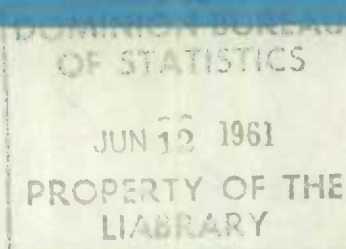


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## H I G H L I G H T S     O F     T H I S     I S S U E

External Trade: Canada's commodity exports in this year's first quarter, valued at \$1,265,600,000, and imports, valued at \$1,288,100,000, were down from a year earlier by 2.0% and 2.9%, respectively. (Pages 2-3)

...

Securities Transactions: Transactions in portfolio securities in the first quarter of this year led to a net import of capital of \$65 million, compared to a capital export of \$85 million in the final 1960 quarter and a capital import of \$206 million in the first 1960 quarter. (Pages 3-4)

...

Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit on April 28 numbered 713,100, down 125,000 from a month earlier and down 1,800 from a year ago ... Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose by 1¢ from February to March to \$1.83 and average weekly wages by 23¢ to \$73.63. (Pages 4-5)

...

Prices: Canada's consumer price index declined 0.1% between April and May to 129.0 from 129.1. Decreases in the food and housing indexes more than offset increases in the clothing, transportation and recreation and reading indexes; the health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged. (Pages 6-7)

...

Education: About 4,300,000 Canadians were enrolled full-time in school, college or university in the academic year just ending. This is an average of about one per family. (Page 9)

...

Business: Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres was higher by 9.5% and 7.6% than a year earlier, respectively, in March and the first quarter. Debits in 1960 reached an all-time high value of \$277,810,037,000, a rise of 8.4% from 1959's preceding peak of \$256,243,217,000. (Page 10)

...

Vital Statistics: There was an infant born in Canada every 66 seconds during 1959, placing the year's total at a record 479,275 births. The birth rate per 1,000 population, however, eased down to 27.5 from 27.6 in the preceding year. (Page 16)

...

Communications: Telephones in service in Canada at the end of 1959 numbered 5,439,023, comprising 3,281,147 residential, 1,460,142 business, 632,651 rural and 65,083 public pay telephones. (Page 17)

...

\*1. Commodity Exports And Imports  
In March & First Quarter 1961

Canada's total exports to all countries during the first quarter of 1961 were valued at \$1,265,600,000, a decline of 2.0% from last year's corresponding total of \$1,291,500,000. Imports for the period January-March of this year were estimated at \$1,288,100,000, being 2.9% less than the first quarter of 1960 when the total was \$1,326,200,000. Thus the import balance in the first three months of 1961 declined to \$22,500,000 as compared with \$34,700,000 for the same quarter of the preceding year.

Exports to all countries in March 1961 were valued at \$438,400,000, only slightly less than \$439,500,000 recorded in March 1960. Exports rose 7.8% in January but declined 13.5% in February. Imports in March 1961 were valued at \$461,800,000, a decrease of 2.6% from the March 1960 total of \$473,900,000. January imports this year were 7.9% above those for 1960 but February 1961 imports dropped 12.5% below those in the same month of the previous year.

Exports to the United States declined by 12.5% in the first quarter of 1961 to \$671,900,000 as compared with \$768,300,000 for the first three months of last year. Imports from the United States for the first quarter of this year dropped 4.3%, being valued at \$899,800,000 as contrasted with \$940,400,000 in January-March 1960.

Canada's import balance with the United States thus stood at \$227,900,000 for the first quarter of 1961 as compared to \$172,100,000 for the corresponding period last year. Comparing the first quarters of 1961 and 1960, the United States share of Canada's exports declined to 53.1% from 59.5% and the proportion of Canada's imports accounted for by that country fell to 69.9% from 70.9%.

Exports to the United Kingdom in the first three months of the current year increased by 18.8%, being valued at \$248,600,000 as compared with \$209,300,000 in the corresponding period of 1960. Imports from the United Kingdom, at \$141,700,000, declined 0.4% from the January-March 1960 total of \$142,200,000.

Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom in the first three months of the current year advanced to \$106,900,000 from \$67,100,000 in the same quarter of 1960. Over the two periods, the proportion of Canada's exports going to the United Kingdom increased to 19.7% from 16.2% and the share of Canada's imports from that country rose to 11.0% from 10.7%.

Exports to the Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom) rose by 31.7%, totalling \$91,500,000 for the first quarter of 1961 as against \$69,500,000 for the same period of last year. Imports advanced 5.2%, increasing to \$50,500,000 from \$48,000,000 for the periods under review. Thus Canada's export balance with the rest of the Commonwealth rose to \$41,000,000 as compared with \$21,500,000 for the same quarter of 1960.

The share of Canadian exports taken by Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom was 7.2% in January-March 1961, as against 5.4% for the same period of the previous year and 15.2% of Canada's imports were derived from these countries in the first three months of this year as compared with 14.8% in the similar quarter of 1960.

MORE



Exports to all the remaining countries increased 3.8% to \$253,600,000 in the first quarter of this year as compared with \$244,300,000 for the same quarter of last year. Imports rose fractionally, 0.2%, to \$196,000,000 from \$195,700,000. As a result, Canada's export balance with these lands advanced to \$57,600,000 as compared with \$48,600,000 in the first three months of 1960. Over the two periods the proportion of Canada's exports going to this remaining group of countries rose to 20.0% from 18.9% and their share in Canada's total imports advanced to 15.2% from 14.8%.

Preliminary 1961 export and import figures for March and January-March 1961, with comparative total for 1960, are summarized in the table below. More detailed country and commodity import figures will be released shortly, while those for exports will not be available for several weeks.

	March		January - March	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Millions of dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom .....	90.1	72.8	248.6	209.3
Other Commonwealth countries.	35.1	23.5	91.5	69.5
United States .....	241.8	265.2	671.9	768.3
All other countries .....	71.4	78.0	253.6	244.3
Totals .....	438.4	439.5	1,265.6	1,291.5
<u>Imports;*</u>				
United Kingdom .....	50.8	52.7	141.7	142.2
Other Commonwealth countries.	17.0	18.3	50.5	48.0
United States .....	328.3	333.0	899.8	940.4
All other countries .....	65.6	69.9	196.0	195.7
Totals .....	461.8	473.9	1,288.1	1,326.2

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

## SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

2. Sales And Purchases Of Securities Between Canada And Other Countries Canada's net import of capital from all transactions in portfolio securities during the first quarter of 1961 totalled \$65 million. This compared with a capital export of \$85 million in the final quarter of 1960 and a capital import of \$206 million in the first quarter of 1960.

