CATALOGUE NO 11-002

# DOMHNION BUREAU OF STATISTICS 

OF STATISTICS
APR 211951
PROPERTY OF THE LIBRAR

Vol. 29 -- No. 16

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Friday, April 21, 1961

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Food \& Agriculture: More cremery butter and margarine, but less process cheese was produced in March and the first quarter of this year as compared to last. Output of cheddar cheese was up in March and down in the quarter
(Page 14)

1. The Canadian Labour Force: Employment And Unemployment

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

|  | March <br>  <br>  <br> 1961 | February <br> 1961 | March <br> estimates 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The thousands |  |  |  |

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

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

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

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

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

As usual, there was a wide variation in unemployment rates among occupation groups in the first quarter of 1961 . As compared with an overall rate of about $11 \%$, the rate for labourers was $33 \%$, for construction workers $30 \%$, and for office and professional workers $31 / 2 \%$. The unemployment rate for transportation workers at $17 \%$ was substantially higher, and for service workers at $71 / 2 \%$ considerably lower, than the national average. One-half of the total unemployed in the first quarter of 1961 were labourers and construction and manufacturing workers.
2. Employment \& Payro11s

Industrial employment in Canada declined $2.7 \%$ between December and January; the composite index on the base $1949=100$ was 111.7 in January as compared to 114.8 in December. In January last year the index stood at 115.1 . Month-to-month declines were recorded for all regions and provinces, and for all industry divisions except mining, manufacturing, and finance, insurance and real estate.

Average weekly earnings rose seasonally in January to $\$ 76.99$, a rise of $\$ 1.81$ from December and 56 from November. The composite payroll index in January was 201.6, down slightly from 202.4 in December and 202.2 in January 1960. The year-to-year decrease in the payroll index was the first recorded since that for the twelve months preceding October 1958.

Employment indexes for the provinces in January were: Newfoundland, 119.2 (122.0 in December 1960); Prince Edward Island, 104.9 (114.5); Nova Scotia, 87.6 (90.0); New Brunswick, 99.1 (105.4); Quebec, 111.1 (115.0); Ontario, 113.7 (116.3); Manitoba, 104.8 (107.9); Saskatchewan, 111.5 (119.0); Alberta, (including Northwest Territories), 143.6 ( 147.1 ); and British Columbia, (including Yukon), 105.2 (107.1).

## MOTOR ACCIDENTS

3. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents In 1960

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

MERCHANDISING
4. Retail Sales In February

Canadian retailers had sales estimated at $\$ 1,105$, 346,000 in February, a decrease of $2.0 \%$ from last year's corresponding total of $\$ 1,127,784,000$. This followed a decline of $0.7 \%$ in January and total sales for the two-month period decreased $1.3 \%$ to $\$ 2,266,-$ 936,000 from $\$ 2,297,503,000$ in the like 1960 period.

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

Among the provinces, only Quebec had a sales increase in February ( $2.4 \%$ ). The decrease in the Atlantic Provinces was $0.3 \%$, Ontario $3.0 \%$, Manitoba $1.7 \%$, Saskatchewan 6.1\%, Alberta $1.2 \%$, and British Columbia 8.2\%.
5. Department Store Sales In February Department store sales in February were valued at $\$ 88,676,000$, a rise of $0.7 \%$ from last year's like total of $\$ 88,092,000$. Sales in the January-Fehruary period increased $1.5 \%$ to $\$ 179,934,000$ from $\$ 177,331,000$ a year ago. End-of-February stocks, at selling value, were up $4.0 \%$ to $\$ 8,798,000$ from $\$ 8,458,000$ a year ago.

