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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

DOMINION BUREAU
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External Trade: Canada's domestic exports in January were valued at a record for the month of \$443,200,000, larger by 7.8% than last year's preceding January peak of \$411,000,000. (Page 2)

...

Labour: Employment in Canada increased by 170,000 between March and April this year to 5,818,000, while unemployment dropped by 83,000 to 622,000 ... Paid workers in March received an estimated \$1,507,000,000 in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, larger by 0.3% and 2.5% as compared to a month and year earlier, respectively. (Pages 2-3)

...

Construction: Construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over was started on 7,339 units in April, while 5,136 units were completed. Some 20,559 units were started in the January-April period, and 21,727 were completed ... Construction in Canada in 1960 was valued at an estimated \$6.9 billion, down 2.7% from the preceding year. (Pages 5-6)

...

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for March declined 0.4% from a month earlier to 165.3, reflecting a relatively unchanged level of manufacturing output and declines of 2.2% in mining and of 0.5% in utilities. (Pages 6-7)

...

Manufacturing: Output of steel ingots in the week ended May 27 amounted to 118,007 tons ... Fewer passenger cars and commercial vehicles were shipped by Canadian producers both in April and the January-April period this year as compared to last ... Producers' domestic sales of television sets, radio receiving sets and record players were smaller in this year's first quarter as compared to last year. (Pages 8-9)

...

Merchandising: Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles were below year-earlier levels both in March and the January-March period ... Sales by department stores were 4.3% higher in value in the week ended May 20 as compared to the like 1960 period. (Pages 10-11)

...

Transportation: Railway carloadings declined in the week ended May 21 to 71,938 cars from 78,836 a year earlier, bringing the January 1-May 21 total to 1,217,181 cars, a decrease of 10.4% from a year ago ... Net pipe line deliveries of natural gas in January amounted to 39,719,840 Mcf., compared to 27,121,775 Mcf. in the corresponding 1960 month. (Page 11)

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1 & 2. Domestic Exports In January Canada's domestic exports in January were valued at a record for the month of \$443,200,000, surpassing last year's preceding January peak of \$411,000,000 by 7.8%, according to final figures released by DBS in the regular monthly summary bulletin.

Large increases to the United Kingdom, Japan, Australia and India more than offset a substantial decrease to the United States. Gains were also recorded for Norway, France, and Belgium and Luxembourg; little change was reported in exports to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.

Among the principal commodities exported in January, there were large increases in newsprint paper, wheat and nickel, and a substantial decrease in uranium ores and concentrates. Increases were also recorded for wood pulp, lumber and timber, fish and fishery products and crude petroleum, while there was a decrease for aluminum and products; there was little change in copper and products.

Value of domestic exports to the 10 leading destinations in January were: United States, \$215,259,000 (\$240,372,000 a year earlier); United Kingdom, \$86,106,000 (\$67,890,000); Japan, \$15,250,000 (\$9,099,000); Federal Republic of Germany, \$11,761,000 (\$11,426,000); Australia, \$9,954,000 (\$6,214,000); Norway, \$9,750,000 (\$8,329,000); France, \$9,187,000 (\$7,150,000); India, \$7,319,000 (\$2,876,000); Netherlands, \$6,156,000 (\$6,241,000); and Belgium and Luxembourg, \$5,772,000 (\$4,287,000).

Value of the 10 leading commodities exported in January were: newsprint paper, \$61,771,000 (\$52,415,000 a year earlier); wheat, \$40,771,000 (\$29,911,000); nickel, \$31,369,000 (\$27,984,000); wood pulp, \$26,602,000 (\$25,678,000); lumber and timber, \$25,786,000 (\$23,840,000); copper and products, \$23,974,000 (\$23,894,000); aluminum and products, \$19,005,000 (\$19,814,000); fish and fishery products, \$10,275,000 (\$9,184,000); and crude petroleum, \$9,888,000 (\$8,572,000).

LABOUR

3. The Canadian Labour Force: Employment And Unemployment Employment increased by 170,000 between March and April this year, an unusually large increase for this time of year. The increased demand for labour was accompanied by a large net influx of 87,000 into the labour force. Unemployment dropped by 83,000 to an estimated 622,000, which was 70,000 higher than a year earlier.

	April 1961	March 1961	April 1960
	estimates in thousands		
The Labour Force	6,440	6,353	6,259
Employed	5,818	5,648	5,707
Unemployed	622	705	552

MORE

Employment : More than a third of the employment gain between March and April took place in agriculture. Construction accounted for another one-third, and service, manufacturing and transportation accounted for most of the remainder. One of the more significant advances was in service, in which employment is currently 8% ahead of last year. This gain was reflected in a larger-than-usual increase in the number of women employed during the month. The rise of about 50,000 in construction employment brought the total almost up to last year's level. Some recovery was also evident in manufacturing and trade. Employment was still lagging in forestry, mining, and transportation. Employment in April was 111,000 higher than a year earlier. The number of employed women was up 129,000, while the number of men employed was down 18,000.

Employment gains during the month were more than seasonal in most parts of the country. In Ontario employment was little higher than a year earlier, but elsewhere employment gains ranged from 2% in the Pacific region to about 5% in the Atlantic region.

Unemployment : The unemployment decrease between March and April was 83,000, greater than in the same period last year but about the same as in 1958 and 1959. The decrease was almost entirely among men. There was little change in the number of unemployed women; as usual, most of the women who found jobs during the month came from outside the labour force.

The number unemployed in April, 622,000, represented 9.7% of the labour force, compared to 8.8% a year earlier. The unemployment rate was up over last year in all regions.

