$8,719,000. Cost of materials and supplies rose to \$12,685,000 from \$11,874,000.

Shipments of corsets and girdles in 1958 increased to 331,065 dozen valued at \$13,528,000 from 284,697 dozen worth \$12,386,000 in 1957, brassieres to 943,781 dozen valued at \$14,822,000 from 840,122 dozen worth \$14,117,000 and garter belts to 119,181 dozen valued at \$1,001,000 from 107,311 dozen worth \$946,000. Shipments of brassieres in 1958 accounted for 47.5% of total value of shipments and corsets and girdles for 43.3%. (23)

Consumption Of Bakers' Bread In 1958 Per capita consumption of bakers' bread in Canada declined in 1958 to 96.8 pounds from 99.7 in 1957 and the all-time high of 111.9 in 1946, according to the Bureau's annual report on the bread and other bakery products industry. Total consumption of bread decreased to 1,649,951,000 pounds from the 1957 peak total of 1,653,177,000 pounds, while the value increased to a new record of \$203,-659,000 from the previous high of \$198,515,000 in the preceding year.

Shipments of all products in the industry were valued at \$340,918,000 in 1958, exceeding by 3% the preceding year's record \$331,132,000. Value of bread made rose to \$203,332,000 from \$198,244,000 in 1957, plain rolls and buns to \$18,715,000 from \$15,572,000, pies, cakes and pastries to \$86,992,000 from \$83,-998,000 and doughnuts to \$12,402,000 from \$10,976,000. Value of fruit buns and yeast-raised sweet goods decreased to \$14,214,000 from \$17,985,000.

Wholesale sales (including sales to restaurants, institutions, etc.) of the industry's products accounted for 62% of total sales in 1958 versus 57.2% in 1957, retail house-to-house sales for 23% versus 24.3%, and retail sales through bakery-owned stores for 15% versus 18.5%.

Number of establishments in 1958 rose to 2,637 from 2,635 in the preceding year, employees to 35,618 from 35,443 and salaries and wages to \$106,969,000 from \$99,778,000. Cost of materials and supplies increased to \$157,268,000 from \$155,756,000. (24)

## M O T I O N P I C T U R E S

Motion Picture Production In 1959 Gross revenue of 54 private firms engaged in the production and printing of motion picture films and filmstrips in Canada in 1959 increased 13.5% to an estimated \$8,704,410 from 1958's 52-plant revised figure of \$7,669,703, according to figures available prior to release of the annual report on motion picture production. Number of employees increased to 1,365 from 1,133 in 1958 and salaries and wages to \$3,471,347 from \$2,770,375.

Revenue from production during 1959 rose to \$5,085,690 from \$3,902,780 in the preceding year, while revenue from printing and laboratory work fell to \$3,229,240 from \$3,344,948, and from other sources to \$389,480 from \$421,975.

Output of films of five minutes duration or longer by private industry in 1959 amounted to 514, including 40 television and 15 other non-theatrical films that were adaptations or language versions of original films and 11 that were made for other than Canadian sponsors. Government agencies made adaptations or language versions of 20 theatrical shorts, 10 television and 61 other non-theatrical films of five minutes duration or longer.

Private firms and government agencies printed 47,978,205 feet of 16 mm film in black and white and 7,802,333 feet in colour in 1959. Some 21,200,275 feet of 35 mm film was printed in black and white.



Teachers In Public Elementary  
& Secondary Schools In 1958-59

Teachers in public elementary and secondary schools in Canada in the 1958-59 academic year numbered 142,157, an increase of 7.0% from the 1957-58 total of 132,803, according to the Bureau's annual report on salaries and qualifications of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools. Number of men teachers rose 8.3% to 38,425 (accounting for 27.0% of the total) from 35,460 (26.7%) in the preceding academic year and women teachers 6.6% to 103,732 from 97,343. Median salaries in 1958-59 in Canada (excluding Quebec) reached \$3,757, a rise of 8.3% from \$3,470 in the previous year. (25)

## M I N I N G

Shipments Of Asbestos

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in May increased 16.4% to 106,214 tons from 91,257 in the corresponding month of 1959, boosting the January-May total 8.8% to 407,061 tons from 374,085. Quebec mines shipped 100,365 tons in the month versus 85,738 a year earlier and 378,590 tons in the five-month period versus 351,432. Exports of asbestos in April amounted to 70,175 tons, bringing the January-April total to 272,762 tons. (26)