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

February sales were above year-earlier levels in 14 of the 29 specified departments, down in 14, and unchanged in one. Sales in the all "other" departments category were down slightly in this comparison. Increases from a year earlier ranged from $0.4 \%$ for women's and misses' dresses to $20.8 \%$ for women's and misses' coats and suits, while decreases were between $0.3 \%$ for china and glassware and $9.3 \%$ for smallwares.
6. Department Store Sales In March Department store sales in March were $9.1 \%$ higher in value than sales in the same month last year, according to preliminary DBS figures. Increases were common to all regions, due in part to Easter being earlier this year than last. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, $10.0 \%$; Quebec, $10.8 \%$; Ontario, $8.8 \%$; Manitoba, $12.8 \%$; Saskatchewan, 7.8\%; Alberta, $11.4 \%$; and British Columbia, 4.7\%.
7. Department Store Sales In Sales by department stores in the week ended The Week Ended April 8 April 8 were $6.9 \%$ lower in value as compared to a year earlier. Sales were down $20.2 \%$ from a year earlier in the Atlantic Provinces, $18.9 \%$ in Quebec, $5.8 \%$ in Ontario and $13.5 \%$ in Saskatchewan, and were up 2.6\% in Manitoba, $1.6 \%$ in Alberta and $1.4 \%$ in British Columbia.
8. Chain Store Sales \& Stocks

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

Grocery and combination stores, largest of the 11 trades for which separate £igures are published had sales valued at $\$ 122,219,000$ in February versus $\$ 116,-$ 954,000 a year earlier, bringing the two-month total to $\$ 243,331,000$ as against $\$ 247,217,000$ in the like 1960 period. Stocks at cost at the end of February were valued at $\$ 71,346,000$ versus $\$ 63,362,000$. Variety stores, next largest, had sales valued at $\$ 15,961,000$ in February versus $\$ 15,398,000$, while stucks at cost were worth $\$ 42,561,000$ versus $\$ 41,686,000$.

February sales for the other trades were as follows: men's clothing, $\$ 1,=$ 817,000 ( $\$ 1,778,000$ a year earlier); family clothing, $\$ 2,758,000(\$ 2,544,000)$; women's clothing, $\$ 4,652,000(\$ 4,408,000)$; shoe stores, $\$ 3,232,000(\$ 3,231,000)$; hardware stores, $\$ 2,658,000(\$ 2,596,000) ;$ lumber and building material dealers, $\$ 5,360,000(\$ 5,291,000)$; furniture, radio and appliance dealers, $\$ 7,510,000$ ( $\$ 8,-$ $060,000)$; durg stores, $\$ 3,969,000(\$ 3,912,000)$; jewellery stores, $\$ 2,231,000$ $(\$ 2,495,000)$; and all others, $\$ 58,550,000(\$ 59,319,000)$.

## TRANSPORTATION

9. Railway Carloadings

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

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

## 10. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in

 Canada in the seven days ended April 7 numbered 59,668 , a decrease of $7.3 \%$ from last year's corresponding total of 64,336 cars. This decline, together with decreases in all earlier periods, left loadings in the January 1 -April 7 period this year $11.3 \%$ below last year at 806,197 cars versus $908,394$.Receipts from connections fell in the seven days ended April 7 to 24,465 cars from 29,177 a year earlier, and the January 1 -April 7 period to 345,620 cars from 415,027 a year ago. Piggyback loadings increased in the week to 3,464 cars from 3,303 , and in the cumulative period to 38,406 cars from 36,574 .

## PULPWOOD

*11. Pulpwood Production, Consumption And Inventories In February

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

Consumption of pulpwood in February was down to $1,156,085$ rough cords from $1,163,343$, while consumption in the January-February period was up to $2,315,758$ rough cords from $2,284,939$. End-of-February inventories were up to $15,263,586$ rough cords from $14,433,057$ at the same date in 1960 .
*12. $\frac{\text { Consumer Price Indexes }}{\text { For } 10 \text { Regional Cities }}$

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

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

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada At The Beginning of March $1961(1)$ (Base $1949=100$ )
Total Indexes Group Indexes - March 1961

