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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

National Accounts: Gross national product was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$36,012 million in the first quarter of 1961. The pace of economic activity slackened a little after seasonal factors are taken into account. This development was associated with a sharp drop in business outlays for new plant and equipment which had been moving upward in the preceding two quarters, and with a small decline in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services following the marked advance of the fourth quarter of 1960. (Page 2)

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Corporation Profits: Seasonally adjusted corporation profits before taxes in the first quarter of this year amounted to an estimated \$703 million, a decrease of approximately 9% from the preceding quarter and a decline of about 16% from the same period last year. (Page 3)

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Commercial Failures: Business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts during the first quarter of 1961 numbered 729, a decrease of 3.8% from 758 in the like 1960 period, while the estimated liabilities dropped sharply to \$26,999,000 from \$78,495,000. (Page 4)

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Merchandising: Sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in April declined for the third consecutive month. Volume of sales fell 11.2% in April and 8.6% in the January-April period as compared with the same periods last year ... Department store sales in the week ended June 17 were 9.7% higher in value than in the corresponding 1960 week. (Page 4)

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Transportation: Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended June 14 declined to 74,117 from 77,700 in the same 1960 period. For the year to date loadings decreased 8.7% to 1,470,285 cars. (Page 5)

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Construction: Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over increased in May to 8,778 units from 6,913 a year earlier, bringing the January-May total to 29,337 units versus 20,853. (Page 8)

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Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ended June 24 amounted to 128,386 tons, an increase of 2.2% from 125,632 in the preceding week. Output in the corresponding 1960 week totalled 99,975 tons. (Page 8)

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1. Gross National Product In  
The First Quarter Of 1961

Gross national product was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$36,012 million in the first quarter of 1961. The pace of economic activity slackened a little after seasonal factors are taken into account. This development was associated with a sharp drop in business outlays for new plant and equipment which had been moving upward in the preceding two quarters, and with a small decline in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services following the marked advance of the fourth quarter of 1960.

Business inventories, which had shown a small accumulation in the final quarter of last year, shifted to a neutral position. These downward tendencies in final and inventory demand were largely offset by a substantial advance in outlays for new housing, a marked recovery in exports of goods and services following the fourth quarter decline, and continued strength in government expenditure.

The decline in gross national product, which amounted to 1.2%, was considerably larger than can be accounted for by the developments described above. The greater part of the decline reflected an unusually sharp increase in dividends paid abroad in the first quarter of 1961. The latter, being earnings of non-residents, are excluded from gross national product.

Corporation profits, for national income purposes, are measured after payments of dividends paid abroad; and on the expenditure side, the deduction made for imports of goods and services includes as one of its component elements, an estimate of dividends paid abroad.

The direction of movement of the major income aggregates diverged in the first quarter. Corporation profits were down by 9% before dividends paid abroad, and by 23% after dividends paid abroad. Fully reflecting the drop in corporate profits, national income was down nearly 2%, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

At the same time, personal income was fractionally higher and personal disposable income was up about one-half of 1%. A slight gain in labour income and a substantial increase in estimated farm income were more than sufficient to offset a moderate decline in most other components of personal income; a drop in personal income taxes gave further support to personal disposable income.

Production and Employment:- Apart from the effect of the adjustment for dividends paid abroad, the decline in the value of production in the first quarter was small, and amounted to only 0.2%. With prices relatively stable, the changes shown in the value figures closely reflect changes which occurred in the real volume of production during the quarter. Small declines occurred in the production of both the goods-producing and the service-producing industries.

The slight falling off in the volume of production in the first quarter was accompanied by a small decline (0.3%) in the number of persons employed, as well as somewhat shorter hours of work in some industries, after allowing for seasonal factors. Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force, averaging 7.7% in the first quarter (seasonally adjusted), was slightly higher than in the preceding quarter.



2. Corporation Profits In First Quarter Of 1961 Seasonally adjusted corporation profits before taxes in the first quarter of this year amounted to an estimated \$703 million, a decrease of approximately 9% from the preceding quarter's \$774 million and a decline of about 16% from \$836 million in the corresponding period last year. The table following contains seasonally adjusted estimates of corporation profits before taxes, by industry, for the first quarter of this year, fourth quarter of 1960 and the first quarter of 1960.

	<u>1961</u> <u>1Q</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>4Q</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1Q</u>
	Millions of Dollars		
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells .....	78	81	92
Manufacturing:			
Foods and Beverages .....	63	66	57
Rubber products .....	6	5	4
Textile products .....	15	12	13
Wood products .....	12	11	17
Paper products .....	60	58	61
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries ....	13	11	13
Iron and Steel products .....	60	71	111
Non-ferrous metal products .....	7	9	7
Electrical apparatus and supplies .....	10	11	20
Non-metallic mineral products .....	7	14	12
Products of petroleum and coal .....	21	17	27
Chemical products .....	23	25	28
Other manufacturing industries(1) .....	11	12	13
Total .....	308	322	383
Transportation, Storage and Communication .....	43	48	57
Public utility operation .....	20	20	18
Wholesale trade .....	41	63	57
Retail trade .....	35	56	47
Finance, Insurance and Real estate .....	123	125	119
Service .....	13	13	17
Other non-manufacturing(2) .....	42	46	46
Total all industries .....	703	774	836

(1) Includes Tobacco, Leather and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

(2) Includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction.

## BORDER CROSSINGS

3. TVP Entries In May Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits in May rose 2.8% in number to 520,591 from 506,428 a year earlier. This brought entries in the January-May period to 1,733,380 vehicles versus 1,592,588 a year ago, an advance of 8.8%.

More entries were recorded in May as compared to last year in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory and fewer in the remaining areas. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 293 (329 in May 1960); New Brunswick, 28,251 (29,293); Quebec, 48,106 (50,285); Ontario, 395,419 (381,207); Manitoba, 8,055 (7,642); Saskatchewan, 3,924 (3,993); Alberta, 2,452 (2,535); British Columbia, 32,999 (30,359); and the Yukon Territory, 1,092 (785).

