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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Index of consumer prices rose 0.1% between July and August this year to 129.1 from 129.0. Increases in food, transportation, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol components more than offset decreases in the clothing, and health and personal care components. The housing component was unchanged in this comparison. (Page 2)

Transportation: Freight handled at Canadian ports in June rose by 5.6% from a year earlier to 21,591,400 tons, and in the January-June period was larger by 1.7% than last year at 66,124,900 tons. (Page 5)

Traffic Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents took 265 lives in June this year as compared to 279 a year earlier. Fatalities in the first half of this year were 14.3% more numerous than a year ago at 1,342. (Pages 5-6)

Merchandising: Wholesalers' sales in June were estimated at \$837,141,000, up by 2.4% from a year earlier, while sales in the half year at \$4,418,872,000 were down by 2.7% from 1960 ... Department store sales were 11.6% higher in value in the week ended August 26 this year as compared to last ... Natural gas sales increased by 22.6% in May and by 13.2% in the January-May period as compared to last year. (Pages 6-7)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output in the week ended September 2 amounted to 123,320 tons, a decrease of 5.3% from the preceding week ... Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada numbered 18,577,651,000 in January-June as against 17,049,264,000 in the like 1960 half. (Pages 7-8)

Labour: Federal Government employees in May numbered 341,149 as compared to 334,540 in the preceding month, and their earnings totalled \$125,490,000 as against \$119,151,000 a month earlier. (Page 10)

Police: There were 16,235 male police officers (includes RCMP and OPP on municipal duties) and 177 female officers employed in urban areas of Canada in 1960, including 5,785 RCMP, 1,850 OPP and 1,339 QPP. (Page 10)

Food & Agriculture: Nine-city holdings of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were larger at September 1 this year as compared to last ... The 1961 crop of wheat is forecast at 252.5 million bushels, on the basis of yields at August 15. This is a drop of 48% from the preceding year. (Pages 11-12)

1. Consumer Price Index The consumer price index increased a fractional 0.1% between the beginning of July and August 1961 to 129.1 from 129.0. Increases in the food, transportation, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol components more than balanced decreases in the clothing, and health and personal care components. The housing component was unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1961		
		August	July	June
All items	100	129.1	129.0	129.0
Food	27	125.3	124.9	123.5
Housing (2)	32	132.9	132.9	132.9
Clothing	11	112.1	112.2	112.5
Transportation	12	139.0	138.7	141.2
Health and personal care	7	154.6	155.1	155.0
Recreation and reading	5	145.4	145.0	145.8
Tobacco and alcohol	6	116.1	115.8	115.8

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

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

The food index rose 0.3% to 125.3 from 124.9, as a result of price increases for bread combined with higher prices, some seasonally, for eggs, some fresh and canned fruits, coffee, powdered skim milk, pork and some beef cuts. Lower prices were reported for most fresh vegetables, particularly potatoes and tomatoes, and for oranges, bananas, weiners, turkey and some cuts of beef.

The housing index was unchanged at 132.9, as a fractional upward movement occurred in the household operation component, but the shelter component was unchanged. In household operation, higher prices for fuel, floor coverings, textiles and household supplies offset sale prices for furniture and power lawnmowers. In shelter, the rent index declined as a result of lower prices for tenant repairs, while the home-ownership index increased because of higher property taxes.

The slight decline of 0.1% in the clothing index to 112.1 from 112.2, resulted largely from sale prices in women's wear, notably cotton street dresses. Scattered price movements were offsetting in men's and children's wear. Footwear prices were unchanged, while piece goods declined fractionally. The transportation index increased 0.2% to 139.0 from 138.7, as a result of higher gasoline prices in the automobile operation component.

The health and personal care index declined 0.3% to 154.6 from 155.1, due to a decrease in the health care component. Lower prices for prescriptions and vitamins in the pharmaceutical index outweighed price increases for other items in this group. The personal care component was unchanged, as higher prices for shaving cream, toothbrushes and face powder were balanced by lower prices for toothpaste and cleansing tissues.

The recreation and reading index rose 0.3% to 145.4 from 145.0. The reading index was unchanged, but the recreation index rose as a result of higher prices for admissions to professional football games in eastern and western Canada. The tobacco and alcohol index rose 0.3% to 116.1 from 115.8, with higher prices in both components.

Wholesale Price Indexes. The index of 30 industrial raw materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) edged up 0.4% to 248.3 from 247.3 over the three-week period July 28 to August 18, reflecting price increases for oats, beef hides, raw rubber, tin, raw wool, steers and hogs. Price declines were reported for raw cotton, raw sugar, and linseed oil.

