

Vol. 29 -- No. 27

Friday, July 7, 1961

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's commodity exports to all countries in April totalled \$453,100,000, up 23.3% from a year earlier, while the January-April total at \$1,712,800,000 was larger by 3.3% than a year ago. Month's imports were down 8.1% from last year at \$438,100,000, and the four-month total was 4.3% below a year ago at \$1,726,200,000. (Pages 2-3)

...

Prices: The June 1 consumer price index stood at 129.0, unchanged from May 1. Decreases in the transportation, health and personal care, and recreation reading indexes balanced increases in the food and clothing indexes. The indexes for housing, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged. (Pages 3-4)

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Labour: Paid workers in Canada in April received an estimated \$1,540,000,000 in salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, larger by 2.0% as compared to a month earlier and greater by 3.1% than a year ago. (Page 7)

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Manufacturing: Output of steel ingots in the week ended July 1 amounted to 107,357 tons, down 16.4% from the preceding week. This reflected the shut-down at some plants over the Dominion Day holiday. (Page 8)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 75,383 cars in the week ended June 21, a decrease of 4.6% from a year earlier. Cars loaded in the January 1-June 21 period numbered 1,545,605, some 8.5% fewer than last year ... Net pipe line deliveries of natural gas in March totalled 37,313,160 Mcf., putting deliveries in the January-March period at 112,008,249 Mcf., some 40.2% ahead of last year's corresponding total of 79,869,102 Mcf. (Pages 11-12)

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Business: Cheques cashed in clearing centres in April were valued at \$22,-433,274,000, down 3.4% from April 1960. Value in the January-April period was 4.8% larger than a year earlier at \$93,244,528,000. (Page 12)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in the week ended June 24 were 7.0% higher in value as compared to the corresponding 1960 week ... Wholesalers proper had sales valued at \$672,197,000 in April, smaller by 3.0% than a year ago. January-April sales were 6.9% below the like 1960 period at \$2,-574,353,000 ... Natural gas sales in February advanced 11.3% to 40,101,726 Mcf. from February 1960, and the January-February total was 14.2% above a year ago at 82,263,085 Mcf. (Page 13)

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\*1. Commodity Exports And Imports In April 1961 Canada's total commodity exports to all countries in April advanced sharply (23.3%) to \$453,100,000 from \$367,400,000 in the corresponding month last year. This followed an increase of 8.3% in January and decreases of 13.5% in February and 0.2% in March. The overall result was an increase of 3.3% in the January-April period to \$1,712,800,000 from \$1,658,800,000 in the like four months of 1960.

Totals for imports were released June 13. The April value fell 8.1% to \$438,100,000 from \$476,900,000, and the January-April value 4.3% to \$1,726,200,000 from \$1,803,100,000.

There was an export balance in April of \$15,000,000 as compared to an import balance in April last year of \$109,500,000. The import balance in this year's January-April period at \$13,400,000 was sharply below last year's import balance of \$144,300,000.

Commodity exports to the United States in April were valued at \$245,700,000, up 6.2% from last year's April total of \$231,400,000. Decreases in each of the three previous months more than counterbalanced this increase, and the value in the January-April period at \$915,300,000 was 8.4% below last year's total of \$999,600,000. Imports declined 6.7% in the month to \$303,700,000 from \$325,400,000, and 4.9% in the four months to \$1,203,500,000 from \$1,265,700,000. The import balance was down in April to \$58,000,000 from \$94,000,000, but was up in the January-April period to \$288,200,000 from \$266,100,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom in April increased for the fourth consecutive month to \$79,300,000 from \$57,300,000 a year earlier, bringing the January-April total to \$300,400,000 from \$266,600,000 a year ago. Imports dropped 24.4% in the month to \$43,400,000 from \$57,400,000, and 7.3% in the four months to \$185,100,000 from \$199,600,000. There was an export balance in April this year of \$35,900,000 versus an import balance in April last year of \$100,000, putting this year's January-April export balance sharply ahead of last year's four-month export balance at \$115,300,000 versus \$67,000,000.

Commodity exports to the rest of the Commonwealth advanced 11.2% in April to \$26,800,000 from \$24,100,000, and 21.5% in the January-April period to \$113,700,000 from \$93,600,000. Imports from this group, on the other hand, declined 16.3% in the month to \$18,500,000 from \$22,100,000, and 1.4% in the four months to \$69,100,000 from \$70,100,000. The April export balance rose to \$8,300,000 from one of \$2,000,000 a year earlier, and the January-April export balance to \$44,600,000 from last year's export balance of \$23,500,000.

April exports to all other countries as a group climbed substantially (85.5%) to \$101,300,000 from \$54,600,000 a year earlier, and the January-April total was 28.2% above last year at \$383,400,000 versus \$299,000,000. Imports edged up 0.6% in the month to \$72,400,000 from \$72,000,000, and 0.3% in the four months to \$268,400,000 from \$267,700,000. In April there was an export balance with these countries of \$28,900,000 versus an import balance a year earlier of \$17,400,000, while this year's January-April export balance increased to \$115,000,000 from one of \$31,300,000 a year ago.

Preliminary figures for April and the January-April period, with comparable 1960 totals, are summarized in the table on the following page.

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	April		January - April	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>			Millions of Dollars	
United Kingdom .....	79.3	57.3	300.4	266.6
Other Commonwealth countries.	26.8	24.1	113.7	93.6
United States .....	245.7	231.4	915.3	999.6
All other countries .....	101.3	54.6	383.4	299.0
Totals .....	453.1	367.4	1,712.8	1,658.8
<u>Imports*</u>				
United Kingdom .....	43.4	57.4	185.1	199.6
Other Commonwealth countries.	18.5	22.1	69.1	70.1
United States .....	303.7	325.4	1,203.5	1,265.7
All other countries .....	72.4	72.0	268.4	267.7
Totals .....	438.1	476.9	1,726.2	1,803.1

\*Estimates only for 1960. Figures may not add due to rounding.

