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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Balance Of Payments: Canada's current deficit from transactions in goods and services with other countries was smaller in the second quarter and the first half of this year as compared to last at \$323 million versus \$470 million and \$670 million versus \$791 million, respectively. (Pages 2-4)

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National Accounts: Gross national product rose by close to 2% to \$36,280 million in this year's second quarter from the preceding quarter. This resumed the upward trend in production of goods and services, following the slackening in the first quarter. (Pages 4-5)

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Labour: Canada's composite index of industrial employment reached 122.4 in July, larger by 0.9% and 0.4% than a month and year earlier, respectively ... Paid workers received an estimated \$1,645,000,000 in July in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, a decrease of 0.8% from a month earlier and an increase of 4.2% from a year ago. (Pages 5-6)

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Border Crossings: Highway traffic entering Canada from the United States increased 1.5% in July and 2.8% in the January-July period this year as compared to last. Persons entering by rail, through bus, boat and plane were fewer by 3.3% in the month and by 4.3% in the seven months. (Page 6)

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Corporation Profits: Corporation profits before taxes amounted to \$804 million, up 14% from the 1961 first quarter total of \$703 million and up 2% from the 1960 second-quarter total of \$786 million. (Page 7)

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External Trade: Commodity imports in May were valued at \$549,500,000, a rise of 6.5% from a year earlier, while January-May imports were valued at \$2,275,100,000, a decrease of 1.9% from a year ago. (Pages 7-8)

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Construction: Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over numbered 9,467 in August this year versus 6,678 a year earlier; completions totalled 7,764 units versus 6,983; and units in various stages of construction at the end of August aggregated 54,377 versus 47,901. (Page 9)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 78,365 cars in the week ended September 21, down 0.4% from a year earlier, while loadings in the January 1-September 21 period at 2,505,307 cars were down by 6.2% from a year ago. (Page 10)

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1. Canadian Balance Of International Payments Canada's current deficit from transactions in goods and services with other countries was less both in the second quarter and the first half of 1961 than in similar periods of recent years. At \$323 million in the second quarter and \$670 million in the half year these deficits compare with \$470 million and \$791 million, respectively, in the same periods of 1960, and are less than in corresponding periods since 1955, with the exception of the first half of 1958.

The reduction in imbalance in the second quarter was almost all due to the sharp contraction in the import balance on merchandise trade, mainly brought about by a rise of more than 40% in the value of exports to overseas countries other than the United Kingdom, together with a small reduction in imports from the United States and the United Kingdom. The deficit from non-merchandise transactions of \$281 million remained about the same and represented a larger proportion of the current deficit than in the same period last year.

In the half year the reduction all occurred on merchandise account and was the joint effect of an increase in exports and a decrease in imports of generally similar size. On non-merchandise account the deficit of \$627 million was some 12% greater than in 1960 and represented most of the current deficit of \$670 million. A large part of the increase in this part of the deficit originated from heavy dividend transfers in the first quarter rather than in the final quarter of 1960, and larger interest payments on bonds.

In the second quarter of 1961, the direction of Canadian exports again reflected strong overseas demands. The principal change from the previous year was the continued rise in exports overseas to countries other than the United Kingdom. The value of shipments to the United States in contrast was at about the same level as in 1960, but this marks an improvement over the same comparison for the first quarter when the export total to the United States was appreciably less than in 1960. And exports to the United Kingdom were moderately lower in the quarter.

A sharp rise in wheat shipments was the most important factor behind the second quarter increase in exports. The gain in wheat shipments overseas accounted for the largest part of the over-all increase in exports to overseas destinations.

The deficit on "invisible" transactions stood virtually unchanged at \$283 million and \$281 million, respectively, in the second quarter of 1960 and 1961, but represented three-fifths and seven-eighths of the current account deficits of the two periods, on account of the influence of the change in the merchandise trade balance. Moderate increases in net payments of government expenditures abroad, miscellaneous income, migrants' funds and personal remittances were more than counterbalanced by reductions in the deficits on travel and income accounts and by a higher value of gold production available for export.

