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~~INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CENTRE~~
~~QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY~~
~~KINGSTON, ONTARIO~~

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production reached 166.3 in January, up 0.3% from the revised December index of 165.8. An increase of 2.1% in mineral output was responsible for this gain. The current index is 4.1% below the January 1960 peak. (Page 2)

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Securities Transactions: Trading in stocks and bonds between Canada and other countries in 1960 led to a net capital inflow of \$218 million. Total value of transactions leading to this balance was \$2,473 million. (Page 3)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were 0.5% and 10.8% higher, respectively, as compared to a year earlier in February and the week ended March 11. January chain store sales were valued at \$235,857,000, a decrease of 3.9% from a year earlier ... December wholesalers' sales, valued at \$678,092,000, were virtually unchanged from the like 1959 figure of \$678,432,000 (Page 4)

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Travel: Border crossings into Canada from the United States in 1960 reached a record 58,700,000, approximately 3% above the 1959 total. The total was made up of fewer non-residents and a record number of returning Canadians as compared to 1959. (Page 8)

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Labour: Canada's industrial composite index number of employment in December 1960 was 115.0, down 3.9% from November and 2.6% from December 1959. Average weekly wages and salaries declined from the preceding month by \$1.24 to \$75.19. These declines were seasonal in nature. (Pages 12-13)

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Agriculture & Food: February 1 supplies of wheat in the four major wheat exporting countries totalled 2,704.2 million bushels, some 7% larger than a year ago. Wheat exports from the group amounted to 572.2 million bushels in the August 1960-January 1961 period, an increase of 30% from the year-earlier figure of 440.6 million bushels ... Fluid milk and cream sales in January this year were estimated at 478,970,000 pounds, a rise of 1.0% from the corresponding 1960 total ... More margarine, shortening and refined oils were produced in January this year as compared to last. (Pages 15-16)

...

Furs: Some 4,933,600 wildlife pelts were taken in the 1959-60 season, an increase of 12.7% from the preceding year. Value of these pelts amounted to \$12,360,500, up 27.3% from the previous season. (Page 16)

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*1. January Index Of Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for January advanced 0.3%, due to a 2.1% increase in mineral output. Declines of 0.1% were registered in both manufacturing and electric power and gas utilities. This latest advance left the total index at 166.3, about 4% below the peak reached in January, 1960.

A 1.3% advance in non-durable manufacturing output reflected increases in all but two of the eleven major groups. Declines occurred in tobacco products (3%), and products of petroleum and coal (4%). Increases of 1% were recorded in rubber products, paper products and chemicals and allied industries; 2% in textiles and 3% in clothing, and foods and beverages. A 1.8% drop in durable manufacturing output was primarily due to declines in wood products (5%), and iron and steel output (3%); declines were also recorded in electrical apparatus and supplies (4%) and non-metallic mineral products (1%). Non-ferrous metal products were up 1%, while transportation equipment, reflecting increased motor vehicle production, advanced 3%.

Both metal and fuel mining were up 2%, with non-metal output advancing 6%, due largely to a similar advance in the production of asbestos. Increases were also recorded in iron ore (18%), zinc (2%), lead and other metals, including uranium (6%). Nickel was off 8%, while lesser declines occurred in gold and copper.

Index of Industrial Production, 1949 = 100

| | | Total | Index of Industrial Production, 1947=100 | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|------|------------|--|---------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| | | Industrial | Total | Manufacturing | | | Electric Power |
| | | Production | Mining | Total | Non-Durables | Durables | & Gas Utilities |
| Without Seasonal Adjustment | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1960 | 166.0 | 254.7 | 146.3 | 143.6 | 149.3 | 320.2 |
| Feb. | 1960 | 169.4 | 259.1 | 149.2 | 148.1 | 150.5 | 327.4 |
| Mar. | 1960 | 170.5 | 256.1 | 151.3 | 150.0 | 152.8 | 320.6 |
| Apr. | 1960 | 164.4 | 234.6 | 147.9 | 147.5 | 148.4 | 300.1 |
| May | 1960 | 169.7 | 250.1 | 153.2 | 152.8 | 153.7 | 284.2 |
| June | 1960 | 173.6 | 258.7 | 157.2 | 157.4 | 157.0 | 277.6 |
| July | 1960 | 161.7 | 263.9 | 143.8 | 146.5 | 140.7 | 257.9 |
| Aug. | 1960 | 162.5 | 255.0 | 145.2 | 153.7 | 135.2 | 267.4 |
| Sept. | 1960 | 169.8 | 265.7 | 151.8 | 159.4 | 142.8 | 281.4 |
| Oct. | 1960 | 172.1 | 254.6 | 155.3 | 162.7 | 146.6 | 289.3 |
| Nov. | 1960 | 171.4 | 253.4 | 153.0 | 160.4 | 144.3 | 317.0 |
| Dec. | 1960 | 160.1 | 241.9 | 140.0 | 144.6 | 134.5 | 332.6 |
| Jan. | 1961 | 160.0 | 248.8 | 138.4 | 142.8 | 133.3 | 343.3 |
| Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1960 | 173.5 | 257.5 | 156.7 | 155.8 | 157.7 | 287.5 |
| Feb. | 1960 | 170.1 | 257.6 | 152.5 | 152.3 | 152.8 | 288.9 |
| Mar. | 1960 | 171.9 | 264.0 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 153.4 | 299.6 |
| Apr. | 1960 | 166.6 | 251.0 | 149.2 | 150.4 | 147.7 | 290.4 |
| May | 1960 | 167.8 | 260.3 | 149.2 | 152.0 | 146.0 | 293.9 |
| June | 1960 | 167.6 | 255.1 | 149.2 | 152.9 | 145.0 | 300.1 |
| July | 1960 | 164.2 | 253.2 | 145.6 | 150.2 | 140.1 | 297.8 |
| Aug. | 1960 | 165.6 | 251.8 | 146.4 | 150.1 | 142.2 | 314.6 |
| Sept. | 1960 | 167.5 | 256.8 | 148.0 | 150.8 | 144.8 | 314.4 |
| Oct. | 1960 | 167.3 | 248.6 | 149.8 | 154.0 | 144.9 | 298.3 |
| Nov. | 1960 | 166.6 | 253.8 | 148.2 | 154.2 | 141.1 | 300.7 |
| Dec. | 1960 | 165.8 | 249.1 | 147.6 | 151.8 | 142.6 | 305.6 |
| Jan. | 1961 | 166.3 | 254.3 | 147.5 | 153.8 | 140.1 | 305.4 |

2. Sales And Purchases Of Securities
Between Canada, Other Countries In 1960

Transactions in stocks and bonds between Canada and other countries in 1960 gave rise to a net capital

inflow of \$218 million. The total value of transactions leading to this balance was \$2,473 million. The net inward movement in 1960 was much smaller than in the years from 1956 to 1959, but was larger than in all but two of the ten preceding post-war years. The total value of transactions was also lower than in recent years, the average from 1956 to 1960 having been of the order of \$2,900 million.