Of the 622,000 unemployed in April, 32,000 were on temporary layoff and 590,000 were without work and seeking work. Of the latter, 559,000 were seeking full-time work and 31,000 were looking for part-time work.

Some 84,000 of the workseekers had become unemployed during the preceding month. This number was more than offset by the 158,000 of the previous month's total that had found jobs or withdrawn from the labour force during the month.

An estimated 261,000 had been jobless for three months or less, just about the same number as a year earlier. Those unemployed four months or more numbered 329,000 as against 253,000 a year earlier.

*4. Labour Income In March Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,507,000,000 in March in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the March issue of "Estimates of Labour Income". The current total was up 0.3% from \$1,502,000,000 received in February and up 2.5% from \$1,470,000,000 in March last year. Labour income in the January-March period rose 2.4% to \$4,504,000,000 from \$4,397,000,000 a year ago.

Labour income was larger in March and the January-March period as compared to a year earlier in all regions except British Columbia that reported no change in the month. Increases in the month (percentage gains in the quarter in brackets) were: Atlantic region, 3.2% (3.5%); Quebec, 2.9% (2.6%); Ontario, 2.9% (2.6%); Prairie region, 3.3% (2.5%); and British Columbia, no change (0.4%).

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	March 1961	February 1961	March 1960	January to March 1961	March 1960	March 1961	February 1961
	Millions of Dollars						
Atlantic region ...	98	100	95	298	288	105	105
Quebec	386	386	375	1,154	1,125	402	400
Ontario	639	635	621	1,907	1,859	660	658
Prairie region	220	218	213	656	640	233	230
British Columbia ..	161	159	161	475	473	167	169
Canada	1,507	1,502	1,470	4,504	4,397	1,567	1,564

5. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index number of employment (1949=100) for March was 110.9, little changed from the February index of 111.0. The index for March 1960 was 114.2. A large decline in forestry in the month, partly occasioned by seasonal factors, was almost balanced by seasonal increases in other industries, particularly trade, manufacturing and transportation, storage and communication.

Employment in forestry declined by more than one-third between February and March. Although much of the decrease was attributable to normal seasonal influences, and unusually poor weather conditions may also have been a factor, the figures confirm previous indications that the employment situation in the industry deteriorated during the 1960-61 season. The March index number was 42.5, the lowest figure for the month in the post-war period.

The industrial composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries for March was \$77.66, down 14¢ from February. A decline of \$2.00 in construction associated with a short work week, due to observance of Good Friday in the last week of the month, was the main factor in the decrease. The composite payroll index declined to 201.9 in March from 202.5 in February.

6. Claimants For Unemployment Insurance Benefit In March Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at the end of March numbered 838,000, a decline of 34,000 from the 872,800 recorded on February 28 and virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Claimants for regular benefit, at 572,200 on March 31, were about 51,000 below the February 28 total of 623,300. On March 31, 1960 regular claimants numbered 574,500. Seasonal benefit claimants, totalling 265,800 on March 31, were about 16,000 higher than on February 28 and about 17,000 above March 31, 1960.

As of March 31 the average claimant had been on continuous claim about 13 weeks; the record was somewhat shorter (12 weeks) for male claimants, in contrast to over 14 weeks for female claimants. Initial and renewal claims filed during March totalled 259,400, compared with 234,600 in February and 283,500 in March 1960. The failure rate, 7.0% on initial claims processed during March, was unchanged from last year but slightly below the 9.0% for February.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 807,100 for March, 9% above the February estimate of 737,400. In March last year the estimated total was 733,000. Benefit payments amounted to \$85,200,000 during March as against \$71,000,000 for February and \$74,800,000 for March 1960. The average weekly benefit was \$23.99 for March, \$24.07 for February and \$22.20 for March 1960.

*7. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in April numbered 7,339, compared to 5,092 units a year earlier, bringing the January-April total to 20,559 units from 13,940 a year ago. Completions in these centres totalled 5,136 units in the month versus 7,341, and 21,727 units in the four months against 29,100. There were 43,658 units in various stages of construction in these areas at the end of April this year as compared to 44,579 at the like 1960 date.

	Year	Month of April		Jan. 1 to April 30		Under Construction At April 30
		Started	Completed	Started	Completed	
Canada....	1961	7,339	5,136	20,559	21,727	43,658
	1960	5,092	7,341	13,940	29,100	44,579
Nfld....	1961	8	22	21	107	186
	1960	15	23	38	238	265
P.E.I....	1961	-	5	7	22	26
	1960	-	-	3	37	2
N.S.....	1961	76	154	356	434	1,294
	1960	60	106	177	478	1,066
N.B.....	1961	23	57	52	250	219
	1960	22	87	60	376	242
Que.....	1961	2,176	2,213	6,584	6,220	11,935
	1960	2,146	1,936	5,039	7,026	12,600
Ont.....	1961	2,643	1,479	7,453	8,401	20,001
	1960	1,708	3,010	4,525	10,639	18,913
Man.....	1961	531	154	985	1,162	1,960
	1960	192	307	670	1,661	2,552
Sask....	1961	263	190	507	854	1,003
	1960	107	312	260	1,464	884
Alta....	1961	705	516	1,895	2,390	2,501
	1960	286	810	996	3,880	3,030
B.C.....	1961	914	346	2,699	1,887	4,533
	1960	556	750	2,172	3,301	5,025

Note: New Residential Construction statistics for the whole country, including urban centres of 5,000 population and over, urban centres under 5,000 and rural areas, are available only on a quarterly basis. The most recent data for all areas refer to the first quarter of 1961 and are published in the report "New Residential Construction, March 1961".