A larger rise in receipts than in payments of interest and dividends reduced the deficit on this account from \$124 million to \$117 million in the quarter. This was due primarily to large transfers to Canada of earnings, which covered an extended period.

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Remittances abroad were higher, the payment totals being \$164 million and \$173 million, respectively, in the second quarter of 1960 and 1961. Following exceptionally large total remittances of dividends by subsidiaries to parents abroad in the March quarter, remittances in the second quarter resumed more normal proportions. Net payments on income account represented 42% of the total deficit from non-merchandise transactions in the second quarter of 1961. A rise in travel receipts from \$91 million to \$102 million and in payments for travel abroad from \$168 million to \$173 million reduced the deficit on this account. Gold production available for export advanced from \$35 million to \$42 million in the June quarter of 1961. Net payments for freight and shipping services remained unchanged at \$22 million.

A larger deficit on government account in the June quarter of 1961 was attributable to the payment of Canada's assessment towards financing the United Nations' operations in the Congo and in the Middle East and larger military expenditures in the United Kingdom, together with lower estimated defence expenditures in Canada by the United States.

The reduction of \$147 million from a current deficit of \$470 million with all countries to that of \$323 million in the June quarter of 1961 was concentrated in the balance with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom, where a turn-around of \$133 million occurred from a deficit of \$36 million to a surplus of \$97 million. The current account deficit with the United States was reduced and the surplus with the United Kingdom was increased from \$13 million to \$20 million. The recovery in the current account balance with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom was based on a gain of \$134 million in exports, supported by a reduction of \$8 million in the deficit on "invisible" transactions, but offset by about the same amount by larger imports.

Capital Movements. Capital movements in long-term forms led to a net inflow of \$252 million in the second quarter, compared with \$148 million in the first quarter. About 90% of the net inflow in long-term forms in the first half of 1961 came from the United States, and about 15% from the United Kingdom, while there were net outflows on balance to other overseas countries.

The net inflow of capital for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada was \$140 million in the second quarter, compared with \$125 million in the preceding quarter and with \$155 million in the corresponding quarter last year. About three-fifths of the net movement was directed to mining, petroleum and natural gas. The financial group accounted for about one-quarter, with inflows for the acquisition by United Kingdom and United States interests of existing insurance companies particularly prominent in the total; these inflows were offset in part by outflows to previous owners resident outside Canada.

The net outflow of Canadian capital for direct investment abroad during the quarter was \$35 million, the same as for the first quarter. The total of \$70 million for the first half of 1961 compares with \$85 million for the whole of 1960.

During the second quarter portfolio capital re-asserted itself as the largest single source of capital inflow into Canada. More than one-quarter of it was for investment in corporate equities, and more than one-half for investment in corporate funded debt.

Transactions in long-term Canadian securities led to a capital inflow of \$152 million in the second quarter, compared with \$55 million in the first quarter of the year. Among the outstanding features was the net sale of \$66 million of outstanding Canadian securities, which was as large as any since the third quarter of 1956; nearly half the amount represented net sales of stocks.

Sales to non-residents of \$182 million of new issues were more than twice the total for the first quarter of 1961 and four times that for the final quarter of 1960, while retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities totalled \$96 million and were larger than for any quarter in the last decade. Transactions in long-term foreign securities led to a net capital outflow of \$13 million.

Canadian dollar holdings of non-residents fell by \$70 million during the quarter. Most of the decline was in holdings of Government of Canada treasury bills. Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange were increased again during the second quarter, but the rise was smaller than in the first quarter. These increases in external assets represented capital exports of \$51 million in the second quarter and \$105 million in the first.

Among the features which stand out among other capital movements in the first half are the return to Canada of \$183 million of Canadian private and banking holdings of foreign exchange, in contrast to the outflows which augmented these holdings during most of last year, and the substantial inflow of \$144 million arising from borrowings from non-residents by finance companies and the growth in holdings by non-residents of Canadian commercial paper.