Other
February March
Household Comodities

|  | 1961 | 1961 | Food | Shelter | Clothing | Operation | \& Services |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. John's(2)... | 116.2 | 116.5 | 110.4 | 11.4 .9 | 110.7 | 112.0 | 132.9 |
| Halifax. | 128.0 | 128.0 | 118.7 | 135.7 | 121.1 | 129.5 | 140.6 |
| Saint John | 129.8 | 129.7 | 122.9 | 140.1 | 120.8 | 124.5 | 143.2 |
| Montreal. | 129.4 | 129.0 | 127.8 | 146.2 | 107.5 | 119.0 | 139.0 |
| Ottawa | 129.4 | 130.1 | 123.5 | 149.3 | 115.0 | 122.4 | 140.7 |
| Toronto | 131.0 | 130.9 | 122.9 | 152.9 | 114.7 | 123.6 | 139.9 |
| Winnipeg | 126.9 | 127.0 | 123.1 | 135.8 | 116.9 | 119.5 | 137.3 |
| Saskatoon-Regina | 124.5 | 124.8 | 119.3 | 124.7 | 124.3 | 126.2 | 130.7 |
| Edmonton-Calgary | 124.7 | 124.5 | 117.7 | 125.5 | 120.6 | 127.4 | 133.4 |
| Vancouver....... | 129.9 | 129.6 | 122.5 | 137.5 | 117.0 | 135.8 | 137.2 |

(1) Total indexes for February and March and March group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods an 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 $1959=100$ 。
*13. Security Price Indexes
Investors ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Price Index $(1935-39=100)$
Total common stocks.........................
Industrials................................ . . .
Utilities.
Banks
Mining Stock Price Index $(1935-39=100)$
Total mining stocks
Golds
Base metals..............................
Supplementary Indexes* $(1956=100)$
Pipelines ........................................
April 13
April 6
March 16

Investment and Loan.
Uraniums. $\qquad$
305.3
299.0
295.9
320.1
209.0
312.7
308.6
380.0
206.6
207.0
375.6
375.0
115.8
$\begin{array}{rr}113.0 & 116.0 \\ 70.5 & 75.3\end{array}$
71.7
216.7
210.2
209.1

Primary Oils and Gas
139.4

| 133.0 | 130.4 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 163.4 | 153.2 |
| 70.9 | 67.1 |
| 60.1 | 60.7 |

*Introduced May 1960.
*14. Public Libraries In 1959 according to preliminary figures that will be contained in the Bureau's report "Survey of Libraries, Part I: Public Libraries, 1959", to be published shortly.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Libraries In Canada, 1959

|  | Population Served | Libraries | Books | Circulation | Current Operating F Payments | Total <br> Full-time Staff |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | number |  |  | \$ | number |
| Nf1d | 449,000 | 3 | 256,004 | 626,868 | 157,653 | 22 |
| P.E. | 102,000 |  | 116,850 | 204,378 | 57,130 | 11 |
| N.S | 385,589 | 13 | 236,784 | 1,436,998 | 327,962 | 62 |
| N. B | 181,560 | 6 | 146,860 | 517,152 | 118,954 | 31 |
| Que | 3,436,126 | 309 | 1,925,379 | 3,493,532 | 1,354,462 | 244 |
| Ont | 5,310,191 | 498 | 7,148,891 | 27,686,191 | 8,054,155 | 1,201 |
| Ma | 844,213 | 16 | 374,566 | 2,010,253 | 622,949 | 107 |
| S | 902,000 | 82 | 704,843 | 2,071,857 | 787,432 | 113 |
| Alt | 1,243,000 | 141 | 995,551 | 3,732,162 | 1,140,954 | 189 |
| B.C. | 1,570,000 | 51 | 1,571,644 | 8,538,963 | 2,529,316 | 451 |
| Yukon \& N.W.T. | 12,423 | 14 | 29,637 | 11,380 | 4,767 | - |
| Total 1959.... | $14,436,102$ | 1,135 | 13,507,009 | $50,329,734$ | $15,155,734$ | 2,431 |

*15. Steel Ingot Production
Production of steel ingots in the week ended April
15 this year amounted to 127,291 tons, a decrease
of $2.6 \%$ from the week-earlier total of 130,651 tons and an increase of $16.3 \%$ from the year-earlier figure of 109,441 tons. Index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 132 in the current week versus 136 a week earlier and 114 a year ago.
16. $\frac{\text { Iron Castings \& Cast }}{\text { Iron Pipes \& Fittings }}$