8. Construction In Canada Canada's 1960 construction program reached \$6.9 billion, a 2.7% decrease from the preceding year's \$7.1 billion. New construction decreased 3.9% from \$5,711 million in 1959 to \$5,489 million in 1960, while repair construction increased from \$1,367 million to \$1,400 million.

Most types of building construction were lower in 1960, with a substantial decline in residential construction, and smaller reductions in most other structures with the exception of mine buildings, office buildings, schools and broadcasting buildings, where small gains were made.

MORE

Outlays for engineering structures increased slightly in 1960 from the previous year, but the \$2,876 million program is slightly lower than the level of spending in 1957 and 1958. Increases in engineering structures in 1960 occurred in outlays for roads and bridges and for the drilling of gas wells, with most other structures remaining at the 1959 level.

Increasing repair expenditures on schools and roads in 1960 accounted for the slight increase over 1959 in total repair expenditures. Repairs to other structures remained relatively unchanged between the two years.

The 1960 construction program of \$6,889 million, decreased in current dollars, 2.7% from the previous year, while in constant (1949) dollars the decrease was 5.4%. New construction decreased 6.2% in volume terms, between the two years, while repair construction decreased only 1.8%.

The volume of repair construction has increased less than 5% since 1952, which is a relatively small increase considering the amount of new construction added to the stock of fixed assets during the last decade.

In 1960 the total construction program as a percentage of gross national product decreased for the third year. In 1957, construction in Canada amounted to 22.0% of gross national product in value terms and 20.2% in volume. Since that time the construction program has been a progressively smaller percentage of gross national product each year, declining in 1960 to 19.2% and 17.2% in value and volume, respectively.

The value of work performed by firms primarily engaged in construction activity declined \$320 million from \$5,269 million in 1959 to \$4,949 million in 1960. At the same time construction work done by the employees of firms primarily engaged in a type of business other than construction increased by \$132 million from \$1,808 million in 1959 to \$1,940 million in 1960.

Building construction in 1960 accounted for 58.3% of the total construction program, a slight decline from 59.9% in 1959. The decline in residential construction in 1960 reduced the importance of this type of construction from 30.9% in 1960. Engineering construction, 41.7% of the total, increased slightly from the previous year. Road, highway and aerodrome construction accounted for 11.8% of all construction in 1960.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

*9. March Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for March declined 0.4% to 165.3, reflecting a relatively unchanged level of manufacturing output and declines of 2.2% in mining and of 0.5% in utilities.

Within non-durable manufacturing, changes were mostly offsetting with the group as a whole declining 0.3%. Declines of 1% occurred both in foods and beverages and petroleum products, 2% in tobacco products, and 3% in chemicals. Increases of 1% were registered in clothing, leather and textiles and 2% in printing, publishing, and allied industries. Paper products showed virtually no change.

MORE

Durables output was up marginally during March, with wood products advancing 1% and iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products 2%. Declines of 1% and 3%, respectively, occurred in electrical apparatus and transportation equipment, the latter movement being largely the result of a decline in motor vehicle output. The production of non-metallic mineral products was unchanged during the month. The iron and steel movement was associated with the second consecutive monthly advance in primary iron and steel output; the March increase amounted to 6%.

The mining decline was largely the result of a 5% drop in metals output. With the exception of gold which advanced fractionally, each of the metals declined, the largest drop of 10% being in miscellaneous metals (including uranium). The small decrease in non-metal mining was the result of a 2% decline in asbestos output; fuel mining production increased 1%.

These movements in March resulted in a decline of 0.4% in the index of industrial production from the fourth to the first quarter, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The detailed quarterly changes were: mining, +1.2%; manufacturing, -0.8%; durables, -2.1%; non-durables, +0.2%; and electric power and gas utilities, +0.7%.

Index Of Industrial Production, 1949=100

		Total Industrial Production	Total Mining	Manufacturing			Total Electric Power & Gas Utilities
				Total	Non-Durables	Durables	
				Without Seasonal Adjustment			
Mar.	1960	170.3	255.8	151.1	149.6	152.8	320.6
Apr.	1960	164.4	234.3	147.9	147.7	148.1	300.1
May	1960	169.7	250.0	153.3	153.2	153.4	284.2
June	1960	173.3	258.2	157.0	157.3	156.6	277.6
July	1960	161.7	263.1	143.9	147.2	140.1	257.9
Aug.	1960	162.6	254.1	145.4	154.6	134.7	267.4
Sept.	1960	170.0	264.7	152.1	160.4	142.3	281.4
Oct.	1960	171.5	253.4	154.7	163.0	145.1	289.3
Nov.	1960	170.9	252.1	152.5	160.1	143.5	317.0
Dec.	1960	159.6	241.1	139.6	144.5	133.9	332.6
Jan.	1961	159.6	248.4	138.0	142.8	132.4	343.9
Feb.	1961	165.8	253.1	144.4	148.9	139.1	348.9
Mar.	1961	163.9	239.3	144.9	149.0	140.3	329.3
				Adjusted for Seasonal Variations			
Mar.	1960	171.7	263.8	153.0	153.8	152.2	299.6
Apr.	1960	166.8	251.5	149.2	150.2	147.9	293.0
May	1960	167.3	256.4	149.0	151.4	146.3	296.0
June	1960	166.9	249.6	149.0	152.6	144.7	302.1
July	1960	164.0	250.8	145.7	150.5	140.0	297.8
Aug.	1960	165.6	249.1	146.8	151.1	141.6	314.6
Sept.	1960	167.6	255.2	148.4	151.6	144.5	314.4
Oct.	1960	166.9	246.1	149.5	153.6	144.5	301.4
Nov.	1960	165.9	252.2	147.7	153.4	141.0	298.9
Dec.	1960	166.0	248.3	147.8	152.9	141.9	305.6
Jan.	1961	165.7	254.6	146.7	153.9	138.2	305.8
Feb.	1961	166.0	253.3	147.4	153.6	140.1	303.9
Mar.	1961	165.3	247.8	147.2	153.2	140.3	302.4

*10. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended May 27 amounted to 118,007 tons, little changed from the preceding week's total of 118,412 tons. The total a year ago was 100,397 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 122 in the current week versus 123 a week earlier and 104 a year ago.

11. Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products In March Shipments of rolled carbon steel products declined 7.8% in March to 378,210 tons from 410,139 a year earlier, and 14.8% in the January-March period to 1,022,104 tons from 1,199,311 a year ago. Shipments in March to the seven major destinations were: pipes and tubes, 66,661 tons (41,241 a year earlier); building construction, 63,731 (89,692); wholesalers and warehouses, 42,276 (56,400); merchant trade products, 35,269 (45,515); direct export, 33,879 (7,164); railway operating, 31,452 (37,721); and container industry, 29,107 (30,465).

January-March shipments to the seven leading destinations were: pipes and tubes, 186,143 tons (150,864 a year ago); building construction, 156,163 (231,503); wholesalers and warehouses, 111,835 (167,584); direct export, 96,547 (44,724); merchant trade products, 95,796 (126,199); container industry, 84,466 (93,783); and railway operating, 69,812 (96,729).

12. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles fell 12.2% in April to 36,277 units from 41,339 a year earlier and, coupled with a decline of 19.3% in the first quarter, shipments in the January-April period dropped 17.5% to 134,749 units from 163,356 a year ago. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were down in the month to 1,669 units from 1,987, and in the four months to 7,231 units from 9,657.

April shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars decreased to 30,751 units from 34,797 a year earlier, comprising fewer for the domestic market at 30,144 units versus 32,789 and also fewer for export at 607 units against 2,008. January-April shipments of these vehicles declined to 112,772 units from 135,884 a year ago; total for the domestic market fell to 108,989 units from 127,481 and for export markets to 3,783 units from 8,403.

Shipments of Canadian-made commercial vehicles were down in the month to 5,526 units from 6,542 a year earlier, made up of 5,307 units for the domestic market versus 6,210 and 219 units for export versus 332. Four-month shipments of these vehicles were down to 21,977 units from 27,472, comprising 20,538 units for the home market against 26,304 and 1,439 units for foreign markets against 1,168.

13. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts in April increased to 18,765,953 square feet from 12,809,063 a year earlier, while those of granulated wool decreased to 421,971 cubic feet from 444,173 and bulk or loose wool to 29,249 cubic feet from 52,458. January-April shipments of batts rose to 65,159,065 square feet from 54,699,911 a year ago and granulated wool to 2,002,080 cubic feet from 1,940,481, while bulk or loose wool fell to 179,633 cubic feet from 253,139.

14. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile Shipments of asphalt floor tile decreased in April to 791,072 square feet from 1,092,556 a year earlier, and in the January-April period to 3,619,515 square feet from 5,203,865 a year ago. Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased in the month to 7,448,620 square feet from 5,482,032, and in the four-month period to 27,199,595 square feet from 21,220,978.
15. Hard Board Shipments of all types of hard board fell in April to 21,967,583 square feet from 24,178,119 a year earlier, and in the January-April period to 86,389,032 square feet from 88,617,639 a year ago. Domestic and export shipments were smaller than a year earlier both in the month and cumulative period.
16. Producers' Sales Of TV Sets, Radios And Record Players Producers sold fewer television sets, radios and record players in Canada in the first quarter of this year than last. March sales were larger than a year earlier for TV sets but smaller for radios and record players. Quarter's figures: TV sets, 77,772 units (81,651 a year earlier); radios, 139,548 (155,149); and record players, 31,249 (38,792). March sales: TV sets, 25,845 (25,092 in 1960); radios, 47,459 (53,730); and record players, 8,048 (12,795).
17. Shipment Of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances In March Shipments of the five leading small domestic electrical appliances in March were: kettles, 15,091 units (13,874 in March 1960); steam flat irons, 14,535 (31,500); complete domestic fans (including motors with ratings of one-tenth horsepower or less), 13,844 (23,178); floor polishers, 13,359 (15,706); and fry pans, 12,337 (16,107).

January-March shipments of the five leading appliances were: kettles, 56,284 units (38,691 in 1960's first quarter); floor polishers, 45,008 (37,560); steam flat irons, 35,641 (54,128); fry pans, 35,212 (42,610); and heating pads, 30,012 (21,588).
18. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment Shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in March this year included the following items: condensing units, \$234,500 (\$233,600 a year earlier); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$248,100 (\$412,200); room air conditioners (window-sill type), \$243,800 (\$161,600); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$159,700 (\$227,700); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$303,900 (\$120,700); self-service display cases (normal and low temperature), \$277,000 (\$284,500); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$97,100 (\$126,400).
19. Wool Textile Industries Factory shipments by Canada's wool textile industries in 1959 were valued at \$114,721,000, a rise of 12.3% from 1958's total of \$102,152,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments decreased to 124 from 127 in 1958, while employees increased to 9,842 from 9,386, salaries and wages to \$29,881,000 from \$27,469,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$60,553,000 from \$54,605,000. Value added by manufacture rose to \$53,073,000 from \$44,950,000.