Over the same three weeks, the index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets was unchanged at 214.6. The field products index moved down 0.6% to 162.6 from 163.6, reflecting price declines in the East for potatoes and peas which outweighed price increases for barley, rye and corn on eastern markets, and potatoes and rye in the West.

The animal products index moved up 0.4% to 266.6 from 265.6, reflecting sharply higher prices for calves in the East, and more moderate advances for steers both East and West, and raw wool in the West. Prices were lower, both East and West, for lambs, hogs, and eggs, and in the East for raw wool.

Security Price Indexes. The investors index of 91 common stock prices, on the base 1935-39=100, moved up 2.3% to 326.7 from 319.4 in the four-week period July 27 to August 24. Two major group indexes showed gains, as 6 banks advanced 3.8% and 71 industrials 2.5%, while the index for 14 utilities declined 0.4%. For banks a new high of 412.9 was touched in the third week.

Within industrials, the indexes for 8 sub-groups increased, with food and allied products up 8.0%, beverages up 7.1%, and textiles and clothing up 4.2%. Three sub-groups reached all-time highs during the period: industrial mines in the first week at 340.0; pulp and paper in the second week at 1,394.4; and beverages in the fourth week at 939.3. Machinery and equipment eased down 0.4%. Within utilities, the transportation sub-group declined 1.8% and telephones 0.1%, while power and traction was unchanged.

The index of 27 mining stocks rose 2.4% to 135.2 from 132.0 in the four-week period, reflecting increases of 4.8% for 21 golds and 0.7% for 6 base metals. Of the supplementary indexes, on the base 1956=100, two showed gains as 9 primary oils and gas rose 5.1% and 5 investment and loan 2.8%. Declines of 1.8% were recorded for 5 pipelines and 0.3% for 7 uraniums.

2. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	August 1961	July* 1961	August 1960	July 1960
		(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
General Wholesale Index	234.5	234.5	230.5	232.4
Vegetable products	205.5	205.1	201.5	205.2
Animal products	251.6	251.0	250.0	250.5
Textile products	234.8	236.1	229.1	230.8
Wood products	307.6	307.8	301.4	306.0
Iron products	259.5	259.3	255.9	255.9
Non-ferrous metals	187.0	187.1	178.9	179.7
Non-metallic minerals	185.0	185.0	185.1	185.2
Chemical products	188.6	189.1	188.2	188.4
Raw and manufactured products -				
Combined iron products and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) ...	257.4	257.3	251.5	251.6

*These indexes are preliminary.

***3. Security Price Indexes**

<u>Investors' Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>Aug. 31</u>	<u>Aug. 24</u>	<u>Aug. 3</u>
Total common stocks	327.6	326.7	327.1
Industrials	344.1	343.2	343.5
Utilities	220.7	218.6	221.1
Banks	409.5	411.0	407.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)			
Total mining stocks	136.5	135.2	134.4
Golds	87.8	84.8	83.8
Base metals	247.9	250.7	250.3
<u>Supplementary Indexes*</u> (1956 = 100)			
Pipelines	134.9	131.9	135.7
Investment and Loan	190.1	190.1	188.5
Uraniums	74.8	72.5	72.5
Primary Oils and Gas	59.2	56.1	57.4

*Introduced May 1960.

4. Industry Selling Price Indexes Industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in July than in June for 28 manufacturing industries, an increase of 7 from the May-June period when 21 industries were up from May levels. Industries which increased outnumbered those which decreased 28 to 22 in July, as compared to 21 increases and 15 decreases recorded a month earlier. In July, 48 of the 98 industry indexes were unchanged, a decline of 14 from the previous month-to-month comparison in June when the levels of 62 industries were unchanged from May.

In the June-July period more than half of the component industry indexes were higher in the following 2 major industry groups: textile mills and non-ferrous metal products. In the majority of the remaining major industry groups, the number of component industry indexes which remained unchanged from June, was equal to or greater than, those which changed.

The average level of the 98 indexes in July was 103.0, up slightly from the June average of 102.6. The median was 104.0 (half of the indexes were above 104.0 and the other half below 104.0), also moderately higher than the June median of 103.6.

P O P U L A T I O N

5. Preliminary Population Counts Of 1961 Census The third release in a series showing preliminary population counts of the 1961 Census of Canada for incorporated cities, towns, villages, and other municipal subdivisions such as townships, municipalities and parishes, was announced today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This special release is available on request. It contains preliminary population counts for approximately 25 cities (including 5 census metropolitan areas), 120 towns, 230 villages, and 550 other types of municipal units. Additional releases in this series will follow as the information becomes available.