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

## 17. Steel Wire \& Specified Wire Products Shipments in February of uncoated,

 plain, round steel wire decreased to7,146 tons from 10,413 a year earlier, welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) to 1,843 tons from 2,319 , steel wire rope to 1,622 tons from 2,000, and iron and steel wire nails to 3,935 tons from 4,791. Shipments of these items in the January-February period were: steel wire, 15, 260 tons ( 20,410 a year ago); steel wire mesh, $4,231(4,261)$; steel wire rope, $3,-$ $161(3,757)$; and wire nails, $7,656(8,894)$.
18. $\frac{\text { Domestic Washing Machines }}{\text { And Clothes Dryers }}$

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

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

## 19. Domestic Refrigerators \& Freezers

Fewer domestic mechanical refrigerators and individual home and farm freezers were shipped in February and the January-February perfod this year as compared to last. February shipments of refrigerators fell to 15,507 units from 20,040 a year earlier, and freezers to 6,788 units from 9,323 . January-February shipments of refrigerators dropped to 29,079 units from 36,131 a year ago, and freezers to 13,276 unfts from 14,664. End-of-February stocks were smaller than a year earlier for both appliances; refrigerators were down to 42,409 units from 58,852 , and freezers to 7,817 units from 8,454 .
20. Shipments Of Furnaces Shipments of warm air furnaces increased in value in February to $\$ 1,385,200$ from $\$ 1,290,100$ a year earlier, and in the January-February period to $\$ 2,902,700$ from $\$ 2,720,700$ a year ago. Month's shipments included oil-fired furnaces valued at $\$ 871,800$ versus $\$ 768,800$ a year earlier and gas-fired furnaces worth $\$ 473,700$ versus $\$ \$ 98,500$. Two-month shipments of oil-fired furnaces were valued at $\$ 1,861,900$ as compared to $\$ 1,649,900$ a year ago, and gas-fired furnaces at $\$ 974,100$ versus $\$ 1,023,000$.

## 21. Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment

Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in February this year included the fol-
lowing items: condensing units, $\$ 153,900$ ( $\$ 227,-$ 300 a year earlier) ; air conditioning units (not self-contained), $\$ 332,000$ ( $\$ 274,400$ ) ; room air conditioners (window-sil1 type), $\$ 403,700$ ( $\$ 153,500$ ); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), $\$ 101,300(\$ 148,900)$; air conditioning coils, $\$ 137,900(\$ 126,500)$; beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, $\$ 98,700$ ( $\$ 77,400$ ); low temperature self-service display cases, $\$ 93,300$ ( $\$ 143,800$ ); normal temperature self-service display cases, $\$ 133,900$ $(\$ 219,300)$; and prefabricated walk-in coolers, $\$ 108,500(\$ 99,700)$.

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

## 23. Specified Chemicals Production of most chemicals was larger in February

 this year as compared to last. Output of chemicals in February included: hydrochloric acid, $4,965,581$ pounds ( $3,292,078$ a year earlier); sulphuric acid, 131,679 tons ( 164,199 ); ammonium sulphate, 23,455 tons $(26,261)$; chlorine, 26,755 tons ( 24,957 ); mixed fertilizers, 91,606 tons ( $89,-$ 387); formaldehyde, $4,938,040$ pounds ( $4,715,763$ ); and sodium hydroxide, 31,711 tons $(29,147)$. Factory shipments of polystyrene in the month advanced to 4, 758,865 pounds from $4,407,242$ last year.*24. Shipments Of Foundation Garments
Shipments of foundation garments in February and January-February this year, with comparable 1960 data, appear in the following table which is a special monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.


| Type of Garment |  | Shipmen | Dozens |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corselettes, or all-in-one garments | 3,232 | 4,555 | 6,423 | 8,138 |
| Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic. | 14,210 | 15,120 | 29,354 | 28,600 |
| Girdles, principally elastic | 17,416 | 17,914 | 32,016 | 30,280 |
| Bandeaux bras. | 60,804 | 59,428 | 129,189 | 119,378 |
| Longline bras | 14,070 | 12,408 | 27,197 | 23,610 |
| Garter belts | 9,414 | 6,630 | 17,372 | 13,204 |

