

Vol. 29 -- No. 28

Friday, July 14, 1961

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Commodity imports from all countries in May were valued at a monthly high of \$551,200,000, up 6.8% from the May 1960 total and up 2.1% from the previous peak of \$540,000,000 reached in May 1957. (Page 2)

Labour: Claimants for regular unemployment insurance benefit numbered 341,000 at May 31 this year, down 125,400 from a month earlier and down 23,300 from a year ago ... Index of industrial employment in April was 112.4, an increase of 1.2% from the preceding month. Average weekly wages and salaries were \$78.18 in April, up 54¢ from March. (Pages 2-3)

Business: Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for consumer goods, small loan companies, department, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks on personal loans amounted to \$3,072 million at the end of April this year, larger by 7.2% than a year ago. (Page 3)

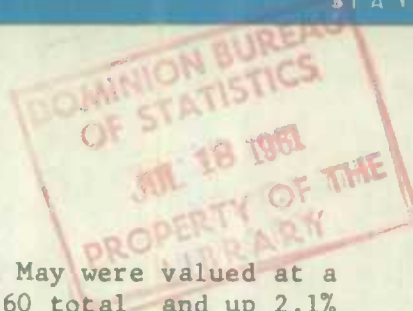
Transportation: Number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first half of this year decreased 8.2% to 1,648,133 from 1,796,100 in the first half of 1960. Freight carried by railways operating in Canada in 1960 totalled 157,383,100 tons, down 4.5% from the 1959 total of 164,809,600 tons. (Pages 3-4)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output in the week ended July 8 increased by 19.8% from the preceding week to 128,565 tons. Output in the first half of 1961 was little changed from the like 1960 total at 3,124,265 tons versus 3,120,760 ... Output of motor vehicles in the January-June period decreased 12.8% to 222,136 units from 254,789 in the like 1960 period. (Page 5)

Health: New active and reactivated cases of tuberculosis reported in April numbered 574, bringing the January-April total to 2,221. (Page 10)

Judicial: Adults appearing before the courts charged with indictable offences in 1959 numbered 34,812, of whom 31,092 were convicted. Some 32,350 of those charged were male. (Page 11)

Merchandising: Department store sales in the week ended July 1 were 2.9% higher in value as compared to a year earlier. Sales in May were estimated at \$124,830,000, larger by 6.6% than a year ago. Sales in the January-May period were up 2.6% from last year at \$527,740,000. (Page 12)



*1. Imports In May, 5 Months Commodity imports from all countries in May were valued at a record monthly total of \$551,200,000, a rise of 6.8% from last year's May total of \$516,000,000, according to preliminary DBS figures. Previous monthly high was \$540,000,000 set in May 1957. This increase almost counterbalanced a decline of 4.3% in the January-April period, and value of imports in the January-May period was 1.8% below a year ago at \$2,-276,200,000 versus the corresponding 1960 total of \$2,319,100,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, the United States, and all other countries as a group were higher in value in May this year as compared to last. These gains were responsible for increased import values in the January-May period as compared to last year from all these areas except the United States.

Imports in May were valued as follows: United Kingdom, \$70,800,000 (\$56,-000,000 in May 1960); other Commonwealth countries, \$35,100,000 (\$31,800,000); United States, \$354,000,000 (\$344,400,000); and all other countries, \$91,300,000 (\$83,800,000).

January-May import values were: United Kingdom, \$256,100,000 (\$255,500,000 in the corresponding 1960 period); other Commonwealth countries, \$104,300,000 (\$101,900,000); United States, \$1,555,300,000 (\$1,610,100,000); and all other countries, \$360,500,000 (\$351,500,000).

LABOUR

2. Claimants for Unemployment Insurance Benefit At May 31 Claimants for regular unemployment insurance benefit numbered 341,000 at May 31, compared to 364,300 on May 31 last year. The interval during which seasonal benefit was operative terminated on May 20 this year (May 21 last year). Therefore, the count at the end of May represents claimants for regular benefit only. The claimant count at the end of April this year was 713,100, comprising 466,400 identified as regular and 246,800 as seasonal benefit. Regular claimants thus declined by 125,400 during the month, and were 23,300 fewer than at the same date in 1960. Males accounted for almost 95% of the April-to-May decline in regular claimants.

Volume of initial and renewal claims at 162,100 at the end of May was almost 25% below the April total of 209,600; the total for May last year was 165,600. It is estimated that close to 50% of the initial claims filed in the month were from persons terminating their benefit rights and seeking to re-establish a subsequent benefit period. More than 90% of the seasonal benefit claims processed in May were in this category.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 563,500 in May, compared to 708,200 in April and 560,800 in May 1960. Benefit payments amounted to \$58.7 million in May versus \$64.5 million in the preceding month and \$52.2 million a year earlier. Average benefit payment per week compensated was \$23.68 during May versus \$23.98 in April and \$22.17 in May 1960.

3. Employment & Payrolls Industrial employment increased in April from a seasonal low in March. The composite index, on the base 1949=100, rose from 111.1 in March to 112.4 in April, a gain of 1.2% which was less than seasonal. Accordingly, the decline in the seasonally-adjusted composite, which began late in 1959, continued through April.

MORE

The industrial composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries for April was \$78.18, up 54¢ from March. The composite payroll index rose from 202.3 in March to 206.0 in April. Between March and April, gains were recorded in average weekly wages and salaries in all industrial divisions except mining, public utility operation, and transportation, storage and communication. In all divisions except forestry, where a rise of \$8.33 occurred, the changes were less than \$1.00. Large seasonal increases normally occur in forestry between March and April.

Provincial employment indexes in April were: Newfoundland, 107.4 (106.7 in March, 1961); 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 (including Northwest Territories), 143.7 (143.2); and British Columbia (including Yukon), 108.5 (107.5).

B U S I N E S S

4. Credit Statistics In April Balances outstanding on credit extended on the books of sales finance companies (for consumer goods), small loan companies, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks (for personal loans) amounted to \$3,072 million at the end of April this year, up 7.2% from \$2,866 million at the end of April last year.