## PRICES

2. Consumer Price Index The consumer price index was unchanged at 129.0 between the beginning of May and June 1961. Declines in the transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading components balanced increases in the food and clothing components. The housing, and tobacco and alcohol components were unchanged.

The food index rose 0.2% from 123.2 to 123.5 as a result of higher prices for a variety of food items, including most fresh fruits and vegetables, pork, eggs, sugar, and cereals. Beef, chicken and turkey prices were at lower levels, while price declines were also reported for fresh tomatoes, strawberries, and frozen orange juice.

The housing index was unchanged at 132.9 as both the shelter and household operation components remained at May levels. In shelter, a fractional increase in the rent index - the first in six months -- just balanced a similar decrease in the home-ownership index. In household operation, lower prices for coal and textiles offset price increases for furniture, floor coverings, and utensils and equipment; the household supplies and services index was unchanged.

The increase of 0.1% in the clothing index from 112.4 to 112.5, reflected higher prices for men's and children's wear, piece goods and clothing services, which include laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. Footwear prices were unchanged, while prices were lower for women's wear.

The transportation index declined 0.4% from 141.8 to 141.2 as a result of lower gasoline prices in the automobile operation component, combined with a decrease in some local transportation fares. The travel component was higher with increases in some inter-urban bus fares.

The health and personal care index decreases 0.2% from 155.3 to 155.0. The health care component declined as lower prices for prescriptions in the pharmaceutical index outweighed price increases for other items in this group. The personal care component edged upward due to price increases for a number of supplies, including toilet soap, tooth-paste, face cream and powder.

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The recreation and reading index declined 0.1% from 146.0 to 145.8. The reading index was unchanged, but the recreation index decreased as a result of lower prices for several items, including sports equipment. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged at 115.8.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 1		
		June	May	April
All items .....	100	129.0	129.0	129.1
Food .....	27	123.5	123.2	123.9
Housing (2) .....	32	132.9	132.9	133.2
Clothing .....	11	112.5	112.4	111.9
Transportation .....	12	141.2	141.8	141.0
Health and personal care .....	7	155.0	155.3	155.3
Recreation and reading .....	5	145.8	146.0	145.5
Tobacco and alcohol .....	6	115.8	115.8	115.8

(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, stood at 242.9 in the week of June 23, unchanged from the week of May 26, although the index fluctuated moderately over the four-week period. Price increases for tin, linseed oil, raw cotton, hogs, iron ore, bleached sulphite pulp, wheat, sisal, and oats were offset by declines for rosin, raw wool, cottonseed oil, raw sugar, fir timber, steers, beef hides, and domestic zinc.

In the same four-week period, the index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved up 0.3% from 213.5 to 214.1. The field products index, up 2.7% from 161.7 to 166.0, reflected higher prices for potatoes and rye both East and West, flax in the West, and barley in the East. Prices were lower for corn and oats in the East.

The animal products index moved 1.2% lower from 265.4 to 262.2 as prices declined on both markets for calves, raw wool and steers; for poultry and butter-fat in the East, and for fluid milk in the West. Prices were higher for eggs, lambs and hogs, both East and West.

Security Price Indexes: The investors index of 91 common stock prices, on the base 1935-39=100, moved up 0.4% in the four-week period (May 25 to June 22) from 318.0 to 319.4. Indexes for all three major groups increased: 6 banks, 3.0%; 71 industrials, 0.2%; and 14 utilities, 0.1%.

Within industrials five sub-groups showed gains: textiles and clothing, 8.0%; milling and grains, 6.7%; pulp and paper, 6.1%; building materials, 3.3%; and beverages, 1.4%. The remaining four sub-groups within industrials declined, led by a 2.3% decrease in industrial mines. Within utilities, telephones rose 3.0%, while transportation fell 4.8% and power and traction decreased 1.6%.

The index of 27 mining stocks, on the base 1935-39=100, rose 2.5% in the period, reflecting increases of 3.3% for 6 base metals and 1.4% for 21 golds. In the same period, three of the supplementary indexes on the base 1956=100, showed declines as follows: 9 primary oils and gas, 4.5%; 7 uraniums, 3.3%; and 5 pipelines, 1.4%. Index of 5 investment and loan stocks rose 3.0%.



\*3. Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>June 29</u>	<u>June 22</u>	<u>June 1</u>
Total common stocks.....	317.3	319.4	315.1
Industrials.....	332.4	333.8	330.1
Utilities.....	220.2	224.1	223.0
Banks.....	390.0	395.4	377.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)			
Total mining stocks.....	124.2	125.1	120.6
Golds.....	74.4	74.9	74.0
Base metals.....	238.3	240.0	227.3
<u>Supplementary Indexes*</u> (1956 = 100)			
Pipelines.....	135.0	138.5	138.7
Investment and Loan.....	186.0	182.7	175.0
Uraniums.....	69.7	69.4	72.3
Primary Oils and Gas.....	57.3	57.3	59.2

\*Introduced May 1960.

<u>*4. Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>June*</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>May*</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>May</u> <u>1960</u>
		(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Wholesale Index</u> .....	231.4	231.3	232.4	231.6
Vegetable products.....	200.1	200.2	206.0	205.9
Animal products.....	251.5	250.8	246.0	241.1
Textile products.....	234.1	234.4	231.2	231.9
Wood products.....	302.4	302.2	308.8	307.6
Iron Products.....	259.3	259.1	256.2	257.0
Non-ferrous metals.....	179.0	178.3	180.4	179.7
Non-metallic minerals.....	183.8	183.8	185.3	185.5
Chemical products.....	187.7	187.8	188.4	188.4
Raw and Manufactured products - <u>Combined iron products and non-</u> <u>ferrous metals (excluding gold)...</u>	252.6	252.2	252.1	252.3

\*These indexes are preliminary.