In this year's first quarter there were sharp increases in sales of new and outstanding Canadian issues over the third and fourth quarters of 1960. Among the noteworthy elements were the marked interest of non-residents in outstanding Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues, and a moderate resurgence of sales of new issues of Canadian securities to non-residents. Well over half of the new issues sold to non-residents were corporate, although there was also a considerable volume of corporate retirements.

MORE

Residents of the United States were the largest purchasers of outstanding Canadian issues during the first quarter, accounting for \$39 million out of \$44 million total. There were net sales of over \$7 million to residents of overseas countries other than the United Kingdom, and net repurchases of nearly \$3 million from residents of that country.

There were gross sales to non-residents in the quarter of nearly \$160 million of Canadian treasury bills. Net holdings by non-residents rose by about \$30 million to a total of about \$150 million. There was also a significant demand outside Canada for Canadian commercial and finance paper, amounting to over \$50 million.

## LABOUR

3. Claimants For Unemployment Insurance Benefit In April Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit on April 28 numbered 713,100, a decline of 125,000 from the March 31 total of 838,000 and virtually unchanged from last year's April 29 count of 714,900. Regular claimants on April 28 totalled 466,400, a decrease of 106,000 from the end of March; on April 29 last year there were 486,300 claimants classed as regular. Seasonal benefit claimants also showed a decline on April 28, when they numbered 246,800 against 265,800 on March 31; on April 29, 1960 this total was 228,600.

As of April 28, the average claimant had been on continuous claim about 14.5 weeks; for males the average was 14.2 weeks and for females, 15.4 weeks. Almost one-quarter of the April 28 claimants had been continuously reporting more than 20 weeks. For females this proportion was 30%, whereas only 22% of the males were thus classified.

Initial and renewal claims filed in local offices in April numbered 209,600, almost 50,000 fewer than in March and 5,000 below last April's intake of 214,600. The failure rate on initial claims processed in April was 8.4%, compared to 7.0% in March and 9.2% in April last year.

Average weekly estimate of beneficiaries in April was 708,200, compared to 807,100 in March and 732,900 for April 1960. Benefit payments amounted to \$64.5 million in April as compared to \$85.2 million in the preceding month and \$61.8 million in April a year ago. Average weekly benefit in April was \$23.98 as against \$23.99 a month earlier and \$22.18 a year ago.

4. Hiring And Separation Rates In Industry The year ending August 31, 1960 was one of contracting employment, with the separation rate being higher than the hiring rate. The contrast with expanding employment in the period September 1958 to August 1959 is very marked. Another way of looking at this is to examine the percentage changes in hiring and separation rates. These show that each of the differences are in the direction of a greater increase or smaller decrease for the separation rate than for the hiring rate. These data are shown in the Bureau's semi-annual report "Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries" for the period ending August 1960.



\*5. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in March edged up to \$1.83 from \$1.82 in February, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the March issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Average hourly earnings in March last year were \$1.78. Average weekly wages in March rose to \$73.63 from \$73.40 a month earlier and \$71.94 a year ago, while the average work week eased down to 40.3 hours from 40.4 and 40.5.

In durable goods manufacturing average hourly earnings and average weekly wages in March increased by 1¢ and 28¢, respectively, from February. The work week was unchanged. Wage-rate increases in aluminum products and motor vehicles and overtime work and wage-rate increases in shipbuilding and repairing contributed to the rise in earnings.

In non-durable goods manufacturing in March average hourly earnings rose by 1¢ and weekly wages by 13¢ and the work week decreased by 0.3 hours as compared to the preceding month. Wage-rate increases in meat packing, printing and publishing and chemical plants, seasonal layoffs of lower-paid employees in tobacco plants and overtime work in some industries accounted for the gain in earnings. The work week was shorter due to Good Friday falling in the last pay period in the month.

Short time was reported in coal mines in Nova Scotia due to cutback in production. A shorter work week in highway and building construction resulted in a reduction in average weekly wages.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners  
Reported in Specified Industries,  
Mar. and Feb. 1961 and Mar. 1960.

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1960	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1960	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1960
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	40.3	40.4	40.5	1.83	1.82	1.78	73.63	73.40	71.94
Durable goods.....	40.4	40.4	40.8	1.99	1.98	1.93	80.14	79.86	78.60
Non-durable goods...	40.2	40.5	40.3	1.68	1.67	1.62	67.70	67.57	65.38
Mining.....	41.6	42.1	42.2	2.14	2.13	2.09	89.12	89.46	88.02
Electric and Motor									
Transportation.....	43.0	42.8	43.4	1.89	1.89	1.82	81.34	80.83	78.79
Construction.....	38.7	40.1	39.8	2.03	2.03	1.97	78.67	81.26	78.28
Service.....	38.9	39.0	38.9	1.07	1.07	1.03	41.45	41.70	39.90

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Mar. 178.1; Feb. 177.5.

6. Earnings And Hours Of Work In Manufacturing Average wages and salaries in manufacturing industries continued their post-war upward movement between 1958 and 1959.

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The general average of weekly earnings in the last week in October rose in the year by 5.2% for wage-earners to \$71.35 from \$67.85, and 3.6% for salaried employees to \$97.10 from \$93.74. Average weekly wages for men rose to \$79.20 from \$75.03 and for women to \$43.36 from \$41.90. Salaries for men rose on average to \$112.78 from \$108.34 and for women to \$55.73 from \$54.07.

Weekly hours of work of factory wage-earners were generally higher than in 1958, showing small overall increases of less than half an hour to 41.4 hours for both sexes, 42.1 hours for men and 38.9 hours for women. Salaried employees as a whole and salaried women averaged the same working time as in 1958 (38.5 hours for both sexes and 37.6 hours for women), while salaried men's hours increased insignificantly to 38.9 hours from 38.8 in 1958.

The general percentage of women among wage-earners rose slightly from 21.7% in 1958 to 21.9% in 1959. Among salaried employees, women also contributed a higher proportion of the reported staffs than in 1958, with an overall increase from 26.9% in 1958 to 27.5% in 1959.

## P R I C E S

7. Consumer Price Index The consumer price index decreased 0.1% from 129.1 to 129.0 between April and May as a result of a decline of 0.6% in the food index combined with a drop of 0.2% in the housing index. The health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged, while the clothing, transportation, and recreation and reading indexes rose 0.4%, 0.6% and 0.3%, respectively.

The food index moved from 123.9 to 123.2 as lower prices were reported for a wide range of items including eggs, beef, pork, lamb, chicken, turkey, oranges, jam, lard, canned and frozen vegetables, tomato juice, and frozen orange juice. These price declines more than balanced higher prices for most fresh vegetables, apples, grapes, coffee, and processed cheese.