MORE

Shipments of apparel fabrics, the wool industry's most important line of products, were higher both in volume and value in 1959 than in 1958, the figures for the two years being, respectively, 28,952,790 square yards valued at \$42,-711,360 and 24,527,287 square yards valued at \$38,467,738. Shipments of woollen and worsted sales yarns increased in volume to 13,931,252 pounds from 10,847,095 and in value to \$26,367,163 from \$20,710,988. Deliveries of felts of all kinds rose to \$18,424,968 from \$16,784,054.

- *20. Shipments Of High Pressure Laminates Of Paper & Cloth Factory shipments of industrial high pressure laminates of paper and cloth increased 11.9% in volume in 1959 to 1,361,171 pounds from 1,216,622 in 1958, according to DBS. Value of these shipments rose 8.8% to \$1,940,781 from \$1,783,230.

	Shipments			
	1959		1958	
	Quantity lb.	Value \$	Quantity lb.	Value \$
Full standard size flat plate, all bases; & miscellaneous laminates	1,095,868	1,473,311	887,294	1,201,855
Convolute wound tubes, all diameters	211,357	286,027	234,207	296,903
Fabricated parts produced from the above	53,946	181,443	95,121	284,472
TOTAL.....	1,361,171	1,940,781	1,216,622	1,783,230

21. Aluminum Products Industry Establishments in Canada engaged chiefly in casting, rolling or fabricating aluminum to make bars, rods, sheet, foil and cooking utensils had factory shipments valued at a record \$106,412,000 in 1959, a rise of 8.7% from 1958's preceding peak of \$97,884,000.

Shipments of aluminum cooking utensils in the industry were valued at \$5,-832,000 in 1959, while concerns in other industries made aluminum-ware worth \$577,000. This brought the 1959 total for Canada to \$6,409,000 as compared to \$7,293,000 in 1958.

Ninety-one establishments in the industry in 1959 (95 in 1958) employed more persons (6,787 versus 6,605), disbursed more in salaries and wages (\$29,-996,000 versus \$28,544,000), and spent more for materials and supplies (\$63,-957,000 versus \$60,425,000). Value added by manufacture rose to \$42,473,000 from \$36,833,000.

MERCHANDISING

22. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in March declined 10.4% in volume to 45,380 units from 50,644 a year earlier, and 10.8% in retail value to \$136,432,000 from \$152,950,000. This brought volume of total sales in the January-March period to 114,154 units versus 123,181 a year ago, and the value to \$348,130,000 versus \$377,495,000; this represented declines of 7.3% in volume and 7.8% in value.

MORE

March sales of new passenger cars fell 10.5% to 38,816 units from 43,348 a year earlier, and January-March sales dropped 7.9% to 96,628 units from 104,884 a year ago. Month's sales were made up of 29,540 units (32,092 a year earlier) of Canadian and United States models and 9,276 units (11,256) of overseas makes, while the quarter's total consisted of 75,252 units (78,892) of domestic and U.S. types and 21,376 units (25,992) of overseas models.

Retail value of passenger car sales declined 10.5% in March to \$113,159,000 from \$126,395,000, comprising Canadian and United States types at \$94,320,000 versus \$104,005,000 and overseas models at \$18,839,000 versus \$22,390,000. Value of passenger car sales fell 7.8% in the January-March period to \$284,555,000 from \$308,572,000 a year ago, consisting of domestic and United States makes at \$241,163,000 versus \$256,868,000 and overseas makes at \$43,393,000 versus \$51,705,000.

23.

Department Store Sales Department store sales were 4.3% higher in value in the week ending May 20 this year as compared to last. Increases of 7.9% in Quebec, 4.8% in Ontario, 12.7% in Alberta and 3.3% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 2.4% in the Atlantic Provinces, 3.6% in Manitoba and 1.7% in Saskatchewan.

TRANSPORTATION

24.

Railway Carloadings Continuing the downward trend in evidence since the beginning of the year, loadings of railway revenue freight in the seven days ended May 21 declined to 71,938 cars from 78,836 a year earlier. Loadings in the January 1 - May 21 period decreased 10.4% to 1,217,181 cars from 1,357,938 a year ago.

Receipts from connections fell in the seven days ended May 21 to 23,366 cars from 26,423 a year earlier, and in the January 1 - May 21 period to 497,159 cars from 586,445 a year ago. Piggyback loadings rose in the week to 3,439 cars from 3,297, and edged down in the cumulative period to 60,250 cars from 60,418.

25.

Railway Freight Traffic Railway revenue freight loaded in Canada and received from United States rail connections in January amounted to 9,999,739 tons, a decrease of 4.6% from 10,481,264 in the corresponding month last year. Of the January 1961 total, 8,137,486 tons were loaded on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) in comparison with 8,454,231 for the same month last year. Freight received from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada decreased to 739,595 tons from 765,312, while intransit freight (United States to United States through Canada) declined to 1,122,658 tons from 1,261,721 in January 1960.

26.

Gas Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines in January totalled 39,719,840 Mcf., sharply above last year's corresponding total of 27,121,775 Mcf. January pipe line exports of natural gas were also sharply above a year earlier at 15,022,737 Mcf. versus 8,473,024 Mcf.

27.

Civil Aviation Revenue passengers transported by Canadian air carriers increased 4.3% in July last year to 488,897 from 468,935 in July 1959, while revenue goods declined 2.7% to 24,441,373 pounds from 25,129,499. Revenue miles flown decreased 2.5% to 10,830,918 from 11,108,876. Operating revenues were up 13.2% to \$24,942,216 from \$22,026,808, and operating expenses rose 12.6% to \$21,733,459 from \$19,305,920. Operating income for July was 17.9% higher than in the previous year, amounting to \$3,208,757 as compared with \$2,720,888 and the net income (after provision for income taxes) increased 21.5% to \$2,750,675 from \$2,263,798.