End-of-April outstandings on the books of sales finance companies for consumer goods decreased to \$786 million from \$804 million at the end of April 1960, and furniture and appliance stores to \$186 million from \$189 million. End-of-month outstandings held by small loan companies increased to \$551 million from \$505 million a year ago, department stores to \$328 million from \$290 million, and personal loans at chartered banks to \$1,241 million from \$1,078 million.

For the first time, series on bank loans, credit unions, life insurance less policy loans, Quebec Savings Banks loans and oil company credit cards has been included in this monthly report "Credit Statistics" (catalogue number 61-004), and is similar to data contained in the monthly Bank of Canada statistical summary. Each quarter, the report will contain additional data formerly found in the DBS quarterly report "Retail Credit" (catalogue number 63-006), which was discontinued with the fourth quarter 1960 issue.

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

5. Carloadings Of Railway Revenue Freight In First Half Of 1961 Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first six months of this year numbered 1,648,133, a decrease of 8.2% from last year's first half total of 1,796,100 cars. Receipts from connections dropped 15.2% in the period to 625,921 cars from 738,339, while piggyback loadings rose 2.9% to 80,247 cars from 77,964.

Loadings in the last nine days of June declined to 102,528 cars from 106,747 a year earlier, bringing the total for the month of June to 326,385 cars, a decrease of 4.4% from the year-earlier total of 341,408 cars. Receipts from connections were down in the nine days to 28,414 cars from 34,850, and in the month to 106,296 cars from 115,333. Piggyback loadings were up in the nine days to 4,808 cars from 3,994, and in the month to 15,257 cars from 13,605.

MORE

Principal commodities loaded on fewer cars in the January 1-June 30 period included: iron ore, 76,561 cars (97,806 a year ago); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 53,049 (64,498); lumber, timber and plywood, 98,533 (100,627); automobiles, trucks and parts, 27,163 (42,408); and l.c.l. merchandise, 177,031 (229,444). Loadings of wheat increased to 135,006 cars from 128,715.

6. Railway Freight Traffic Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections in February totalled 9,813,700 tons, a decrease of 14.9% from the corresponding 1960 total of 11,530,400 tons. Freight loaded on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports) declined to 7,959,600 tons from 9,307,200 tons a year earlier, receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada to 719,300 tons from 845,600, and intransit freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) to 1,134,800 tons from 1,377,700.

Loadings in February were smaller than a year earlier for all six commodity groups. Month's totals were: products of agriculture, 1,320,900 tons (1,690,000 a year earlier); animals and products, 64,000 (76,500); products of mines, 2,652,600 (2,997,000); products of forests, 1,178,500 (1,431,000); manufactures and miscellaneous, 2,673,300 (3,030,600); and l.c.l. freight, 70,200 (82,000).

7. Railway Freight Traffic In 1960 Revenue freight carried by railways operating in Canada in 1960 decreased 4.5% to 157,383,100 tons from 164,809,600 in 1959, according to the DBS annual report on railway freight traffic. Both loadings in Canada and receipts from United States rail connections were smaller in 1960 than in 1959, with tonnages loaded at stations in Canada down 4.8% to 133,029,900 tons from 139,766,800 a year earlier; receipts from U.S. rail destined to points in Canada down 11.8% to 9,631,800 tons from 10,917,400; and intransit freight up 4.2% to 14,721,400 tons from 14,125,500.

Loadings during 1960 on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports), by major commodity group, were: products of agriculture, 22,334,300 tons (23,648,800 in 1959); animals and products, 948,900 (1,033,700); products of mines, 59,090,900 (63,782,000); products of forests, 13,453,500 (12,994,200); manufactures and miscellaneous, 36,091,500 (37,084,700); and l.c.l. freight, 1,110,800 (1,223,300).

H A N D B O O K

8. Canada 1961 The 1961 edition of this popular handbook was released this week. Special features include chapters on the geology of Canada as it affects its modern economy, and on constitutional history, as well as a new section on the Canadian family and its standard of living. Other chapters deal with the course of Canadian settlement, with government, natural resources, industry, labour, domestic and foreign trade, health, welfare and education, the economy in 1960, finance, transportation, research (with a new section on medical research), and an enlarged chapter on the arts. There are nearly 300 illustrations, 17 in full colour, including reproductions of four Canadian paintings. There are photographic spreads of modern church architecture; techniques of winter construction; new railway equipment; and forest conservation. A map of Canada is attached to the inside back cover.

A special discount of 25% is applicable on bulk orders of 100 or more copies to the same address. Orders may be sent to the Queen's Printer or the publisher, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

*9. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 8 amounted to 128,565 tons, up 19.8% from the preceding week's holiday-affected total of 107,357 tons. Output in the comparable 1960 period was 103,376 tons. Index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 134 in the current week versus 112 a week earlier and 107 a year ago.

10. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots edged up 0.1% in the January-June period to 3,124,265 tons from 3,120,760 a year ago, due to increases in April, May and June counterbalancing decreases in January, February and March. Output in June was 555,638 tons, compared to 434,070 a year earlier.

Production of pig iron in the first half of this year rose 0.9% to 2,294,165 tons from 2,274,763 a year ago, decreases in each of the first three months being offset by increases in each of three months in the second quarter. June output amounted to 419,194 tons versus 335,532 in the like 1960 month.

11. Motor Vehicle Production With decreases from a year earlier in each of the first six months of this year, output of motor vehicles in the January-June period fell 12.8% to 222,136 units from 254,789 in the like half of 1960. June production was down to 41,645 units from 41,924 a year earlier.

Production of passenger cars in the first half of 1961 declined 11.9% to 184,268 units from 209,062 a year ago, while half-year output of commercial vehicles dropped 17.2% to 37,868 units from 45,727. Passenger car output was larger in June -- first increase this year from a year earlier -- at 34,510 units versus 34,369, and commercial vehicle production was smaller in the month at 7,135 units versus 7,555.

12. Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers Shipments of domestic washing machines in May rose to 23,494 units from 22,362 a year earlier. With decreases in all previous months, shipments in the January-May period fell to 111,322 units from 114,890 a year ago. End-of-May stocks were below year-earlier levels at 42,379 units versus 50,886.

Shipments of automatic clothes dryers in May rose for the second successive month to 4,767 units from 2,987 a year earlier. This brought shipments in the January-May period to 30,189 units, slightly ahead of last year's like total of 29,564 units. End-of-May stocks were smaller than a year earlier at 24,686 units versus 31,352.

13. Domestic Electrical Appliances Shipments of small domestic electrical appliances in May included the following: steam flat irons, 23,184 units (21,027 in May 1960); kettles, 22,938 (33,042); fry pans, 13,790 (13,872); floor polishers, 13,410 (15,198); complete domestic fans (including motors with ratings of one-tenth horsepower or less), 12,170 (18,387); automatic toasters, 10,963 (10,492); and cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 10,148 (12,263).

14. Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers were virtually unchanged in May this year as compared to last at \$16,369,400 versus \$16,262,300, and the January-May total showed little change from a year ago at \$60,072,500 versus \$61,483,300.

15. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Shipments in May of soap chips and flakes increased to 1,262,282 pounds from 985,810 a year earlier, toilet soaps (except liquid) to 3,652,484 pounds from 3,237,505, and liquid synthetic detergents to 5,196,576 pounds from 3,966,917. Month's shipments of laundry and household bar soaps decreased to 966,814 pounds from 1,068,087, soap powders to 2,009,311 pounds from 2,095,063, solid synthetic detergents to 14,713,218 pounds from 15,424,869, and paste synthetic detergents to 114,126 pounds from 135,965.
16. Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Factory shipments in May of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment included the following items: condensing units, \$219,700 (\$326,300 in May 1960); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$322,200 (\$350,100); window-sill type room air conditioners, \$495,600 (\$838,300); self-contained packaged air conditioners, \$194,500 (\$505,400); air conditioning coils (steam, water and direct expansion), \$279,900 (\$123,200); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$259,600 (\$305,900); low and normal temperature self-service display cases, \$386,700 (\$334,900); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$133,700 (\$109,500).
17. Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production rose in May to \$2,050,200 from \$1,970,700 a year earlier. Sales in the January-May period increased to \$10,254,900 from \$9,473,600 a year ago. Sales of batteries for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines -- the principal product -- were larger in the month and five months as compared to a year earlier.
18. Shipments Of Steel Wire Shipments in May of uncoated, plain, round steel wire increased to 10,521 tons from 9,476 a year earlier, while shipments of welded or woven steel wire mesh (for purposes other than fencing) decreased to 4,173 tons from 5,017, steel wire rope to 1,977 tons from 2,105, and iron and steel wire nails to 4,983 tons from 6,746. January-May shipments were smaller than a year earlier for each of these items, and totals were: steel wire, 43,851 tons (48,931 a year ago); steel wire mesh, 13,673 (14,551); wire rope, 8,664 (9,865); and wire nails, 24,539 (26,817).
19. Shipments Of Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipe & Fittings Shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings decreased in May to 45,944 tons from 50,338 a year earlier, and in the January-May period to 216,917 tons from 246,953 a year ago. Month's shipments of welded and seamless steel pipe increased to 47,109 tons from 37,464, and the five-month total advanced to 301,074 tons from 161,044.
20. Consumption Of Rubber Consumption of all rubber in May rose for the second successive month to 9,630 long tons from 8,390 a year earlier. With decreases in each of the first three months of this year, consumption in the January-May period declined to 43,262 long tons from 47,452 a year ago.

Consumption of natural rubber in May fell to 2,690 long tons from 2,872 a year earlier, while synthetic rubber rose to 5,386 long tons from 4,179 and reclaimed rubber to 1,554 long tons from 1,339. January-May consumption of natural rubber decreased to 12,539 long tons from 16,029 and reclaimed to 6,766 long tons from 7,552, while synthetic rubber increased to 23,957 long tons from 23,871.

21. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather Receipts of cattle hides in May increased to 162,055 from 111,025 a year earlier, while receipts of calf and kip skins decreased to 89,752 from 118,643 and sheep and lamb skins to 5,949 dozen from 6,271. Receipts of cattle hides in the January-May period advanced to 942,989 from 745,347 a year ago and sheep and lamb skins to 36,299 dozen from 33,637, while those of calf and kip skins declined to 380,580 from 386,950.

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners were larger at May 31 this year as compared to last for all types except cattle hides and calf and kip skins. May 31 stocks were: cattle hides, 394,162 (469,959 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 343,946 (375,837); sheep and lamb skins, 59,729 dozen (53,595); goat skins, 49,432 (27,178); horsehides, 4,104 (2,510); and all other hides and skins, 10,931 (1,678).

22. Crude Oil Consumption Consumption of crude oil by Canadian refineries rose in May to 25,353,599 barrels from 22,815,753 a year earlier, and in the January-May period to 119,233,852 barrels from 112,289,155 a year ago. Month's consumption of domestic crude oil increased to 14,485,600 barrels from 13,258,837 a year earlier and imported crude to 10,867,999 barrels from 9,556,916. Five-month consumption of domestic crude oil advanced to 66,411,167 barrels from 65,863,299 a year ago and imported crude to 52,822,685 barrels from 46,425,856.

Consumption of crude oil was larger in May and the January-May period as compared to a year earlier for refineries located in the Maritimes and Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories, and smaller for refineries in Alberta. Refineries in Ontario consumed more crude oil in the month and less in the five months.

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

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>May</u>		<u>January - May</u>	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Shipments in Dozens			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments.....	2,990	4,558	15,673	22,093
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic.	13,718	14,993	70,512	78,085
Girdles, principally elastic.....	16,189	15,680	86,238	79,578
Bandeaux bras.....	66,780	60,779	329,073	306,959
Longline bras.....	13,886	13,908	69,429	64,461
Garter belts.....	9,695	5,967	46,614	35,284

24. Shipments Of Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and plasters were larger in May this year as compared to last. Totals were: wallboard, 39,351,069 square feet (28,406,172 a year earlier); lath, 22,146,494 square feet (19,203,112); sheathing, 1,253,020 square feet (967,606); and plasters, 20,092 tons (19,602).