The housing index decreased from 133.2 to 132.9 as the shelter component was unchanged but the household operation index declined 0.6%. In shelter, the rent index was unchanged for the fifth successive month; the home-ownership index edged up fractionally as higher prices for new houses and repair items offset lower premiums for property insurance. The decline in the household operation index reflected lower prices for coal and fuel oil as well as price decreases in most other groups. In household services, lower prices were reported for insurance on household effects.

The clothing index rose from 111.9 to 112.4 as a result of increases in prices for women's wear and footwear. Men's wear and piece goods were unchanged, while the index for children's wear declined.

The transportation index moved up to 141.8 from 141.0, with an increase in the automobile operation index resulting from a 6.8% rise in automobile insurance premiums combined with some upward movement in gasoline prices. New passenger car prices declined by 0.7%.

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The health and personal care index was unchanged at 155.3. Minor price increases in some personal care supplies and services, including haircuts, were not sufficient to affect the index.

The recreation and reading index increased to 146.0 from 145.5 as a result of higher prices for theatre admissions and toys in the recreation index; the reading index was unchanged.

Fractionally higher prices for cigarette tobacco, beer and liquor were not significant enough to move the tobacco and alcohol index which remained at its April level of 115.8.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 1		
		May	April	March
All items.....	100	129.0	129.1	129.1
Food.....	27	123.2	123.9	124.0
Housing (2).....	32	132.9	133.2	133.2
Clothing.....	11	112.4	111.9	111.8
Transportation.....	12	141.8	141.0	141.0
Health and personal care...	7	155.3	155.3	154.4
Recreation and reading.....	5	146.0	145.5	146.6
Tobacco and alcohol.....	6	115.8	115.8	115.7

(1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.

(2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

Wholesale Price Indexes. The index of industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average of 30 prices, moved 1.0% higher over the three-week period April 28 to May 19 from 242.7 to 245.1. Major increases occurred for hogs and domestic copper, while lesser advances were reported for beef hides, steers, tin, raw sugar, fir timber, oats and raw cotton. Commodities showing lower prices were linseed oil, raw rubber and spruce lumber.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets advanced 1.2% from 211.2 to 213.8, reflecting a 2.6% increase in the animal products index from 259.3 to 266.0. Sharp price increases occurred for hogs, particularly in the East, with lesser advances for raw wool and steers in the East, calves in the West, and eggs in both regions. Lower prices were reported for lambs in the East, and for fluid milk, raw wool and steers in the West.

The field products index eased 0.8% from 163.0 to 161.7 as declines for flax in the West and potatoes in the East were almost balanced by increases for potatoes in the West, and corn and wheat in the East.

Security Price Indexes. The investors index of 92 common stock prices, on the base 1935-39=100, moved up 3.0% from 308.8 to 318.0 in the four-week period April 27 to May 25. Increases for major groups were: 14 utilities, 5.8%; 71 industrials, 2.7%; and 7 banks, 1.8%. All three sub-groups within utilities showed gains, with transportation rising 15.7% and telephones reach an all-time high in the third week. Seven sub-groups within industrials moved higher over the four weeks, led by industrial mines, up 7.7% and food and allied products up 4.9%. Machinery and equipment, and pulp and paper moved down 1.7% and 0.3%, respectively.

MORE

The index of 27 mining stocks, on the base 1935-39=100, rose 2.8%, reflecting increases of 4.5% for six base metals and 0.4% for 21 golds. In the same period, three of the supplementary indexes on the base 1956=100, showed gains as follows: 5 investment and loan, 6.3%; 7 uraniums, 2.9%; and 5 pipelines, 0.5%; while 9 primary oils and gas declined 1.2%.

\*8. Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>June 1</u>	<u>May 25</u>	<u>May 4</u>
Total common stocks.....	315.1	318.0	317.1
Industrials.....	330.1	333.2	333.7
Utilities.....	223.0	223.8	216.7
Banks.....	377.4	383.8	382.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)			
Total mining stocks.....	120.6	122.1	122.1
Golds.....	74.0	73.9	73.2
Base metals.....	227.3	232.4	234.1
<u>Supplementary Indexes*</u> (1956 = 100)			
Pipelines.....	138.7	140.4	145.8
Investment and Loan.....	175.0	177.4	173.7
Uraniums.....	72.3	71.8	71.0
Primary Oils and Gas.....	59.2	60.0	59.8

\*Introduced May 1960.

9. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products In April Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) for April was estimated at 237.8, compared to 241.4 in March. This decline was due almost entirely to lower prices for livestock and poultry products. The index has been revised for the period August 1959 to July 1960 to take into account the recently announced final payment of 2.1¢ per bushel made on the 1959 Prairie barley crop.

Provincial indexes in April were: Prince Edward Island, 211.1 (202.5 in March); Nova Scotia, 222.4 (223.0); New Brunswick, 226.3 (227.9); Quebec, 269.8 (277.1); Ontario, 262.5 (268.3); Manitoba, 225.5 (227.5); Saskatchewan, 201.1 (203.2); Alberta, 222.0 (224.2); and British Columbia, 271.4 (273.4).

10. Wholesale Price Indexes Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) stood at 231.3 in March, 0.1% lower than the February index of 231.6 and 0.6% above last year's March index of 229.8. Compared to the preceding month, three major group indexes were lower, and the remaining five were higher.

The animal products group index declined 1.3% to 256.2 in March from 259.6 in February, as price decreases for livestock, fresh and cured meats, and furs outweighed price increases for fishery products, hides and skins, milk and its products, and eggs. Lower prices in March for livestock and poultry feeds, potatoes, sugar and its products, and fresh fruits were mainly responsible for a 0.7% decrease in the vegetable products group index to 200.1 from 201.6. The wood products group index was only slightly lower at 301.6 versus 301.7.

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Indexes for the remaining five major groups were slightly higher in March as compared to February. Group indexes in the month were: textile products, 233.1 (232.6 in February); non-ferrous metals, 174.6 (174.4); non-metallic minerals, 186.3 (185.9); chemical products, 188.1 (187.9); and iron products, 256.7 (256.6).