5. Wholesale Price Indexes Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) rose to 231.3 in May, up 0.2% from 230.9 in April and 0.1% lower than 231.6 in May last year. Two major group indexes were higher in May as compared to April, five were lower, and the iron products group index was unchanged at 259.1.

The non-ferrous metals group index advanced 2.1% to 178.3 in May from 174.7 in April, mainly on price increases for copper and its products, and tin. Higher prices for raw cotton, worsted and wool cloth, and worsted yarns were the principal causes for an increase of 0.7% in the textile products group index to 234.4 from 232.8.

The non-metallic minerals group index declined 0.4% to 183.8 in May from 184.5 in April, due to lower prices for clay and allied products, and petroleum products. Decreases of 0.2% or less occurred in the following four major group indexes: vegetable products to 200.2 from 200.6; animal products to 250.8 from 251.0; chemical products to 187.8 from 188.0; and wood products to 302.2 from 302.3.

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Industry Selling Price Indexes: In 26 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in May as compared to April, up just 1 from a month earlier when 25 indexes were higher in April than in March. On the other hand, during the April-May period 21 moved lower versus the March-April period when price indexes of 17 industries were lower than in March. Thus, both increases and decreases were more numerous over the April-May period than in the previous month-to-month comparison, and again increases outnumbered decreases. Of the 98 industry indexes, 51 were unchanged in May from April, 5 less than in April when 56 industries showed no movement from March.

In the April-May comparison, more than one-half of the component industry indexes were higher in the following major industry groups: wood products industries; transportation equipment industries; and non-ferrous metal products industries. The situation was reversed in the paper products industries, in which 4 of the 5 industry indexes declined. Of the remaining 12 industry groups, there were only 3 in which changes in industry indexes were more numerous than unchanged indexes -- textile mills, electrical apparatus and supplies, and foods and beverages. In the latter, out of 20 industries, 7 indexes were lower and 4 were higher.

The average level of the 98 indexes in May was 102.8, unchanged from April. The median was 103.7 (half of the indexes were above 103.7 and the other half below 103.7), down slightly from the April median of 103.8.

6. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products In May The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) was placed at 236.3 in May, down by 1.1 points from the revised April index of 237.4. Contributing to this decline were lower prices for live-stock, potatoes, and poultry products. Grain prices remained almost unchanged. The announcement concerning the final payment on the 1959 wheat crop was made subsequent to the calculation of the May index, and consequently will not be reflected until the June index is prepared.

Provincial indexes of farm prices of agricultural products in May were: Prince Edward Island, 189.6 (211.0 in April); Nova Scotia, 220.5 (222.3); New Brunswick, 222.7 (226.2); Quebec, 267.6 (268.6); Ontario, 262.7 (262.0); Manitoba, 223.1 (225.3); Saskatchewan, 199.5 (201.1); Alberta, 220.7 (222.0); and British Columbia, 269.1 (270.8).

## L A B O U R

\*7. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing in April rose to \$1.84 from \$1.83 in March, average weekly wages to \$74.52 from \$73.64, and the work week to 40.6 hours from 40.3, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the April issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". In April last year, hourly earnings averaged \$1.79, weekly wages \$72.37, and the work week 40.5 hours.

Average hourly earnings in durable goods manufacturing at \$1.99 in April were unchanged from March. However, because of an increase of 0.4 hours in the length of the average work week to 40.8 hours from 40.4, average weekly wages increased to \$81.20 from \$80.16. Average work week was longer in most major groups, with wood products, transportation equipment, electrical apparatus and non-metallic minerals showing the greatest gains.



In non-durable goods, average hourly earnings in April rose to \$1.70 from \$1.68 in the preceding month, average weekly wages to \$68.40 from \$67.70, and the work week to 40.3 hours from 40.2. Wage-rate increases in meat and tobacco products and overtime in paper products accounted for a part of the gain. Seasonal layoffs of lower-paid workers in tobacco, leather products and clothing were also a factor.

Declines in average hourly and weekly earnings in mining were largely due to increased employment of lower-paid wage-earners in coal mining in Nova Scotia, and seasonal layoffs of more highly paid workers in oil and natural gas. Construction was more active, although with the employment of more unskilled labour, average hourly earnings were slightly lower.

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

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1961	1961	1960	1961	1961	1960	1961	1961	1960
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing .....	40.6	40.3	40.5	1.84	1.83	1.79	74.52	73.64	72.37
Durable goods ....	40.8	40.4	40.9	1.99	1.99	1.94	81.20	80.16	79.21
Non-durable goods.	40.3	40.2	40.1	1.70	1.68	1.64	68.40	67.70	65.60
Mining .....	41.3	41.6	41.2	2.13	2.14	2.12	87.94	89.18	87.37
Electric and Motor									
Transportation ...	43.0	43.0	43.6	1.89	1.89	1.82	81.19	81.33	79.28
Construction .....	39.4	38.6	39.2	2.02	2.04	1.96	79.59	78.73	76.91
Service .....	39.0	38.9	39.6	1.07	1.06	1.04	41.71	41.41	40.99

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Apr. 179.6; Mar. 178.1.

- \*8. Labour Income In April Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,-540,000,000 in April in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the April issue of "Estimates of Labour Income". This is a rise of 2.0% from the March total of \$1,510,000,000 and a gain of 3.1% from last year's April figure of \$1,494,000,000. Income in the January-April period rose 2.6% to \$6,046,000,000 from \$5,891,000,000 a year ago.