4. Commercial Failures In First Quarter Business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts during the first quarter of 1961 numbered 729, a decrease of 3.8% from 758 in the like 1960 period, while the estimated liabilities dropped sharply to \$26,999,000 from \$78,495,000. Liabilities per failure averaged \$37,000 in comparison with \$103,600 in the like 1960 period.

The largest number of failures occurred in the trade sector with 335 recorded as compared with 326 in the first quarter of 1960. Insolvencies of food stores increased from 43 to 63; apparel and hardware stores increased slightly and miscellaneous trade stores decreased from 61 to 45. Bankruptcies in the manufacturing industries decreased from 109 to 74, and in construction from 161 to 141. Bankruptcies in the service sector increased from 90 to 117.

There were 420 bankruptcies in Quebec during the first quarter of 1961 in comparison with 450 in 1960; estimated liabilities decreased from \$20,258,000 in 1960 to \$11,724,000. In Ontario the number of business failures increased from 223 to 238 but liabilities decreased sharply from \$52,219,000 to \$11,075,000. Failures in the Prairie Provinces decreased slightly and the liabilities declined from \$2,068,000 to \$1,055,000. In British Columbia there were 36 failures, unchanged from a year earlier, while estimated liabilities declined to \$2,842,000 from \$3,331,000.

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

5. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in April declined for the third consecutive month both in volume and value. Volume of sales fell 11.2% to 51,283 units from 57,775 a year earlier, bringing sales in the January-April period to 165,437 units from 180,956 a year ago, a decrease of 8.6%. Retail value of the month's sales dropped 10.4% to \$154,306,000 from \$172,305,000, and the four-month total decreased 8.6% to \$502,436,000 from \$549,800,000.

Sales of new passenger cars declined 12.9% in April to 43,666 units from 50,125 a year earlier, comprising Canadian and U.S. makes at 33,355 units versus 35,607 and overseas types at 10,311 units against 14,518. Retail value of these sales dropped 10.4% to \$128,559,000 from \$143,468,000, the total for Canadian and U.S. models falling to \$107,418,000 from \$114,364,000 and that for overseas makes to \$21,141,000 from \$29,104,000.

January-April sales of new passenger cars declined 9.5% in volume to 140,294 units from 155,009 and 8.6% in retail value to \$413,114,000 from \$452,040,000. Four-month sales of types made in Canada and the U.S. were down in volume to 108,607 units from 114,499 and also in value to \$348,581,000 from \$371,232,000. Sales in this period of passenger cars manufactured overseas were down to 31,687 units from 40,510, and the retail value was also down to \$64,534,000 from \$80,809,000.

6. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended June 17 were 9.7% higher in value than in the corresponding 1960 week. All provinces contributed to the rise, with increases as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 3.0%; Quebec, 14.6%; Ontario, 15.1%; Manitoba, 6.2%; Saskatchewan, 9.0%; Alberta, 5.3%; and British Columbia, 2.1%.



\*7 Wholesalers Proper In 1959 Wholesalers proper had sales in 1959 valued at \$9,129,460,000, an increase of 10.5% over the preceding year's \$8,259,463,000, according to advance figures from a special publication entitled "Wholesale Trade Proper, 1958-1959" to be released shortly by DBS. The report will contain data on 48 trades and one residual category. Inventories held by wholesalers proper were valued at \$1,036,125,000 at the end of 1959, compared with \$933,561,000 at the end of 1958, an increase of 11.0%.

Sales increased in 1959 in 43 trades, ranging from 0.2% for farm supplies to 92.0% for office furniture. Sales decreased in 5 trades, ranging from 2.1% for china, glass and housewares to 6.6% for motion picture apparatus and supplies. The residual category increased 30.4%.

Figures for 1958 result from a full coverage survey of all wholesalers proper having employees. Wholesalers in this category without employees account for only about 1% of the business volume. Figures for 1959 are estimates based on response to a sample survey of about five thousand wholesale establishments. Respondents accounting for about 8% of 1958 sales and 9% of 1959 sales did not report inventory data and no adjustment has been made.

## T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

8. Railway Carloadings In Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on  
Second Week Of June lines in Canada in the seven days ended June 14 declined to 74,117 from 77,700 in the corresponding 1960 period. Loadings in the January 1-June 14 period decreased 8.7% to 1,470,285 cars from 1,610,297 in the like 1960 span.

Receipts from connections dropped in the seven days ended June 14 to 22,814 cars from 26,869 a year earlier, and in the January 1-June 14 period to 573,995 cars from 676,083 a year ago. Piggyback loadings increased in the week to 3,382 cars from 3,116, and in the cumulative period to 71,816 cars from 70,753.

9. Railway Operating Statistics Railway operating revenues in March declined 10.0% to \$91,074,000 from \$101,216,000 in the corresponding 1960 month, and operating expenses fell 6.9% to \$89,105,000 from \$95,720,000. As a result, the net operating income was \$1,968,000 versus \$5,496,000 a year ago.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, declined 9.1% in the month to \$100,548,000 from \$110,607,000 and rail operating expenses 6.1% to \$97,913,000 from \$104,314,000. Net rail operating income was thus \$2,635,000 as compared to \$6,293,000 a year earlier.

10. Shipping Statistics Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in March advanced 9.5% to 5,232,000 tons from 4,779,000 a year earlier, comprising 3,130,000 tons (2,596,000 a year earlier) handled in foreign service and 2,102,000 (2,183,000) in coastwise service. Volume loaded and unloaded in the January-March period rose 5.9% to 14,680,000 tons from 13,862,000 a year earlier, composed of 8,573,000 (8,018,000) handled in foreign service and 6,107,000 (5,844,000) in coastwise service.