*11. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	May*	April*	May	April
	1961	1961	1960	1960
		(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Wholesale Index</u> .....	231.3	230.9	231.6	231.5
Vegetable products.....	200.2	200.6	205.9	206.0
Animal products.....	250.8	251.0	241.1	243.4
Textile products.....	234.4	232.8	231.9	230.6
Wood products.....	302.2	302.3	307.6	306.2
Iron products.....	259.1	259.1	257.0	256.6
Non-ferrous metals.....	178.3	174.7	179.7	179.0
Non-metallic minerals.....	183.8	184.5	185.5	185.5
Chemical products.....	187.8	188.0	188.4	188.6
Raw and Manufactured products -				
Combined iron products and non-				
ferrous metals (excluding gold)....	252.2	249.5	252.3	252.0

\*These indexes are preliminary

## E D U C A T I O N

12. Preliminary Statistics Of Education, 1960-61 About 4,300,000 Canadians were enrolled full-time in school, college or university during the academic year just ending, which is an average of about one per family, according to the DBS annual report "Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1960-61". Of this group, 114,000 were enrolled in universities and colleges, the highest number yet recorded, and an increase of nearly 12% over the preceding year's enrolment. This compares with an increase of about 2% for the population as a whole and 3% for the population aged 15 to 24.

To provide instruction for this expanding army of students, more teachers are needed. Perhaps as a result of this need, the enrolment in teacher-training institutions and faculties increased by nearly 25% from 23,525 in 1959-60 to 29,360 in 1960-61.

Increased enrolments were recorded by technical institutes and trade schools for the present school year. Interest in courses for adults is also on the upswing, particularly in high school and university credit courses which showed an enrolment increase of 20.6% over the previous year.

An average amount of \$268 was spent for each pupil in public elementary and secondary schools in 1958, the latest year for which such figures are available. Total expenditure on formal education and vocational training is expected to amount to \$1.75 billion dollars in 1961 - nearly 2 1/2 times the amount spent in 1954. This will represent an estimated 6% of total personal income.

13. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in March increased 9.5% to \$24,905,756,000 from \$22,754,032,000 a year earlier. With gains in January and February, value of cheques cashed in the January-March period advanced 7.6% to \$70,811,254,000 from \$65,780,319,000 a year ago.

Debits were higher in value in March and the January-March period as compared to a year earlier in all regions except British Columbia in the month. Percentage increases in the month (quarter's figures in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 6.2% (4.3%); Quebec, 9.6% (12.9%); Ontario, 6.4% (2.6%); and Prairie Provinces, 26.8% (17.9%). Debits in British Columbia were down 1.1% in the month and up 2.8% in the quarter.

14. Cheque Cashings In 1960 Value of cheques cashed in 52 clearing centres in Canada in 1960 rose 8.4% to an all-time high of \$277,810,037,000 from 1959's preceding peak of \$256,243,217,000. Debits were higher than a year earlier in all five economic regions.

Value of cheques cashed in 1960 by region was (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$6,885,648 (\$6,342,508 in 1959); Quebec, \$82,129,559 (\$72,341,670); Ontario, \$130,109,053 (\$122,127,693); Prairie Provinces, \$40,667,168 (\$37,804,-428); and British Columbia, \$18,018,609 (\$17,626,917).

15. Credit Statistics Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of March this year amounted to \$1,158,000,000, down 0.6% from \$1,165,300,000 at the end of February and up 1.5% from \$1,141,100,000 at the end of March last year.

Outstandings on consumer goods at the end of March totalled \$786,100,000, compared to \$793,900,000 a month earlier and \$790,400,000 a year ago. End-of-March balances on commercial goods aggregated \$371,900,000 as compared to \$371,400,000 at the end of February and \$350,700,000 at the end of March 1960.

Cash loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act amounted to \$546,400,000 at the end of March versus \$543,300,000 at the end of February and \$493,400,000 at the end of March last year. Accounts receivable held by department stores totalled \$328,600,000 at the end of March, compared to \$335,100,000 a month earlier and \$284,300,000 a year ago.

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

16. Wholesale Trade Canada's wholesalers proper had sales in March estimated at \$721,892,000, a decrease of 5.7% from last year's corresponding total of \$765,304,000. Sales in the January-March period were 7.2% below a year ago at \$1,902,156,000 versus \$2,049,630,000.

March sales were larger for 11 of the 17 specified trade groups. Increases ranged from 0.1% for construction materials and supplies (including lumber) to 24.5% for farm machinery, and decreases from 1.7% for clothing and furnishings to 23.7% for coal and coke.

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January-March sales were also larger for 11 of the 17 groups. Advances ranged from 0.1% for construction materials and supplies (including lumber) to 25.0% for household electrical appliances and decreases from 0.1% for fresh fruits and vegetables to 17.9% for coal and coke.

Sales for the all other group of trades were down 21.2% in March and down 23.5% in the January-March period as compared to the corresponding 1960 periods.

17. Department Stores Sales Department store sales during the week ending May 27 were valued 0.6% higher than in the corresponding week last year, DBS reports. Sales advances of 3.2% in Quebec, 1.4% in Ontario and 4.8% in Alberta more than offset decreases of 3.5% in the Atlantic Provinces, 2.5% in Manitoba, 1.8% in Saskatchewan and 2.0% in British Columbia.

## MANUFACTURING

\*18. Week's Steel Ingot Production Steel ingot production for the week ending June 3 totalled 127,395 tons, an increase of 8.0% over the previous week's 118,007 tons. In last year's comparable week the output amounted to 100,727 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-1959 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 132 in the current week versus 122 a week earlier and 105 a year ago.

19. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers In April Factory shipments of domestic washing machines decreased in April to 21,373 units from 21,544 a year earlier, and in the January-April period to 87,828 units from 92,528 a year ago. End-of-April stocks were down to 41,249 units from 48,251 a year ago.

Shipments of automatic clothes dryers rose in April to 4,072 units from 3,922 a year earlier, but fell in the January-April period to 25,422 units from 26,577 a year ago. End-of-April stocks were down 22,896 units from 27,599 at the corresponding date last year.

20. Coke Production & Disposition Production of coke in March declined 16.1% to 319,136 tons from 380,468 in the corresponding month last year, and output in the January-March period fell 17.9% to 873,730 tons from 1,064,398 a year ago. Available supply was down in the month to 330,345 tons from 398,737, and in the quarter to 908,569 tons from 1,100,201. Blast furnaces used 255,931 tons of the month's available supply versus 298,069 a year earlier, and used 691,142 tons of the quarter's supply versus 813,954 a year ago.

21. Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of all types of rigid insulating board in April declined to 27,898,329 square feet from 31,096,338 a year earlier, comprising domestic shipments at 24,586,043 square feet versus 28,376,101 and exports at 3,312,286 square feet versus 2,720,237. January-April shipments decreased to 97,124,096 square feet from 120,312,907 a year ago, made up of domestic shipments at 85,862,176 square feet versus 109,848,655 and exports at 11,261,920 square feet versus 10,464,252.