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

2. National Accounts In Second Quarter, 1961 The upward trend in production of goods and services was resumed in the second quarter of 1961, following the slackening in the pace of economic activity which occurred in the first quarter. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the gross national product rose to \$36,280 million, or by close to 2% over the level of the preceding quarter; however, the advance was magnified by changes on interest and dividend account with non-residents. The production gain was supported by increases in most major demand categories, with the exception of business outlays for new plant and equipment, and expenditures for new housing, which declined. In spite of the weakness in these categories of fixed investment, total final purchases rose by about \$0.3 billion during the quarter, and the effect of this recovery on total production was further augmented by a decline in the supply of imported goods and services. A substantial gain in consumer expenditures, rising outlays by the government sector, and a small increase in exports of goods and services, were the major factors accounting for the increased level of final expenditures. Business inventories were also built up during the quarter, but to a very limited extent.

The direction of movement of the major income aggregates in the second quarter was generally upwards. A sharp rise of 13% in corporation profits (before taxes and dividends paid abroad), reflecting increases on a broad front, and a 1.5% increase in labour income, were the major contributing factors behind the 3% increase in national income. Total personal income advanced by close to 1%, but due to a sharp rise in personal direct tax collections, personal disposable income showed only a fractional increase. With consumer spending higher and personal disposable income little changed, personal saving in the quarter fell.

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In physical volume terms, the second quarter level of output of goods and services was very close to that achieved at the peak 15 months earlier and better than 1% above the first quarter 1961 level, after adjustment for seasonal variation. The increase between the first and second quarters, was evenly divided between the goods-producing and the service-producing industries. Among the goods-producing industries, production gains were widespread, ranging from 1% in forestry and 2% in manufacturing, to more than 5% in public utilities and in mining, quarrying and oil wells. Among service-producing, much the largest rate of increase -- about 4% -- occurred in the transportation, communication and storage industry.

The increase in production in the second quarter was associated with a 1% gain in employment (when seasonal factors are taken into account), as well as with an increase in hours worked in some industries.

### Gross National Expenditure

#### Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1st Quarter 1961	2nd Quarter 1961	Per cent Change
Millions of Dollars			
Personal Expenditure on Consumer			
Goods and Services .....	23,856	24,180	+1.4
Government Expenditure on Goods			
and Services .....	6,988	7,188	+2.9
New Residential Construction .....	1,512	1,436	-5.0
New Non-Residential Construction .....	2,416	2,416	(1)
New Machinery and Equipment .....	2,492	2,276	-8.7
Value of Physical Change in			
Business Inventories (Non-Farm) .....	28	148	(2)
Farm Inventories and Grain in			
Commercial Channels .....	-344	-532	(2)
Exports of Goods and Services .....	7,148	7,252	+1.5
Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services	-8,384	-8,084	-3.6
Residual Error of Estimate .....	-44	-	(2)
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE			
AT MARKET PRICES .....	35,668	36,280	+1.7

(1) Unchanged; (2) Not meaningful.

### LABOUR

3. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's composite index of industrial employment (1949=100) reached 122.4 in July, up 0.9% from 121.3 in June and up 0.4% from 121.9 in July last year. This gain was the first year-to-year increase in several months. The seasonally adjusted composite index in July rose by 0.7% from June to 118.7, reaching its highest level since June 1960.

Most major industrial divisions showed higher employment levels in July as compared to the preceding month, although trade and manufacturing were lower. In all cases where employment rose, the gains were seasonal in size or larger. Employment in trade and manufacturing, which usually declines between June and July, fell less than seasonally.

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Industrial composite average weekly wages and salaries declined in July to \$78.32 from \$78.55 in June. All major industrial divisions shared in the decline except construction, and transportation, storage and communication. In July 1960, weekly wages and salaries averaged \$76.28.

The composite payroll index in July was 225.0. This represented an increase of 0.6% from the June index of 223.6 and an increase of 3.3% from the 1960 July index of 217.8.

\*4. Labour Income In July Paid workers in Canada in July received an estimated \$1,645,000,000 in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Estimates of Labour Income". The current figure was down 0.8% from \$1,659,000,000 in June and up 4.2% from \$1,579,000,000 in July 1960. This brought labour income in the January-July period to \$10,939,000,000, and increase of 3.2% from last year's corresponding total of \$10,598,000,000.