28.

The Motor Vehicle: Rates & Regulations As of 1960, the information formerly contained in two annual DBS publications "The Motor Vehicle" and "Motor Vehicle -- Preliminary Report of Registrations and Size, Weight and Safety Regulations" has been consolidated into one annual report to be called "The Motor Vehicle".

This new report is to be produced in four separate parts as follows: Part I - Rates and Regulations; Part II - Motive Fuel Sales; Part III - Registrations; and Part IV - Revenues.

Part I of this report was released this week by DBS. It contains all information available regarding commercial motor vehicle regulations; tax and licence fee rates; reciprocal highway agreements; size, weight and safety regulations; and an historical gasoline tax review by provinces.

Part II will contain gross and net sales of gasoline and net sales of diesel oil by provinces: Part III will include provincial registrations of the main classes of motor vehicles, an historical table of total registrations and registrations by municipalities; and Part IV will show provincial government revenues from the main classes of motor vehicles and from motive fuel taxes and unsatisfied judgment fund data.

FISHERIES

29.

Fisheries In April Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen in April declined 2% to 49,224,000 pounds from 50,295,000 a year earlier, while the landed value was little changed at \$3,688,000 versus \$3,704,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the April issue of "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Catch in the January-April period advanced sharply to 367,304,000 pounds from 212,805,000 a year ago, and the landed value rose to \$11,059,000 from \$10,734,000.

April landings on the Atlantic coast were down to 42,027,000 pounds from 43,941,000 a year earlier, while the January-April catch was virtually unchanged at 157,563,000 pounds versus 156,953,000 a year ago. Month's landed value was down to \$2,809,000 from \$2,973,000, and the four-month total was down to \$7,666,000 from \$7,842,000.

Landings on the British Columbia coast were up in April to 7,197,000 pounds from 6,354,000, and in the January-April period to 209,741,000 pounds from 55,852,000. Landed value was up in the month to \$879,000 from \$731,000, and in the four months to \$3,393,000 from \$2,892,000.

30.

Price Index Numbers of Commodities
And Services Used By Farmers

The all-Canada composite index of commodities and services used by farmers (1935-39=100) decreased 2.2% from 258.2

in August 1960 to 252.6 in January 1961, as a result of the seasonal decline in farm wages. The current index stands 1.2% above the January 1960 figure of 249.5. The index, exclusive of living component, fell 3.5% to 271.8 over the August-January period but remained 1.2% above the level of a year ago. The farm living component moved up 0.4% from 223.0 in August to 223.9 in January and was 1.5% above the January 1960 index of 220.6.

The farm wage rate index dropped 10.4% to 522.9 between August and January. The index for equipment and materials increased slightly from 222.9 in August to 223.5 in January. The index now stands 0.7% above the comparable figure a year ago. Increases in farm machinery, feed and hardware outweighed decreases in compounded fertilizer, seed, building materials and gasoline, oil and grease. Binder twine remained unchanged.

*31.

Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price Index

(1935-39 = 100)

	<u>May 25</u>	<u>May 18</u>	<u>April 27</u>
Total common stocks	318.0	319.5	308.8
Industrials	333.2	335.3	324.4
Utilities	223.8	222.9	211.6
Banks	383.8	384.9	376.9

Mining Stock Price Index

(1935-39 = 100)

Total mining stocks	122.1	123.2	118.8
Golds	73.9	72.9	73.6
Base metals	232.4	238.3	222.3

Supplementary Indexes*

(1956 = 100)

Pipelines	140.4	140.2	139.7
Investment and Loan	177.4	175.8	166.9
Uraniums	71.8	71.9	69.8
Primary Oils and Gas	60.0	60.6	60.7

*Introduced May 1960.

M I N I N G

32.

Iron Ore Shipments

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines increased 17.4% in March to 257,762 tons from 219,619 in the corresponding month last year. Declines in January and February more than offset this increase, and shipments in the January-March period decreased 2.2% to 1,005,378 tons from 1,028,404 a year ago. End-of-March stocks were sharply larger than a year ago at 3,802,157 tons versus 2,600,772.

Shipments of ore for export rose in March to 132,220 tons from 100,847, and in the first quarter to 682,824 tons from 635,441. Shipments to Canadian consumers increased in the month to 125,542 tons from 118,772 and decreased in the three months to 322,554 tons from 392,963.

33 & 34. Production Of Copper, Nickel, Silver, Lead & Zinc In March Production of copper and zinc was smaller in March and the January-March period this year as compared to last, while that of lead was larger in both periods. Output of nickel was down in the month and up in the quarter, while that of silver was up in the month and down in the three months.

Production of these five metals in March was: copper, 35,696 tons (38,904 a year earlier); nickel, 17,397 tons (17,781); silver, 2,876,395 fine ounces (2,739,583); lead, 18,951 tons (16,887); and zinc, 30,282 tons (36,399).

Output of these metals in the January-March period was: copper, 105,535 tons (111,132 a year ago); nickel, 53,079 tons (51,615); silver, 7,915,762 fine ounces (8,358,726); lead, 58,677 tons (49,568); and zinc, 90,592 tons (103,688).

B O R D E R C R O S S I N G S

35. Canada-U.S. Border Crossings Highway traffic entering Canada from the United States was 10% heavier in March than in the corresponding month last year, while entries in the first quarter increased close to 5%. Entries of persons by rail, through bus, boat and plane decreased about 1% in March and 5% in the quarter.