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

- 1 - 91-201: Estimated Population of Canada by Provinces, June 1, 1960, 25¢
- 2 - 65-002: Domestic Exports (Summary), May, 20¢/\$2.00
- 3 - 65-001: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, March, 10¢/\$1.00
- 4 - 65-005: Imports For Consumption (Summary), March, 20¢/\$2.00
- 5 - 52-001: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, June 30, 10¢/\$3.00
- 6 - 52-003: Railway Operating Statistics, April, 20¢/\$2.00
- 7 - 53-202: International Toll Bridges, Tunnels & Ferries, 1959, 50¢
- 8 - 21-002: Farm Wages In Canada, May, 25¢/75¢
- 9 - 63-002: Department Store Sales & Stocks, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 10 - 63-001: Chain Store Sales & Stocks, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 63-008: Wholesale Trade, April, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 32-006: Oils & Fats, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 22-002: Telegraphic Crop Report - Prairie Provinces, July 13, 20¢/\$4.00
- 14 - 41-002: Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, June, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 41-006: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 16 - 42-001: Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, June,  
10¢/\$1.00
- 17 - 43-004: Radio & Television Receiving Sets, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 18 - 33-003: Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, May, 20¢/\$2.00
- 19 - 46-002: Specified Chemicals, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 43-003: Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 21 - 45-003: Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 33-001: Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- 23 - 34-212: Corset Industry, 1958, 25¢
- 24 - 32-203: Bread & Other Bakery Products Industry, 1958, 50¢
- 25 - 81-202: Salaries & Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary &  
Secondary Schools, 1958-59, \$1.00
- 26 - 26-001: Asbestos, May, 10¢/\$1.00
- - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, June 22, 10¢/\$3.00
- - 72-003: Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, April, 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in  
issue of July 8
- - 72-005: Estimates of Labour Income, April, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue  
of June 30
- - 73-001: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance  
Act, May, 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 30

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Medicinals Production of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in 1958 amounted in value to a record \$139,621,000, larger by 10.6% than in 1957.

Herbicides Shipments of weed killer in 1958 were valued at \$2,443,000, a decrease of 16% from the previous year's record \$2,897,000.

Pest Control Pest control products were shipped by producers in 1958 to the value of \$8,049,000, up 17% from 1957.

Paper Production of book and writing paper in 1958 amounted to a record 344,600 tons, an increase of about 3% over 1957.

Roundwood There are relatively few kinds of wood used in pulp manufacture in Canada, spruce and balsam fir making up 78% of the roundwood total in 1958. Jack pine, hemlock and poplar are also used.

Pulp & Paper Mills One-hundred and twenty-eight pulp and paper mills operated in Canada in 1958, of which 55 were in Quebec, 41 in Ontario, and 14 in British Columbia.

Agricultural Implements There were 71 establishments engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements in 1958 with shipments valued at \$133,145,000. Ontario's 27 plants accounted for all but some \$11,033,000 of the total value of shipments.

Motion Pictures Private firms and government agencies printed 47,978,205 feet of 16 mm film in black and white and 7,802,333 feet in colour in 1959.

Leather Tanning The leather tanning industry had shipments valued at \$52,392,000 in 1958, of which Ontario accounted for slightly more than 86%.

Charcoal Factory shipments of charcoal rose to 15,112 tons in 1958 from 13,234 in the preceding year and 14,202 in 1954.

Mica Producers shipped 738,300 pounds of mica in 1959, about one-half the preceding year's 1,505,000 pounds.

Peat Moss Shipments of peat moss by Canadian producers in 1959 amounted to 181,100 tons, one-fifth larger than in the preceding year and two and one-half times the 1950 tonnage.

Bread Consumption Per capita consumption of bakers' bread in Canada declined in 1958 to 96.8 pounds from 99.7 in 1957. The all-time high was 111.9 pounds in 1946.

Teachers Number of teachers in Canada's public elementary and secondary schools in 1958-59 was 142,157, an increase of 7% over the preceding year. The proportion of male teachers continued to increase, rising to 27.0% of the total against 26.7% a year earlier.

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