January-May shipments were larger than a year ago for gypsum wallboard and sheathing and smaller for lath and plasters. Totals: wallboard, 149,142,897 square feet (126,422,953 a year ago); lath, 90,893,353 square feet (92,801,297); sheathing, 3,818,836 square feet (2,479,978); and plasters, 90,832 tons (96,705).

25. Cement Shipments Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement shipped or used 625,242 tons of cement in May, a rise of 9.7% from last year's comparable total of 569,709. The January-May total rose 6.4% to 1,661,757 tons from 1,561,285 a year ago. End-of-May stocks at plants and warehouses were 8.7% larger than a year ago at 872,395 tons versus 802,796.

26. Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Tobacco Products Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased in this year's first quarter to 8,-755,858,000 from 8,335,934,000 a year ago, cigars to 79,544,000 from 72,721,000, and cut tobacco to 5,580,000 pounds from 5,414,000. Withdrawals of plug tobacco decreased to 302,000 pounds from 325,000, raw leaf to 219,000 pounds from 241,000 and snuff to 205,000 pounds from 221,000.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco were larger at March 31 this year as compared to last at 240,536,209 pounds versus 224,621,834. End-of-March holdings of flue-cured tobacco advanced to 216,050,856 pounds from 198,692,890 a year ago, cigar tobacco to 10,189,955 pounds from 8,469,411 and pipe tobacco to 1,648,139 pounds from 1,104,304. Stocks of burley tobacco at the end of March declined to 10,625,412 pounds from 14,014,102, dark (air-fire cured) tobacco to 1,289,250 pounds from 1,454,180 and "other" tobaccos to 732,597 pounds from 886,947.

*27. Canada's Leading Manufacturing Cities Montreal continued to be Canada's leading manufacturing city in 1959 with factory shipments valued at \$2,329,633,902 versus \$2,266,191,996 in 1958, followed by Toronto with \$1,875,649,225 versus \$1,825,714,816, Hamilton \$1,114,137,316 versus \$943,304,365, Montreal East \$606,095,358 versus \$694,077,733 and Vancouver \$517,685,702 versus \$522,600,098.

The table following contains preliminary 1959 figures on number of establishments, employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials and supplies and selling value of factory shipments for 15 cities and towns.

Preliminary Statistics of the Leading Cities and Towns of Canada, 1959

	Estab- lish- ments	Employees	Salaries And Wages	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Montreal, Que.	3,951	173,279	626,970,086	1,219,183,717	2,329,633,902
Toronto, Ont.	3,073	123,963	503,765,998	1,013,054,770	1,875,649,225
Hamilton, Ont.	525	52,820	244,629,848	547,666,412	1,114,137,316
Montreal East, Que.	43	7,130	34,756,687	472,691,317	606,095,358*
Vancouver, B.C.	1,173	32,911	139,700,859	275,378,121	517,685,702
Windsor, Ont.	292	23,353	115,427,371	221,872,387	442,513,286
Winnipeg, Man.	794	25,864	88,968,328	173,177,732	343,540,671
Sarnia, Ont.	54	6,994	37,701,009	208,869,241	319,286,463
Edmonton, Alta.	406	13,241	50,105,221	162,466,153	268,548,781
Calgary, Alta.	350	10,781	44,364,963	157,344,936	250,483,305
Kitchener, Ont.	203	16,104	60,931,182	135,485,240	241,327,377
London, Ont.	277	15,175	58,321,477	108,168,645	229,749,046
St. Laurent, Que.	98	17,495	83,179,151	89,471,852	226,231,599
Quebec City, Que.	421	15,579	51,026,239	111,968,466	225,141,195
Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.	47	9,210	48,379,041	107,052,756	211,792,006

*Not strictly comparable with 1958 due to a change in the method of valuation in the petroleum industry.

28. Manufacturing Industries In Ontario Factory shipments from manufacturing establishments in Ontario in 1959 were valued at an all-time high of \$11,668,461,000, up 7.4% from the 1958 total of \$10,864,028,000 and up 5.3% from 1957's preceding peak of \$11,078,593,000, according to the DBS annual report on manufacturing industries in Ontario.

A total of 13,081 establishments in 1959 (13,276 in 1958) employed 615,746 persons (606,362) and paid them \$2,564,684,000 in salaries and wages (\$2,412,-655,000). These plants spent \$6,190,618,000 for materials and supplies (\$5,704,-319,000) and added \$5,332,082,000 by manufacture (\$4,914,074,000).

Ontario accounted for half of Canada's manufacturing output in 1959 and had the greatest diversification of any province. Certain industries, such as the manufacture of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, heavy electrical machinery, agricultural implements, machine tools, starch and glucose, and the processing of raw tobacco, are carried on practically in this province alone.

Factory shipments of Ontario's top 10 manufacturing industries in 1959 were valued as follows, in thousands: motor vehicles, \$912,948 (\$835,537 in 1958); primary iron and steel, \$634,451 (\$456,943); non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, \$579,227 (\$426,897); pulp and paper, \$452,432 (\$447,109); slaughtering and meat packing, \$414,562 (\$395,608); petroleum products, \$359,925 (\$393,462); motor vehicle parts, \$303,658 (\$279,563); rubber goods, including footwear, \$285,984 (\$253,309); industrial machinery, \$220,443 (\$196,884); and sheet metal products, \$213,941 (\$197,589).

29. Bridge Building & Structural Steel Industry Value of work done by concerns in the bridge building and structural steel industry in 1959 totalled \$217,651,000, a rise of 3.2% from the 1958 total of \$210,883,000, according to the annual DBS report. Number of establishments decreased to 61 from 65 in 1958, while employees increased to 14,725 from 14,531, salaries and wages to \$69,342,000 from \$66,028,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$102,852,000 from \$100,702,000.