6. Shipping Statistics Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in June rose 5.6% to 21,591,400 tons from 20,439,400 in the same month last year. Amount handled in foreign service in the month decreased to 10,749,700 tons from 11,111,500 a year earlier, and volume in coastwise service increased to 10,841,700 tons from 9,328,000.

Larger totals in January, February and March as compared to a year ago more than counterbalanced smaller totals in April and May. Thus, the volume of freight handled in this year's January-June period advanced 1.7% to 66,124,900 tons from 65,014,700 in the first half of 1960, comprising 33,412,800 tons in foreign service versus 35,029,900 and 32,712,200 tons in coastwise service versus 29,984,800.

Vessel arrivals and departures in both services rose in June to 33,066 from 32,726 a year earlier, and the registered net tonnage to 38,132,400 tons from 35,866,600. Arrivals and departures in both services in the January-June period declined to 119,010 from 125,535 a year ago, while the registered net tonnage edged up to 131,445,100 tons from 130,424,900.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight in June were: Montreal, 2,918,400 tons (2,241,300 in June 1960); Vancouver, 1,497,900 (1,242,600); Seven Islands, 1,402,100 (1,826,500); Port Arthur, 1,325,800 (1,256,700); and Hamilton, 1,004,900 (1,054,800).

T R A F F I C A C C I D E N T S

*7. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in June this year claimed 265 lives, a decline of 5.0% from 279 in the same month last year, DBS reports in a special statement. This brought the January-June death toll to 1,342, an increase of 14.3% from 1960's first-half total of 1,174.

Fewer fatalities occurred in the January-June period this year as compared to last in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta, while the remaining areas posted increases. Half-year death toll was: Newfoundland, 21 (18 in the first six months of 1960); Prince Edward Island, 2 (4); Nova Scotia, 61 (60); New Brunswick, 51 (81); Quebec, 339 (289); Ontario, 523 (408); Manitoba, 41 (37); Saskatchewan, 63 (51); Alberta, 95 (111); British Columbia, 142 (114); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 4 (1).

June fatalities were fewer in number as compared to a year earlier in all regions except Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories; Prince Edward Island was fatality free in both years. June death toll was: Newfoundland, 1 (2 in June 1960); Nova Scotia, 7 (16); New Brunswick, 10 (15); Quebec, 78 (82); Ontario, 108 (80); Manitoba, 6 (8); Saskatchewan, 11 (17); Alberta, 19 (40); British Columbia, 22 (18); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 3 (1).

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

MORE

Province	Number of Accidents				No. of Victims		Total	
	Fatal	Non-	Property	Total	Total	Persons	Persons	
		injury	Damage			Killed	Injured	
								Only(1)
		June 1961			June 1960		Damage(1)	
								June 1961
								\$('000)
Nfld.	1	62	141	204	305	1	80	92
P.E.I.	-	19	53	72	58	-	25	34
N.S.	7	198	529	734	708	7	263	284
N.B.	8	160	312	480	460	10	244	220
Que.	66	1,635	3,983	5,684	5,468	78	2,360	..
Ont.	91	2,251	4,351	6,693	6,380	108	3,185	3,307
Man.	6	348	653	1,007	1,010	6	496	417
Sask.	10	307	732	1,049	953	11	502	448
Alta.	15	345	1,196	1,556	1,296	19	568	732
B.C.	15	626	1,258	1,899	1,859	22	925	906
Yukon & N.W.T..	1	15	22	38	32	3	26	29
June 1961	220	5,966	13,230	19,416		265	8,674	6,469(2)
June 1960	236	5,434	12,859		18,529	279	7,886	6,247(2)
Jan.-June 1961	1,147	28,395	85,505	115,047		1,342	40,960	36,139(2)
Jan.-June 1960	1,018	26,118	86,754		113,890	1,174	37,527	35,430(2)

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

MERCHANDISING

8. Wholesale Trade In June Canada's wholesalers in June had sales estimated at \$837,141,000, a rise of 2.4% from the year-earlier total of \$817,533,000. Sales were higher than a year earlier in May and lower in each of the months in the January-April period, resulting in a decrease of 2.7% in sales in the January-June period to \$4,418,872,000 versus \$4,539,652,000 in the like half of 1960.

Twelve of the 17 specified trade groups posted increased sales in June this year as compared to last. Gains in June ranged from 0.8% for automotive parts and accessories to 13.6% for household electrical appliances, while declines were between 1.7% for clothing and furnishings and 4.3% for coal and coke.

In the January-June period, 11 of the 17 specified trade groups reported larger sales, and one (automotive parts and accessories) virtually no change. Half-year increases lay between 0.5% for construction materials and supplies (including lumber) and 21.4% for household electrical appliances, while decreases ranged from 0.2% for fresh fruits and vegetables to 14.4% for coal and coke.

9. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended August 26 were 11.6% higher in value as compared to sales in the corresponding 1960 week. Increases in the East more than offset decreases in the West. Gains were: Atlantic Provinces, 2.1%; Quebec, 5.8%; and Ontario, 42.1%. Decreases were: Manitoba, 7.5%; Saskatchewan, 11.1%; Alberta, 17.3%; and British Columbia, 3.0%.

10. Natural Gas Sales In May Sales of natural gas in May increased 22.6% to 29,845,859 Mcf. from 24,344,090 Mcf. in the corresponding 1960 month. Increases were posted in all previous months of the year, and sales in the January-May period advanced 13.2% to 185,013,193 Mcf. from 163,369,122 Mcf. in the like five months of last year.

Revenue from natural gas sales rose 25.5% in May to \$17,699,600 from \$14,103,700 a year earlier, and 15.7% in January-May to \$117,973,600 from \$101,960,500 a year ago. Customers in May numbered 1,214,652, compared to 1,135,513 in May 1960, an increase of 7.0%.

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

*11. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended September 2 amounted to 123,320 tons, a decrease of 5.3% from the preceding week's total of 130,169 tons. Output in the comparable 1960 week was 105,661 tons. Index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 128 in the current week versus 135 a week earlier and 110 a year ago.

12. Shipments of Rolled Carbon Steel Products Shipments of rolled carbon steel products increased for the second consecutive month in June, rising 24.4% to 438,877 tons from 352,733 in the same 1960 month. With decreases in each of the months in the January-April period, shipments in the January-June period edged up 0.2% from a year ago to 2,262,459 tons from 2,257,248.

January-June shipments to the eight leading destinations were as follows: building construction, 384,502 tons (461,641 in the first half of 1960); pipes and tubes, 350,246 (260,467); direct export, 259,982 (142,378); wholesalers and warehouses, 256,471 (294,864); merchant trade products, 216,393 (233,433); container industry, 185,557 (189,332); railway operating, 151,585 (177,675); and pressing, forming and stamping, 110,767 (114,593).

13. Sugar Situation In July Production of refined beet and cane sugar decreased in July to 95,687,000 pounds from 115,458,000 a year earlier. This decline, coupled with a drop in the first quarter, more than offset a rise in the second quarter, and output in the January-July period fell 3.2% to 763,450,000 pounds from 788,973,000 a year ago. Sales were down in the month to 170,321,000 pounds from 219,042,000, and in the seven months to 973,557,000 pounds from 1,006,175,000. End-of-July stocks held by manufacturers were up to 197,710,000 pounds from 133,922,000 last year.

Receipts of raw cane sugar advanced sharply (65%) in July to 122,710,000 pounds from 74,339,000 a year earlier. With gains in February, April and June and decreases in January, March and May, receipts in the January-July period edged up 0.7% to 742,275,000 pounds from 736,768,000 a year ago. Meltings and sales were smaller in the month at 94,950,000 pounds versus 118,801,000, and also in the seven-month period at 770,246,000 pounds against 801,390,000. Company-held stocks at the end of July were below a year ago at 204,476,000 pounds versus 255,444,000.

14. 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 half to 18,577,651,000 from 17,049,264,000 in the like half of 1960. Half-year withdrawals of cigars advanced to 165,588,000 from 151,260,000 a year ago, cut tobacco to 11,699,000 pounds from 11,415,000 and plug tobacco to 608,000 pounds from 604,000, while snuff fell to 434,000 pounds from 449,000 and raw leaf to 433,000 pounds from 464,000.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at June 30 this year amounted to 222,484,-320 pounds, larger by 16.4% than last year's corresponding total of 191,142,059 pounds. End-of-June holdings of flue-cured tobacco rose to 197,166,569 pounds from 163,960,366 a year ago, dark (air-fire cured) to 1,680,059 pounds from 1,616,197, cigar to 12,220,936 pounds from 9,617,778 and pipe to 1,468,662 pounds from 1,054,614, while stocks of burley tobacco fell to 9,246,947 pounds from 14,125,930 and "other" tobaccos to 701,147 pounds from 767,174.

15. Coke Production & Supply Production of coke in June increased 14.4% to 342,857 tons from 299,822 in the corresponding month last year. This followed a rise of 0.1% in May, but with decreases in all previous months of the year, output in the January-June period at 1,890,-587 tons was 8.4% below last year's comparable total of 2,064,946 tons.

Available supply of coke in June rose to 362,635 tons from 298,649 a year earlier, and the amount used in blast furnaces to 276,966 tons from 233,822. Available supply in the January-June period dropped to 1,945,744 tons from 2,113,794 a year ago, and the amount used in blast furnaces to 1,508,167 tons from 1,613,121.