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

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	July 1961	June 1961	July 1960	January to July 1961	1960	July 1961	June 1961
	Millions of Dollars						
Atlantic region...	115	114	109	733	704	109	109
Quebec .....	418	421	403	2,792	2,704	410	411
Ontario .....	680	689	648	4,594	4,442	674	670
Prairie region ...	251	254	241	1,625	1,564	239	243
British Columbia .	176	176	173	1,163	1,153	170	168
CANADA .....	1,645	1,659	1,579	10,939	10,598	1,611	1,607

## B O R D E R C R O S S I N G S

5. Canada-U.S. Border Crossings Volume of highway traffic entering Canada from the United States increased 1.5% in July and 2.8% in the January-July period this year as compared to last. Number of persons entering Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane decreased 3.3% in July and 4.3% in the seven months.

Vehicles crossing the border into Canada from the United States numbered 2,820,283 in July as compared with 2,778,731 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the seven-month total to 10,655,595 as against 10,369,632. Foreign vehicle entries rose 3.7% in July to 1,635,894 from 1,577,389 and 4.0% in the cumulative period to 5,332,621 from 5,125,283. Returning Canadian vehicles declined 1.4% in the month to 1,184,434 from 1,201,342, while the seven-month total rose 1.5% to 5,322,974 from 5,244,349.

Persons entering Canada from the United States by rail, through bus, boat and plane numbered 454,811 in July as compared with 470,249 in the same month last year, bringing the January-July count to 1,585,672 versus 1,656,540. Foreign travellers entering Canada by these means in July declined in number to 144,789 from 159,789 and in the seven months to 730,912 from 789,623. Canadians returning by these means declined in number in July to 310,022 from 311,215 and in the cumulative period to 854,760 from 866,917.



6. Corporation Profits In Second Quarter Of 1961 Corporation profits before taxes, seasonally adjusted, amounted to an estimated \$804 million, an increase of 14% from \$703 million in the first quarter and a rise of 2% from last year's second-quarter total of \$786 million. The table following contains the seasonally adjusted estimates of corporation profits before taxes by industry for the four quarters of 1960 and the first two quarters of 1961.

	1 9 6 0				1 9 6 1	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q Total	1Q	2Q
	Millions of Dollars					
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells.....	92	91	88	81	352	78 100
Manufacturing:						
Foods and Beverages.....	57	58	66	66	247	63 59
Rubber products.....	4	4	4	5	17	6 6
Textile products.....	13	13	10	12	48	15 13
Wood products.....	17	13	15	11	56	12 15
Paper products.....	61	58	62	58	239	60 64
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	13	12	13	11	49	13 13
Iron and Steel products.....	111	91	95	71	368	60 92
Non-ferrous metal products.....	7	6	9	9	31	7 10
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	20	18	15	11	64	10 11
Non-metallic mineral products.....	12	11	14	14	51	7 14
Products of petroleum and coal.....	27	26	23	17	93	21 24
Chemical products.....	28	27	28	25	108	23 28
Other manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	13	11	13	12	49	11 11
Totals.....	383	348	367	322	1,420	308 360
Transportation, Storage and Communication..	57	52	47	48	204	43 49
Public Utility Operation.....	18	18	19	20	75	20 20
Wholesale trade.....	57	50	47	63	217	41 50
Retail trade.....	47	50	47	56	200	35 44
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	119	115	128	125	487	123 120
Service.....	17	17	17	13	64	13 17
Other non-manufacturing <sup>2</sup> .....	46	45	44	46	181	42 44
Total All Industries.....	836	786	804	774	3,200	703 804

<sup>1</sup> Includes Tobacco, Leather and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

7. Commodity Imports In May Canada's commodity imports in May were valued at \$549,500,000, an increase of 6.5% over last year's corresponding total of \$516,000,000, according to the monthly DBS summary report. Decreases were posted in the February-May period and total imports in the first five months of the year declined 1.9% to \$2,275,100,000 from \$2,319,100,000 in the like 1960 period.