Structural work in 1959 was valued at \$177,528,000 versus \$154,719,000 in 1958, and comprised buildings at \$119,224,000 versus \$104,788,000, bridges at \$43,009,000 versus \$24,438,000, transmission towers at \$4,905,000 versus \$13,510,000, and all "other" structures at \$10,391,000 versus \$11,983,000.

30. Sheet Metal Products Industry Factory shipments by the 490 establishments classified to the sheet metal products industry in 1959 were valued at a record \$365,558,000, a rise of 9.7% from 1958's preceding peak of \$333,265,000 for 473 plants, according to the DBS annual report on the industry. These plants employed more persons in 1959 than in the preceding year (20,781 versus 19,107), paid out more in salaries and wages (\$90,-121,000 versus \$78,136,000), and spent more for materials and supplies (\$196,-717,000 versus \$175,252,000).

31. Boilers & Plate Work Industry Value of factory shipments from the 99 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of heating and power boilers, heating radiators, tanks and miscellaneous products from steel plate declined 0.9% in 1959 to \$107,881,000 from 1958's 103-plant total of \$108,889,000, according to the DBS annual industry report. These establishments employed 7,666 persons in 1959 (7,949 in 1958), paid them \$33,-403,000 in salaries and wages (\$34,536,000), and spent \$54,463,000 for materials and supplies (\$53,265,000).

32. Agricultural Implements Industry Value of factory shipments from Canada's agricultural implements industry in 1959 amounted to \$170,743,000, up 28.2% from 1958's total of \$133,145,000 and down 3.5% from 1949's all-time high of \$176,970,000, according to the annual DBS report. Number of establishments was unchanged in 1959 from the preceding year at 71, while employees increased to 13,579 from 11,011, salaries and wages to \$61,741,000 from \$47,344,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$101,278,000 from \$77,274,000.

Shipments from all industries in 1959 included the following: threshers and reaper-threshers, \$51,074,000 (\$41,483,000 in 1958); hay rakes and tedders, \$3,418,000 (\$4,872,000); mowers, \$7,008,000 (\$4,215,000); harrows, \$5,629,000 (\$3,969,000); cultivators, \$6,638,000 (\$3,324,000); and plows, \$4,178,000 (\$2,993,000).

33. Wire & Wire Goods Industry Factory shipments by the 151 establishments comprising Canada's wire and wire goods industry in 1959 were valued at a new peak of \$169,927,000, surpassing by 14.2% 1958's preceding high of \$148,798,000 for 150 plants, according to the DBS annual industry report. These establishments employed 10,510 persons in 1959 (9,219 in 1958), paid out \$45,676,000 in salaries and wages (\$38,214,000), and spent \$98,131,000 for materials and supplies (\$82,636,000).

34. Veneer & Plywood Industry Value of factory shipments from Canada's veneer and plywood industry in 1959 rose 8.9% to an all-time high of \$141,573,000 from \$129,954,000 in 1958, and surpassed the previous peak of \$137,581,000 set in 1956 by 2.9%, according to the annual DBS industry report. Number of establishments rose to 72 from 71 in 1958, employees to 11,607 from 10,806, salaries and wages to \$40,658,000 from \$37,351,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$70,337,000 from \$66,002,000. Factory shipments in 1959 included 745,547,000 square feet of veneer not over one-twentieth of an inch thick, 514,311,000 square feet of thicker veneer and 1,532,175,000 square feet of plywood.

35. Carpet, Mat & Rug Industry Value of factory shipments from the carpet, mat and rug industry in 1959 reached an all-time high of \$25,543,000, surpassing by 8.1% 1958's preceding peak of \$23,628,000, according to the annual DBS report on the miscellaneous textiles industries. Number of establishments decreased to 13 from 15 in 1958 and employees to 1,695 from 1,728, while salaries and wages increased to \$5,552,000 from \$5,140,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$13,993,000 from \$12,103,000.

Carpets in rolls, including stair, are the major products of the industry and shipments in 1959 of the four main types (including small amounts from other industries) were: Axminster, 449,548 square yards valued at \$1,829,000; Wilton, 849,859 square yards valued at \$6,229,000; tapestry or velvet, 1,065,506 square yards valued at \$6,594,000; and tufted, 2,997,498 square yards valued at \$10,551,000.

HEALTH

*36. Incidence Of Tuberculosis New active and reactivated cases of tuberculosis reported in April numbered 574, bringing the total for the January-April period to 2,221. Of the cases for which information is available, some 84% of the month's total was new active cases, while 82% of the four-month total was placed in this category.

*37. Sawmills East Of The Rockies Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in sawmills East of the Rockies in May rose to 220,644,000 feet board measure from 212,457,000 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the May issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". Output in the January-May period was down to 891,290,000 feet board measure from 987,034,000 a year ago. End-of-May stocks amounted to 501,352,000 feet board measure versus 530,136,000 a month earlier and 535,000,000 a year ago.

May production totals for the provinces were: Prince Edward Island, 381,000 feet board measure (683,000 in May 1960); Nova Scotia, 22,919,000 (31,263,000); New Brunswick, 20,333,000 (20,951,000); Quebec, 91,192,000 (100,555,000); Ontario, 71,392,000 (44,148,000); Manitoba, 3,200,000 (3,481,000); Saskatchewan, 1,600,000 (1,959,000); and Alberta, 9,627,000 (9,417,000).

38. Lumber Industry In 1959 Production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1959 increased 5.7% in volume to 7,591,419,000 feet board measure from 7,179,080,000 in 1958, and at this level was only 4.1% below 1955's peak output of 7,920,033,000, DBS reports in its annual report on the lumber industry. Value of lumber sawn rose 6.6% to \$490,540,000 from \$459,901,000 in the preceding year, but declined 9.4% from the 1955 high of \$541,563,000.

Gross value of sawmill products in 1959 increased 4.7% to \$571,823,000 from \$546,299,000 in 1958, while the net value, or value added by manufacture, advanced to \$248,582,000 from \$236,753,000. Number of employees rose to 48,659 from 47,763, salaries and wages to \$144,759,000 from \$142,700,000 and cost of materials and supplies to \$313,399,000 from \$300,343,000.