The proceeds of new issues of Canadian securities sold to non-residents amounted to \$397 million, but there were offsetting retirements of \$225 million of foreign-held Canadian securities. Trade in outstanding Canadian securities resulted in a sales balance to non-residents of \$55 million, bringing the net movement from transactions in Canadian securities to \$227 million. In the opposite direction there was a net capital export of \$9 million from all transactions by Canadians in foreign securities.

From 1956 to 1959 portfolio security transactions were the largest medium of capital inflow for the settlement of Canada's deficit from transactions in goods and services. In 1960 inflows for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada re-asserted themselves as Canada's major source of foreign capital.

Foreign savings made available to Canada through the acquisition of Canadian provincial, municipal and corporate securities in 1960 were equal to about 15% of the net new supply of these securities. In 1959 non-resident acquisitions were equal to about 45% of the total. The amount of net new issues by these borrowers was of the same order of magnitude in each year. Canadian investors therefore absorbed a much greater amount of the new offerings of these classes of securities than was the case in 1959. Relatively, Canadian capital supplied a greater proportion of this financing than in any year since 1955, although the actual amount was smaller than in the first three years of this period.

The overall movement of portfolio security capital in 1960 came in balance entirely from the United States. Outflows of \$36 million to the United Kingdom were sufficient to offset the inflows from all other overseas countries. In 1959 residents of the United States accounted for 76% of the very much larger inflow, with residents of the United Kingdom supplying 5% and other overseas countries 19%.

VITAL STATISTICS

3. Vital Statistics Registrations of births, marriages and deaths in provincial offices in February this year were down from a year earlier, while registrations in the January-February period were up from a year ago for births and deaths and down for marriages. February totals were: births, 36,295 (38,265 a year earlier); marriages, 5,983 (7,710); and deaths, 11,487 (12,174). January-February totals: births, 78,080 (75,973 a year ago); marriages, 13,736 (15,726); and deaths, 24,121 (23,029).

4 & 5. Department Store Sales Department store sales in February this year were up 0.5% in value from last year's corresponding total, according to preliminary DBS figures. Increases of 2.4% in the Atlantic Provinces, 7.2% in Quebec, 2.6% in Ontario and 1.1% in Saskatchewan more than counterbalanced decreases of 5.8% in Manitoba, 3.9% in Alberta and 3.4% in British Columbia.

Department store sales in the week ended March 11 this year were 10.8% higher in value than in the corresponding 1960 week. All provinces except Quebec, where sales were down 0.5%, reported gains from a year earlier. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 37.9%; Ontario, 8.0%; Manitoba, 3.1%; Saskatchewan, 24.6%; Alberta, 12.1%; and British Columbia, 14.2%.

6. Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in January were valued at \$235,857,000, a decrease of 3.9% from \$245,-450,000 in the corresponding month last year. Stocks at cost at the beginning of the month were valued at \$375,037,000, higher by 3.3% than last year's like total of \$362,970,000. The number of stores operated by reporting firms in January was 7,282 as against 7,033 a year earlier.

Grocery and combination stores, largest of the 11 store types for which separate figures are published, has sales valued at \$121,112,000 in January, a decrease of 7.0% from \$130,263,000 a year earlier, while stocks at cost rose 12.5% to \$82,282,000 from \$73,140,000. Variety stores, next largest, had sales valued at \$16,485,000, up 3.0% from \$15,999,000, and their inventories were valued at \$44,918,000 or 6.4% above the year earlier value of \$42,216,000.

January sales for the other trades were as follows: men's clothing, \$2,-022,000 (\$2,183,000 in January 1960); family clothing, \$4,053,000 (\$3,530,000); women's clothing \$5,917,000 (\$5,674,000); shoe stores, \$4,016,000 (\$4,088,000); hardware stores, \$2,941,000 (\$2,858,000); lumber and building material dealers, \$6,414,000 (\$6,424,000); furniture, radio and appliance dealers, \$9,338,000 (\$9,-999,000); drug stores, \$4,361,000 (\$4,254,000); jewellery stores, \$2,601,000 (\$2,566,000); and all others, \$56,597,000 (\$57,612,000).

7. Wholesale Trade In December Wholesalers proper had sales in December 1960 valued at an estimated \$678,092,000, down slightly (0.1%) from the corresponding 1959 total of \$678,432,000. Data for the year 1960 and revised 1959 figures are not yet available.

December sales were larger than a year earlier for six of the seventeen trade groups. Increases ranged from 1.2% for commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies to 17.5% for household electrical appliances, while decreases were between 0.1% for meat and dairy products to 24.9% for industrial and transportation equipment and supplies.

*8. Wholesalers Proper In 1958 Wholesalers proper had sales of \$8,259,463,000 in 1958 compared to \$5,518,241,000 in 1951, an increase of 49.7%, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in a reference paper titled "Wholesalers Proper 1951-1958", to be released shortly. Inventories owned at the end of 1958 were valued at \$933,561,000 as compared to \$669,131,900 at the end of 1951, a rise of 39.5%.

There were 134,877 employees on the payroll of wholesalers proper in the last pay period in September 1958, while in 1951 there was a minimum of 105,692 employees and a maximum of 130,637 in the year. Salaries and wages paid in 1958 amounted to \$504,324,000 versus \$312,140,500 in 1951, an advance of 61.6%. The table on page 7 breaks down the 1958 data into 47 trades and one residual item. The 1951 sales figures are shown for comparative purposes.

The 1951 and 1958 figures are not strictly comparable. (1) About 1,300 wholesalers proper having no employees in 1958 were not included in the survey. Small businesses such as these accounted for less than 1% of total sales in 1951. The 1958 data have not been adjusted for this factor. (2) Firms making up about 8% of sales in 1958 did not report data for inventory, number of employees and payroll. No adjustment has been made for this.