16. Production Of Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in June amounted to 3,965,081 pairs, an increase of 11.2% over last year's corresponding total of 3,566,063 pairs. There were increases in all earlier months of the year except February and the total output for the first half of 1961 rose 4.4% to 23,747,975 pairs from 22,724,447 in 1960. In the six-months, 72.5% of production had soles other than leather versus 71.2% in the like 1960 period.

In this year's half-year period production increases were posted in sizes for men, boys, women and growing girls, and decreases for others. Half-year totals by size groups: men, 5,185,192 pairs (4,506,997 in 1960); boys, 818,372 (707,494); youths, 496,836 (500,828); women and growing girls, 12,042,744 (11,-614,566); misses, 2,069,082 (2,181,330); children and little gents, 1,636,733 (1,685,843); and babies and infants, 1,499,016 (1,527,389).

17. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Shipments of most soaps were smaller in July this year as compared to last, while shipments of most synthetic detergents were larger. Soap shipments in July were: laundry and household bar soaps, 970,688 pounds (1,108,328 in July 1960); soap chips and flakes, 991,491 (1,097,306); toilet soaps (except liquid), 3,661,792 (3,586,-268); and soap powders, 1,678,259 (2,325,462). Month's shipments of synthetic detergents were: solid synthetic detergents, 13,662,099 pounds (13,579,338 a year ago); liquid synthetic detergents, 4,443,395 (3,504,291); and paste synthetic detergents, 116,834 (120,445).

18. Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal producers in July were valued at \$1,574,128, a decrease of 3.3% from last year's corresponding total of \$1,625,413. Increases were posted in all earlier months this year except March and sales for the January-July period were up 2.5% to \$14,073,123 from \$13,634,054 in the like span of 1960.
19. Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Manufacturers' shipments of rigid insulating board rose close to 10% in July to 39,889,952 square feet from 36,288,477 in the corresponding month last year; increases were recorded in both domestic and export shipments. This was the third successive month to show a gain over a year earlier, but the advances were not large enough to offset decreases in January, February and April and total shipments in the January-July period eased down 1% to 216,787,137 square feet from 218,603,300 in the corresponding 1960 period.
20. Artificial Abrasives Industry Factory shipments of all products made by the manufacturers of artificial abrasives and abrasive products were valued at \$44,226,000 in 1959, an increase of 11.9% over the preceding year's \$37,211,000. There were 18 establishments in operation in both years, with 2,522 employees in 1959 (2,314 in 1958) and salaries and wages totalling \$11,853,000 (\$10,702,000). Materials and supplies cost \$17,784,000 (\$14,550,000).

Products of the industry in 1959 were valued as follows: crude silicon carbide, \$12,660,000 (\$11,677,000 in 1958); crude fused alumina, \$15,414,000 (\$10,994,000); silicon carbide firesand, \$307,600 (\$39,200); abrasive wheels and segments, \$7,550,000 (\$6,014,000); sharpening stones and files, \$280,500 (\$256,600); ferrosilicon, \$675,300 (\$690,400); and other products, including abrasive cloth, abrasive paper, tiles, artificial pulpstones, boron carbide, and fused magnesia, \$7,338,000 (\$7,540,000).

S A W M I L L I N G

- *21. Sawmills East Of The Rockies Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in sawmills east of the Rockies in July declined 11.3% to 278,110,000 feet board measure from 313,624,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies".

With decreases from a year earlier in all previous months of the year except May, output in the January-July period fell 9.9% to 1,466,951,000 feet board measure from 1,628,315,000 a year ago. End-of-July stocks amounted to 511,230,000 feet board measure, up 11.8% from 457,348,000 at the end of June and down 12.8% from 586,271,000 at the end of July last year.

July production in the provinces east of the Rockies was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 734,000 feet board measure (674,000 in July 1960); Nova Scotia, 26,361,000 (29,244,000); New Brunswick, 34,661,000 (33,534,000); Quebec, 124,517,000 (146,536,000); Ontario, 76,045,000 (86,856,000); Manitoba, 3,850,000 (4,066,000); Saskatchewan, 4,210,000 (5,461,000); and Alberta, 7,732,000 (7,253,000).

*22. Federal Government Employment Staff of the Federal Government in May this year totalled 341,149 as compared to 334,540 in April and 340,944 in May last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the May issue of "Federal Government Employment". Earnings of these employees amounted to \$125,490,000 in May versus \$119,151,000 in the preceding month and \$117,061,000 in the corresponding 1960 month.