22. Shipments Of Gypsum Products Factory shipments of gypsum wallboard increased in April to 27,749,483 square feet from 21,737,987 a year earlier, gypsum lath to 16,180,139 square feet from 14,931,057 and gypsum sheathing to 851,596 square feet from 468,694, while gypsum plasters decreased slightly to 17,106 tons from 17,262.

January-April shipments were larger than a year ago for gypsum wallboard and sheathing and smaller for lath and plasters. Four-month totals were: wallboard, 109,791,828 square feet (98,016,781 a year ago); lath, 68,746,859 square feet (73,598,185); sheathing, 2,565,816 square feet (1,512,372); and plasters, 70,740 tons (77,103).

\*23. Shipments Of Foundation Garments Shipments of foundation garments in April and the January-April period this year, together with comparable 1960 data, appear in the following table which is a special monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>April</u>		<u>January - April</u>	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Shipments in Dozens			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments ...	2,919	4,461	12,683	17,535
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic	13,529	14,819	56,794	63,092
Girdles, principally elastic .....	17,829	15,197	70,049	63,898
Bandeaux bras .....	70,970	64,407	262,293	246,180
Longline bras .....	14,523	14,002	55,543	50,553
Garter belts .....	9,265	7,784	36,919	29,317

24. Stocks Of Canned Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of canned fruit held by canners at the end of March this year included the following: apples, solid pack, 201,954 cases (185,239 a year earlier); apple-sauce, 293,350 cases (367,214); apricots, 100,741 cases (119,997); cherries, 73,103 cases (87,303); peaches, 873,608 cases (762,204); Bartlett pears, 468,594 cases (306,610); Kieffer pears, 452,003 cases (298,047); plums, 94,435 cases (91,990); raspberries, 42,765 cases (41,773); and strawberries, 43,635 cases (30,719).

Canners' holdings of canned vegetables at the end of March included: asparagus, 47,123 cases (28,304 a year earlier); green and wax beans, 752,970 cases (930,673); beets, 326,136 cases (196,223); corn, 1,847,972 cases (1,849,182); peas, 1,356,933 cases (1,426,707); tomatoes, 1,327,131 cases (578,308); and apple juice, 997,265 cases (1,394,549). Holdings of tomato juice amounted to 2,898,293 cases (2,635,166).

25. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds and secondary or complete feeds were larger in March and the January-March period this year as compared to last, while deliveries of all other animal feeds were smaller in both periods. March totals were: primary feeds, 40,932 tons (39,971 a year earlier); secondary feeds, 231,555 (224,309); and all other animal feeds, 45,861 (51,426). January-March totals: primary feeds, 123,050 tons (112,180 a year ago); secondary feeds, 667,572 (607,592); and all other animal feeds, 138,502 (140,024).



26. Consumption Of Bakers' Bread In 1959 Per capita consumption of bakers' bread in Canada in 1959 declined to 94.8 pounds from 96.8 in the preceding year, and compares to the record per capita consumption of 111.9 pounds reached in 1946, according to the Bureau's annual report on the bread and other bakery products industry. Total consumption of bread rose in 1959 to a new record of 1,653,476,000 pounds from 1,649,951,000 a year earlier and from the preceding peak of 1,653,177,000 pounds set in 1957, and the value advanced to an all-time high of \$206,588,000 from 1958's preceding high of \$203,659,000.

Shipments of all products in the industry in 1959 were valued at a record \$350,305,000, compared to 1958's previous high of \$340,918,000. Value of bread made in 1959 increased to \$206,216,000 from \$203,332,000 in 1958, plain rolls and buns to \$19,609,000 from \$18,715,000, fruit buns and yeast-raised sweet goods to \$17,187,000 from \$14,214,000, pies, cakes and pastries to \$88,447,000 from \$86,992,000, and doughnuts to \$12,688,000 from \$12,402,000.

Wholesale sales (including sales to restaurants, institutions, etc.) of the industry's products accounted for 61.7% of total sales in 1959 as compared to 62.0% in 1958, retail house-to-house sales for 22.3% versus 22.9%, and retail sales through bakery-owned stores for 16.0% versus 15.1%.

Number of establishments in 1959 decreased to 2,539 from 2,637 in 1958, while number of employees increased to 36,404 from 35,618 and salaries and wages to \$112,132,000 from \$106,699,000. Cost of materials and supplies advanced to \$158,666,000 from \$157,268,000.

27. Chemical And Chemical Products Industries Factory shipments reported by the chemical and chemical products industries in 1960 were valued at \$1,351.3 million, an increase of about \$30.7 million or 2% over the comparable 1959 total of \$1,320.6 million. Data for 1960 reflect implementation of the revised standard industrial classification (SIC) which is being used by DBS in its compilation of 1960 industry statistics.

The revised classification provides for a breakdown of the chemical group into 10 separate industries under the new title "Chemical and Chemical Products Industries". In 1960 there were 1,137 operating establishments in this group and they employed 53,816 persons who were paid \$252.3 million in salaries and wages. Materials for use in manufacturing cost \$571.1 million and fuel and electricity cost \$54.6 million.

Imports of chemicals and allied products totalled \$338.6 million during 1960 compared with \$326.9 million in the preceding year. Exports during 1960 totalled \$237.7 million compared with \$201.7 million in 1959.

Factory shipments from the 10 industries on the basis of the revised SIC in 1960 were valued as follows (millions): explosives and ammunition manufacturers, \$67.0; manufacturers of mixed fertilizers, \$45.6; manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins, \$128.3; manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and medicines, \$164.9; paint and varnish manufacturers, \$144.6; manufacturers of soap and cleaning compounds, \$133.1; manufacturers of toilet preparations, \$69.2; manufacturers of industrial chemicals, \$441.8; manufacturers of printing inks, \$18.2; and other chemical industries, \$138.3.

28. Fruit And Vegetables Preparations Industry Value of factory shipments from Canada's fruit and vegetables preparations industry increased 3.6% in 1959 to an all-time high of \$286,535,000 from 1958's preceding peak of \$276,698,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Ontario continued to account for the greatest share, with 1959 shipments valued at \$197,042,000 versus \$188,243,000 in 1958.

Number of establishments decreased in 1959 to 378 from 396 in 1958 and employees to 16,039 from 16,167, while salaries and wages increased to \$44,730,000 from \$43,445,000. Cost of materials and supplies fell to \$168,319,000 from \$174,886,000, while value added by manufacture rose to \$110,283,000 from \$97,960,000.