These firms were classified to the following trades and the amounts shown indicate the sales figures that relate to the inventory, employment and payroll data collected: automotive parts and accessories, \$302,388,000; motor vehicles, \$88,549,000; industrial chemicals, \$69,179,000; coal and coke, \$80,758,000; footwear, \$22,159,000; household electrical appliances and general line, \$58,728,000; farm supplies (including agricultural chemicals), \$55,827,000; cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, \$356,708,000; groceries and food specialties, \$1,137,884,000; farm machinery and equipment, \$63,336,000; paper and paper products, \$122,793,000. (3) Grain firms with sales of \$772,200,000 and petroleum distributors with sales of \$169,000,000 (1958 figures) were not within the scope of the 1951 survey.

Wholesalers proper are merchants who, for the most part, take ownership of merchandise, perform at least some of the wholesale functions and sell goods primarily to buyers other than householders or individuals for personal use. Not included are merchandise agents and brokers, the sales outlets of Canadian manufacturing plants (except separately incorporated subsidiary outlets), the bulk plants of petroleum refiners, and businesses that primarily buy directly from the primary producer, i.e., farm, mine, logger and fishermen.

The basic mailing list for this survey was the employers index of the Unemployment Insurance Commission where business establishments are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification. This is the first time U.I.C. records have been put to this use and, to some extent, the project was experimental. It will not be known whether this means of securing a mailing list is entirely satisfactory until after the 1961 census of merchandising when the next door-to-door enumeration occurs. Establishments without insured employees are not recorded in the U.I.C. index but, as indicated, these account for a minor part of wholesale trade.

Using the results of the 1951 survey, which was based on a door-to-door enumeration of businesses, it is estimated that less than 1% of wholesale trade is done by establishments without paid employees. The percentage varies from trade to trade. Only in eight instances does it exceed 3%; i.e., the residual item 3.4%; household furniture and house furnishings 3.7%; forest products 4.0%; leather and leather goods 4.0%; clothing and furnishings 4.2%; confectionery and soft drinks 5.8%; petroleum and petroleum products 6.0%; and livestock 11.0%.

MORE

In 1951 there were 10,486 establishments in the wholesalers proper classification. These included 1,206 establishments having no paid employees. The 1958 survey, excluding any estimate for establishments without employees, revealed that there were 10,316 establishments. This would indicate an increase of about 1,000 establishments during the seven-year period. Some trades have shown decreases and the following notes are in explanation of this.

Tires & Tubes- A number of establishments classified to this trade in 1951 now classified to automotive parts and accessories.

Chemicals & Allied Products- (residual category) - Some establishments now classified to the machinery, equipment and supplies group.

Coal & Coke- A decrease in this trade would be expected.

Radio, Television & Electronic Parts & Accessories- This trade identified for the first time in 1958.

Farm Products- (residual category) - In spite of an increase in the number of establishments, the channel for merchandising a considerable volume of products other than grain and livestock appears to have changed.

Farm Supplies- A number of establishments with an undetermined sales volume now classified as retailers.

Tobacco & Confectionery- This classification is eliminated and establishments are included with the trades "confectionery and soft drinks" and "cigars, cigarettes and tobacco" depending on which line predominated. The greater number are now included in the latter.

Forest Products- (except lumber) - The decrease in number of establishments and business volume indicates a change in the marketing channel for forest products.

Office Furniture- A number of establishments now classified to the commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies trade.

General Merchandise- A few large establishments and a considerable number of small ones have withdrawn from this business.

Waste Materials- In spite of an increase in the number of business establishments the volume of this trade did not increase.

Books, Periodicals & Newspapers- The decrease in the number of establishments and business volume indicates a change in the marketing channel for this merchandise.

The reader may wish to refer to Table 3, Volume 8, "Census of Canada, 1951", (Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1954) for more information about the 1951 survey. In this case it should be noted that the trade "other automotive equipment" is now included with "industrial and transportation equipment and supplies"; and "frozen or frosted foods", "produce", and "other food products" are now part of "groceries and food specialties". The 1951 figure for "drugs and drug sundries, general line" has been revised upwards by \$25.5 million.