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Vessel arrivals and departures in both services decreased in March to 14,746 from 15,132 a year earlier, while the registered net tonnage increased to 14,010,000 tons from 13,231,000. Arrivals and departures in the January-March period fell to 40,529 from 43,070, and the registered net tonnage to 38,129,000 tons from 38,788,000.

11. Oil Pipe Line Transport Canadian oil pipe lines received 28,619,000 barrels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products in February, up 2.8% from last year's corresponding total of 27,838,000 barrels. This year's receipts were made up of 16,564,000 barrels of domestic crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases, 7,393,000 barrels of imported crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and products, and 4,662,000 barrels of products.

Deliveries in February rose 0.9% to 28,152,000 barrels of petroleum and its products from 27,898,000 a year earlier. Deliveries comprised 19,303,000 barrels of crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases to refineries, 4,691,000 barrels of products and 4,158,000 barrels of crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases for export.

12. Civil Aviation Canadian air carriers transported fewer passengers in November 1960 as compared to the like 1959 month, but carried more revenue freight. Number of passengers transported in the month decreased 0.9% to 342,913 from 327,962 a year earlier, while revenue freight carried increased 6.1% to 14,783,385 pounds from 13,938,712. Revenue miles flown declined 5.8% to 6,663,926 from 7,072,621.

Operating revenues rose 9.1% in the month to \$16,178,552 from \$14,829,200 in the same 1959 month, and operating expenses 12.5% to \$19,722,628 from \$17,534,526. There was thus an operating loss of \$3,544,076 as compared to a loss of \$2,705,326, and the deficit, after provision for income taxes, rose to \$3,964,873 from \$2,946,562.

Number of passengers carried in the January-November period increased 2.9% to 4,381,812 from 4,259,127 in the like 1959 period, and the volume of goods carried 4.7% to 221,548,197 pounds from 211,625,017. Operating revenues advanced 8.6% in the 11-month period to \$128,246,833 from \$201,027,978, and operating expenses 11.0% to \$219,739,017 from \$197,954,460.

13. Employment In Canada's Railways During 1960 Canada's railways employed 175,537 persons on average in 1960, down 6.6% from the 1959 total of 187,981 according to Part VI of the DBS annual report "Railway Transport". Total time on duty decreased 7.4% to 351,531,643 hours from 379,831,799 in the preceding year, and the average per employee 0.9% to 2,003 hours from 2,021. Total compensation fell 5.1% to \$740,475,804 from \$780,031,534, while the yearly average per employee rose 1.6% to \$4,218 from \$4,150 and the hourly average per employee 2.9% to \$2.11 from \$2.05.

14. Railway Express Gross receipts of the five railway express companies operating in Canada during 1960 declined 4.3% to \$84,987,000 from \$88,835,000 in the preceding year. Express privileges (the portion of earnings paid other railways for carrying the express packages) amounted to \$23,242,000 in 1960 (\$25,061,000 in 1959), thus reducing operating revenues to \$61,744,000 as compared with \$63,773,000 in the preceding year. Operating expenses dropped 3.3% to \$61,123,000 from \$63,195,000 and, as a result, the net operating income rose to \$621,000 from \$579,000 in 1959.



Express revenues accruing from the transportation of express matter and from the use of facilities on trains and at stations amounted to \$82,867,000 in 1960 in contrast to \$86,734,000 in 1959. Other miscellaneous revenues such as customhouse brokerage fees, money orders, travellers' cheques, etc. totalled \$2,120,000 as compared with \$2,101,000.

The value of financial paper issued during the year fell to \$146,030,000 from \$155,036,000, due mainly to a decline of \$8.2 million in domestic and foreign money order sales. C.O.D. cheques amounted to \$17,972,000 as against \$19,134,000 in 1959.

15. Motor Transport Traffic      Number of trucks performing transportation services in Manitoba in 1959 increased 8.0% to 59,087  
In Manitoba During 1959      from 54,728 in 1958. Of the 1959 total, 1,387 or 2.3% were for hire trucks; 3,063 or 5.2% were private intercity vehicles; 22,856 or 38.7% were private vehicles operating wholly within urban areas; and 31,781 or 53.8% were farm trucks.

Although comprising only 2.3% of Manitoba's truck population, for hire vehicles accounted for 68.9% of the total net ton miles and 8.9% of the total tons of goods carried in 1959. This results from the high average yearly mileage of these trucks, 47,000 miles versus 5,900 miles for all trucks, and from the heavy average load carried of 10.5 tons versus 4.9 tons for all trucks. Almost three-quarters of the for-hire vehicles had a gross vehicle weight of over 10 tons.

16. Motor Transport Traffic      Trucks performing transportation services in  
In Alberta In 1959      Alberta in 1959 rose 1.6% to 116,340 from 114,544 in the preceding year. Of the 1959 total, 9,000 or 7.7% were for hire trucks; 17,661, or 15.2% were private intercity vehicles; 22,707 or 19.5% were private vehicles operating wholly within urban areas; and 66,972 or 57.6% were farm trucks.

Although comprising only 7.7% of Alberta's truck population, for hire vehicles accounted for 85.7% of the total net ton miles and 45.3% of the total tons of goods carried during 1959. This results from the high average yearly mileage of these trucks, 28,100 miles as compared with 6,300 miles for all trucks, and from the heavy average load carried of 11.2 tons compared to 6.8 tons for all trucks. Total revenue of for hire trucks in 1959 was \$96,845,000, with an average per truck of \$10,800.

17. Motor Transport Traffic      In British Columbia the number of trucks performing transportation services in 1959 advanced  
In British Columbia In 1959      7.7% to 96,772 from 89,876 in the preceding year. The 1959 total comprised 5,968 (6.2% of the total number of trucks) for hire vehicles, 36,281 (37.5%) private intercity vehicles, 41,918 (43.3%); private vehicles operating wholly within urban areas, and 12,605 (13.0%) farm trucks.