Production of wood shingles and shakes in 1959 fell to 2,210,000 squares from 2,324,000 a year earlier, and the value to \$20,519,000 from \$20,527,000. Ties produced in the year declined to 131,572,000 feet board measure from 160,579,000, and the value to \$7,540,000 from \$8,908,000.

Lumber production in 1959 by areas was as follows, in board feet (in thousands): Newfoundland, 37,862 (28,882 in 1958); Prince Edward Island, 7,945 (7,497); Nova Scotia, 220,542 (198,521); New Brunswick, 308,287 (236,373); Quebec, 1,038,362 (910,513); Ontario, 620,960 (583,315); Manitoba, 36,971 (39,499); Saskatchewan, 54,032 (64,045); Alberta, 314,258 (254,987); British Columbia, 4,948,585 (4,849,965); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 3,615 (5,483).

J U D I C I A L

39. Criminal Statistics Number of adults appearing before the courts charged with indictable offences in 1959 was 34,812, of whom 31,092 were convicted, according to the DBS annual report. There were 32,350 males and 2,462 females charged with indictable offences.

Some 64,085 charges were laid against these persons for indictable offences, resulting in 56,204 convictions, 7,203, acquittals, and 179 detained for insanity. Disagreement of jury, stay of proceedings and no bill comprised the remainder.

There were 2,548,909 convictions for non-indictable offences in 1959, comprising 74,716 under the criminal code, 31,780 federal statutes, 665,920 provincial statutes, 206,323 municipal by-laws, and 1,570,170 were for prohibited parking. Traffic offences accounted for 87.3% of total convictions.

40. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended July 1 were 2.9% higher in value as compared to the corresponding week last year. Increases of 23.9% in the Atlantic Provinces and 17.7% in Quebec more than offset decreases of 1.2% in Ontario, 0.8% in Manitoba, 8.5% in Saskatchewan, 1.6% in Alberta and 6.4% in British Columbia.

41. Department Store Sales Department store sales in May were estimated at \$124,830,000, a rise of 6.6% from last year's corresponding total of \$117,060,000. With increases in all previous months this year except April, sales in the January-May period rose 2.6% in value to \$527,740,000 from \$514,411,000 a year ago. End-of-May stocks had a selling value of \$359,567,000, some 4.5% above the like 1960 total of \$344,222,000.

Sales were higher in value both in May and the January-May period as compared to a year ago in all provinces except British Columbia that posted a decrease in the cumulative period. Percentage increases in the month (five-month gains in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 4.0% (2.2%); Quebec, 9.5% (5.8%); Ontario, 7.7% (2.8%); Manitoba, 2.0% (2.3%); Saskatchewan, 3.2% (0.7%); and Alberta, 7.9% (3.4%). Sales in British Columbia were up 5.2% in the month and down 0.7% in the cumulative period.

All departments except sporting goods and luggage reported increased sales in May this year as compared to last; the decline in sporting goods and luggage was 1.2%. Gains ranged from 0.2% for photographic equipment and supplies to 68.2% for furs. Other major increases were: women's and misses' coats and suits, 20.9%; jewellery, 13.0%; women's and misses' sportswear, 12.4%; and china and glassware, 10.0%.

E L E C T R I C I T Y

42. Electric Power Statistics Net generation of electric energy by plants that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased in May to 9,770,160 megawatt hours from 9,367,833 mwh a year earlier. Imports of electric energy rose in the month to 67,599 mwh from 26,416 a year earlier, and exports fell to 460,107 mwh from 536,474 mwh. As a result, energy made available in Canada advanced to 9,377,652 mwh from 8,857,775 mwh; of this total, some 623,080 mwh (583,954 mwh) was used in electric boilers.

Net generation in the January-May period declined slightly from a year ago to 48,041,965 mwh from 48,176,558 mwh. Imports in the five months climbed to 440,190 mwh from 151,125 mwh, and exports dropped to 1,671,404 mwh from 2,146,375. Total made available in this period rose slightly to 46,810,751 mwh from 46,181,308 mwh, and of this amount, a total of 2,811,049 mwh (3,441,891 mwh) was used in electric boilers.

M I N I N G

43. Shipments Of Asbestos Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines were up slightly in May to 114,305 tons from 106,214 a year earlier, and were down slightly in the January-May period to 402,691 tons from 407,061 a year ago. Mines in Quebec shipped 107,810 tons of asbestos in the month versus 100,365 a year earlier, and 372,865 tons in the five months against 378,590.

44. Iron Ore Shipments Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines declined sharply in May to 1,485,800 tons from 2,706,800 a year earlier, and in the January-May period to 2,832,500 tons from 4,088,200 a year ago. End-of-May stocks were substantially larger than a year ago at 4,165,000 tons versus 2,625,700.

Shipments for export dropped in May to 1,257,800 tons from 2,394,500 a year earlier, and to Canadian consumers to 228,000 tons from 312,300. January-May shipments for export were down to 2,072,200 tons from 3,189,600 a year ago, and to Canadian consumers to 760,300 tons from 898,600.

Mines in all regions except Alberta and British Columbia shipped smaller quantities of iron ore in May and the January-May period as compared to a year ago. Month's totals were: Newfoundland, 456,700 tons (980,100 a year earlier); Quebec, 458,300 (882,100); Ontario, 507,000 (802,800); and Alberta and British Columbia, 63,700 (41,900). Five-month totals: Newfoundland, 767,100 tons (1,421,300 a year ago); Quebec, 715,800 (1,106,100); Ontario, 945,700 (1,290,500); and Alberta and British Columbia, 403,800 (270,300).

45. Production Of Leading Minerals April totals for leading minerals with increased output from the preceding year were: asbestos, 96,524 tons (96,053 a year earlier); cement, 362,870 tons (324,123); coal, 743,738 tons (690,798); copper, 35,230 tons (34,967); gold, 375,037 troy ounces (365,830); gypsum, 371,180 tons (310,254); lead, 16,419 tons (16,269); salt, 199,431 tons (197,347).