The table following contains data on labour income in April and the January-April period this year and last and March this year on the unadjusted basis, together with data for March and April this year on the seasonally adjusted basis.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	April	March	April	January to April		April	March
	1961	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1961
	Millions of Dollars						
Atlantic region ..	99	99	95	397	383	106	105
Quebec .....	393	386	382	1,547	1,506	402	402
Ontario .....	653	639	631	2,560	2,490	664	660
Prairie region ...	225	221	216	882	857	235	234
British Columbia .	166	162	166	642	639	167	168
CANADA .....	1,540	1,510	1,494	6,046	5,891	1,576	1,570

9. Employment & Weekly Earnings Industrial employment increased by 1.2% from March to April, the composite index of employment rising to 112.4 (1949=100) from 111.1. Most of the gain was in construction, manufacturing, and transportation, storage and communication, where there are usually marked seasonal increases in the period. However, the gains in these three industrial divisions, although substantial, were less than seasonal. Employment in forestry dropped less than seasonally, but the April index number for the industry was the lowest recorded in the post-war period. Seasonally adjusted, the composite employment index declined from 116.1 in March to 115.8 in April, mainly owing to a smaller-than-seasonal gain in construction.

The composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries increased from \$77.64 in March to \$78.19 in April, a rise of 55¢. The composite payroll index for April was 206.0, up 1.8% from March and up 0.9% from April last year.

Provincial employment indexes in April were: Newfoundland, 107.4 (106.7 in March); Prince Edward Island, 111.2 (108.9); Nova Scotia, 86.6 (84.4); New Brunswick, 88.7 (95.9); Quebec, 112.1 (110.0); Ontario, 114.9 (113.7); Manitoba, 104.9 (103.4); Saskatchewan, 116.7 (112.9); Alberta, 143.7 (143.2); and British Columbia, 108.4 (107.5).

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

\*10. Steel Ingot Production Reflecting the effect of the Dominion Day holiday with a shutdown at some plants, output of steel ingots in the week ended July 1 amounted to 107,357 tons, a decrease of 16.4% from 128,386 tons produced in the preceding week. Output in the comparable 1960 period totalled 83,901 tons. Index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 112 in the current week versus 133 a week earlier and 87 a year ago.

11. Sugar Situation In May Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased in May to 156,251,000 pounds from 138,426,000 a year earlier, and decreased in the January-May period to 519,373,000 pounds from 530,616,000 a year ago. Month's sales were up to 141,730,000 pounds from 137,884,000, and the five-month total was up to 635,738,000 pounds from 616,538,000. Company-held stocks were larger at May 31 this year as compared to last at 288,376,000 pounds versus 266,156,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar declined in May to 127,951,000 pounds from 221,816,000 a year earlier, and in the January-May period to 432,425,000 pounds from 506,761,000 a year ago. Meltings and sales were up in the month to 171,064,000 pounds from 143,989,000, and were down in the five months to 532,198,000 pounds from 537,454,000. End-of-May stocks held by companies were smaller than a year earlier at 132,673,000 pounds versus 289,373,000.

12. Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of all types of rigid insulating board in May advanced to 37,649,545 square feet from 31,948,881 a year earlier, while shipments in the January-May period decreased to 134,773,641 square feet from 152,261,788 a year ago. Domestic shipments rose in May to 33,710,520 square feet from 29,068,631 a year earlier, and fell in the January-May period to 119,572,696 square feet from 138,917,286 a year ago. Export shipments increased in the month to 3,939,025 square feet from 2,880,250, and in the five months to 15,200,945 square feet from 13,344,502.



13. Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts in May increased to 24,237,062 square feet from 17,128,585 a year earlier, granulated wool to 576,992 cubic feet from 343,073, and bulk or loose wool to 53,463 cubic feet from 43,050. Shipments in the January-May period were larger for batts at 89,397,127 square feet versus 71,828,496 a year ago and for granulated wool at 2,579,072 cubic feet versus 2,283,554, and smaller for bulk or loose wool at 233,096 cubic feet versus 296,189.

\*14. Shipments of Hats Shipments of men's fur felt hats by firms specializing in their production in 1960 amounted in volume to 75,400 dozen, and in value to \$4,770,000, according to preliminary DBS figures. Shipments of men's straw hats in the year totalled 27,800 dozen valued at \$634,000.

\*15. Shipments Of Rubber Footwear In 1960 Factory shipments of footwear by Canada's rubber products industry in 1960 increased to 15,704,996 pairs valued at \$34,742,827 from 14,975,951 pairs valued at \$32,030,531 in 1959, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the 1960 issue of "The Rubber Industries". The table following lists factory shipments and values by main types for both 1959 and 1960.

Kind	Factory Shipments 1959		Factory Shipments 1960 <sup>P</sup>	
	pairs	\$	pairs	\$
Boots, all rubber:				
(a) Knee, thigh and hip ....	1,047,141	3,591,726	1,078,003	3,534,470
(b) Lumbermen's, etc. ....	281,581	1,452,223	307,858	1,614,946
Boots, rubber bottoms and leather tops .....	177,287	1,068,415	150,570	1,087,482
Bottoms for leather tops ....	175,049	484,988	209,864	565,724
Overshoes and goloshes:				
(a) Cloth uppers .....	824,502	3,111,499	868,511	3,449,949
(b) All rubber, lined and unlined .....	3,233,830	8,888,515	3,400,140	9,701,943
Light and heavy rubbers .....	2,428,988	3,223,798	2,965,398	4,061,231
Bathing shoes .....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Utility footwear, with canvas or other fabric tops .....	1,955,617	3,616,108	2,262,171	4,237,027
Leather footwear .....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Plastic waterproof footwear, all types .....	2,844,519	3,256,866	2,740,753	3,424,940
Other footwear .....	2,007,437	3,336,393	1,721,728	3,065,115
TOTAL FOOTWEAR .....	14,975,951	32,030,531	15,704,996	34,742,827

(1) Included in "Other footwear"; P Preliminary.

16. Broom, Brush & Mop Industry Factory shipments in 1959 by firms in the broom, brush and mop industry were valued at \$19,500,000, an increase of 2.6% over the preceding year's \$18,997,000. There were 97 plants in the industry (95 in 1958). These employed 2,187 persons (2,130), paid \$6,297,000 in salaries and wages (\$5,859,000), and spent \$8,578,000 for materials and supplies (\$8,646,000).