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

End-of-February stocks of calf and kip skins held by packers, dealers and tanners advanced to 261,263 from 248,416 a year ago, sheep and lamb skins to 82,857 dozen from 55,584, horsehides to 5,798 from 1,808 , and all "other" hides and skins to 6,343 from 1,605 . Month-end holdings of cattle hides decreased to 428,293 from 449,214, and goat skins to 13,659 from $40,109$.
26. Concrete Products Shipments of concrete brick in February this year increased to $3,824,589$ from 2,701,685 a year earlier, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile to 70,574 tons from 45,004 , and ready-mixed concrete to 356,748 cubic yards from 308,300. Month's shipments of concrete blocks (all aggregates) except chimney blocks decreased to $6,222,596$ from $7,315,220$.
27. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of all types of asphalt roofing were smaller in February this year as compared to last. Month's shipments were: asphalt shingles, 57,838 roof squares ( 109,166 a year earlier); smooth surfaced rolls, $18,357(42,915)$; mineral surfaced rolls, $11,459(31,953)$; and roll type sidings, $824(5,844)$.
28. Canadian Crude $0 i 1$ Requirements Consumption of crude oil in February this year rose to $22,265,111$ barrels from 21, 852,459 a year earlier, total for domestic crude rising to $12,498,167$ barrels from $12,383,373$ and for imported crude to $9,766,944$ barrels from $9,469,086$. Consumption in the January-February period increased to $47,228,335$ barrels from $46,304,005$ a year ago; damestic crude consumed eased down to $26,620,967$ barrels from $26,662,586$, and imported crude used rose to $20,607,368$ barrels from $19,-$ 641,419.

## 29. Products Made From Canadian Clays

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in January this year fell 3.1\% to \$1,625,400 from \$1,678,100 a year earlier. Month's sales of building brick decreased to $\$ 856,800$ from $\$ 911,900$ in Januaxy last year, structural tile to $\$ 187,200$ from $\$ 242,300$ and sewer pipe to $\$ 171,900$ from $\$ 269,200$. Sales of drain tile increased to $\$ 112,500$ from $\$ 56,700$, fireclay blocks and shapes to $\$ 40,500$ from $\$ 18,400$, pottery to $\$ 49,400$ from $\$ 46,500$ and "other" clay products to $\$ 207,100$ from $\$ 133,000$.
30. General Review of Wood-Using Industries Shipments from Canada's wood-using industries in 1958 were valued at $\$ 797,294,000$, larger by $2.3 \%$ than the preceding year's $\$ 779,482,000$, according to the annual general review of the group. Record value of $\$ 807,198,000$ was posted in 1956. Number of establishments declined to 4,079 from 4,520 in 1957, and the number of employees to 73,159 from 76,175 , while salaries and wages increased to $\$ 226,882,000$ from $\$ 225,494,000$. Materials and supplies cost $\$ 417$, 120,000 , down from $\$ 420,495,000$.

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

## *31. Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which recently have become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

## Dairy Products Industries

Value of factory shipments from the dairy products industries in 1959 rose $1.0 \%$ to $\$ 829,737,000$ from $\$ 821,701,000$ in the preceding year. Establishments decreased to 1,871 from 1,944 in 1958 and employees to 33,118 from 33,179 , while salaries and wages increased to $\$ 117,210,000$ from $\$ 112,255,000$ and cost of materials and supplies to $\$ 605,070,000$ from $\$ 601,551,000$.

Shipments of creamery butter in 1959 declined to $328,028,000$ pounds (valued at $\$ 209,234,000$ ) from $338,256,000(214,067,000)$ in 1958. Shipments of cheddar cheese rose to $105,590,000$ pounds $(\$ 37,469,000)$ from $91,438,000(\$ 31,496,000)$, process cheese to $52,458,000$ pounds $(\$ 23,435,000)$ from $50,726,000(\$ 22,396,000)$, and ice cream to $38,220,000$ gallons ( $\$ 63,461,000$ ) from $32,053,000(\$ 55,159,000)$.