Shipments of canned foods in 1959 was as follows (net weight of contents): canned fruits, 147,846,000 pounds (140,785,000 in 1958); canned vegetables, 486,185,000 (477,509,000); jams, jellies and marmalades, 104,375,000 (104,085,000); canned soups, 266,980,000 (264,596,000); catsups, 39,070,000 (43,929,000); canned infant foods, 64,073,000 (61,553,000); tomato juice, 166,947,000 (141,514,000); frozen fruits and vegetables not for reprocessing, 53,870,000 (50,250,000); and pickles, relishes and sauces, 8,763,000 gallons (7,928,000).

Factory value of shipments of the above items in 1959: canned fruits, \$23,968,000 (\$22,216,000 in 1958); canned vegetables, \$62,227,000 (\$60,178,000); jams, jellies and marmalades, \$21,131,000 (\$21,716,000); canned soups, \$47,149,000 (\$47,827,000); catsups, \$8,640,000 (\$9,568,000); canned infant foods, \$19,801,000 (\$17,820,000); tomato juice, \$13,393,000 (\$12,609,000); frozen fruits and vegetables not for reprocessing, \$10,450,000 (\$9,163,000); and pickles, relishes and sauces, \$19,267,000 (\$17,817,000).

- \*29. Shipments Of Rainwear Factory shipments of all types of rainwear from all industries in Canada in 1959 amounted to 137,554 dozen valued at \$9,344,469, according to a special DBS statement. Shipments of rubberized rainwear (coats, capes, etc.) in the year totalled 8,720 dozen valued at \$554,292, showerproofed and waterproofed rainwear 40,623 dozen valued at \$7,144,176, plastic film rainwear 54,403 dozen valued at \$1,115,484, and other rainwear (plastic coated, rubber, nylon, etc.) 33,808 dozen valued at \$530,517.

30. Shipments Of Oiled And Waterproofed Clothing Factory shipments of oiled and waterproofed clothing in 1959 were valued at \$2,752,000, compared to \$3,351,000 in 1958, according to the Bureau's annual report on the miscellaneous clothing industries. Number of establishments declined to 6 in 1959 from 7 in 1958, employees to 260 from 283, salaries and wages to \$750,000 from \$807,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$1,392,000 from \$1,668,000. Shipments of waterproofed and showerproofed coats totalled 9,108 dozen in 1959 valued at \$1,986,000 as compared to 15,262 dozen in the preceding year valued at \$2,047,000.

31. Hat & Cap Industry Factory shipments from the 130 establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of hats and caps in 1959 were valued at \$29,965,000, up 2.4% from \$29,272,000 in 1958 for 140 plants and down 2.9% from the all-time high of \$30,863,000 reached in 1957, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of employees declined to 4,017 from 4,073 in 1958, while salaries and wages rose to \$10,960,000 from \$10,748,000. Cost of materials and supplies increased to \$12,799,000 from \$12,529,000.



Shipments of men's fur felt hats, the industry's leading product, amounted to 90,066 dozen valued at \$5,075,000 in 1959, compared to 88,559 dozen worth \$4,933,000 shipped in 1958. Shipments of women's straw hats totalled 89,657 dozen valued at \$3,805,000, compared to 80,162 dozen worth \$3,515,000 in the preceding year.

Shipments of other main items in 1959 were: cloth caps, 296,832 dozen valued at \$3,037,000; women's velour hats, 47,170 dozen worth \$2,301,000; women's fur felt hats, 28,375 dozen worth \$1,685,000; women's wool felt hats, 50,450 dozen worth \$1,476,000; and women's velvet hats, 45,008 dozen worth \$1,443,000.

32. Corset Industry The corset industry had factory shipments valued at \$33,391,000 in 1959, an increase of 7.0% over the preceding year's \$31,212,000. Number of employees increased 3.5% from 4,001 in 1958 to 4,142, salaries and wages 8.7% from \$8,872,000 to \$9,640,000, and cost of materials and supplies used in manufacturing 8.9% from \$12,685,000 to \$13,819,000.

Factory shipments of corsets and girdles increased to 345,814 dozen valued at \$13,899,000 from 322,661 dozen valued at \$12,527,000, brassieres to 1,000,238 dozen worth \$16,134,000 from 941,539 dozen worth \$14,823,000, and garter belts to 125,438 dozen with a total value of \$1,049,000 from 119,606 dozen worth \$1,011,000 in 1958.

33. Hardwood Flooring Industry Factory shipments from Canada's hardwood flooring industry in 1959 were valued at \$16,213,000, a decrease of 8.6% from the preceding year's \$17,736,000. Number of establishments declined to 23 from 26 in the preceding year, employees to 1,462 from 1,517, while salaries and wages rose slightly to \$4,495,000 from \$4,476,000. Materials and supplies cost less at \$9,914,000 versus \$10,116,000.

Factory shipments of hardwood flooring were down 5.8% in value to \$13,405,000 from \$14,225,000 in 1958, and while volume declined 2.6% to 71,722 M feet board measure from 73,658 M. The major varieties of hardwood flooring sold were red oak (plain cut), birch and maple. Other main products sold were hardwood floor tiles, matched or planed lumber, sash, door and other millwork, and mouldings.

34. Sash, Door & Planing Mills Value of factory shipments from plants comprising the sash, door and planing mills industry reached a record \$254,862,000 in 1959, an increase of 10.8% over the preceding year's \$236,990,000, according to the annual industry report by DBS. Number of establishments fell to 1,543 from 1,555, while employees rose to 18,161 from 17,956, salaries and wages to \$57,788,000 from \$54,759,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$152,914,000 from \$141,194,000.

Principal products of the industry in 1959 were valued as follows: sash, doors and other mill-work, including slab and flush type doors, \$88,298,000 (\$87,599,000 in 1958); planed lumber, \$87,747,000 (\$84,946,000); matched lumber, \$20,105,000 (\$12,682,000); prefabricated, ready-cut and factory-built buildings, \$13,588,000 (\$15,302,000); moulding, \$13,420,000 (\$13,852,000); laminated rafters, roof trusses and beams, \$9,775,000 (\$6,250,000); and wooden furniture, \$4,872,000 (\$3,858,000).

35. Births, Deaths And Marriages In 1959 Detailed statistics and historical tables of vital statistics up to the year 1959 were released this/<sup>week</sup> by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its final report on Vital Statistics for 1959. Preliminary estimates for 1960 were issued on February 1, 1961, based on the number of records filed in provincial offices during the year.