Paint brushes numbering 504,299 dozen valued at \$4,035,000 led all other products in 1959. Shipments of other main commodities in order of selling value were: floor mops, \$2,856,000; corn brooms, \$2,595,000; brushes for industrial use, \$1,546,000; and brushes for household use, \$1,508,000.

17. White Metal Alloys Industry Factory shipments from the 64 establishments classified to Canada's white metal alloys industry in 1959 were valued at \$53,554,000, an increase of 6.7% from \$50,178,000 in the preceding year, according to the annual DBS industry report. Number of employees increased to 2,919 from 2,825 in 1958, salaries and wages to \$10,843,000 from \$10,576,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$32,863,000 from \$30,305,000.

18. Hardware, Tools & Cutlery Industry Factory shipments from Canada's hardware, tools and cutlery industry in 1959 advanced 7.8% to an all-time high of \$170,484,000 from 1958's preceding peak of \$158,197,000, according to the annual DBS report. Number of establishments decreased to 425 from 430 in 1958, while employees increased to 14,186 from 13,448, salaries and wages to \$56,325,000 from \$51,129,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$64,550,000 from \$55,936,000.

Value of factory shipments of some of the major products in the industry in 1959 was: hardware -- appliance, automobile, builders' and shelf, furniture and cabinet, trunk and suitcase, \$36,224,000 (\$34,025,000 in 1958); bolts, nuts, rivets, washers, screws and allied products, \$30,133,000 (\$27,011,000); hand and small tools -- automotive, carpenters' and mechanics', jigs and fixtures, machine knives, drills, taps, bits, reamers, punches and threading dies, \$27,643,000 (\$24,747,000); and dies for drawing, cutting or stamping, \$13,507,000 (\$12,629,000).

19. Manufacturing Industries In 1958 Products shipped by Canadian manufacturing establishments in 1958 were valued at \$22,163,186,000, a small decrease from the preceding year's \$22,183,594,000, DBS reports in its annual general review of the manufacturing industries. Preliminary figures show that the value for 1959 rebounded to a record \$23,311,601,000. The decline in 1958 in physical output at 2.7% was more substantial and compares with a drop of only 0.1% in value of shipments. This is accounted for by an increase in the wholesale prices of partly and fully manufactured goods.

The decline in production was accompanied by a drop of 5.1% in the number of persons employed to 1,289,600. This when compared with a drop of only 2.7% in the physical volume of production follows the trend in recent years for the same volume of output to be produced with fewer employees. Since 1949 the physical volume of manufactured products increased by 39.1% while the number of employees increased only 10.2%.

Salaries and wages paid in 1958 at \$4,802,496,000 were only 0.4% lower than the previous year. This was due to the continuing increase in weekly and hourly earnings in manufacturing, a trend common to all other sectors of the economy. The value added by manufacture which amounted to \$9,792,506,000 in 1958 was only moderately lower than the record high reported the previous year.

The continuing high spending on capital goods, such as construction and machinery and equipment of all kinds which amounted to \$8,364,000,000 in 1958 had a moderating influence on the severity of the decline in manufacturing production. Export demand for Canadian manufactured products held firm during 1958. Partly manufactured products exported at \$1,315,500,000, were 9.9% lower than in 1957, while exports of fully manufactured products at \$1,776,500,000 were 1.5% higher.



In spite of the downturn in the physical volume of manufacturing activity in 1958, the production of non-durable or consumer goods was maintained at the same high level as in the previous year, the decline being only 0.1%. The main effects of the decline were felt by the producers of durable goods which registered a drop of 5.5%. The total index for manufacturing in 1958 stood at 139.1. For non-durable goods it was 139.5 and for durable goods 138.6.

The review of the manufacturing industries of Canada is based on data obtained from the survey of manufactures made annually by the Industry and Merchandising Division of DBS. In addition to data on production, employment, salary and wage payments, consumption of materials, fuel and electricity, size of establishment and type of ownership, the review also contains data on manufacturing compiled by other divisions, such as weekly and hourly earnings, hours worked, capital investment, volume of production, etc.

The main purpose of the review is to supply historical background of the principal factors involved in manufacturing production in Canada. Besides general analyses for Canada as a whole, data for each province, county or census division as well as cities and towns, are also given. A feature of the review is the alphabetical list of products manufactured in Canada. A section is devoted to definitions and concepts used in compiling manufacturing statistics.

## TRANSPORTATION

20. Railway Carloadings In      Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in  
Third Week Of June      Canada in the week ended June 21 numbered 75,383,  
    compared to 79,056 in the corresponding 1960 period.  
 This brought loadings in the January 1-June 21 period to 1,545,605 cars, a decrease of 8.5% from the year-earlier total of 1,689,353 cars.

Receipts from connections declined in the seven days ended June 21 to 23,-229 cars from 27,406 a year earlier, and in the January 1-June 21 period to 597,507 cars from 703,489 a year ago. Piggyback loadings rose in the seven days to 3,623 cars from 3,217, and in the cumulative period to 75,439 cars from 73,970.

21. Canal Statistics      Due largely to a heavy grain movement, freight transported  
    through all Canadian canals in April increased 35% to 3,-  
 428,379 tons from 2,531,811 in the corresponding month last year. Vessel passages rose to 1,454 from 1,224 a year earlier, and the registered net tonnage to 3,667,-224 tons from 2,296,031.

Only 202,395 tons of iron ore moved out of Lake Superior in April as against 4,900,000 tons in the corresponding month last year. Consequently the volume of freight cleared through the combined Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie dropped to 1,948,923 tons from 6,588,954 in April last year. Total freight through the Canadian lock rose to 265,502 tons from 83,900. Freight transported through the Welland Canal was up 20% to 1,924,872 tons from 1,600,-361 and through the St. Lawrence canals, up 58% to 1,231,534 tons from 779,280.