Wholesalers Proper, 1951 and 1958

| | Number of establishments 1958 | Total sales | | % Change 1958/1951 | Year end inventory ¹ | Employees September ² 1958 | Payroll ¹ |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | 1951 | 1958 | | | | |
| | | \$'000 | | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| CANADA | | | | | | | |
| All establishments | 10,316 | 5,518,241 | 8,258,463 | + 49.7 | 933,561 | 134,877 | 504,324 |
| Amusement and sporting goods, photographic equipment and supplies | 227 | 32,038 | 70,053 | + 118.7 | 10,446 | 1,841 | 7,349 |
| Automotive | 907 | 340,889 | 485,386 | + 42.4 | 69,809 | 12,578 | 47,468 |
| Automotive parts and accessories | 826 | 232,144 | 352,388 | + 51.8 | 55,011 | 10,960 | 40,619 |
| Tires and tubes | 36 | 14,608 | 9,449 | - 35.2 | 1,573 | 327 | 1,139 |
| Motor vehicles (new and used) | 45 | 94,137 | 123,549 | + 31.2 | 13,225 | 1,291 | 5,710 |
| Beer, wine and distilled spirits | 88 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Chemicals, drugs and allied products | 347 | 188,596 | 301,229 | + 59.7 | 31,863 | 6,025 | 21,490 |
| Industrial chemicals | 90 | 55,342 | 104,579 | + 89.0 | 7,554 | 1,094 | 4,876 |
| Drugs, drug sundries and toilet preparations | 182 | 107,271 | 175,528 | + 63.6 | 21,669 | 4,342 | 14,025 |
| Chemicals and allied products other than above | 75 | 25,983 | 21,122 | - 18.7 | 2,640 | 589 | 2,589 |
| Coal and coke | 52 | 226,665 | 160,958 | - 29.0 | 13,891 | 863 | 3,591 |
| Dry goods and apparel | 692 | 281,742 | 328,773 | + 16.7 | 55,021 | 7,184 | 25,600 |
| Clothing and furnishings | 250 | 85,242 | 118,626 | + 39.2 | 19,660 | 2,646 | 9,410 |
| Footwear | 55 | 28,456 | 33,059 | + 16.2 | 4,144 | 542 | 1,754 |
| Dry goods, piece goods and notions | 387 | 168,044 | 177,088 | + 5.4 | 31,217 | 3,996 | 14,438 |
| Electrical goods | 447 | 185,120 | 296,973 | + 60.4 | 37,774 | 6,144 | 25,706 |
| Household electrical appliances and general line | 87 | 93,201 | 104,928 | + 12.6 | 9,596 | 1,405 | 5,329 |
| Electrical wiring supplies, construction materials, apparatus and equipment | 227 | 91,919 | 131,365 | + 42.9 | 18,148 | 3,115 | 13,500 |
| Radio, television and electronic parts and accessories | 133 | — | 60,680 ³ | — | 10,028 | 1,624 | 6,877 |
| Farm products (raw materials) | 179 | 136,420 | 867,796 ³ | — | 66,134 | 1,406 | 5,924 |
| Grain | 72 | 63,164 | 807,331 ³ | — | 58,039 | 862 | 3,821 |
| Livestock | 25 | 1,287 | 18,491 | +1,336.8 | 625 | 129 | 223 |
| Other farm products | 82 | 71,969 | 41,974 | - 41.7 | 7,470 | 415 | 1,880 |
| Farm supplies (including agricultural chemicals) | 93 | 80,385 | 70,827 | - 11.9 | 3,890 | 683 | 2,445 |
| Food products (except groceries) and tobacco | 1,304 | 814,047 | 1,335,854 | + 64.1 | 49,104 | 14,013 | 44,064 |
| Confectionery and soft drinks | 157 | 23,162 | 33,545 | + 44.8 | 2,670 | 667 | 2,726 |
| Meat, fish, poultry and dairy products | 344 | 173,147 | 303,164 | + 75.1 | 17,671 | 4,222 | 12,381 |
| Fresh fruits and vegetables | 432 | 183,427 | 360,637 | + 96.6 | 8,619 | 5,430 | 17,122 |
| Tobacco and confectionery | — | 215,284 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco | 371 | 219,027 | 638,508 ³ | — | 20,144 | 3,494 | 11,835 |
| Forest products (except lumber) | 26 | 16,974 | 14,079 | - 17.1 | 2,188 | 172 | 834 |
| Furniture and house furnishings | 321 | 93,448 | 149,433 | + 59.9 | 29,099 | 3,834 | 15,201 |
| Household furniture and house furnishings | 87 | 23,287 | 34,259 | + 47.1 | 5,344 | 783 | 3,170 |
| Floor coverings (carpet, linoleum, tile, etc.) | 87 | 28,384 | 53,376 | + 88.0 | 10,338 | 872 | 3,656 |
| China, glass and housewares | 123 | 29,737 | 52,893 | + 77.9 | 11,566 | 1,907 | 7,200 |
| Office furniture | 6 | 9,478 | 1,780 | - 81.2 | 218 | 84 | 352 |
| Musical instruments and sheet music | 18 | 2,562 | 7,125 | + 178.1 | 1,633 | 188 | 823 |
| General merchandise | 107 | 197,995 | 102,160 | - 48.4 | 14,145 | 2,674 | 8,431 |
| Groceries and food specialties (including produce) | 668 | 923,323 | 1,142,784 | + 23.8 | 94,845 | 12,733 | 42,487 |
| Hardware | 271 | 261,307 | 307,432 | + 17.7 | 69,320 | 9,284 | 31,808 |
| Jewellery | 168 | 27,457 | 35,145 | + 28.0 | 10,569 | 1,106 | 4,147 |
| Leather and leather goods | 55 | 9,120 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Lumber, construction materials and supplies (other than metal) | 671 | 317,186 | 502,575 | + 58.4 | 48,790 | 9,456 | 36,294 |
| Machinery, equipment and supplies (new and used) | 1,965 | 614,232 | 967,638 | + 57.5 | 210,919 | 25,626 | 109,016 |
| Commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies | 419 | 72,575 | 106,518 | + 46.8 | 21,116 | 4,200 | 16,894 |
| Motion picture apparatus and supplies | 14 | 8,012 | 11,209 | + 39.9 | 2,048 | 285 | 1,317 |
| Construction machinery and equipment | 150 | 104,622 | 209,963 | + 100.7 | 58,798 | 5,204 | 23,241 |
| Farm machinery and equipment | 114 | 65,653 | 68,036 | + 3.6 | 16,288 | 1,324 | 5,177 |
| Industrial and transportation machinery, equipment and supplies | 1,094 | 334,927 | 496,479 | + 48.2 | 97,760 | 11,688 | 50,587 |
| Professional equipment and supplies | 174 | 26,443 | 75,433 | + 165.2 | 14,909 | 2,925 | 11,800 |
| Metals and metal work | 200 | 216,953 | 227,843 | + 5.0 | 37,859 | 2,779 | 13,193 |
| Paper and paper products | 234 | 212,621 | 240,593 | + 13.2 | 15,151 | 3,047 | 11,574 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products | 270 | 3 | 169,408 ³ | — | 14,114 | 2,510 | 9,347 |
| Plumbing, heating and air conditioning equipment and supplies | 298 | 105,849 | 175,362 | + 65.7 | 24,871 | 3,582 | 15,116 |
| Waste materials (including scrap metal) | 481 | 139,815 | 138,295 | - 1.1 | 12,589 | 3,574 | 11,622 |
| Other kinds of business | 245 | 89,747 | 109,079 | + 21.5 | 7,314 | 2,712 | 8,059 |
| Books, periodicals and newspapers | 59 | 45,675 | 30,231 | - 33.8 | 2,476 | 1,064 | 3,568 |
| Other kinds of business | 186 | 44,072 | 78,848 | + 78.9 | 4,838 | 1,648 | 4,493 |

¹ Data not reported by all firms reporting sales. Refer to text.² Figures deleted to insure anonymity.³ Refer to text.

9. Accounts Receivable Accounts receivable on the books of retailers at Dec-
At The End Of 1960 ember 31, 1960 amounted to \$1,037,600,000, an increase of
4.5% over the preceding year's corresponding total of
\$992,500,000. The increase from the end of the third quarter amounted to
\$89,000,000.

In total, department store accounts receivable registered the largest gain of 15.9% to \$364,100,000 from \$314,100,000 a year earlier. Accounts outstanding on the books of motor vehicle dealers were 0.8% below those of a year ago at \$93,500,000 as compared with \$94,300,000. Receivables of furniture, appliance and radio stores declined 1.6% to \$198,300,000 from \$201,500,000; jewellery stores 2.9% to \$23,700,000 from \$24,400,000; and independent grocery stores a decrease of 0.3% to \$37,600,000 from \$37,700,000.

Receivables of other trades at December 31, 1960 were: men's clothing stores, \$17,400,000 (\$17,300,000 a year earlier); family clothing stores, \$23,500,000 (\$23,300,000); women's clothing stores, \$14,800,000 (\$14,600,000); hardware stores, \$37,000,000 (\$34,500,000); fuel dealers, \$51,900,000 (\$47,100,000); general stores, \$31,800,000 (\$31,000,000); and garages and filling stations, \$28,000,000 (\$26,200,000).