The annual report for 1959 reveals that record numbers of infants were born in Canada during the year; registrations of marriages and deaths during the year were also higher than in 1958. However the birth and marriage rates per 1,000 population were lower, while the death rate was slightly higher.

During 1959 a total of 479,275 infants were born alive -or at a rate of almost one a minute- as compared with 470,118 in the previous year, with all provinces contributing to the increase; the birth rate dropped from 27.6 per 1,000 population in 1958 to 27.5. There were 139,913 deaths in 1959 compared with 135,201 in 1958 while the national death rate was up from 7.9 in 1958 to 8.0 per 1,000 population. The fourth highest total of marriages on record was tabulated in 1959 with 132,474 registrations compared with 131,525 the previous year but the marriage rate declined from 7.7 to 7.6 per 1,000 population.

Some of the highlights of the 1959 report just released are:

1. A record 339,362 persons added to the population by 'natural increase' (net difference between births and deaths).
2. A record number of children born in hospital (93 out of every 100 for the country as a whole and about 98 out of 100 in most provinces).
3. A new record low 'infant' (children under one year) and 'neo-natal' (infants under 4 weeks of age) mortality rates.
4. Birth rates were higher than the previous year in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and lower (or no change) in the other provinces.
5. Almost one-third of Canadian births were to residents of Ontario (157,124), 30% Quebec residents (142,383) and over 8% British Columbia (39,971) or a total of 71% in the three largest provinces.
6. Canada's overall death rate of 8.0 per 1,000 population is one of the lowest in the world-bettered possibly only by the Netherlands- and compares favourably with a rate of 9.4 for the U.S.A. and 11.6 for England.
7. Of the total of 139,913 deaths in 1959, 13,595 comprised infants under one year of age, of whom 8,841 died within four weeks of their birth.
8. There was relatively little change from the previous year in the number of persons dying from major killing diseases and injuries; almost 64,000 or 46% of all deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, 22,243 or almost one-sixth were due to cancer, and 9,439 or 6.7% were due to accidents.



36. Civil Aviation Canadian air carriers transported 476,192 revenue passengers and 25,469,530 pounds of revenue goods in August 1960 as compared with 497,459 revenue passengers and 23,526,142 pounds of revenue goods in the same month of 1959. Revenue miles flown were down 2.6% to 10,858,310 from 11,143,376 in the preceding year.

Both operating revenues and operating expenses were higher than in August 1959. Operating revenues increased 9.9% to \$25,531,402 from \$23,237,019 and operating expenses rose 10.8% to \$21,591,486 from \$19,492,122. For the third consecutive month the revenues set an all-time high for a single month.

Operating income, which amounted to \$3,939,916, was substantially above the income of \$3,744,897 earned in August 1959, and the net income, after provision for income taxes, at \$3,408,033, was below the \$3,688,209 realized in August 1959.

## C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

37. Telephone Industry In 1959 Some 320,700 telephones were installed in Canada during 1959, bringing the number in service at year's end to 5,439,023. Residential telephones in service increased 7.5% to 3,281,147 from 3,050,812, while business telephones rose 5.9% to 1,460,142 from 1,379,205. Rural telephones were up 1.2% to 632,651 and public pay telephones increased 3.6% to 65,083.

Telephones operated by manual switchboard continued to decrease both numerically and proportionately. At the end of 1959, 85% of all telephones were operated by automatic switchboard compared with 82% one year earlier and only 56% in 1945.

Number of completed calls for all systems was estimated at 9,250,221,000, an increase of 542,580,000 over the 8,707,641,000 estimated for 1958. Calls per telephone at 1,701 showed no change from the previous year, while calls per capita rose to 530 from 511, due to an increase in the number of telephones per capita. Long distance calls increased more than 11 million, totalling 205,395,378 compared with 194,185,543 in 1958.

The number of telephones in Canada per 100 population rose in 1959 to 31.2 from 30.0 one year earlier. All provinces showed increases over 1958. Ontario continued to lead in telephone density with 37.0 telephones per 100 population; British Columbia followed with 35.9.

## F I S H E R I E S

38. Fisheries Of Quebec Value of products of the fisheries of the Province of Quebec in 1959 rose to \$7,855,500 from the preceding year's \$7,826,800 and was close to 15% larger than the 1954-58 average value of \$6,854,700, according to the annual report on the province's fisheries by DBS. Value of products of the sea fisheries rose to \$7,412,700 from \$7,411,500 and from the five-year average of \$6,406,100, while the value of products of the inland fisheries rose to \$442,800 from \$415,300 in 1958 but fell from the 1954-58 average of \$448,600.

Value of major sea fish in 1959: cod, \$3,837,100 (\$4,170,700 in 1958); lobsters, \$1,526,100 (\$1,225,800); herring, \$465,800 (\$458,800); salmon, \$452,600 (\$365,900); redfish, \$290,500 (\$263,400); and plaice, \$211,100 (\$158,300). Catfish, sturgeon, pickerel and minnows were the chief freshwater fish.

Capital equipment employed in primary operations was valued at \$6,226,400 in 1959, up 15% from \$5,479,400 a year earlier; that in the sea fisheries was valued at \$5,699,200 versus \$5,023,400 and in the inland fisheries at \$527,200 versus \$456,000. Number of men employed in primary operations fell to 6,424 from 7,277, comprising 5,387 in the sea fisheries versus 6,213, and 1,037 in the inland fisheries versus 1,064.

## A G R I C U L T U R E & F O O D

39. Grain Milling In April Output of wheat flour in Canada in April amounted to 3,066,000 cwt., down 9% from 3,386,000 cwt. in March and down 2% from 3,142,000 cwt. in April last year. Production in the first nine months (August-April) of the current Canadian crop year totalled 29,948,000 cwt., virtually unchanged from the year-earlier total of 30,246,000 cwt.

Wheat flour exports in February aggregated 1,128,000 cwt., compared to 1,562,000 cwt. in January and 1,189,000 cwt. in February 1960. Exports in the first seven months (August-February) of the current Canadian crop year totalled 9,447,000 cwt. as compared to 9,211,000 cwt. a year earlier.

40. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at June 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. June 1 stocks of creamery butter rose to 59,909,000 pounds from 49,661,000 a year ago and cheddar cheese to 22,340,000 pounds from 19,473,000, and holdings of cold storage eggs decreased to 12,000 cases from 99,000.

June 1 stocks of creamery butter by city were as follows: Quebec, 4,412,000 pounds (5,828,000 a year ago); Montreal, 27,450,000 (21,429,000); Toronto, 6,376,000 (3,221,000); Winnipeg, 10,320,000 (12,001,000); Regina, 3,087,000 (1,932,000); Saskatoon, 3,850,000 (2,267,000); Edmonton, 2,946,000 (1,782,000); Calgary, 485,000 (295,000); and Vancouver, 983,000 (906,000).