As of April 1 this year the description of commodities transported through Canadian canals has been changed to conform with the revised Standard Commodity Classification. Opening dates of the three major canals were: Sault Ste. Marie, April 11 (April 4 last year); Welland, April 1 (April 1); and St. Lawrence, April 15 (April 18).

22. Shipping Statistics Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in April declined to 11,088,000 tons from 11,143,000 a year earlier. Increases in January, February and March more than offset this decrease, and loadings and unloadings in the January-April period rose to 25,768,000 tons from 25,006,000 a year ago.

Loadings and unloadings in foreign service decreased in April to 4,785,000 tons from 5,367,000 a year earlier, and in the January-April period to 13,358,000 tons from 13,385,000. Freight handled in coastwise service rose in the month to 6,304,000 tons from 5,777,000, and in the four months to 12,410,000 tons from 11,621,000.

Vessel arrivals and departures in both services declined in April to 17,134 from 19,741, and the registered net tonnage to 22,058,000 tons from 22,351,000. Arrivals and departures in the January-April period dropped to 57,663 from 62,811, and the registered net tonnage to 60,188,000 tons from 61,139,000.

23. Gas Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines in March increased sharply (36.8%) to 37,313,160 Mcf. from 27,267,522 Mcf. in the same 1960 month. Daily average sendout in the month rose to 1,203,650 Mcf. from 879,597 Mcf. This brought deliveries in the January-March period to 112,008,249 Mcf. from 79,869,102 Mcf. in the corresponding 1960 quarter, an advance of 40.2%.

Deliveries were larger in March and the January-March period this year as compared to last to distribution systems and foreign transmission lines. Month's deliveries to distribution systems increased to 21,520,661 Mcf. from 18,711,126 Mcf. a year earlier, and to foreign transmission lines to 15,787,681 Mcf. from 8,544,915 Mcf. First-quarter deliveries to distribution systems advanced to 66,907,716 Mcf. from 54,623,979 Mcf. a year ago, and to foreign transmission lines to 45,094,744 Mcf. from 25,219,803 Mcf.

## B U S I N E S S

24. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres Value of cheques cashed in 51 Canadian clearing centres in April declined 3.4% to \$22,433,274,000 from \$23,221,359,000 in the corresponding month last year. With increases in each of the previous three months, debits in the January-April period rose 4.8% to \$93,244,528,000 from \$89,001,677,000 a year ago.

Value of cheques cashed was higher in April and the January-April period as compared to a year earlier in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Ontario totals were down in the month and up in the four months.

Debits in April were: Atlantic Provinces, \$532,238,000 (\$576,542,000 a year earlier); Quebec, \$6,425,479,000 (\$7,230,751,000); Ontario, \$10,493,128,000 (\$10,683,173,000); Prairie Provinces, \$3,526,181,000 (\$3,326,606,000); and British Columbia, \$1,456,248,000 (\$1,404,287,000).

Value of cheque cashings in the January-April period was: Atlantic Provinces, \$2,189,948,000 (\$2,165,680,000 a year ago); Quebec, \$28,253,093,000 (\$26,556,407,000); Ontario, \$43,341,505,000 (\$42,713,081,000); Prairie Provinces, \$13,577,637,000 (\$11,854,944,000); and British Columbia, \$5,882,345,000 (\$5,711,565,000).



25. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended June 24 were 7.0% higher in value as compared to the corresponding 1960 week. Increases of 12.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 13.7% in Quebec, 9.1% in Ontario and 4.0% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 0.4% in Manitoba, 1.3% in Saskatchewan and 0.3% in Alberta.
26. Wholesale Trade Canadian wholesalers proper had sales valued at an estimated \$672,197,000 in April, down 3.0% from \$692,840,000 in April last year. With decreases in each of the first three months of this year, sales in the January-April period fell 6.9% to \$2,574,353,000 from \$2,742,470,000 a year ago.

Sales were higher in value in April this year as compared to last for 8 of the 17 specified trade groups. Increases ranged from 0.3% for automotive parts and accessories to 15.7% for household electrical appliances, and decreases from 0.6% for tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks to 20.0% for clothing and furnishings.

In the January-April period, 10 of the specified trades reported increased sales as compared to a year ago. Gains ranged from 1.0% for automotive parts and accessories to 22.4% for household electrical appliances, and declines from 0.3% for construction materials and supplies (including lumber) to 18.3% for coal and coke.

27. Sales Of Natural Gas Volume of natural gas sales in February increased 11.3% to 40,101,726 Mcf. from 36,045,609 Mcf. a year earlier, while the revenue from these sales rose 16.2% to \$26,780,000 from \$23,040,000. Volume of sales in the January-February period advanced 14.2% to 82,263,085 Mcf. from 72,024,147 Mcf. a year earlier, and the revenue 18.5% to \$54,417,000 from \$45,911,000. Customers in February numbered 1,205,252, a rise of 6.2% from the like 1960 total of 1,134,636.

February residential sales rose 11.5% to 17,781,160 Mcf. from 15,949,867 Mcf. in the same 1960 month, industrial sales 11.2% to 14,593,114 Mcf. from 13,125,494 Mcf., and commercial sales 10.9% to 7,711,095 Mcf. from 6,952,951 Mcf. Revenue from these sales was: residential, \$16,501,000 (\$14,154,000 a year earlier); industrial, \$5,095,000 (\$4,450,000); and commercial, \$5,179,000 (\$4,429,000).

## F I S H E R I E S

- \*28. Fisheries In Canada In May Due principally to a sharp reduction in the catch of lobsters, landings of sea fish and shellfish in May declined 26% to 114,112,000 pounds from 153,180,000 in the like 1960 month, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the May issue of "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Landed value was down 36% to \$7,855,000 from \$12,265,000. Landings in the January-May period were up in volume to 481,223,000 pounds from 366,865,000 a year ago, and down in value to \$18,938,000 from \$23,011,000.