For hire vehicles, comprising 6.2% of the 1959 British Columbia truck population, accounted for 62.4% of the total net ton miles and 35.7% of the total goods carried. Average yearly mileage of these trucks was 18,600 versus 7,600 for all trucks, and the average load carried was 9.3 tons as against 4.6 tons for all trucks. Approximately two-thirds of all for hire vehicles had a gross vehicle weight in excess of 10 tons.

\*18. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over increased in May to 8,778 units from 6,913 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the May issue of "New Residential Construction". Starts in the January 1-May 31 period advanced to 29,337 units from 20,853 in the corresponding 1960 period.

Number of units completed in May fell to 5,966 units from 7,772 a year earlier, while the January 1-May 31 total was down to 27,693 units from 36,872. Units in various stages of construction at the end of May numbered 46,362, compared to the like 1960 figure of 44,042 units.

Urban Centres of 5,000 Population And Over

Year	Month of May		Jan. 1 to May 31		Under Construction At May 31
	Started	Completed	Started	Completed	
Canada... 1961	8,778	5,966	29,337	27,693	46,362
1960	6,913	7,772	20,853	36,872	44,042
Nfld... 1961	44	11	65	118	219
1960	47	32	85	270	280
P.E.I.. 1961	15	13	22	35	28
1960	4	2	7	39	4
N.S.... 1961	147	126	503	560	1,315
1960	131	92	308	570	1,106
N.B.... 1961	106	39	158	289	286
1960	88	59	148	435	271
Que.... 1961	2,226	2,626	8,810	8,846	11,437
1960	2,098	2,453	7,137	9,479	12,167
Ont.... 1961	3,610	1,829	11,063	10,230	21,778
1960	2,827	3,118	7,352	13,757	19,039
Man.... 1961	570	261	1,555	1,423	2,267
1960	441	414	1,111	2,075	2,571
Sask... 1961	500	114	1,007	968	1,389
1960	266	134	526	1,598	1,008
Alta... 1961	979	523	2,874	2,913	2,956
1960	391	573	1,387	4,453	2,847
B.C.... 1961	581	424	3,280	2,311	4,687
1960	620	895	2,792	4,196	4,749

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".

## M A N U F A C T U R I N G

\*19. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended June 24 amounted to 128,386 tons, an increase of 2.2% from 125,632 tons in the preceding week. Output in the corresponding 1960 week totalled 99,975 tons. Index of production, based on the average weekly output in the 1957-59 period of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 133 in the current week versus 131 a week earlier and 104 a year ago.



20. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in May declined 4.8% to 41,234 units from 43,334 in the corresponding month last year. This drop, together with decreases in all previous months, left shipments in the January-May period almost 15% below a year ago at 175,983 units versus 206,690. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were down in the month to 1,631 units from 2,044 and in the five months to 8,862 units from 11,701.

Shipments of passenger cars in May fell 5.0% to 34,394 units from 36,218 a year earlier, number for sale in Canada declining to 33,298 units from 34,041 and for export to 1,096 units from 2,177. January-May shipments of passenger cars declined 14.5% to 147,166 units from 172,102 a year ago, total for the domestic market decreasing to 142,287 units from 161,522 and for export to 4,879 units from 10,580.

May shipments of commercial vehicles dropped 3.9% to 6,840 units from 7,116, while January-May shipments decreased 16.7% to 28,817 units from 34,588. Month's shipments of commercial vehicles for sale in Canada were down to 6,469 units from 6,654 and for export to 371 units from 462. Five-month shipments to the domestic market were down to 27,007 units from 32,958, while shipments for export were up to 1,810 units from 1,630.

21. Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in May declined to 12,293,408 gallons from 15,231,570 in the corresponding month last year. Increases in January and April were more than offset by decreases in the other months, and output in the January-May period dropped to 55,429,617 gallons from 59,998,863 a year ago.

22. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile Shipments of asphalt floor tile increased in May to 760,701 square feet from 731,729 a year earlier, and decreased in the January-May period to 4,380,216 square feet from 5,935,594 a year ago. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile advanced to 6,457,504 square feet from 4,513,678, and the five-month total climbed to 33,657,099 square feet from 25,734,656.

23. Hard Board Shipments Shipments of all hard boards edged up slightly in May to 24,650,807 square feet from 24,639,119 a year earlier; domestic shipments rose to 22,115,839 square feet from 21,086,583, and export shipments fell to 2,534,968 square feet from 3,552,536. January-May shipments increased slightly to 113,995,623 square feet from 113,256,758 a year ago; domestic shipments were up to 98,233,181 square feet from 95,996,020, and export shipments were down to 15,762,442 square feet from 17,260,738.

24. Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in April increased to 362,250 tons from 344,677 a year earlier. This brought shipments in the January-April period to 1,384,354 tons, some 10.3% below last year's corresponding total of 1,543,988 tons. April shipments to the six leading destinations were: building construction, 65,326 tons (76,424 a year earlier); pipes and tubes, 59,622 (41,741); wholesalers and warehouses, 41,878 (40,550); merchant trade products, 37,684 (43,600); railway operating, 35,143 (26,527); and container industry, 32,081 (30,905).

25. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments in April of primary or concentrated feeds increased to 41,322 tons from 33,971 a year earlier and secondary or complete feeds to 232,951 tons from 199,565, while deliveries of all other animal feeds decreased to 32,662 tons from 41,882. January-April shipments followed the month's pattern, shipments of primary feeds rising to 164,372 tons from 146,151 a year ago and secondary feeds to 900,523 tons from 807,157 and all other animal feeds falling to 171,164 tons from 181,906.
26. Shipments Of Warm Air Furnaces Shipments of warm air furnaces in April increased in value to \$1,464,400 from 1,161,900 in the corresponding 1960 month. This brought the value of shipments in the January-April period to \$5,744,100 versus \$5,095,600 a year ago, a rise of 12.7%. Included in April shipments were oil-burning furnaces valued at \$884,000 (\$692,500 a year earlier) and gas-burning furnaces at \$569,400 (\$458,000), and the four-month total included oil-burning furnaces at \$3,552,300 (\$3,067,600) and gas-burning furnaces at \$2,101,200 (\$1,956,100).
27. Coke Production & Supply Production of coke in April decreased to 329,081 tons from 356,245 a year earlier, and the available supply to 330,992 tons from 363,582. Of the month's supply some 263,601 tons were used in blast furnaces as compared to 287,500 last year. Output in the January-April period dropped to 1,202,811 tons from 1,420,643 a year ago, and the available supply to 1,239,561 tons from 1,463,783. Blast furnaces used 954,743 tons of the available supply in the four months versus 1,101,454 a year ago.
28. Garment Production Production of men's and youths' suits, pants and slacks, and fine dress shirts was larger in this year's first quarter as compared to a year earlier, while output of fine sport shirts was smaller. Quarter's production of women's and misses' regular model coats, skirts and blouses was above year-earlier levels, while output of dresses was below a year ago.
- Output of men's and youths' suits rose in the first quarter to 472,204 from 444,299 a year earlier, pants and slacks to 971,338 from 888,231 and fine dress shirts to 181,757 dozen from 170,594. Output of men's and youths' fine sport shirts declined to 121,578 dozen from 136,910.
- Production of women's and misses' regular model coats advanced in this year's first quarter to 486,045 from 476,904 in the like 1960 quarter, skirts to 1,208,275 from 1,176,917 and blouses to 210,459 dozen from 182,988. Output of women's and misses' dresses declined to 2,302,460 from 2,875,267.
29. Stocks Of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal Stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal held by dealers at the end of March were as follows, year-earlier figures being in brackets: aluminum, 3,803,544 pounds (2,521,321); copper, 8,840,911 pounds (11,684,130); tin-lead, 7,354,356 pounds (6,963,209); magnesium, 26,014 pounds (21,213); nickel, 461,517 pounds (456,654); and zinc, 2,658,654 pounds (3,235,603).



\*30. Industry And Production Notes

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

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers. Factory shipments by motor vehicle manufacturers in 1960 were valued at \$970,330,000, up 4.5% from \$928,950,000 in 1959 and down 1.8% from 1956's all-time high of \$988,143,000. Number of establishments rose to 18 from 16 in 1959, while number of employees decreased to 27,683 from 28,461. Salaries and wages advanced to \$149,748,000 from \$146,956,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$619,019,000 from \$591,069,000.

Battery Manufacturers. Value of factory shipments by the 28 establishments engaged primarily in the production of batteries in 1960 declined 6.5% to \$39,385,000 from 1959's 29-plant total of \$42,107,000. Number of employees decreased to 2,114 from 2,223 in the preceding year, salaries and wages to \$9,059,000 from \$9,134,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$21,534,000 from \$23,478,000.

31. Hosiery & Knitted Goods Industries Value of factory shipments from Canada's combined hosiery and knitted goods industries in 1959 reached an all-time high of \$189,268,000, a rise of 9.0% from 1958's preceding peak of \$173,577,000, according to the annual DBS report. Number of establishments decreased to 319 from 321 in 1958, while employees increased to 20,992 from 20,936, salaries and wages to \$52,187,000 from \$49,829,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$98,659,000 from \$88,610,000.

Shipments from the combined industries in 1959 included: full-fashioned and seamless hosiery, \$64,402,000 (\$59,079,000 in 1958); combination and separate underwear (knitted only), \$29,136,000 (\$27,505,000); knitted and woven underslips, \$1,720,000 (\$1,600,000); knitted outerwear (sweaters, cardigans and pullovers), \$62,890,000 (\$55,860,000); gloves and mittens (knitted and fabric), \$1,552,000 (\$1,350,000); and yarns for sale or transfer (all kinds), \$1,709,000 (\$1,604,000). Receipts from custom processing fell to \$573,000 from \$1,385,000.

32. Men's Factory Clothing Industry Factory shipments from the men's factory clothing industry in 1959 declined 1.4% in value to \$260,486,000 from \$264,294,000 in 1958, according to the annual DBS report. Based on a monthly sample survey, shipments of the combined clothing factories and clothing contractors industries in 1960 are estimated at \$280,299,000, a decrease of 1.4% from the preceding year.

Number of establishments in the men's factory clothing industry decreased in 1959 to 513 from 546 in 1958, and employees to 29,209 from 29,969. Salaries and wages increased to \$76,011,000 from \$74,014,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$144,990,000 from \$144,479,000.

Shipments were slightly larger in 1959 than in 1958 for three of the seven main sections, and slightly smaller in the remaining sections. Totals for sections with increased shipments were: windbreakers and work pants, \$40,331,000 (\$40,212,000 in 1958); fine shirts, \$46,726,000 (\$46,539,000); and men's neckwear, \$8,211,000 (\$8,116,000). Totals for the remaining sections: suits and overcoats, \$101,262,000 (\$101,940,000); trousers and separate garments, \$19,304,000 (\$20,843,000); overalls and work shirts, \$35,436,000 (\$36,144,000); and men's furnishing goods, \$9,217,000 (\$10,500,000).





33. Brass & Copper Products Industry Value of factory shipments from the brass and copper products industry in 1959 increased 13.5% to \$200,287,000 from \$176,401,000 in 1958, according to the DBS annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 156 from 155 in the preceding year, employees to 9,196 from 9,034, salaries and wages to \$39,543,000 from \$36,441,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$124,849,000 from \$107,393,000.