Staff in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies numbered 137,101 in May as against 133,691 in April and 142,556 in May 1960. May earnings totalled \$55,452,000 versus \$50,103,000 a month earlier and \$53,758,000 a year earlier.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 204,048 in May, compared to 200,849 in April and 198,388 in May last year. Earnings of this group amounted to \$70,038,000 in May as compared to \$69,048,000 in the preceding month and \$63,303,000 in the same 1960 month.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

*23. Motor Transport Traffic For hire trucks carried an estimated 47,099,000 tons of goods in the third quarter of 1960, a decrease of 6% from the preceding year's corresponding tonnage of 50,279,000. The average weight carried per truck remained at 10 tons and the average distance per ton was approximately 60 miles for both quarters. However, the net ton miles for these vehicles declined 1% to 2,860,524,000 from 2,887,248,000. The revenue received for the transportation of goods decreased 2% to \$189,575,000 from \$193,026,000, and the revenue per ton mile declined to 6.6¢ from 6.7¢.

Private intercity trucks carried an estimated 40,183,000 tons of goods in the third quarter of 1960, a decrease of 14% from 46,689,000 a year earlier. The average weight of goods carried per truck remained at 4 tons but the average distance per ton increased to approximately 30 miles from 20 miles. The net ton miles for these vehicles declined 5% to 1,015,240,000 from 1,065,952,000.

POLICE

*24. Police Administration Statistics Urban areas in Canada in 1960 employed 16,235 male police officers (includes RCMP and OPP on municipal duties) versus 15,401 in 1959, and 177 female officers as compared to 145, according to the first in an annual series by DBS titled "Police Administration Statistics".

The RCMP in 1960 had 5,785 persons on strength (5,697 in 1959), the OPP 1,850 (1,856), the QPP 1,339 (not available), and Railway police -- CNR 493 (505) and CPR 531 (569). In 1960, there were 708 RCMP and 104 OPP members employed on municipal duties.

Seven policemen were killed on duty in 1960 versus 11 in 1959. Criminal action took 3 lives (4 in the preceding year), and accidents 4 (7).

*25. Correctional Institutions Statistics Persons in custody in training schools, provincial institutions for adults and penitentiaries at March 31, 1959 numbered 20,790, compared to 20,382 at March 31, 1958 and 18,301 at March 31, 1957, according to a new annual DBS report "Correctional Institution Statistics". Population of training schools at March 31, 1959 decreased to 3,329 from 3,420 at March 31, 1958, and of provincial adult institutions to 11,166 from 11,192. Data contained in this report were formerly in the DBS report "Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences".

INJURIES

*26. Frequency & Severity Of Injuries Injuries were reported by 10% of the population during the Canadian Sickness Survey 1950-51 (a joint undertaking of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Department of National Health and Welfare and the provincial health departments), amounting to an average of over 4,700 injuries per day. This includes all injuries reported by the respondents, whether major or minor.

Males reported the most injuries, with an extremely high rate of incidence for boys under 15 years of age. The pattern of incidence is shown below:

Injuries Per 1,000 Population by Age and Sex						
	All ages	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Both sexes	129	149	118	128	118	105
Male	157	181	159	165	127	101
Female	101	115	78	91	109	109

The home was the most frequent place of injury, with 4 out of every 10 injuries reported, far ahead of industrial premises, mines, quarries, etc. where only 1 out of 10 injuries occurred. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for only 4% of the total number of injuries. Of all the injuries reported, 41% were disabling, that is they kept persons from their usual activities for at least one day.

The average period of disability resulting from a disabling injury was about 2 weeks. Just over half of the injuries received physicians' care, and 8.9% received hospital in-patient care, for an average stay of 14 days.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

27. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at September 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. September 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 92,876,000 pounds (79,708,000 at September 1 last year); cheddar cheese, 30,617,000 pounds (28,731,000); and cold storage eggs, 9,000 cases (45,000).

First of September creamery butter stocks by city were: Quebec, 10,923,000 pounds (7,309,000 a year ago); Montreal, 43,609,000 (36,440,000); Toronto, 9,486,000 (7,259,000); Winnipeg, 13,904,000 (16,117,000); Regina, 3,403,000 (2,762,000); Saskatoon, 4,153,000 (2,701,000); Edmonton, 5,595,000 (4,266,000); Calgary, 882,000 (1,304,000); and Vancouver, 921,000 (1,550,000).

*28. Skim Milk Powder Production of skim milk powder in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less in July amounted to 3,291,507 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Some 1,672,661 pounds of the total output were packed in containers of 5 pounds or less and the remainder in containers of 6 to 24 pounds, inclusive.