T R A V E L

10. Travel Between Canada Border crossings into Canada from the United States
And The United States reached a record total of 58,700,000, close to
1,000,000 or approximately 3% above the 1959 figure.
Total crossings consisted of 29,654,600 entries by residents of other countries and 29,045,800 returning Canadian travellers.

Non-residents entering Canada from the United States in 1960 were 226,200 or approximately 1% fewer as compared to the preceding year. There were decreases of 0.5% in the first quarter, nearly 2% in the second and between 1% and 2% in the third, while there was an increase of between 2% and 3% in the fourth quarter.

A record 29,654,600 Canadians returned from trips to the United States in 1960, exceeding the preceding year's total by approximately 4%. By quarters, re-entries were more numerous than a year earlier, and percentage gains were: first quarter, between 1% and 2%; second quarter, close to 4%; third quarter, nearly 3%; and fourth quarter, slightly over 7%.

Vehicles crossing the border into Canada in 1960 numbered 18,632,400, an increase of 408,000 or slightly more than 2% over 1959. Total crossings comprised 9,350,700 foreign vehicles and 9,281,700 of Canadian registration.

Persons entering Canada from the United States in 1960 by rail, through bus, boat and plane numbered 2,922,100, some 2,400 fewer than in the preceding year. These crossings were made up of 1,569,200 foreign travellers and 1,352,700 returning Canadians.

- *11. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended March 18 this year amounted to 124,711 tons, down 2.6% from 128,009 tons in the preceding week and also down 2.6% from 128,073 tons in the corresponding 1960 week. Index of production, based on the average weekly output in 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 130 in the current week versus 133 a week earlier and also 133 a year ago.
12. Monthly Production Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in February this year declined 10.5% to 10,104,009 gallons from 11,283,975 in the corresponding 1960 month. This decrease more than offset an increase of 7.6% in January, leaving the January-February total 1.7% below a year ago at 21,476,065 gallons versus 21,855,666.
13. Factory Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries In January Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that account for almost all of total Canadian production rose 6.8% in January to \$2,266,800 from \$2,122,500 in the same 1960 month. Month's shipments of batteries for passenger cars (initial installation and replacement) decreased to \$1,778,800 from \$1,781,600 a year ago.
14. Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production rose 4.8% in January this year to \$9,039,100 from \$8,628,900 a year ago. Month's trade sales were up to \$5,433,600 from \$4,789,700 and industrial sales were down to \$3,605,500 from \$3,839,200.
15. Steel Wire And Specified Wire Products Shipments in January this year of uncoated, plain, round steel wire dropped to 8,114 tons from 9,997 in January last year, steel wire rope to 1,539 tons from 1,757, and iron and steel wire nails to 3,721 tons from 4,103. Month's shipments of steel welded or woven wire mesh (for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing) rose to 2,388 tons from 1,942.
16. Stoves & Furnaces Shipments of warm air furnaces (gravity or forced air) in January this year rose 6.1% in value to \$1,517,500 from \$1,430,600 in January last year. Month's shipments of furnaces designed exclusively for coal or wood-burning increased 7.8% to \$26,900 from \$25,000 and those designed for oil-burning 12.4% to \$990,100 from \$881,100, while those designed for gas-burning decreased 4.6% to \$500,500 from \$524,500.
17. Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Value of shipments of air conditioning units (not self-contained) in January this year rose to \$236,800 from \$213,900 a year earlier and packaged air conditioners (self-contained) to \$104,100 from \$89,200, while shipments of condensing units fell to \$174,900 from \$184,300 and air conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion) to \$85,000 from \$130,000. Month's shipments of self-service display cases (low and normal temperature) decreased to \$246,400 from \$290,200 and prefabricated walk-in coolers to \$75,000 from \$136,400, while deliveries of beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice-cream cabinets increased to \$87,400 from \$76,200.

*18. Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products in January this year amounted to 25,203,799 barrels, a rise of 1.5% from 24,822,620 in the same month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the January issue of "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil in the month totalled 24,275,853 barrels versus 23,722,852 a year earlier, an increase of 2.3%. Month's receipts of domestic crude decreased 3.6% to 13,626,126 barrels from 14,136,599, and imported crude rose 11.1% to 10,649,727 barrels from 9,586,253.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in January this year were: naphtha specialties, 163,437 barrels (89,202 in January 1960); aviation gasoline, 201,505 (252,253); motor gasoline, 6,626,479 (6,114,600); aviation turbo fuel, 383,636 (304,321); kerosene, stove oil and tractor fuel, 2,525,762 (2,019,148); diesel fuel oil, 1,729,071 (1,601,752); light fuel oil, 10,005,100 (9,062,211); and heavy fuel oil, 3,985,769 (3,830,131).

19. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements Consumption of crude oil by Canadian refineries in January this year rose 2.1% to 24,963,224 barrels from 24,451,546 a year earlier. Consumption of domestic crude decreased 1.1% to 14,122,800 barrels from 14,279,213, and consumption of imported crude increased 6.6% to 10,840,424 barrels from 10,172,333.

Larger consumption in January as compared to a year ago by refineries located in the Maritimes and Quebec, and Saskatchewan more than offset smaller consumption in the other regions. Month's totals were: Maritimes and Quebec, 10,671,296 barrels (9,908,814 in January 1960); Ontario, 6,968,280 (7,112,664); Manitoba, 1,033,748 (1,042,221); Saskatchewan, 1,885,276 (1,684,038); Alberta, 2,065,567 (2,156,747); British Columbia and the Yukon, 2,300,119 (2,506,322); and the Northwest Territories, 38,938 (40,740).

*20. Shipments Of Foundation Garments Factory shipments of foundation garments in January this year were larger than a year earlier for all commodities except corselettes, or all-in-one garments. January shipments were: corselettes, or all-in-one garments, 3,191 dozen (3,583 a year ago); girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic, 15,144 (13,480); girdles, principally elastic, 13,586 (12,366); bandeaux bras, 68,385 (59,950); longline bras, 13,127 (11,202); and garter belts, 7,958 (6,574).

21. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather Tanners' receipts of calf and kip skins in January fell to 34,862 from 68,175 a year ago, and cattle hides rose to 203,031 from 160,228 and sheep and lamb skins to 11,727 dozen from 8,701. End-of-January stocks of cattle hides held by packers, dealers and tanners increased to 433,282 from 429,947 at the like 1960 date, calf and kip skins to 234,155 from 233,665, and horsehides to 5,024 from 3,287, while sheep and lamb skins decreased to 79,607 dozen from 80,802 and goat skins to 18,329 from 48,313. Stocks of all other hides and skins were larger than a year earlier at 15,894 versus 5,807.