Landings on the Atlantic coast in May were down to 91,815,000 pounds (valued at \$5,282,000) from 137,561,000 pounds (\$10,154,000) a year earlier, while catch on the Pacific coast was up to 22,297,000 pounds (\$2,573,000) from 15,619,000 pounds (\$2,111,000).

MORE

Catch on the Atlantic coast in the January-May period was down to 249,185,-000 pounds (\$12,972,000) from 295,394,000 pounds (\$18,008,000) a year ago, while landings on the Pacific coast were substantially larger at 232,038,000 pounds (\$5,966,000) versus 71,471,000 pounds (\$5,003,000).

29. Fisheries In Ontario, Prairie Provinces & Northwest Territories Landings of fish were heavier in 1959 than in the preceding year in Ontario and Alberta, and lighter in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, according to the DBS annual report for these regions.

Landings in Ontario increased to 48,984,000 pounds in 1959 from 47,175,000 in the preceding year and in Alberta to 12,664,000 pounds from 11,482,000. Catch decreased in Manitoba to 31,052,000 pounds from 31,929,000, in Saskatchewan to 12,550,000 pounds from 12,600,000, and in the Northwest Territories to 5,747,000 pounds from 5,894,000.

Values were higher for Saskatchewan at \$2,595,700 versus \$2,338,900 in 1958 and for Alberta at \$1,684,100 versus \$1,450,400. Value of products was lower in Ontario at \$5,474,700 versus \$8,180,100, Manitoba at \$6,688,900 versus \$6,844,-100 and in the Northwest Territories at \$1,146,300 versus \$1,235,200.

## F O R E S T R Y

30. Canada's Forest Production Volume of Canada's forest production in 1959 increased 11.6% to 3,186,387,000 cubic feet from 2,854,670,000 in 1958, and the value advanced 12.1% to \$715,716,000 from \$638,608,000, according to the annual DBS report.

Production of leading primary forest products in 1959, expressed in equivalent volume of merchantable timber, was: logs and bolts, 1,650,176,000 cubic feet (1,461,621,000 in 1958); logs for pulping, 165,856,000 (106,664,000); pulpwood, 1,075,233,000 (978,315,000); and fuelwood, 249,314,000 (261,853,000). Values for these items: logs and bolts, \$344,424,000 (\$311,746,000); logs for pulping, \$32,115,000 (\$21,490,000); pulpwood, \$288,129,000 (\$253,664,000); and fuelwood, \$26,520,000 (\$29,105,000).

Value of primary forest output, by region, in order of size in 1959 was: British Columbia, \$257,650,000 (\$221,885,000 in 1958); Quebec, \$215,287,000 (\$192,951,000); Ontario, \$131,940,000 (\$110,138,000); New Brunswick, \$33,060,-000 (\$40,961,000); Newfoundland, \$22,771,000 (\$22,150,000); Alberta, \$20,274,-000 (\$16,061,000); Nova Scotia, \$18,441,000 (\$18,346,000); Manitoba, \$7,947,000 (\$7,496,000); Saskatchewan, \$6,362,000 (\$5,599,000); Prince Edward Island, \$1,-430,000 (\$1,919,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$552,000 (\$1,104,000).

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

- \*31. Skim Milk Powder Production of skim milk powder, packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less, amounted to 3,776,959 pounds in May, DBS reports in a special statement. Of the total output, some 2,-799,198 pounds were packed in containers of 5 pounds or less and the remainder in containers of 6 to 24 pounds inclusive.



32. Output Of Strawberries, Raspberries And Cherries Production of strawberries was smaller this year as compared to last, while output of raspberries, sweet cherries and sour cherries was larger, according to preliminary DBS figures. Output of strawberries decreased to 20,596,-000 quarts from 26,114,000 in 1960, while output of raspberries increased to 12,-086,000 quarts from 11,899,000, sweet cherries to 244,000 bushels from 201,000 and sour cherries to 361,000 bushels from 254,000.

33. Production & Value Of Tobacco Tobacco growers produced a record 214,167,-000 pounds of leaf tobacco (green weight) in the crop year ending September 30, 1960, an increase of about 45,000,000 pounds or 26% over the preceding year. The total farm value is estimated at \$114,699,-000 as against \$90,403,000 the year before. Price paid for the crop increased to 53.56¢ per pound from 53.21¢ paid for the 1959 crop. The total crop was harvested from 135,962 acres (128,133 in 1959), while the average yield per acre was 1,575 pounds (1,326).

A crop of 199,521,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco was grown in Ontario in 1960, more than one-third larger than 1959's 146,675,000 pounds. Average prices decreased to 54.65¢ per pound in 1960 compared to 55.57¢. The total farm value based on total crop produced amounted to an estimated \$109,036,000 versus \$81,-512,000. A few acres of flue-cured tobacco were grown in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba this year from which approximately 49,000 pounds were produced.

34. Dairy Products Industries Value of factory shipments from Canada's dairy products industries in 1959 increased 1.0% to \$829,737,000 from \$821,701,000 in 1958, according to the annual DBS report. Establishments declined to 1,871 from 1,944 in 1958 and employees to 33,118 from 33,179, while salaries and wages rose to \$117,210,000 from \$112,175,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$605,070,000 from \$601,551,000.

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

35. Crop Conditions Across Canada Good rains were received in most northern sections of Alberta and in parts of north-west Saskatchewan. Elsewhere in the Prairie Provinces only scattered showers to light rains were recorded. Grain, oilseed and special crop prospects continue to deteriorate over wide areas of all three provinces, with the western third of Manitoba, southern and eastern Saskatchewan and the greater part of southern Alberta being most adversely affected by the drought. Pasture conditions are poor in most parts of the prairies and, with some exceptions, hay yields are abnormally low. Hail damage has been light to date, but the grasshopper infestation has been heavy this season and still threatens damage despite stringent control measures.