Factory shipments of most plumbers' brass fittings (from all industries) were smaller in 1959 than in 1958. Values were: bath waste and overflows, \$836,000 (\$713,000 in 1958); faucets - sink, lavatory and bath, and their combinations, \$4,274,000 (\$4,471,000); plumbing fixture trim, \$1,993,000 (\$1,585,000); stops, \$1,092,000 (\$1,180,000); traps, \$566,000 (\$718,000); tub-fillers, showers and combinations of same, \$1,757,000 (\$2,145,000); toilet tank fittings, \$1,870,000 (\$1,632,000); and "other" brass plumbing fixtures, \$6,065,000 (\$6,363,000). Value of factory shipments of hand-type fire extinguishers from all industries fell 6.4% in 1959 to \$2,234,000 from \$2,386,000 in 1958, and was 23.3% below 1956's all-time high of \$2,912,000.

34. Paper Box & Bag Industry Factory shipments from Canada's paper box and bag industry in 1959 were valued at an all-time high of \$309,443,000, a rise of 11.5% from 1958's preceding peak of \$277,465,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 228 from 223 in 1958, employees to 17,561 from 16,596, salaries and wages to \$63,297,000 from \$57,659,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$188,877,000 from \$168,339,000.

Shipments in 1959 included the following: folding boxes and cartons, \$74,897,000 (\$67,486,000 in 1958); set-up boxes, \$14,724,000 (\$13,654,000); corrugated boxes, including wrappers, \$123,899,000 (\$109,626,000); self-opening square bags, \$10,188,000 (\$10,373,000); multi-wall sacks, \$29,502,000 (\$28,048,000); all "other" bags, including tea and coffee bags, shopping bags, and charcoal bags, \$5,116,000 (\$5,156,000); and paper milk bottles, \$6,408,000 (\$5,760,000).

35. Electrical Apparatus & Supplies Industry Factory value of products shipped by Canada's electrical apparatus and supplies industry in 1959 was placed at \$1,047,462,000, an increase of 3.2% over the preceding year's \$1,015,417,000, which in turn, was 5.8% below the 1957 value of \$1,078,213,000, according to the annual industry report by DBS. Record value for this industry was \$1,090,194,000 posted in 1956.

Number of establishments rose in 1959 to 496 from 492 in the preceding year. Employees fell to 73,883 from 74,944, while salaries and wages rose to \$316,857,000 from \$316,358,000, cost of materials and supplies to \$501,800,000 from \$473,903,000, and value added by manufacture to \$566,293,000 from \$523,827,000.

Shipments of the ten leading products of the industry were valued as follows: wires and cables, \$150,574,000 (\$136,812,000 in 1958); telephone materials, \$77,178,000 (\$73,499,000); transformers and parts, \$66,968,000 (\$64,246,000); television equipment, \$64,524,000 (\$67,669,000); switchgear and protective equipment, \$56,823,000 (\$62,170,000); refrigeration equipment, \$55,435,000 (\$47,755,000); motors and parts, \$41,706,000 (\$42,020,000); lighting fixtures, \$41,088,000 (\$35,622,000); storage batteries, \$28,020,000 (\$26,410,000); and incandescent lamps, \$24,961,000 (\$22,142,000).

\*36. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents In April Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in April claimed 251 lives, compared to 197 in the corresponding 1960 month. All provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta reported more fatalities in the month as compared to a year earlier.

April death toll was as follows: Newfoundland, 3 (1 in April 1960); Prince Edward Island, 1 (2); Nova Scotia, 12 (7); New Brunswick, 6 (17); Quebec, 62 (57); Ontario, 95 (56); Manitoba, 6 (8); Saskatchewan, 17 (9); Alberta, 18 (18); British Columbia, 30 (22); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (nil).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths on this basis with those contained in the Bureau's annual report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Weekly Bulletin of April 7, 1961.

Province	Number of Accidents				No. of Victims		Total	
	Non-	Property	Total	Total	Persons	Persons	Property	
	Fatal	Damage			Killed	Injured	Damage(1)	
	injury Only (1)							
	April 1961			April 1960	April 1961			
							\$ ('000)	
Nfld. ....	3	46	183	232	303	3	55	72
P.E.I. ....	1	9	64	74	46	1	13	27
N.S. ....	12	124	572	708	490	12	186	265
N.B. ....	4	116	269	389	319	6	156	146
Que. ....	54	1,214	3,464	4,732	4,104	62	1,781	..
Ont. ....	80	1,910	4,083	6,073	5,367	95	2,719	2,728
Man. ....	6	248	592	846	773	6	365	349
Sask. ....	11	212	550	773	683	17	351	338
Alta. ....	14	320	1,155	1,489	1,236	18	484	607
B.C. ....	24	585	1,417	2,026	1,800	30	885	988
Yukon & N.W.T.	1	4	24	29	18	1	4	13
April 1961 ...	210	4,788	12,373	17,371		251	6,999	5,533(2)
April 1960 ...	173	4,180	10,786		15,139	197	6,001	4,721(2)

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

## MINING

37. Copper & Nickel Production Production of copper in April increased to 35,230 tons from 34,967 a year earlier. There were decreases in February and March, and output in the January-April period fell to 140,765 tons from 146,099 a year ago. Month's output of nickel declined for the second successive month to 16,901 tons from 17,524. However, gains in January and February more than offset the decreases, and production in the January-April period advanced slightly to 69,980 tons from 69,139.

38. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production Production of silver and zinc was smaller in April and the January-April period this year as compared to last, while output of lead was larger in both periods. April totals were: silver, 2,423,922 fine ounces (2,588,829 a year earlier); lead, 16,419 tons (16,269); and zinc, 28,559 tons (35,291). January-April totals: silver, 10,339,684 fine ounces (10,947,555 a year ago); lead, 75,096 tons (65,837); and zinc, 119,151 tons (138,979).



\*39. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude petroleum in March declined to 16,361,384 barrels from 17,386,929 in the like 1960 month, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the March issue of "Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production". This brought output in the January-March period to 50,452,176 barrels, some 2.3% below last year's first-quarter total of 51,614,024 barrels.