22. Compressed Gases Industry Producers of industrial gases manufactured larger amounts of acetylene and oxygen in 1959 than in the preceding year, according to the annual report on compressed gases by DBS. Year's output of acetylene rose to 184,916,000 cubic feet from 180,973,000 in 1958, and oxygen to 1,390,233,000 cubic feet from 1,203,933,000.

Factory value of shipments by the industry as a whole in 1959 rose to a record \$27,076,000 from \$23,742,000 in 1958. There were 57 plants in both years. They employed 1,504 persons (1,477 in 1958), and paid \$6,658,000 in salaries and wages (\$6,384,000). Materials and supplies cost \$4,537,000 (\$3,991,000).

23. The Distilling Industry Total sales by Canadian distilleries in 1959 were valued at an all-time high of \$170,283,000, a rise of 7.5% from 1958's previous peak of \$158,476,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments in 1959 was unchanged from the preceding year at 21, but number of employees decreased to 4,882 from 5,036 and salaries and wages increased to \$21,245,000 from \$20,498,000. Cost of materials and supplies fell to \$53,822,000 from \$55,280,000.

Sales of beverage spirits outside the industry (to Liquor Boards, export sales, etc.) advanced 2.5% in volume in 1959 to 16,173,426 proof gallons from 15,777,160 in 1958, and 5.9% in value to \$132,958,000 from \$125,563,000. Value of sales and transfers within the industry rose 18.2% to \$28,789,000 from \$24,361,000, placing total value of beverages sold at \$161,747,000, an increase of 7.9% from \$149,924,000 in the preceding year. Sales of other products were valued at \$8,536,000 versus \$8,552,000 in 1958.

24. Manufacturing Establishments The proportion of incorporated companies
By Type Of Ownership In 1958 in the manufacturing industries of Canada continued to rise, according to the 1958 report by DBS entitled "Type of Ownership and Size of Establishment Engaged in Manufacturing in Canada". The proportion of individual ownerships, partnerships and co-operatives moved down during the last decade. Incorporated companies accounted for 47.1% of all manufacturing firms in 1958 versus 32.4% in 1946, individual ownerships for 39.2% versus 47.3%, partnerships for 11.1% versus 16.0%, and co-operatives for 2.6% versus 3.3%.

Type of ownership varies widely among the different manufacturing industries. In 1958 the proportion of incorporated establishments ranged from 26.5% for wood products to 94.8% for products of petroleum and coal. The range in individual ownerships was from 2.6% for products of petroleum and coal to 58.5% for wood products. In partnerships the range was between 1.7% for products of petroleum and coal and 14.8% for wood products. The foods and beverages group had the highest proportion of co-operatives at 10.4%.

Individual ownerships formed the largest group in Newfoundland in 1958 (52.3%), Prince Edward Island (47.2%), Nova Scotia (50.2%), New Brunswick (50.4%), Quebec (44.2%), and Saskatchewan (52.2%). Incorporated companies formed the largest group in Ontario (53.7%), Manitoba (47.4%), Alberta (47.9%), British Columbia (53.7%), and Yukon and Northwest Territories (81.2%). Among the provinces Newfoundland had the biggest proportion of partnerships (26.9%) and Prince Edward Island the greatest proportion of co-operatives (8.0%).

The 1958 issue of this report has been expanded to include statistics on the size of establishment on the basis of number of employees per establishment and selling value of factory shipments. These new series are given by provinces, industrial groups and for 40 of the larger individual industries. It is planned to continue to publish this new information in future issues of this report. This report was formerly entitled "Type of Ownership, Manufacturing Industries of Canada".

25. Carloadings On Canadian Railways Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended March 7 this year numbered 58,237, down 10.4% from last year's corresponding total of 64,993 cars. With decreases in all earlier periods, loadings in the January 1-March 7 period dropped 10.9% to 543,080 cars from 609,604 a year ago.

Receipts from connections fell 12.3% in the week ended March 7 to 25,816 cars from 29,436 a year earlier, and 16.7% in the January 1-March 7 period to 234,353 cars from 281,299. Piggyback loadings advanced 10.7% in the week to 3,003 cars from 2,796 and 10.6% in the cumulative period to 24,313 cars from 22,941.

*26. Motor Transport Traffic Freight carried by for-hire trucks in the fourth quarter of 1959 decreased 5.9% to 47,297,000 tons from 50,279,000 in the third quarter of 1959, while the average weight carried per truck was unchanged at 10 tons and the average haul was also unchanged at 60 miles. Net ton miles, however, dropped 10.2% to 2,592,293,000 from 2,887,248,000. Revenue received from the transportation of goods fell 6.0% to \$181,454,000 from \$193,026,000, but the revenue per ton mile rose to 7.0¢ from 6.7¢.

Freight carried by intercity vehicles in the fourth quarter of 1959 declined 15.4% to 39,493,000 tons from 46,689,000 in the preceding quarter. Average weight of goods carried per truck was unchanged from the preceding quarter at 4 tons, while the average distance each ton was carried rose to 30 miles from 20. Net ton miles dropped 7.8% to 983,215,000 from 1,065,952,000.

L A B O U R

27. Employment & Payrolls In December The industrial composite index number of employment for December (1949=100) was 115.0, down 3.9% from November and 2.6% from December 1959. Month-to-month reductions were recorded for all provinces and for all industry divisions except trade. Seasonal influences were the main factor in the employment declines recorded, although reductions in a number of industries were somewhat greater than seasonal.

Average weekly wages and salaries as usual declined considerably between the survey periods in November and December. The composite figure for the latter month was \$75.19, down \$1.24 from the November level. Many workers were laid off part-way through the pay periods for which data were reported, or were on unpaid leave for some days during the holiday season. The composite payroll index for December was 202.7, down 5.5% from November, but up 1.4% from December 1959.

The seasonally-adjusted employment index for manufacturing, which rose somewhat between October and November, dropped below the October level in December. Reductions occurred in the adjusted indexes for both the durables and the non-durables sectors of the industry division. In durables, the main declines were in iron and steel products. Layoffs in the rubber products industry contributed to the decline in the adjusted index for non-durable goods manufacturing.

MORE

Layoffs in coal mines in Nova Scotia were the main factor in the decline in the seasonally-adjusted index for mining which occurred between November and December. Forestry employment declined more than seasonally between the two months. Changes in the remaining industry divisions were for the most part in line with normal seasonal movements.