Among principal sources of supply, imports were higher in value in May than a year earlier from the United States, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, West Indies Federation, and India, and lower from France, Italy and Saudi Arabia.

MORE

Among major commodities, May values were higher for farm and non-farm machinery, engines and boilers, crude petroleum, aircraft and parts, fruits, paper, books and printed matter, and lower for electrical apparatus, automobiles and parts, rolling-mill products, rubber and products, and vegetables.

### SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	May		January - May	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Thousands			
<u>Total Imports</u>	\$549,492	\$515,967	\$2,275,080	\$2,319,074
<u>By Main Countries</u>				
United States .....	351,388	344,391	1,552,803	1,610,116
United Kingdom .....	70,703	55,950	255,185	255,536
Venezuela .....	21,790	15,503	82,556	78,333
Germany, Federal Republic ...	14,201	11,733	52,424	51,867
Japan .....	10,258	9,982	43,174	43,123
West Indies Federation .....	7,836	6,588	22,636	19,639
India .....	5,645	3,956	14,390	13,014
France .....	5,189	5,488	18,240	18,285
Italy .....	4,651	4,830	15,167	14,540
Saudi Arabia .....	1,109	2,471	17,999	13,397
<u>By Main Commodities</u>				
Machinery, non-farm .....	58,096	54,910	240,506	253,639
Farm implements & machinery .	32,238	27,542	121,367	117,673
Automobile parts .....	26,312	26,967	130,870	151,771
Petroleum, crude .....	26,271	21,039	121,101	107,279
Electrical apparatus .....	23,894	24,533	104,474	110,716
Autos, freight & passenger ..	22,250	23,202	75,368	115,392
Engines & boilers .....	17,678	11,738	78,863	61,324
Aircraft & parts .....	15,653	8,147	84,629	42,058
Fruits .....	14,815	13,884	59,121	54,974
Rolling-mill products .....	9,694	15,764	41,249	66,952
Books & printed matter .....	9,461	8,871	43,587	40,908

### MERCHANDISING

8. Wholesale Trade In July Wholesalers sales increased in value for the third successive month in July, rising 2.3% to \$718,711,000 from \$702,470,000 in the corresponding month last year. Decreases in each of the first four months of the year more than offset these increases, and sales in the January-July period at \$5,137,583,000 were smaller by 2.0% than last year's like total of \$5,242,122,000.

Ten of the 17 specified trade groups had larger sales in July this year as compared to last. Gains in July ranged from 3.7% for industrial and transportation equipment and supplies to 10.3% for newsprint, paper and paper products. Declines were between 0.9% for tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks and 13.0% for farm machinery. In the all "other" trades group, sales were down by 2.2%.

In the January-July period, 12 of the 17 specified trade groups posted increases from the preceding year. Advances in the seven-month period ranged from 0.6% for farm machinery to 19.8% for household electrical appliances, while decreases lay between 0.4% for automotive parts and accessories and 13.5% for coal and coke. Sales in the "other" trades group were smaller by 11.9%.



9. Department Store Sales In Week Department store sales during the week ending September 23 were valued 4.1% higher than in the corresponding week last year. Sales were up 2.4% in Quebec, 10.4% in Manitoba, 3.3% in Saskatchewan, 22.7% in Alberta, and 25.3% in British Columbia, and down 3.1% in the Atlantic Provinces and 11.6% in Ontario.

## CONSTRUCTION

- \*10. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over numbered 9,467 units in August, compared to 6,678 in the like 1960 month, an increase of close to 42%, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the August issue of "New Residential Construction". Increases were common to all previous months of the year, and starts in the January-August period rose over 29% to 58,349 units from 45,199 in the corresponding eight months of last year.

Completions in these centres totalled 7,764 units in August versus 6,983 a year earlier, a rise of 11.2%. Decreases in all previous months of the year except June dropped completions on the January-August period to 48,583 units from 56,970 a year ago, a decline of 14.7%. Units in various stages of construction at August 31 numbered 54,377, up by 13.5% from the year-earlier total of 47,901.