March production of natural gas advanced to 60,085,037 Mcf. from 49,040,649 a year earlier. Output in the January-March period was 22.8% above a year ago at 178,874,307 Mcf. versus 145,679,912 Mcf.

40. Mineral Production In 1960 Value of Canada's mineral production reached a record \$2,476,241,000 in 1960, an increase of 2.6% over the preceding year's \$2,409,021,000, according to the annual DBS report on mineral production. Increases were posted for nickel, copper, zinc, asbestos and crude petroleum, and decreases for uranium and iron ore.

Production in Ontario rose in value to \$984,025,000 from \$970,762,000 in 1959, but accounted for a slightly smaller share of the national total at 39.8% versus 40.3%. Quebec's total value eased down to \$440,051,000 from \$440,897,000 and its share of the national total was smaller at 17.8% versus 18.3%.

Value of production in Alberta rose to \$391,711,000 from \$376,216,000 in 1959, while its share of the national total was larger at 15.9% versus 15.6%. Production value in Saskatchewan moved up to \$213,388,000 from \$210,042,000, while its share of the all-Canada total edged down to 8.6% from 8.7%.

Mineral production in British Columbia in 1960 was valued at \$182,835,000 (\$159,395,000 in 1959); Newfoundland, \$84,357,000 (\$72,157,000); Nova Scotia, \$65,059,000 (\$62,880,000); Manitoba, \$56,788,000 (\$55,512,000); Northwest Territories, \$23,633,000 (\$25,874,000); New Brunswick, \$19,038,000 (\$18,133,000); Yukon, \$12,180,000 (\$12,592,000); and Prince Edward Island, \$3,175,000 (\$4,559,000).

## P R I C E S

### \*41. Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>June 22</u>	<u>June 15</u>	<u>May 25</u>
Total common stocks.....	319.4	316.0	318.0
Industrials.....	333.8	329.7	333.2
Utilities.....	224.1	225.4	223.8
Banks.....	395.4	387.8	383.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)			
Total mining stocks.....	125.1	120.8	122.1
Golds.....	74.9	72.9	73.9
Base metals.....	240.0	230.6	232.4
<u>Supplementary Indexes*</u> (1956 = 100)			
Pipelines.....	138.5	139.0	140.4
Investment and Loan.....	182.7	179.7	177.4
Uraniums.....	69.4	72.1	71.8
Primary Oils and Gas.....	57.3	58.6	60.0

\*Introduced May 1960.

42. Production Of Milk In May Production of milk in May is estimated at 1,890,000,000 pounds, a rise of 0.5% from the corresponding 1960 total, according to preliminary DBS figures. This brought output in the January-May period to 6,832,000,000 pounds, some 0.8% above a year earlier.

Milk production in April rose 0.3% to 1,553,122,000 pounds from 1,548,965,000 a year earlier, according to revised figures. Output in the January-April period increased 0.9% to 4,942,771,000 pounds from 4,897,529,000 a year ago. Production was larger both in the month and four months in all provinces except Ontario that posted a decrease in both periods.

43. Fluid Milk Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, amounted to 474,077,000 pounds in April, smaller by 1% than a year earlier, while sales in the January-April period were unchanged from a year ago at 1,907,985,000 pounds.

April fluid milk sales, by province, were (percentage changes in brackets): Prince Edward Island, 2,177,000 pounds (-4%); Nova Scotia, 15,932,000 (-2%); New Brunswick, 13,289,000 (+2%); Quebec, 143,927,000 (-1%); Ontario, 173,940,000 (-3%); Manitoba, 26,705,000 (unchanged); Saskatchewan, 28,597,000 (+1%); Alberta, 30,562,000 (-1%); and British Columbia, 38,948,000 (-1%).

44. Production Of Eggs Production of eggs in May declined to 39,065,000 dozen from 39,778,000 a year earlier, while output in the January-May period rose to 195,353,000 dozen from 194,095,000 a year ago. Average number of layers in May decreased to 26,295,000 from 26,384,000 and the rate of lay per 100 layers to 1,796 eggs from 1,825.

\*45. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at June 22 amounted to 69,102,000 pounds, an increase of 15.4% over last year's corresponding total of 59,855,000 pounds. Holdings were larger than a year earlier in all cities except Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver. June 22 stocks, by city, were: Quebec, 5,954,000 pounds (6,549,000 a year ago); Montreal, 32,555,000 (26,112,000); Toronto, 7,072,000 (5,033,000); Winnipeg, 10,809,000 (12,859,000); Regina, 3,074,000 (2,141,000); Saskatoon, 4,128,000 (2,267,000); Edmonton, 3,711,000 (3,090,000); Calgary, 623,000 (441,000); and Vancouver, 1,176,000 (1,363,000).

46. Coarse Grains Total exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the first three-quarters of the 1960-61 crop year amounted to 36.6 million bushels, compared to 54.7 million in the like 1959-60 period and the ten-year (1949-50 -- 1958-59) August-April average of 79.0 million bushels. Totals in the first three-quarters of the current crop year, with figures for the like period of 1959-60 and the ten-year average, respectively, in brackets, were (in millions): oats, 1.5 (4.8, 22.5); barley, 23.9 (39.2, 45.3); rye, 1.4 (2.6, 4.6); and flaxseed, 9.8 (8.2, 6.7).

47. Crop Conditions In The Prairies Continued deterioration in crops occurred last week over wide areas of the Prairie Provinces. With the exception of northern areas of Alberta, including the Peace River District, and west-central and northwestern Saskatchewan, immediate rains are urgently needed to halt rapid and widespread crop losses. Correspondents in nearly all areas report that crops on summerfallow land could still respond favourably if rain is received soon, but crops on stubble land are being written off in many districts. Pasture growth is becoming extremely limited and hay yields are generally poor. Shortages of water for livestock are reported in a number of districts, and a movement of livestock to market has commenced in the worst affected areas. Grasshoppers are still a concern and extensive control measures are being carried out.