Miscellaneous Iron \& Steel Products
Factory shipments from the 437 establishments comprising the miscellaneous iron and steel products industries in 1959 ( 433 in 1958) were valued at $\$ 130,430,000$, a rise of $7.6 \%$ from $\$ 121,265,000$ in the preceding year. Number of employees increased to 10,291 from 10,209 , salaries and wages to $\$ 41,537,000$ from $\$ 39,101,000$, and cost of process materials and supplies to $\$ 56,160,000$ from $\$ 52,846,000$.

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

## Boxes, Baskets \& Crates

Value of factory shipments from the box, basket and crate industry in 1959 rose $6.7 \%$ to $\$ 24,500,000$ from $\$ 22,963,000$ in 1958. Establishments decreased to 150 from 158 in 1953 , while employees were unchanged at 3,154 , and salaries and wages rose to $\$ 8,497,000$ from $\$ 8,138,000$ and cost of materials and supplies to $\$ 11,206,000$ from $\$ 10,491$ 000 .

Brooms, Brushes \& Mops Establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of brooms, bj 1 shes and mops in 1959 had factory shipments valued at $\$ 19,500,000$, an increase of $2.6 \%$ from the preceding year's total of $\$ 18,997,000$. Number of establishments rose to 97 from 95 in 1958 , employees to 2,187 from 2,130 , and salaries and wages to $\$ 6,297,000$ from $\$ 5,859,000$. Cost of materials and supplies decreased to $\$ 8,578,000$ from $\$ 8,646,000$.

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

## FISHERIES

Fish Freezings \& Stocks
Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) in March advanced $25.0 \%$ to $9,973,000$ pounds from $7,980,000$ a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the March issue of "Fish Freezings and Stocks". End-of-March stocks totalled $26,635,000$ pounds, a decline of $12.0 \%$ from last year's corresponding total of $30,278,000$.
x33.Organization of Education At The Secondary Level

About 700,000 pupils attended high school classes in more than 8,000 schools during the school year 195859, according to a report released recently entitled "Organization of Education at the Secondary Level". These schools varied from one-room rural schools with only a few high school pupils to large city schools offering a variety of courses to upwards of 1,000 pupils.

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

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

In Ontario, schools offering secondary education are classified according to location, that is, city schools, county schools, or district schools. In the other eight provinces schools are classified as "urban" or "rural" with the urban schools further classified according to the size of the centres and the rural schools according to the number of classrooms. The report also contains a wide range of other statistical data on secondary schools such as type (academic, vocational and composite), and grade levels taught (junior high, etc.).
34.Teachers In Public Elementary And Secondary Schools In 1959-1960
from the 1958-59 total of 142,157 .
Teachers in public elementary and secondary schools in Canada in the 1959-60 academic year numbered 148,599 , an increase of $4.5 \%$ Number of men teachers rose $7.6 \%$ to 41,337 (accounting for $27.8 \%$ of the total) from $38,425(27,0 \%)$ in the preceding academic year, and women teachers $3.4 \%$ to 107,262 from 103,732. Median salaries in Canada (excluding Quebec) reached $\$ 4,055$ in the 1959-60 academic year, a rise of $7.9 \%$ from $\$ 3,757$ in the preceding school year.
35. Awards For Graduate Study And Research Throughout the World

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## HEALTH

x37 Incidence of Tuberculosis
During January this year, there were 544 cases of tuberculosis notified in Canada, according to the first in a series of monthly reports prepared by DBS on the incidence of tuberculosis in Canada. Excluding Quebec and Ontario, new active cases in the month numbered 168, ranging from 4 in the Northwest Territories to 33 in British Columbia; reactivated cases numbered 40 , ranging from 1 each in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon to 11 in New Brunswick.