New Residential Construction in  
Urban Centres of 5,000 Population and Over, by Province

	Year	Month of August		Jan. 1 to August 31		Under Construction at August 31
		Started	Completed	Started	Completed	
Canada ...	1961	9,467	7,764	58,349	48,583	54,377
	1960	6,678	6,983	45,199	56,970	47,901
Nfld ...	1961	44	21	216	185	302
	1960	35	21	207	351	321
P.E.I. ...	1961	145	6	219	46	215
	1960	6	3	27	44	19
N.S. ...	1961	131	96	969	904	1,437
	1960	129	143	919	1,003	1,284
N.B. ...	1961	149	61	628	451	597
	1960	65	43	419	581	396
Que. ...	1961	2,604	2,358	16,842	15,038	13,162
	1960	2,326	2,090	14,191	15,922	12,502
Ont. ...	1961	3,998	3,078	22,756	18,596	25,083
	1960	2,411	2,597	17,450	21,219	21,579
Man. ...	1961	451	460	3,053	2,612	2,576
	1960	389	520	2,702	3,316	2,907
Sask. ...	1961	333	348	2,239	1,877	1,691
	1960	248	260	1,467	2,054	1,494
Alta. ...	1961	1,113	809	6,266	4,955	4,358
	1960	681	809	3,400	6,444	2,871
B.C. ...	1961	499	527	5,161	3,919	4,956
	1960	388	497	4,417	6,036	4,528

Note: New Residential Construction statistics for the whole country, including urban centres of 5,000 population and over, urban centres under 5,000 and rural areas, are available only on a quarterly basis. The most recent data for all areas refer to the second quarter of 1961 and are published in the report "New Residential Construction, June 1961".

11. Railway Carloadings In Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in  
Third September Week Canada in the seven days ended September 21 num-  
 bered 78,365 as compared to 78,710 in the corres-  
 ponding 1960 period, a decline of 0.4%. This brought number of cars loaded in  
 the January 1-September 21 period to 2,505,307, a decrease of 6.2% from the like  
 year-earlier total of 2,671,883 cars.

Receipts from connections fell in the seven days ended September 21 to 21,-  
 974 cars from 25,706 a year earlier, while piggyback loadings increased to 3,909  
 cars from 3,213. Receipts dropped in the January 1-September 21 period to 881,-  
 762 cars from 1,018,716 a year ago, while piggyback loadings advanced to 121,440  
 cars from 113,317.

12. Shipping At Canadian Ports Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in  
 foreign and coastwise services in July advanced  
 8.6% to 21,667,340 tons from 19,955,667 in the like 1960 month. This brought  
 loadings and unloadings in the January-July period to 87,792,285 tons from 84,-  
 970,382 a year ago, a rise of 3.3%.

Freight handled in foreign service decreased 2.4% in July to 10,582,456  
 tons from 10,843,693 and 4.1% in the January-July period to 43,995,250 tons from  
 45,873,561. Volume of freight handled in coastwise services increased 21.7% in  
 the month to 11,084,884 tons from 9,111,974 and 12.0% in the seven months to  
 43,797,035 tons from 39,096,821.

Vessel arrivals and departures in both services declined in July to 30,511  
 from 31,590 a year earlier, with the registered net tonnage falling to 36,525,-  
 034 from 37,884,461. Arrivals and departures in both services in the January-  
 July period dropped to 149,521 from 157,125 a year ago, with the registered net  
 tonnage decreasing to 167,970,175 from 168,309,361.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume<sup>of</sup> freight in July were: Montreal,  
 2,444,933 tons (2,193,695 in July 1960); Seven Islands, 1,471,761 (2,261,721);  
 Port Arthur, 1,241,051 (1,125,054); Hamilton, 1,189,546 (1,068,692); and Van-  
 couver, 1,040,865 (1,012,943).

\*13. Gas Utilities In 1959 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released this week  
 the first issue of a new annual report dealing with  
 the operations of utilities engaged in the distribution of natural and manufac-  
 tured gas. Entitled "Gas Utilities" (Distribution Systems), the new report com-  
 plements the previously published annual report, "Gas Pipe Line Transport".