M I N I N G

28. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production In November Production of crude petroleum in November 1960 rose 4.8% to 15,012,801 barrels from 14,324,835 in the corresponding 1959 month, and with increases from a year earlier in all previous months except August, September and October, output in the January-November period increased 4.6% to 175,419,449 barrels from 167,665,885 in the comparable 1959 period. Output was larger in November as compared to a year earlier in all producing areas except British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and in the 11 months in all regions except New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.

Production of natural gas in November advanced 21.2% to 50,736,057 MCF from 41,877,469 MCF a year earlier. Increases from the preceding year were common to all months, and output in the January-November period climbed 24.1% to 459,697,950 MCF from 370,533,383 MCF in the comparable 11 months of 1959. Output was larger than a year earlier both in November and the January-November period in Alberta and British Columbia, and smaller in Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. In New Brunswick, production was larger in the month and smaller in the 11 months.

29. Salt Producers' shipments of dry common salt in January this year decreased 19.9% to 158,762 tons from 198,094 a year earlier, and shipments and usage of salt content of brines 13.5% to 113,809 tons from 131,640. Thus, total shipments and usage of salt and salt content of brine in the month dropped 17.3% to 272,571 tons from 329,734 in the like 1960 month.

F I S H E R I E S

*30. Fisheries In The Maritime Provinces Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces in March this year decreased 34% to 23,329,000 pounds from 35,310,000 a year ago, according to monthly summary fish statistics for this region released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value dropped 31% to \$1,137,000 from \$1,658,000.

Catch of groundfish in March declined to 15,633,000 pounds (valued at \$772,000) from 22,660,000 in March last year (\$1,048,000), pelagic and estuarial fish to 7,064,000 pounds (\$136,000) from 11,774,000 (\$253,000), and molluscs and crustaceans to 632,000 pounds (\$229,000) from 876,000 (\$357,000).

Principal species landed in smaller quantities in March this year as compared to last included cod, redfish, halibut, small flatfish, herring, smelts, tomcod, lobsters and clams. Principal species caught in larger quantities included haddock, pollock and scallops.

- *31. The Consumer Price Index For Canada -- 1949=100 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released this week an occasional paper entitled "The Consumer Price Index for Canada - 1949=100 (Revision Based on 1957 Expenditures)". The report provides a complete description of the revised Consumer Price Index. In the current revision, the items included in the index, and their relative weights, have been revised in line with more current family spending patterns as recorded in the family expenditure survey of 1957, but the revised index continues on the time base 1949=100.

The publication contains a comprehensive review of the methods and techniques employed in the construction of the index, together with comparative tables and charts of the 1947-48 weighted and 1957 weighted indexes for the period 1957-1960. The detailed weighting diagram of the revised index and a listing of the items added and deleted are included.

A series of supplementary indexes for new classifications of commodity groups within the Consumer Price Index is also introduced covering the period 1949 to 1960. These additional indexes relate to such groups as total commodities, total services, durable goods, non-durable goods, non-food products, etc., and are intended to supplement rather than replace indexes for traditional index components such as food, shelter, clothing, household operations, etc.

The 1957 weighted index has been linked to the 1947-48 weighted index at January 1961. At that month both indexes are identical for all components and the revised 1957 weighted index will be used to measure price change forward from January 1961. Publication of the revised index will commence with the March index to be released early in April in the regular monthly publication "Price Movements".

*32. Security Price Indexes

| | <u>March 16</u> | <u>March 9</u> <u>1935-39 = 100</u> | <u>February 16</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| <u>Investors' Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total common stocks | 295.9 | 291.0 | 286.7 |
| Industrials | 308.6 | 303.3 | 298.1 |
| Utilities | 207.0 | 204.8 | 205.7 |
| Banks | 375.0 | 367.3 | 360.5 |
| <u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total Mining Stocks .. | 116.0 | 111.4 | 110.7 |
| Gold | 75.3 | 71.2 | 75.5 |
| Base Metals | 209.1 | 203.6 | 191.2 |

S A W M I L L I N G

- *33. Sawn Lumber Production In British Columbia In January Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in January rose 2.6% to 413,737,000 feet board measure from 403,394,000 in the same 1960 month, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the January issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills in British Columbia". Production from mills on the coast was down to 223,815,000 feet board measure from 230,423,000 in January last year, while output from mills in the interior were up to 189,922,000 feet board measure from 172,971,000.

34. The Wheat Review Supplies of wheat remaining on or about February 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,704.2 million bushels, up 7% from last year's corresponding total of 2,528.1 million bushels. February 1 stocks, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 1,711.4 (1,571.3 a year ago); Canada, 725.1 (664.8); Argentina, 45.8 (131.0); and Australia, 221.9 (161.0).

Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four major wheat exporting countries in the first six months (August-January) of the current Canadian crop year totalled 572.2 million bushels, an increase of 30% from the year-earlier figure of 440.6 million bushels. Six-month shipments from the four countries, in millions of bushels, were: United States, 311.0 (207.5 a year earlier); Canada, 152.1 (150.1); Argentina, 41.3 (25.2); and Australia, 67.8 (57.8).

35. Fluid Milk Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, in January this year were estimated at 478,970,000 pounds, a rise of 1.0% from the corresponding 1960 total. Month's sales were larger than a year ago in all provinces except Quebec where they were unchanged at 143,321,000 pounds and in Prince Edward Island where they were down 9% at 2,045,000 pounds. Sales in the other provinces (percentage increases in brackets) were: Nova Scotia, 15,945,000 pounds (3%); New Brunswick, 12,978,000 (1%); Ontario, 180,121,000 (2%); Manitoba, 26,984,000 (1%); Saskatchewan, 28,707,000 (4%); Alberta, 30,167,000 (2%); and British Columbia, 38,702,000 (1%).

36. Stocks of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at March 1 this year amounted to 69,354,000 pounds, compared to 65,103,000 pounds at February 1 and 99,036,000 pounds at March 1 last year. Stocks of cold storage frozen meat at the beginning of March totalled 41,811,000 pounds versus 37,781,000 a month earlier and 70,435,000 a year ago, fresh meat 18,581,000 pounds versus 19,727,000 and 19,897,000, and cured meat 8,962,000 pounds versus 7,595,000 and 8,704,000.

March 1 stocks of lard amounted to 5,172,000 pounds as compared to 5,021,000 at February 1 and 5,819,000 at March 1, 1960, and holdings of tallow totalled 3,538,000 pounds versus 3,696,000 and 4,844,000.

37. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of pears, potatoes, onions, cabbage, celery and vegetables (frozen and in brine) in cold or common storage at March 1 this year were larger than a year earlier, while holdings of apples, fruit (frozen and preservatives) and carrots were smaller. March 1 fruit stocks were: apples, 2,149,000 bushels (2,243,000 a year ago); pears, 19,000 bushels (18,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 34,407,000 pounds (40,000,000).

March 1 holdings of vegetables were: potatoes, 8,117,000 cwt. (7,432,000 at March 1 last year); onions, 501,000 bushels (468,000); carrots, 154,000 bushels (211,000); cabbage, 66,000 bushels (60,000); celery, 29,000 crates (16,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 46,979,000 pounds (41,987,000).

*38. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at March 16 this year amounted to 56,568,000 pounds, close to 30% larger than last year's comparable total of 43,641,000 pounds. March 16 holdings by city were: Quebec, 4,065,000 pounds (5,106,000 a year ago); Montreal, 27,641,000 (17,800,000); Toronto, 5,801,000 (2,710,000); Winnipeg, 9,571,000 (12,372,000); Regina, 2,874,000 (1,598,000); Saskatoon, 2,971,000 (1,830,000); Edmonton, 2,409,000 (1,303,000); Calgary, 356,000 (301,000); and Vancouver, 880,000 (621,000).

39. Oils & Fats Production of margarine (including spreads), shortening (package and bulk) and refined oils (coconut and salad and cooking) was larger in January this year as compared to last, while output of lard and tallow (edible and inedible) was smaller. January totals were: margarine (including spreads), 15,536,000 pounds (15,303,000 a year ago); shortening (package and bulk), 12,290,000 pounds (11,808,000); refined oils (coconut and salad and cooking), 5,783,000 pounds (5,210,000); lard, 8,264,000 pounds (11,942,000); and tallow (edible and inedible), 15,716,000 pounds (16,085,000).

F U R S

*40. Wildlife Fur Production Wildlife pelt production in the 1959-60 season amounted to 4,933,593, compared to 4,377,398 in the 1958-59 season, a rise of 12.7%, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the annual issue of "Fur Production, Season 1959-60". Value of peltings increased 27.3% to \$12,360,475 from \$9,707,035 in the preceding season.

Principal wildlife pelts taken in the 1959-60 season included: beaver, 344,766 pelts (valued at \$4,372,573); mink 169,631 (\$2,948,404); muskrat, 1,562,617 (\$1,303,661); squirrel, 2,241,771 (\$1,032,937); lynx, 40,408 (\$704,613); fox, 32,665 (\$414,355); otter, 15,296 (\$384,953); ermine, 276,111 (\$268,612); marten, 29,226 (\$194,374); and fisher, 6,462 (\$117,876). These accounted for 97.9% of the total value of wildlife pelts taken during the season.

Value of wildlife pelts taken in the 1959-60 season was higher than a year earlier in all provinces and territories except the three Maritime Provinces. Totals were: Newfoundland, \$80,217 (\$52,155 in the 1958-59 fur season); Prince Edward Island, \$430 (\$585); Nova Scotia, \$115,064 (\$130,640); New Brunswick, \$104,147 (\$133,647); Quebec, \$1,634,544 (\$1,338,805); Ontario, \$2,831,175 (\$2,445,203); Manitoba, \$1,665,937 (\$1,495,539); Saskatchewan, \$2,066,291 (\$1,616,385); Alberta, \$2,070,383 (\$1,196,657); British Columbia, \$812,080 (\$421,694); Yukon, \$158,232 (\$67,571); and Northwest Territories, \$821,975 (\$808,154).

P U L P W O O D

41. Pulpwood Production, Consumption
And Inventories In January Production of pulpwood in January this year decreased 14.8% to 922,113 rough cords from 1,082,161 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will appear in the January issue of "Pulpwood Production, Consumption and Inventories". Consumption in the month rose 3.4% to 1,159,673 rough cords from 1,121,596 a year ago, and end-of-January stocks increased 6.3% to 15,755,284 rough cords from 14,819,471.

(Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week).

- *1. Index of Industrial Production, January 1961
2. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, December 1960, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
3. Vital Statistics, February 1961, (84-001), 10¢/\$1.00
4. Department Store Sales, February 1961 (Monthly Card), (63-004), 10¢/\$1.00
5. Department Store Sales, March 11, 1961 (Weekly Card), (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
6. Chain Store Sales & Stocks, January 1961, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
7. Wholesale Trade, December 1960, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- *8. Wholesalers Proper In 1958
9. Retail Credit, 4th Quarter 1960, (63-006), 50¢/\$2.00
10. Travel Between Canada & The United States, December 1960, (66-001),
- *11. Steel Ingot Production, March 18, 1961 20¢/\$2.00
12. Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, February 1961, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January 1961, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, January 1961, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, January 1961, (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Stoves & Furnaces, January 1961, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, January 1961, (43-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- *18. Refined Petroleum Products, January 1961
19. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, January 1961, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *20. Shipments of Foundation Garments, January 1961
21. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, January 1961, (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Compressed Gases Industry, 1959, (46-205), 50¢
23. Distilling Industry, 1959, (32-206), 50¢
24. Type of Ownership & Size of Establishment Engaged in Manufacturing in Canada, 1958, (31-210), 50¢
25. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, March 7, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- *26. Motor Transport Traffic, 4th Quarter 1959, (53-004), 50¢/\$2.00
27. Employment & Payrolls, December 1960, (72-002), 30¢/\$3.00
28. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, November 1960, (26-006), 10¢/\$1.00
29. Salt, January 1961, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
- *30. Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces, March 1961
- *31. Consumer Price Index For Canada, (62-518), 75¢
- *32. Security Price Indexes, March 16, 1961
- *33. Sawn Lumber Production In British Columbia, January 1961
34. The Wheat Review, February 1961, (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
35. Fluid Milk Sales, January 1961, (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
36. Stocks of Meat & Lard, March 1961, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
37. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, March 1961, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
- *38. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks, March 16, 1961
39. Oils & Fats, January 1961, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- *40. Wildlife Fur Production, 1959-60 Season
41. Pulpwood Production, Consumption & Inventories, January 1961, (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, March 1, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, December 1960, (72-003), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of March 10
- Canadian Statistical Review, February 1961, (11-003), 50¢/\$5.00
- Fall Enrolment In Universities & Colleges, 1960 (81-204), 50¢ -- Summarized in issue of January 27
- Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January 1961, (35-002), 20¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of March 10
- Fish Freezings & Stocks, February 1961, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of March 17
- Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, October - December 1960,

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