29. Second Estimates Of Commercial Fruit Crops Canada's 1961 apple crop is estimated at 14,938,000 bushels, slightly larger than the preceding year's 14,913,000 bushels, according to second estimates by DBS. The pear crop is estimated to be smaller than a year earlier at 1,475,000 bushels versus 1,528,000, strawberries at 22,430,000 quarts versus 26,114,000 and grapes at 84,503,000 pounds versus 113,167,000. The peach crop is now set at 3,024,000 bushels, up from 2,362,000 in the preceding year.

Estimates of other commercial fruit crops in 1961 follow: plums and prunes, 498,000 bushels (467,000 in 1960); apricots, 291,000 bushels (305,000); sweet cherries, 260,000 bushels (201,000); sour cherries, 504,000 bushels (254,000); raspberries, 12,345,000 quarts (11,899,000); and loganberries, 1,195,000 pounds (1,095,000).

30. August Forecast Of Production Of Principal Field Crops Canada's 1961 wheat crop, currently forecast of 252.5 million bushels, will be 48% smaller than last year's crop of 489.6 million and 49% below the 10-year (1951-1960) average of 497.4 million, DBS reports on the basis of yields at August 15. Average wheat yields dropped to 10.6 bushels per acre this year from 21.1 in 1960 and the 10-year average of 20.9.

Reflecting the severe drought conditions which prevailed in a large part of the Prairie Provinces since early June, wheat production is expected to be the lowest since 1937 when a crop of only 180.2 million bushels was harvested. The average yield per acre is also among the lowest on record, with only 1937, 1936 and 1919 at lower levels.

Production of oats in 1961 is forecast at 328.1 million bushels, a decrease of 28% from last year's total of 456.1 million and a decrease of 23% from the ten-year average of 426.5 million. The average yield for the 1961 crop is estimated at 28.3 bushels per acre as against 40.9 in 1960.

The 1961 barley crop is forecast at 116.0 million bushels, the smallest since 1941 when 110 million bushels were produced, some 44% lower than last year's 207.0 million and 51% below the ten-year average of 238.8 million. Production of rye, forecast at 6.3 million bushels, is 38% below last year's outturn of 10.1 million and 55% below the ten-year average of 14.0 million.

This year's flaxseed crop, currently forecast at 14.6 million bushels, will be some 37% lower than last year's outturn of 23.0 million. Rapeseed production is placed at 463.7 million pounds in 1961, compared with the record 556.0 million in the preceding year. Production of mustard seed is currently forecast at 42.4 million pounds, some 43% smaller than last year's outturn of 74.7 million.

Canada's 1961 crop of mixed grains, grown mainly in eastern Canada, is forecast at 59.4 million bushels, compared with last year's 59.7 million and the ten-year average of 64.9 million. The 1961 potato crop is forecast at 42.6 million cwt., 5% below the 1960 crop of 44.8 million, but 9% above the ten-year average of 38.9 million cwt.

MORE

Based on conditions on or about August 15, the production of principal grain crops in Canada in 1961 is forecast, in millions of bushels, as follows, with 1960 totals and 1951-60 averages, respectively, in brackets: winter wheat, 19.4 (17.6, 20.4); spring wheat, 233.1 (472.1, 477.0); all wheat, 252.5 (489.6, 497.4); oats for grain, 328.1 (456.1, 426.5); barley, 116.0 (207.0, 238.8); fall rye, 5.7 (8.6, 10.3); spring rye, 0.6 (1.6, 3.8); all rye, 6.3 (10.1, 14.0); and flaxseed, 14.6 (23.0, 17.9).

Average yields per acre in bushels are forecast as follows: winter wheat, 35.2 (33.5, 33.3); spring wheat, 10.0 (20.8, 20.6); all wheat, 10.6 (21.1, 20.9); oats for grain, 28.3 (40.9, 38.6); barley, 19.0 (28.1, 27.9); fall rye, 13.3 (19.4, 17.8); spring rye, 6.8 (15.3, 14.4); all rye, 12.1 (18.6, 17.0); and flaxseed, 6.2 (8.9, 9.1).

Realization of the 1961 yield and production forecasts is dependent on the existence of normal weather conditions throughout the remainder of the growing and harvesting season. By mid-August the harvest was well underway in much of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and southern Alberta and with favourable weather has progressed rapidly since that date, making it one of the earliest harvests on record. Warm, humid unsettled weather over much of Ontario and parts of Quebec has made harvesting of small grains difficult, with lodged grain a problem in some fields. Dry weather during August has been experienced over much of the Maritimes while about average conditions have prevailed in British Columbia.