The report places revenues from gas sales of the industry in 1959 at \$165  
 million, while other operating revenues, including the sales of by-products were  
 \$10.6 million. The purchase price or cost of gas sold was \$68 million and the  
 cost of other products, \$5 million; thus the total gross margin of the industry  
 was \$103 million.

Total operating expenses were \$124 million or 70.6% of operating revenues.  
 Depreciation charges were \$12.6 million or 1.9% of average plant in service.  
 Net operating revenues were \$24.5 million, 13.9% of operating revenues; interest  
 charges were \$16.3 million or 9.3% of operating revenues, an average rate of ap-  
 proximately 4.0% per annum. Profit before income tax was \$21.3 million or 12.1%  
 of revenues, while profit after taxes was \$13.2 million or 7.5% of revenues.  
 Net income as per cent of total assets employed was 1.6.



\*14. Week's Output Of Steel Ingots Steel ingot production during the week ending September 30 totalled 129,755 tons, a decrease of 2% from the preceding week's 132,397 tons. Output in the same week last year amounted to 107,397 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 135 versus 137 a week earlier and 112 a year ago.

15. Motor Vehicle Shipments Factory shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars and commercial vehicles in August dropped by nearly one-third to 6,589 units from 9,744 in the like month last year. With increases in only June and July of all previous months of the year, shipments in the January-August period declined 10.2% to 249,893 units from 278,348 in the similar 1960 period. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were down in the month to 533 units from 667, and in the cumulative period to 12,225 units from 15,772.

August shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars fell steeply to 3,594 units from 6,056 a year earlier, including 3,549 units versus 5,392 for sale in Canada, while shipments of commercial vehicles dropped to 2,995 units from 3,688, including 2,956 units versus 3,086 for the domestic market.

January-August shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars were down to 206,526 units from 229,093 a year ago, with 200,221 units versus 214,036 destined for the Canadian market. Eight-month shipments of commercial vehicles decreased to 43,367 units from 49,255, shipments to the domestic market accounting for 40,738 units versus 46,156.

16. Sugar Situation In August Production of refined beet and cane sugar in August rose to 149,085,000 pounds from 130,879,000 a year earlier and total sales to 188,584,000 pounds from 140,071,000. January-August output fell to 912,535,000 pounds from 919,853,000 a year ago, while sales increased to 1,162,141,000 pounds from 1,146,246,000. Company-held stocks were larger at August 31 this year as compared to last at 160,780,000 pounds versus 124,708,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in August climbed to 161,144,000 pounds from 125,168,000 a year earlier and meltings and sales to 159,887,000 pounds from 135,901,000. Eight-month receipts rose to 903,420,000 pounds from 861,936,000 a year ago, while meltings and sales fell to 930,133,000 pounds from 937,291,000. August 31 company-held stocks were smaller than a year earlier at 205,733,000 pounds versus 244,711,000.

17. Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in August amounted to 19,614,864 gallons, an increase of 8.2% over last year's corresponding total of 18,129,734 gallons. Increases were also posted in four of the previous seven months this year. These gains almost balanced the decreases (February, March and May) and January-August output eased down 0.3% to 109,797,502 gallons from 110,166,606.

18. Rigid Insulating Board Manufacturers' shipments of rigid insulating board rose 15.3% in August to 44,789,252 square feet from 38,847,678 in the corresponding month last year. This gain, combined with increases in the three previous months, more than offset earlier declines, and shipments in the January-August period rose to 261,576,389 square feet from 257,450,978 a year earlier. Domestic shipments were higher in the month but lower in the cumulative period, while export shipments were up in both periods.