41. Sugar Situation In April Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased in April to 111,329,000 pounds from 91,232,000 a year earlier, and total sales to 129,737,000 pounds from 119,802,000. Output in the January-April period fell to 363,122,000 pounds from 392,189,000 a year ago, while total sales rose to 494,008,000 pounds from 478,654,000. End-of-April stocks held by producers amounted to 274,215,000 pounds, compared to 267,361,000 a year ago.

Receipts of raw cane sugar advanced in April to 161,995,000 pounds from 117,441,000 a year earlier, and meltings and sales to 117,372,000 pounds from 93,802,000. Four-month receipts increased to 304,674,000 pounds from 284,944,000 a year ago, while meltings and sales decreased to 361,134,000 pounds from 393,465,000. Company-held stocks at the end of April totalled 175,987,000 pounds versus 211,546,000 a year ago.



\*42. Skim Milk Powder Production of skim milk powder packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less amounted to 3,226,767 pounds in April this year, DBS reports in a special statement. Of this total, some 833,617 pounds were packed in containers of 5 pounds or less and the remainder in containers of 6 to 24 pounds.

43. Crop Conditions Across Canada Seeding is virtually completed in the Prairie Provinces and germination and growth, particularly of early-sown crops, has been rapid. Hot weather has prevailed for the past two weeks and although shower activity has been widespread, the amount of precipitation varies widely from district to district. Ample rains are needed to replenish low moisture reserves and maintain crop growth. Hay and pasture growth has slowed up due to the hot weather. Grasshoppers are active in many areas and control measures are in progress.

Following cool weather during most of May, temperatures have warmed up considerably during the past week in Ontario. Fall wheat, hay, clovers and pastures are improving rapidly after a slow start. Fall rye is headed and average yields are indicated for this crop and for fall wheat in most counties. Seeding of most spring-grain acreage was two weeks later than normal this season, but is now completed in most counties of Old Ontario and districts of Northern Ontario.

Hay crops wintered well in Ontario but growth in May was slow due to the cold nights. Growth is now rapid, and normal yields are expected over most of the province. Cutting of hay for silage is just getting underway and harvesting for barn curing will commence in about a week. Growth of pastures was also retarded by cool weather in May, but is now showing improvement. Condition of all livestock is generally good and milk flow ranges from normal to slightly above normal. Tobacco planting commenced later than usual. Frost on May 30 damaged flue-cured tobacco considerably and some replanting was necessary.

The weather has been cool and rainy in Quebec during the past two weeks, and progress of seeding has been slow except in the south and around Montreal where seeding is completed. Meadows and pastures are in good condition but grass is short. In the less advanced areas many livestock are still being stable fed. Seeding of fodder corn and canning and garden crops is underway. Heavy frosts on May 30 and 31 caused severe damage to fruit and vegetable crops, with considerable acreages of early potatoes and corn, cucumbers and beans requiring reseeding. In the Joliette and Berthier districts the cigarette tobacco already transplanted was severely injured. Apple trees and strawberry plantations were also affected. Warmer weather is needed.

Dry and warm weather during the past two weeks has considerably improved crop prospects in most areas of British Columbia. Pasture growth has been generally good and contributed to a substantial increase in milk production. All tree fruits excepting Bartlett pears have set well and promise good crops. Small fruits show similar advances. Potato plantings now show some improvement.

Due to continued cool weather and frequent rains the season has remained backwards throughout the Maritime Provinces. Haylands and pastures are growing well but dry weather is needed. It is anticipated that grass silage cutting will start within two weeks in parts of Nova Scotia. Apple orchards are in full bloom in the Annapolis Valley. Flooding is reported in New Brunswick with considerable damage to crops already planted and severe erosion is in evidence.

- \*1. Exports & Imports (Preliminary), March 1961
2. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, March 1961, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
3. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, April 1961, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
4. Hiring & Separation Rates In Certain Industries, Period Ending August 1960, (72-006), 75¢/\$1.50
- \*5. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, March 1961
6. Earnings & Hours Of Work In Manufacturing, 1959, (72-204), 75¢
7. Price Movements, May 1961, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*8. Weekly Security Price Indexes, June 1, 1961
9. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, April 1961, (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Prices & Price Indexes, March 1961, (62-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- \*11. Wholesale Price Indexes, May 1961
12. Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1960-61, (81-201), 50¢
13. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, March 1961, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
14. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, 1960, (61-201), 75¢
15. Credit Statistics (Selected Holders), March 1961, (61-004), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Wholesale Trade, March 1961, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Department Store Sales, May 27, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
- \*18. Steel Ingot Production, June 3, 1961
19. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, April 1961, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Coal & Coke Statistics, March 1961, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
21. Rigid Insulating Board, April 1961, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Gypsum Products, April 1961, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*23. Shipments of Foundation Garments, April 1961
24. Quarterly Stocks of Canned Foods, March 31, 1961, (32-011), 50¢/\$2.00
25. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, March 1961, (32-004), 30¢/\$3.00
26. Bread & Other Bakery Products Industry, 1959, (32-203), 50¢
27. Chemical & Chemical Products Industries (Formerly-Chemicals & Allied Products), 1960, (46-217), 25¢
28. Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1959, (32-218), 50¢
- \*29. Shipments of Rainwear, 1959
30. Miscellaneous Clothing Industries, 1959, (34-218), 50¢
31. Hat & Cap Industry, 1959, (34-214), 50¢
32. Corset Industry, 1959, (34-212), 25¢
33. Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1959, (35-203), 50¢
34. Sash, Door & Planing Mills Industry, 1959, (35-205), 50¢
35. Vital Statistics, 1959, (84-202), \$2.00
36. Civil Aviation, August 1960, (51-001), 20¢/\$2.00
37. Telephone Statistics, 1959, (56-203), 50¢
38. Fisheries Statistics of Canada - Quebec, 1959, (24-206), \$1.00
39. Grain Milling Statistics, April 1961, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
40. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products - 9 Cities Advance, June 1961, (32-008), 10¢/\$1.00
41. Sugar Situation, April 1961, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*42. Skim Milk Powder, April 1961
43. Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada, June 7, 1961, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, May 17, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
  - Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1961, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of May 19 March 24
  - Fur Production, Season 1959-60, (23-207), 50¢ -- Summarized in issue of March 24
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  - New Residential Construction, April 1961, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 2
  - Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, March 1961, (31-001), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of May 26



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