31. Crop Conditions Across Canada Progress with harvesting has been very rapid in the Prairie Provinces this year due to dry, hot weather and generally light crops. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan harvesting of cereals is nearing completion and is well advanced in all areas of Alberta. Yields are well below average in Manitoba and Saskatchewan but quality of wheat in particular is very good. In Alberta yields are generally satisfactory except in the southeast part of the province where very poor crops were harvested. The flax harvest is well advanced and the crop is turning out satisfactorily considering the adverse growing conditions. Some rainfall was received throughout Manitoba and parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan last week, but much more will be needed to build up soil reserves.

Harvesting of spring sown grains throughout most of Ontario has been delayed by a combination of frequent rains and severely lodged crops. Earlier expectations of high yields are now being scaled down and accompanied by a loss in grades. At the same time, however, pastures have remained in excellent condition and there has been a heavy growth of second-crop hay. Corn and soybeans are making excellent growth in Essex and Kent counties and improvement in silage corn prospects is reported from almost all areas of the province. There is some concern in the curing of burley tobacco due to the high humidity. Sugar beets are in excellent condition. The peach harvest is a little later than usual and canning tomatoes are ripening slowly.

MORE

The rainy, hot weather which has prevailed throughout Quebec since the last report has hindered harvesting operations. Yields, however, vary from average to good except for certain regions where lodging is a problem. Pasture growth has been good and cattle are in good condition, with better than normal milk production for this time of the year. Horticultural crops generally look promising and are giving good yields except in districts where hail caused damage. The early potato crop is good, but mildew is reported on many fields of late varieties. Forage corn, sweet corn and beans are yielding well. Flue-cured tobacco harvesting is in full swing, with excellent yields and quality reported. However, drying is difficult due to high humidity. Blueberry picking is continuing but the yield is below normal.

Generally unsettled weather has prevailed throughout British Columbia during the past week. The accompanying rainfall helped to revive pastures and non-irrigated crops. At the Coast, all small fruits, canning peas and beans are now cleaned up, while lifting of the second-early potato crop is well advanced. Corn harvesting is just past its peak. The oat crop is maturing rapidly promising about average yields. In the Interior early peaches are finished and picking of the main crop is under way. Quality is good but size is only medium. The main McIntosh apple crop harvest should start this week. The Okanagan Valley is experiencing a heavier than usual incidence of codling moth, but adequate control measures are being maintained. In the Peace River District prospects for an average grain harvest remain good.

Recent rains have benefited crops and pastures throughout the Maritime Provinces. Grain harvesting is general although operations are now being delayed by the wet weather. Some lodging is reported in certain areas. Root and potato crops will benefit particularly from the rain after the long period of dry weather. No late blight is reported on potatoes although weather conditions in New Brunswick are hazardous for the spread of this disease. The apple crop is sizing well.

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

1. Price Movements, August 1961, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *2. Wholesale Price Indexes, August 1961
- *3. Security Price Indexes, August 31, 1961
4. Prices & Price Indexes, July 1961, (62-002), 30¢/\$3.00
5. Preliminary Population Counts, Census 1961 - Release Number 3
6. Shipping Statistics, June 1961, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *7. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, June 1961
8. Wholesale Trade, June 1961, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Department Store Sales, Week Ended August 26, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
10. Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, May 1961, (45-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *11. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended September 2, 1961
12. Primary Iron & Steel, June 1961, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00
13. The Sugar Situation, July 1961, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, June 1961,
(32-014), 25¢/\$1.00
15. Coal & Coke Statistics, June 1961, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
16. Production of Leather Footwear, June 1961, (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00
17. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, July 1961, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July 1961, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Rigid Insulating Board, July 1961, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Artificial Abrasives Industry, 1959, (44-202), 50¢
- *21. Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1961
- *22. Federal Government Employment, May 1961
- *23. Motor Transport Traffic - National Estimates, 3rd Quarter 1960, (53-004),
50¢/\$2.00
- *24. Police Administration Statistics, 1960, (85-204), 50¢
- *25. Correctional Institution Statistics, 1957-59, (85-207), 50¢
- *26. Injuries - Frequency, Severity, Health Care - National Estimates, Canadian
Sickness Survey, 1950-51, (82-519), 75¢
27. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products - 9 Cities Advance, September 1, 1961,
(32-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- *28. Skim Milk Powder, July 1961
29. Second Estimate of the Commercial Production of all Fruits, 1961, (22-003),
20¢/\$1.00
30. August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, September 1, 1961,
(22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
31. Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada, September 6, 1961, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, August 16, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, June 1961,
(31-001), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of August 25
- Imports (Detailed), April 1961, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
- *- Wholesale Trade Proper, 1958 & 1959, (63-508), 75¢ -- Summarized in issue
of June 30
- Commodities Imported From Each Country, 3 Months Ended March 1961,
(65-006), \$1.00/\$4.00

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

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