The advance preliminary estimates of the 1961 crop acreages show that farmers in the Prairie Provinces seeded 23.2 million acres of all classes of wheat in 1961, some 3% greater than the previous year's 22.6 million but about 1% less than the 1950-59 ten-year average of 23.4 million. Durum wheat acreage of 1.8 million acres was about double the 1960 level and 73% above the ten-year average. The acreage seeded to oats for grain at 8.3 million, registered an increase of 5% from the 1960 level and was 9% larger than the ten-year average of 7.6 million acres.

The acreage seeded to barley in 1961 at 5.9 million acres declined by 18% from the 1960 area of 7.2 million acres and is 28% below the 1950-59 average of 8.3 million. The acreage seeded to flaxseed at 2.4 million, registered a decrease of 5% from the 1960 acreage of 2.6 million but was still 37% above the ten-year average of 1.8 million acres. Rapeseed acreage at 746 thousand acres was about 2% below the record level of 763 thousand acres established in 1960. The acreage sown to fall and spring rye combined at 429 thousand was 5% below the 1960 acreage and 45% below the 1950-59 average. The acreage to be summer-fallowed at 24.2 million acres rose 1% from the previous year, and is some 3% above the recent ten-year average of 23.6 million acres.

Frequent rains in Ontario have provided ample moisture supplies, and temperatures have warmed up considerably during the past 10 days. Fall wheat and rye are developing well and indicate average to good yields in most counties. Haying operations are progressing slowly due to late maturity and unsatisfactory curing weather. For the province as a whole an average yield is indicated at present, and there will be sufficient quantities for winter feeding. Pastures are in good to excellent condition with milk flow continuing at a high level and beef cattle making good gains. Much of the spring grain acreage was seeded late this season, but weather conditions during June have generally permitted good development. Present indications range from slightly below average to average yields. Late crops such as dry beans, soybeans, corn and tobacco were planted later than usual and although early development was slow due to the cool, wet weather, recent growth is becoming more rapid with the higher temperatures now prevailing.

Weather conditions during the past two weeks in Quebec have favoured crop development. Grains are doing well although development is slow in certain districts. Pastures and hay lands have made up a good deal of the lateness shown at the beginning of the season. Silage making and haying are underway in the centre and south of the province. Yields of hay vary from poor to good. Live-stock are in good condition and milk production is high. Market gardens, are promising and early vegetables are showing good yields. Forage corn and sweet corn, however, are progressing slowly. Growers have started to pick strawberries and lower than average yields are reported. On the other hand, an excellent raspberry crop is in prospect. Reports indicate vigorous weed growth, and grasshopper and other insect activity.

All major crops are progressing well as a result of warm, dry weather prevailing over the entire province of British Columbia. Scattered showers in the Peace River district have improved grain crop prospects, but hay yields have been lighter than average. All areas report considerable drying out on light soils. On the coast, the processing pea crop needs additional moisture, while warm weather hastened completion of the strawberry harvest and brought other small fruits to maturity earlier than expected. In the interior, the cherry harvest is underway and all fruits are shaping up well. In the Okanagan area early field tomatoes are replacing the greenhouse varieties, while early cucumbers are now in full volume.

Correspondents in the Maritime Provinces report favourable weather conditions for crop growth during the past two weeks. Farmers are putting up grass silage and haying has commenced throughout the area. Pastures are good and hay crop prospects are generally favourable although there is some variability between districts. Seeding and planting operations are practically completed and grain growth is good. Potatoes in P.E.I. look promising, while in New Brunswick development is more spotty. Strawberry picking is underway and good yields are reported.



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

- \*1. Exports & Imports (Preliminary), April 1961
- 2. Price Movements, June 1961, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*3. Security Price Indexes, June 29, 1961
- \*4. Wholesale Price Indexes, June 1961
- 5. Prices & Price Indexes, May 1961, (62-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- 6. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, May 1961, (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*7. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, April 1961
- \*8. Estimates of Labour Income, April 1961
- 9. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, April 1961, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*10. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended July 1, 1961
- 11. The Sugar Situation, May 1961, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
- 12. Rigid Insulating Board, May 1961, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 13. Mineral Wool, May 1961, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*14. Shipments of Hats, 1960
- \*15. Shipments of Rubber Footwear, 1960
- 16. Broom, Brush & Mop Industry, 1959, (47-201), 50¢
- 17. White Metal Alloys Industry, 1959, (41-215), 50¢
- 18. Hardware, Tools & Cutlery Industry, 1959, (41-208), 50¢
- 19. General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1958, (31-201), \$2.00
- 20. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, June 21, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- 21. Canal Statistics, April 1961, (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 22. Shipping Statistics, April 1961, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 23. Gas Pipe Line Transport, March 1961, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 24. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, April 1961, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 25. Department Store Sales, Week Ended June 24, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
- 26. Wholesale Trade, April 1961, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- 27. Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, February 1961, (45-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*28. Fisheries In Canada, May 1961
- 29. Fisheries Statistics of Canada - Ontario, Prairie Provinces & Northwest Territories, 1959, (24-207), \$1.00
- 30. Operations In The Woods - Final Estimates of Forest Production, 1959, (25-201), 50¢
- \*31. Skim Milk Powder, May 1961
- 32. First Estimate of the Commercial Production of Strawberries, Raspberries & Cherries, 1961, (22-003), 20¢/\$1.00
- 33. Leaf Tobacco Acreage, Production & Value, 1960, (22-205), 25¢
- 34. Dairy Products Industries, 1959, (32-209), 75¢
- 35. Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada (Including Preliminary Acreage Report - Prairie Provinces), July 5, 1961, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
  - Contracted Acreages of Canning Crops, 1961, (22-003), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 23
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, June 14, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
  - Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, March 1961, (26-006), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 30
  - Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, April 1961, (31-001), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 23

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