Totals for minerals with smaller totals in April as compared to last year were: clay products, \$2,504,851 (\$2,633,679 a year earlier); iron ore, 341,335 tons (352,924); lime, 118,859 tons (127,031); nickel, 16,901 tons (17,524); silver, 2,423,922 troy ounces (2,588,829); uranium, 1,554,316 pounds (2,172,053); and zinc, 28,559 tons (35,291). Output of crude petroleum in March -- latest data available -- was down to 16,361,384 barrels from 17,386,929 a year earlier, while output of natural gas in March was up to 60,085,037 Mcf. from 49,040,649.

P R I C E S

*46. Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>July 6</u>	<u>June 29</u>	<u>June 8</u>
(1935-39 = 100)			
Total common stocks.....	323.6	317.3	314.0
Industrials.....	340.4	332.4	328.7
Utilities.....	221.5	220.2	223.3
Banks.....	392.0	390.0	377.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(1935-39 = 100)			
Total mining stocks.....	127.7	124.2	119.0
Golds.....	75.1	74.4	72.9
Base metals.....	248.0	238.3	224.5
<u>Supplementary Indexes*</u>			
(1956 = 100)			
Pipelines.....	136.0	135.0	137.9
Investment and Loan.....	184.8	186.0	174.8
Uraniums.....	72.4	69.7	74.0
Primary Oils and Gas.....	55.9	57.3	58.8

*Introduced May 1960.

47. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at July 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. July 1 totals were: creamery butter, 73,990,000 pounds (63,451,000 at July 1 last year); cheddar cheese, 23,481,000 pounds (23,375,000); and cold storage eggs, 14,000 cases (97,000).

July 1 holdings of creamery butter, by city, were: Quebec, 6,499,000 pounds (7,310,000 a year ago); Montreal, 34,783,000 (27,922,000); Toronto, 8,231,000 (5,543,000); Winnipeg, 11,346,000 (13,394,000); Regina, 3,159,000 (2,157,000); Saskatoon, 4,193,000 (2,363,000); Edmonton, 4,038,000 (2,888,000); Calgary, 655,000 (455,000); and Vancouver, 1,086,000 (1,419,000).

48. Output Of Oils & Fats Production of margarine (including spreads) in May rose to 14,204,000 pounds from 12,486,000 a year earlier, refined oils (coconut, salad and cooking) to 7,019,000 pounds from 6,985,000, and tallow (edible and inedible) to 17,611,000 pounds from 16,873,000. Output of shortening (package and bulk) in the month fell to 12,513,000 pounds from 14,332,000, and lard to 8,837,000 pounds from 10,763,000.

Output of margarine (including spreads) in the January-May period increased to 76,769,000 pounds from 68,337,000 a year ago, shortening to 68,165,000 pounds from 64,166,000, and refined oils to 31,946,000 pounds from 27,474,000. Five-month output of lard decreased to 43,129,000 pounds from 58,180,000 and tallow to 79,808,000 pounds from 81,676,000.

49. Grain Milling Statistics Production of wheat flour in May amounted to 3,426,000 cwt., up 12% from 3,066,000 cwt. in April and up 5% from 3,253,000 cwt. in May last year. This brought output in the August-May period of the current crop year to 33,373,000 cwt., little changed from the year-earlier total of 33,498,000 cwt.

Wheat flour exports in March totalled 1,153,000 cwt., compared to 1,130,000 cwt. in February and 1,190,000 cwt. in March 1960. Exports in the August-March period of the 1960-61 crop year aggregated 10,602,000 cwt. as compared to the year-earlier total of 10,401,000 cwt.

50. Crop Conditions In The Prairies Severe drought conditions persisted in most areas of the Prairie Provinces throughout the past week. Temperatures ranged well above normal and rainfall, with a few local exceptions, was negligible. Crops seeded on stubble land are past recovery in many districts and summerfallow crops are deteriorating rapidly in most areas. Many correspondents anticipate shortages of feed and fodder, and water supplies are reported to be critical at a number of points. Farmers are beginning to cut cereal crops for feed in some areas. Pasture and hay crops are generally poor. Heavy rains could still improve the feed and fodder outlook in most sections, but even with added precipitation, grain yields will be low. Exceptions to the generally dim crop outlook are to be found in the Peace River area and irrigated sections of Alberta; some parts of Saskatchewan and a very few local areas in Manitoba. Grasshoppers are very numerous and damage from this pest has occurred in some southern and central areas and is threatening in others.

Continued hot, dry weather over almost all of Manitoba has seen further crop deterioration during the past week. Grain is heading on short straw. Stands are thin and prospects are generally poor. Stubble-land crops have been more severely hit. Farmers in some areas are cutting grain for feed, turning livestock into grain fields, or summerfallowing. Haying is under way, but yields are very much below normal. Unless rain is received soon, serious forage shortages are in prospect. Pastures are poor. Reports from the southwest section of the province indicate that farmers are moving cattle to outside pastures or to market. Grasshoppers are active, and damage is reported throughout most of the province. Recent rainfall in the Altona area materially helped conditions in that locality. In the Minnedosa district deterioration of crop conditions has been less severe than in most other sections.

Continued high temperatures and lack of rain have resulted in a further decline in the crop outlook in Saskatchewan. In many parts of the province, farmers are beginning to cut cereal crops for hay. Crop prospects are still fair to good in some parts of the northeast and in extreme northwest and west-central areas, but even here rains are needed to check deterioration. In the rest of the province, with the exception of some local areas, the outlook has declined steadily and yield prospects are poor. Grasshoppers are numerous at many points in southern and central districts and further losses are expected. Fodder shortages are becoming apparent in most areas, and livestock water supplies are critical at many points.