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

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

SAWMILLING
Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in February this year declined 2.0\% to $440,227,000$ feet board measure from $449,088,000$ a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the February issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia". Output in the January-February period was little changed from last year at $853,964,000$ feet board measure as compared to $852,432,000$ feet. Coast mills accounted for 224,451,000 feet board measure of the month's output versus $242,742,000$ a year ear1ier, and interior mills for $215,776,000$ feet versus $206,346,000$.
39. Dairy Factory Production

Production of creamery butter, ice cream mix and skim milk powder was larger in March and the Jan- uary-March period this year as compared to last, while output of cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk was greater in the month and smaller in the three months.

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

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

* 40. Production of Process Cheese amounted to an estimated $5,288,452$ pounds, up $1.2 \%$ from $5,227,663$ in February and down 5.6\% from 5,601,840 in March last year. Output in the January-March period decreased $2.4 \%$ to $14,495,870$ pounds from $14,847,312$ a year ago. Some 5,055,877 pounds of this year's March make were made from a cheddar base, while $13,928,789$ pounds of the quarter's output were made from this base; the remainder in both periods came from other hard or cream cheese base.

Stocks of process cheese held by manufacturers at the end of March aggregated $2,377,273$ pounds, compared to $2,274,068$ at the end of February and 2,385,577 at the end of March 1960. A total of $2,377,273$ pounds of this year's end-of-March stocks were of a cheddar base.
41. Production of Margarine Production of margarine (including spreads) in March this year increased $27.3 \%$ to $17,499,000$ pounds from $13,751,000$ in the same month last year. This gain, coupled with increases in January and February, placed output in the January-March period at $48,221,000$ pounds, a rise of $9.5 \%$ from last year's comparable total of 44,056,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 5,824,000 pounds at April 1, compared to 5,420,000 at Maich 1 and 5,738,000 at Apr 111 last year.

## 42. Stocks of Dairy \& Poultry Products Stocks at April 1 this year were

 larger than a year earller for creamery butter, evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder and poultry meat, and were smaller for cheddar cheese and cold storage eggs. April 1 stocks were: creamery butter, $83,036,000$ pounds ( $76,684,000$ at April 1 last year); cheddar cheese, $42,470,000$ pounds $(42,811,000)$; evaporated whole milk, 24,078,000 pounds $(11,470,000)$; skim milk powder, $20,328,000$ pounds $(15,644,000)$; poultry meat, $21,070,000$ pounds $(17,939,000)$; and cold storage eggs, 9,000 cases ( $69,-$ 000).43. Stocks of Fruit \& Vegetables Stocks of apples, pears, potatoes, onions, cabbage, celery and vegetables (frozen and in brine) held in cold or common storage at April l this year were larger than a year ago. Holdings of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) and carrots were smaller.