Vehicular border crossings totalled 1,120,800 in March versus 1,020,400 a year earlier, and 3,052,500 in the quarter versus 2,909,300. Entries of foreign vehicles rose 10.5% in March to 490,100 from 443,500 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-March total to 1,326,600, up 6.2% from 1,248,600. Canadian vehicles returning to Canada rose 9.3% in March to 630,700 from 576,900 and 3.9% in the quarter to 1,725,900 from 1,660,700.

Total entries of persons into Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane in March numbered 150,800, a slight decrease of 300 persons or less than 1% below the March 1960 figure. Foreign travellers accounted for 57,600 of the total (56,700 in March 1960), while Canadian residents numbered 93,300 (94,400). Entries in the first quarter reached 426,300, a decline of 20,800 or close to 5% under the comparable 1960 total. Included in the crossings were 170,600 foreign (170,900 a year ago) and 255,700 Canadian travellers (276,200).

P R O V I N C I A L G O V E R N M E N T S

36. Direct And Indirect Debt Of Provincial Governments Total direct debt less sinking funds of the provinces and territories amounted to \$3,327,-085,000 at March 31, 1960, showing an increase of nearly 5% over the \$3,177,916,000 at March 31, 1959. All provinces recorded increases over the preceding fiscal year, with the exception of British Columbia which reported a decrease to \$28,912,000 from \$111,380,000 -- this was due mainly to retirement and cancellation of bonded debt and the remaining outstanding direct funded debt being fully covered by sinking funds.

MORE

All provinces except Alberta and British Columbia issued bonds during the period, and all except Newfoundland made retirements. New issues totalled \$320,223,000, of which 72% are payable in Canada only. Of total retirements amounting to \$254,751,000, approximately 33% were called or cancelled prior to date of maturity. Direct bonded debt outstanding increased in all provinces except Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia that recorded decreases.

Total indirect debt less sinking funds for all provinces advanced to \$3,-081,372,000 at March 31, 1960 from \$2,681,220,000 at March 31, 1959. All provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan shared in the increase, significant increases being shown by Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia due largely to increases in guarantees of bonds or debentures issued by provincial government enterprises.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

37. Realized & Total Farm Net Income In 1960 Realized net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations in 1960 amounted to an estimated \$1,322.3 million, 3.6% above 1959's revised estimate of \$1,275.8 million, according to preliminary DBS figures. Although it is below the \$1,402.2 million realized in 1958, it is 6.8% higher than the average level of \$1,238.2 million established for the five-year period 1955-59.

Although cash income was down slightly between 1959 and 1960 and operating expenses and depreciation charges were fractionally higher, this was more than offset by a small gain in income in kind and a substantial increase in supplementary payments to farmers in the Prairie Provinces. These payments amounted to about \$77 million in 1960 and were made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, the Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment Plan and the Federal-Provincial Unthreshed Grain Assistance Policy. This is in contrast to a year earlier when farmers received approximately \$22 million, most of which represented payments under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

Taking into account changes in farm-held inventories of grains and livestock, total net farm income for 1960 is estimated at \$1,358.4 million, 12.6% above the revised 1959 estimate of \$1,206.3 million and 7% above the five-year (1955-59) average of \$1,270.0 million.

38. Production Of Milk Production of milk in April is estimated at 1,556,000,000 pounds, an increase of 0.5% over last year's corresponding total, DBS reports. This brought output in the January-April period to 4,946,000,000 pounds, 1% more than in the like 1960 period. Dairy factory products utilized 846,000,000 pounds of milk during April, about the same as a year earlier. Butter manufactured during the month accounted for 607,000,000 pounds of milk, cheese and concentrated whole milk products just over 90,000,000 and ice cream about 50,000,000.

39. Production Of Eggs Production of eggs in April amounted to an estimated 39,100,000 dozen, a small increase from last year's April total of 39,000,000. This brought the output in the first four months of this year to 156,300,000 dozen, an increase of 1.3% from a year earlier. In March the number of layers was 0.4% below a year ago.

*40. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada amounted to 57,969,000 pounds at May 25 this year, up 19.1% from last year's corresponding total of 48,658,000 pounds. May 25 holdings were larger than a year ago for all cities except Quebec and Winnipeg, and totals were as follows: Quebec, 4,387,000 pounds (5,730,000 a year ago); Montreal, 26,371,000 (21,235,000); Toronto, 6,113,000 (3,080,000); Winnipeg, 10,231,000 (11,684,000); Regina, 3,051,000 (1,960,000); Saskatoon, 3,763,000 (2,267,000); Edmonton, 2,742,000 (1,615,000); Calgary, 385,000 (284,000); and Vancouver, 926,000 (803,000).

*41. Stocks Of Honey Stocks of honey held by packers and wholesalers at March 31 this year amounted to 11,905,017 pounds, a decrease of 5.6% from last year's corresponding total of 12,607,766 pounds. Some 2,876,198 pounds of this year stocks were packed in containers of 24 pounds or less and the balance in containers of 25 pounds or more.

42. Food Commodities In Cold Storage And Other Warehouses During 1960 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its annual summary of revised monthly data for 1960 on the stocks of food commodities held in dairy factories, public cold storage warehouses and other storage and wholesale establishments, such as meat packing plants and central warehouses of chain and department stores. Besides numerous tables containing data for each commodity the report also contains several charts showing net storage movement of perishable food commodities, and seasonal variation in stocks.

43. Fish Processing Industry Value of shipments from Canada's fish processing, packing and handling industry declined in 1959 to \$193,584,100 from \$201,527,800 in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments decreased to 537 from 548 in 1958, employees to 14,161 from 14,272, salaries and wages to \$30,093,400 from \$30,285,600 and cost of materials and supplies to \$129,782,300 from \$139,226,100. Of the total plants in 1959, 409 were engaged in fish processing and 128 in packing and handling.