Most cereal crops on dry land in southeastern Alberta are beyond the point of recovery. The main concern now is for livestock feed as pastures are poor. Irrigated crops, however, are in good condition. Peas are being harvested in the Taber area. Limited rain in scattered areas of southwestern, central and northeastern regions has reduced crop deterioration and will improve feed prospects. Hay crops which have been harvested are only about half of normal. In all areas wheat is 40% to 75% headed and very short. Some crops have been turned under. Crop conditions throughout the Peace River area are good. Grasshoppers are now flying in southern and eastern regions of Alberta and, although causing some damage, this is secondary to the drought.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

Friday, July 14, 1961

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

- *1. Imports, (Preliminary), May 1961
- 2. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, May 1961, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 3. Employment & Payrolls, April 1961, (72-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- 4. Credit Statistics, April 1961, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- 5. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, June 30, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- 6. Railway Freight Traffic, February 1961, (52-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 7. Railway Freight Traffic, Year Ended December 31, 1960, (52-205), \$1.00
- 8. Canada, 1961, (11-203), \$1.00
- *9. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended July 8, 1961
- 10. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, June 1961, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 11. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, June 1961, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00

MORE

12. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, May 1961, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1961, (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, May 1961, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, May 1961, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, May 1961, (43-006), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May 1961, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, May 1961, (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, May 1961, (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Consumption, Production & Inventories Of Rubber, May 1961, (33-003),
20¢/\$2.00
21. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, May 1961, (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, May 1961, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *23. Shipments of Foundation Garments, May 1961
24. Gypsum Products, May 1961, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
25. Cement, May 1961, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Quarterly Stocks & Consumption Of Unmanufactured Tobacco, March 1961,
(32-014), 25¢/\$1.00
- *27. Canada's Leading Manufacturing Cities, 1959
28. Manufacturing Industries of Canada - Section D, Ontario, 1959, (31-206),
50¢
29. Bridge Building & Structural Steel Industry, 1959, (41-207), 25¢
30. Sheet Metal Products Industry, 1959, (41-213), 50¢
31. Boilers & Plate Work Industry, 1959, (41-205), 50¢
32. Agricultural Implements Industry, 1959, (42-202), 50¢
33. Wire & Wire Goods Industry, 1959, (41-216), 50¢
34. Veneer & Plywood Industry, 1959, (35-206), 50¢
35. Miscellaneous Textiles Industries, 1959, (34-210), 50¢
- *36. Incidence Of Tuberculosis, April 1961, (83-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *37. Sawmills East of the Rockies, May 1961
38. The Lumber Industry, 1959, (35-204), 75¢
39. Statistics of Criminal & Other Offences, 1959, (85-201), \$2.00
40. Department Store Sales, Week Ended July 1, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
41. Department Store Sales & Stocks, May 1961, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
42. Electric Power Statistics, May 1961, (57-001), 10¢/\$1.00
43. Asbestos, May 1961, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
44. Iron Ore, May 1961, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
45. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April 1961, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
- *46. Security Price Indexes, July 6, 1961
47. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products - 9 Cities Advance, July 1, 1961,
48. Oils & Fats, May 1961, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00 (32-008), 10¢/\$1.00
49. Grain Milling Statistics, May 1961, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
50. Telegraphic Crop Report - Prairie Provinces, July 12, 1961, (22-002),
20¢/\$4.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, June 21, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- New Residential Construction, May 1961, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized
in issue of June 30
- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, May 1961, (24-002),
30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of July 7

*Not in Current List of Publications 1960 or Subscription Order Form

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729134

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

Catalogue
No.

TITLE AND PARTICULARS

1

1	1870	1870	1870
2	1871	1871	1871
3	1872	1872	1872
4	1873	1873	1873
5	1874	1874	1874
6	1875	1875	1875
7	1876	1876	1876
8	1877	1877	1877
9	1878	1878	1878
10	1879	1879	1879
11	1880	1880	1880
12	1881	1881	1881
13	1882	1882	1882
14	1883	1883	1883
15	1884	1884	1884
16	1885	1885	1885
17	1886	1886	1886
18	1887	1887	1887
19	1888	1888	1888
20	1889	1889	1889
21	1890	1890	1890
22	1891	1891	1891
23	1892	1892	1892
24	1893	1893	1893
25	1894	1894	1894
26	1895	1895	1895
27	1896	1896	1896
28	1897	1897	1897
29	1898	1898	1898
30	1899	1899	1899
31	1900	1900	1900
32	1901	1901	1901
33	1902	1902	1902
34	1903	1903	1903
35	1904	1904	1904
36	1905	1905	1905
37	1906	1906	1906
38	1907	1907	1907
39	1908	1908	1908
40	1909	1909	1909
41	1910	1910	1910
42	1911	1911	1911
43	1912	1912	1912
44	1913	1913	1913
45	1914	1914	1914
46	1915	1915	1915
47	1916	1916	1916
48	1917	1917	1917
49	1918	1918	1918
50	1919	1919	1919
51	1920	1920	1920
52	1921	1921	1921
53	1922	1922	1922
54	1923	1923	1923
55	1924	1924	1924
56	1925	1925	1925
57	1926	1926	1926
58	1927	1927	1927
59	1928	1928	1928
60	1929	1929	1929
61	1930	1930	1930
62	1931	1931	1931
63	1932	1932	1932
64	1933	1933	1933
65	1934	1934	1934
66	1935	1935	1935
67	1936	1936	1936
68	1937	1937	1937
69	1938	1938	1938
70	1939	1939	1939
71	1940	1940	1940
72	1941	1941	1941
73	1942	1942	1942
74	1943	1943	1943
75	1944	1944	1944
76	1945	1945	1945
77	1946	1946	1946
78	1947	1947	1947
79	1948	1948	1948
80	1949	1949	1949
81	1950	1950	1950
82	1951	1951	1951
83	1952	1952	1952
84	1953	1953	1953
85	1954	1954	1954
86	1955	1955	1955
87	1956	1956	1956
88	1957	1957	1957
89	1958	1958	1958
90	1959	1959	1959
91	1960	1960	1960

Enclosed find cheque ☐ or money order ☐ for \$

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No. _____

Date _____ Signature _____

Subscription orders for periodical and annual reports should be addressed to:
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Province _____