April 1 stocks of fruit and vegetable were: apples, $1,276,000$ bushels (1,220,000 at April 1 last year); pears, 23,000 bushels ( 18,000 ); fruit (frozen and in preservatives), $31,646,000$ pounds $(36,291,000)$; potatoes, $6,415,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. $(5,522,000)$; onions, 290,000 bushels (253,000); carrots, 82,000 bushels ( $152,-$ $000)$; cabbage, 62,000 bushels ( 54,000 ); celery, 27,000 crates $(26,000)$; and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 41,399,000 pounds (37,281,000).
44. Stocks of Meat \& Lard Stocks of meat at Apri1 1 this year amounted to 66, 353,000 pounds, compared to $69,750,000$ pounds at March 1 and $97,351,000$ pounds at April 1 last year. Holdings of cold storage frozen meat totalled $39,066,000$ pounds at April 1 versus $42,214,000$ a month earlier and $63,913,000$ a year ago, fresh meat $19,466,000$ pounds versus $18,464,000$ and $21,792,000$, and cured meat $7,821,000$ pounds versus $9,072,000$ and $11,646,000$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The Labour Force, March 1961, (71-001), 20k/\$2.00
2. Employment \& Payrolls, January 1961, (72-002), 30k/\$3.00
3. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, October-December 1960, (53-001), 50 $/ \$ 2.00$
4. Retail Trade, February 1961, (63-005), 20k/\$2.00
5. Department Store Sales \& Stocks, February 1961, (63-002), 10k/\$1.00
6. Department Store Sales, March 1961 - Monthly Card, (63-004), 10k/\$1.00
7. Department Store Sales, Apri1 8, 1961 - Weekly Card, (63-003), 10 //\$2.00
8. Chain Store Sales \& Stocks, February 1961, (63-001), 10 \&/\$1.00
9. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, March 31, 1961, (52-001), 10k/\$3.00
10. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, April 7 , 1961, (52-001), 10 c/ $\$ 3.00$
*11. Pulpwood Production, Consumption \& Inventories, February 1961
*12. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, March 1961
*13. Security Price Indexes, April 13, 1961
*14. Public Libraries, 1959
*15. Production of Steel Ingots, April 15, 1961
11. Iron Castings \& Cast Iron Pipes \& Fittings, February 1961, (41-004), $10 \mathrm{k} / \$ 1.00$
12. Steel Wire \& Specified Wire Products, February 1961, (41-006), 10k/\$1.00
13. Domestic Washing Machines \& Clothes Dryers, February 1961, (43-0)02),
$10 k / \$ 1.00$
14. Domestic Refrigerators \& Freezers, February 1961, (43-001), 10</\$1.00
15. Stoves \& Furnaces, February 1961, (41-005), 10k/\$1.00
16. Air Conditioning \& Refrigeration Equipment, February 1961, (43-006), $10 \mathrm{k} / \$ 1.00$
17. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February 1961, (43-005),
18. Specified Chemicals, February 1961, (46-002), 10 $/ \$ 1.00$

10k/\$1.00
*24. Shipments of Foundation Garments, February 1961
25. Raw Hides, Skins \& Finished Leather, February 1961, (33-001), 10k/\$1.00
26. Concrete Products, February 1961, (44-002), 10 // $\$ 1.00$
27. Asphalt Roofing, February 1961, (45-001), $10 \mathrm{k} / \$ 1.00$
28. Canadian Crude $0 i 1$ Requirements, February 1961, (45-003), $10 k / \$ 1.00$
29. Products Made From Canadian Clays, January 1961, (44-005), 10k/\$1.00
30. General Review of the Wood-Using Industries, 1958, (35-201), 50\&
*31. Industry \& Production Notes, 1959
*32. Fish Freezings \& Stocks, March 1961
x33. Organization of Education at the Secondary Level, 1958-59, (81-514), 50t
34. Salaries \& Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary And Secondary Schools, 1959-60, (81-202), \$1.00
35. Awards For Graduate Study \& Research, 1961, (81-406), \$2.00
36. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, March 1961, $(66-002), 10$ / $\$ 1.00$
*37. Incidence of Tuberculosis, January 1961, (83-001), 10 k/\$1,00
*38. Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1961
39. Dairy Factory Production, March 1961, (32-002), 10k/\$1.00
*40. Process Cheese, March 1961
41. Margarine (Including Spreads), March 1961, (32-005), 10 / $\$ 1.00$
42. Stocks of Dairy \& Poultry Products, April 1961, (32-009), 20 $/$ / $\$ 2.00$
43. Stocks of Fruit \& Vegetables, April 1961, (32-010), 20k/\$2.00
44. Stocks of Meat \& Lard, April 1961, (32-012), 30\&/\$3.00
45. Wool Production \& Supply, 1960, (23-205), 25k
46. Stocks of Grain, March 31, 1961, (22-002), 20\&/\$4.00

- Grain Statistics Weekly, March 29, 1961, (22-004), 10k/\$3.00
- New Residential Construction, February 1961, (64-002), 30k/\$3.00 --

Man-Hours \& Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, January 1961

## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



## 1010729123

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Please send the publications listed below to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as catalogue no., year or month of issue, and number of copies required.

## TITLE AND PARTICULARS

Catalogue
No.
$\$$

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Enclosed find cheque or money orderfor $\$$ OR

Charge to Deposit Account No.

Date
Signature

Subscriprion orders for periodical and annual teports should be addressed to: Dominion Bureau of Stotistics, Ottowa.

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canoda, Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

Name

Street

City