DELINQUENCY

44. Juvenile Delinquency In 1959 The number of children under 16 years of age brought before the courts on charges of delinquency in 1959 was 11,802, a small increase over the preceding year's 11,766, according to the annual report on juvenile delinquency by DBS. Of these, 10,433 were found delinquent as compared with 10,307 in 1958.

The annual report for 1959 reflects not only delinquency but the attitudes and procedures of law enforcement agencies and their organization to deal with delinquency. Data published are for formal appearances in court and do not include informal hearings.

Appearances in court numbered 13,329 (13,134 in 1958), and of these 11,686 (11,391) resulted in a finding of delinquency, 10,420 (10,057) were for boys and 1,266 (1,334) were for girls. Nearly 18% (16%) of those found delinquent in 1959 had appeared in court in previous years. The number of boys placed on probation was 5,841 (5,301 in 1958) and girls 722 (721). There were 1,322 (1,446) boys and 356 (376) girls sent to training schools.

Delinquencies ranged from breaches of municipal by-laws to the offence of murder. Some of the delinquencies under the Criminal Code included 3,462 (3,237) thefts; 678 (645) thefts of automobiles; 32 (25) robberies; 2,375 (2,239) breaking and enterings; and 143 (297) disorderly conduct.

The police brought 81.8% of the cases before the courts, 3.7% were referred by parents or relations, and the balance of 14.5% by probation officers, schools, social agencies and other sources.

FUR FARMING

45. Fur Farming In 1959 Number of fur farms in Canada declined from 2,572 in 1958 to 2,458 in 1959. Fox farms declined from 94 to 84, mink from 1,724 to 1,661, chinchilla from 711 to 620, while the number of nutria farms increased from 101 to 142. Although there were more mink farms with 100 or more animals at the end of 1959 than a year earlier there was a decline in the number of smaller mink ranches.

Ranch-raised fur-bearing animals pelted in 1959 numbered 1,067,924, an increase of 7.4% from 994,404 in 1958. By species 1959 peltings were as follows: mink, 1,054,741 (982,783 in 1958); fox, 1,183 (1,248); chinchilla, 9,777 (9,632); nutria, 2,206 (749); and others, 17 (17).

Estimated value of mink, fox and chinchilla pelts produced increased to \$18,842,976 in 1959 from \$16,093,520 in 1958. The value of mink pelts produced in 1959 amounted to \$18,715,582; fox, \$14,689; and chinchilla pelts of marketable quality, \$112,705.

Imports of live fox and mink and undressed pelts were valued at \$11,582,040 in 1959 as compared to \$10,770,204. Similarly, exports amounted to \$24,127,809 in 1959 and \$23,321,601 in 1958.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

Friday, June 2, 1961

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

1. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, January 1961, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
2. Domestic Exports (Summary), January 1961, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
3. The Labour Force, April 1961, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *4. Labour Income, March 1961
5. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, March 1961, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
6. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, March 1961, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *7. New Residential Construction, April 1961

MORE

8. Construction In Canada, 1959-61, (64-201), \$1.00
- *9. Index of Industrial Production, March 1961
- *10. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended May 27, 1961
11. Primary Iron & Steel, March 1961, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00
12. Motor Vehicle Shipments, April 1961, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Mineral Wool, April 1961, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, April 1961, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Hard Board, April 1961, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, March 1961, (43-004), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, March 1961, (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, March 1961, (43-006),
19. Wool Textile Industries, 1959, (34-209), 50¢ 10¢/\$1.00
- *20. Shipments of High Pressure Laminates of Paper & Cloth, 1959
21. Aluminum Products Industry, 1959, (41-204), 50¢
22. New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1961, (63-007), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Department Store Sales, Week Ended May 20, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
24. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, May 14 & 21, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
25. Railway Freight Traffic, January 1961, (52-002), 20¢/\$2.00
26. Gas Pipe Line Transport, January 1961, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
27. Civil Aviation, July 1960, (51-001), 20¢/\$2.00
28. Motor Vehicle - Pt I, Rates & Regulations, 1960, (53-217), 75¢
- *29. Fisheries Statistics of Canada, April 1961
30. Price Index Numbers of Commodities & Services Used By Farmers, January
- *31. Security Price Indexes, May 25, 1961 1961, (62-004), 25¢/75¢
32. Iron Ore, March 1961, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
33. Copper & Nickel Production, March 1961, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
34. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, March 1961, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
35. Travel Between Canada and the United States, March 1961, (66-001),
20¢/\$2.00
36. Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments - Direct & Indirect Debt,
37. Farm Net Income, 1960, (21-202), 25¢ Actual, 1959, (68-209), 50¢
38. The Dairy Review, April 1961, (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
39. Production of Eggs, April 1961, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *40. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks, May 25, 1961
- *41. Stocks of Honey, March 31, 1961
42. Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage & Other Warehouses, 1960,
(32-217), 50¢
43. Fish Processing Industry (Including Packing & Handling), 1959, (32-216),
44. Juvenile Delinquents, 1959, (85-202), 75¢ 50¢
45. Report on Fur Farms, 1959, (23-208), 50¢
 - Canadian Statistical Review, April 1961, (11-003), 50¢/\$5.00
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, May 10, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,
March 1961, (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of May 19
 - Refined Petroleum Products, March 1961, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized
in issue of May 19
 - Electric Power Statistics, 1959, (57-202), 75¢ -- Summarized in issue of
February 24
 - Fish Freezings & Stocks, April 1961, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in
issue of May 19
 - Exports (Detailed), January 1961, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50

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