Manitoba crop conditions continued to deteriorate during the past week due to hot weather and lack of rain. Cool nights, however, have lessened the effect on summerfallow crops. Considerable grain is now in the shot blade and some fields are heading with stands very short and thin. Only a few thunder showers have occurred, but where they fell conditions are considerably better. Pastures and hay in the province are in serious condition. Upland wild hay is a complete failure, slough hay is less than half of normal, while tame hay is likely to yield less than one-third of normal. Haying is under way in south-central and southwestern regions of the province. Grasshoppers are reaching the adult stage and a successful spraying programme is still under way. Flea beetles are causing damage to rapeseed and beet webworms are active in sugar beets. All special crops are adversely affected by the drought, especially canning crops.

Extremely high temperatures coupled with inadequate rainfall have resulted in a continued decline in crop prospects for Saskatchewan. Some scattered showers have been received in the western and northern areas. Plant growth has made little advancement due to the excessive heat and in the dry areas the hot weather has caused further crop deterioration. Crops are poor in the southeastern and east-central districts and also in the southern parts of crop districts 2 and 3, as well as the Kindersley area. Wheat averages nine inches and coarse grains seven inches in height, the same as a year ago. Grasshoppers are still widespread and numerous. Hay growth throughout the province is poor and a critical shortage of fodder is in prospect.

Crops continued to deteriorate over wide areas of Alberta during the past week. In the northeastern section and in the Peace River district, conditions are generally good, and rain last week improved the outlook. Grain on second-crop land in the remainder of Alberta is practically a complete failure. Even with rain there would be little recovery in crops on the dry land east of Lethbridge and Drumheller. Shower activity has helped in sections of central Alberta and rain would still benefit crops in the Vulcan, Calgary, Drumheller and Red Deer areas. Early drought forced grain in northern areas and in the Peace River district with the result that early seeded fields are now heading. Irrigation water is being used to capacity, and canning crops, beets and potatoes on irrigated land are doing well. Mustard is very short and blooming. Rapeseed varies from the germination stage to flowering. Pastures are poor in southern and central areas. Haying operations are underway and yields vary from fair to poor where mixed with alfalfa. The latter crop is most prevalent in the major milk sheds. Livestock is generally in good condition. Where rains occurred, weeds are a problem and considerable spraying has been necessary.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

Friday, June 30, 1961

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

1. National Accounts - Income & Expenditure, 1st Quarter 1961, (13-001),  
50¢/\$2.00
2. Corporation Profits, 1st Quarter 1961, (61-003), 50¢/\$2.00
3. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits,  
May 1961, (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
4. Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy & Winding Up  
Acts, 1st Quarter 1961, (61-002), 25¢/\$1.00
5. New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1961, (63-007), 10¢/\$1.00
6. Department Store Sales, Week Ended June 17, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00

MORE

- \*7. Wholesalers Proper, 1959
- 8. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, June 14, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- 9. Railway Operating Statistics, March 1961, (52-003), 20¢/\$2.00
- 10. Shipping Statistics, February & March 1961, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 11. Oil Pipe Line Transport, February 1961, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 12. Civil Aviation, October & November 1960, (51-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 13. Railway Transport - Pt VI (Employment Statistics), 1960, (52-212), 25¢
- 14. Railway Express, 1960, (52-204), 25¢
- 15. Motor Transport Traffic - Manitoba, 1959, (53-211), 50¢
- 16. Motor Transport Traffic - Alberta, 1959, (53-213), 50¢
- 17. Motor Transport Traffic - British Columbia, 1959, (53-214), 50¢
- \*18. New Residential Construction, May 1961
- \*19. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended June 24, 1961
- 20. Motor Vehicle Shipments, May 1961, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 21. Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, May 1961, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 22. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, May 1961, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 23. Hard Board, May 1961, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 24. Primary Iron & Steel, April 1961, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- 25. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, April 1961, (32-004),
- 26. Stoves & Furnaces, April 1961, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00 30¢/\$3.00
- 27. Coal & Coke Statistics, April 1961, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 28. Garment Production (Selected Items), 1st Quarter 1961, (34-001), 25¢/\$1.00
- 29. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, 1st Quarter 1961, (41-007), 25¢/\$1.00
- \*30. Industry & Production Notes, 1960
- 31. Hosiery & Knitted Goods Industries, 1959, (34-215), 50¢
- 32. Men's Factory Clothing Industry, 1959, (34-216), 50¢
- 33. Brass & Copper Products Industry, 1959, (41-206), 50¢
- 34. Paper Box & Bag Industry, 1959, (36-202), 50¢
- 35. Electrical Apparatus & Supplies Industry, 1959, (43-201), 75¢
- \*36. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, April 1961
- 37. Copper & Nickel Production, April 1961, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 38. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, April 1961, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*39. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, March 1961
- 40. Preliminary Report on Mineral Production, 1960, (26-203), 75¢
- \*41. Security Price Indexes, June 22, 1961
- 42. The Dairy Review, May 1961, (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 43. Fluid Milk Sales, April 1961, (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 44. Production of Eggs, May 1961, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*45. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks, June 22, 1961
- 46. Coarse Grains Quarterly, May 1961, (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
- 47. Telegraphic Crop Report - Prairie Provinces, June 28, 1961, (22-002),
- Grain Statistics Weekly, June 7, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00 20¢/\$4.00
- Fish Freezings & Stocks, May 1961, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in  
issue of June 23
- Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, April 1961, (35-001), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Sum-  
marized in issue of June 23
- Production of Leather Footwear, April 1961, (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Sum-  
marized in issue of June 23
- Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills East of the Rockies,  
April 1961, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 23
- Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills In British Columbia,  
April 1961, (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 16

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