19. Hard Board Shipments Shipments of all types of hard board in August increased to 24,089,563 square feet from 19,553,259 a year earlier, comprising domestic shipments at 21,068,279 square feet versus 17,425,616 and exports at 3,021,284 square feet versus 2,127,643. January-August shipments advanced to 185,639,553 square feet from 171,821,820 a year ago, domestic shipments accounting for 160,507,874 square feet versus 147,569,658 and exports for 25,131,679 square feet versus 24,252,162.
20. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile Shipments of asphalt floor tile in August rose to 1,884,144 square feet from 1,644,874 in the corresponding 1960 month, but in the January-August period fell to 8,122,197 square feet from 10,370,394 a year ago. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile continued to be larger than a year earlier, rising to 9,715,808 square feet from 6,790,293, bringing shipments in the eight-months to 57,260,930 square feet versus 42,608,657 in the like eight months of last year.
21. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in July increased 16.0% to 2,696,543 pairs from 2,325,524 in the same month last year. Output in the January-July period rose 5.6% to 26,444,518 pairs from 25,049,971 a year ago. Output of footwear in July with soles other than leather amounted to 1,891,051 pairs, and in the January-July period totalled 19,099,541 pairs.
22. Production & Supply Of Coke Coke production in July increased 15.4% to 352,997 tons from 310,983 in the corresponding month last year. This followed a 14.4% advance in June and a small rise (0.1%) in May, but with decreases in earlier months, output in the January-July period declined 5.6% to 2,243,584 tons from 2,375,929 a year earlier. Supplies available for consumption rose in July to 351,174 tons from 294,941 in the same month last year, but fell in the seven months to 2,296,918 tons from 2,408,735.

## AGRICULTURE & FOOD

23. September Forecast Of Production Of Canada's Principal Field Crops Based on yields indicated at September 15, production of the five major grains this year, with 1960 totals and 1951-60 averages in brackets, is as follows: all wheat, 260.5 million bushels (489.6, 497.4); oats, 327.5 (456.1, 426.5); barley, 121.9 (207.0, 238.8); all rye, 6.2 (10.1, 14.0); and flaxseed, 15.0 (23.0, 17.9).

Canada's 1961 wheat crop now placed at 260.5 million bushels is 47% below last year's estimate of 489.6 million and 48% below the ten-year (1951-60) average of 497.4 million. The decrease in production as compared to last year is due to a 48% decrease in yields which more than offset a 3% increase in acreage.

Production of oats for grain in 1961 is forecast at 327.5 million bushels, 28% below last year's 456.1 million and 23% below the 1951-60 average of 426.5 million. The 1961 barley crop is forecast at 121.9 million bushels, 41% below last year's 207.0 million and 49% below the ten-year average of 238.8 million.

The combined production of fall and spring rye is now estimated at 6.2 million bushels, some 39% below the 1960 crop of 10.1 million and 56% below the 1951-60 average of 14.0 million. The 1961 flaxseed crop is now forecast at 15.0 million bushels, some 35% below last year's outturn of 23.0 million and 16% below the ten-year average of 17.9 million bushels.

MORE



Summary of 1961 estimates of production of principal field crops: winter wheat, 19.4 million bushels (17.6 million in 1960); spring wheat, 241.1 (472.1); all wheat, 260.5 (489.6); oats for grain, 327.5 (456.1); barley, 121.9 (207.0); fall rye, 5.5 (8.6); spring rye, 0.7 (1.6); all rye, 6.2 (10.1); flaxseed, 15.0 (23.0); mixed grains, 61.6 (59.7); corn for grain, 33.8 (29.3); buckwheat, 1.4 (1.8); dry peas, 0.9 (1.0); dry beans, 1.3 (1.0); and soybeans, 7.4 (5.7).

Indicated production of root and fodder crops in 1961: potatoes, 43.3 million cwt. (44.8 million in 1960); tame hay, 21.2 million tons (21.8); fodder corn, 4.1 million tons (3.4); field roots, 268,000 tons (263,000); and sugar beets, 1,094,000 tons (1,098,000).

24. Crop Year Exports Of Coarse Grains Combined exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the crop year 1960-61 amounted to some 59.7 million bushels as compared with the preceding year's 80.3 million and the ten-year (1949-50--1958-59) average of 118.7 million.

Exports of Canadian oats, at 1.9 million bushels, were sharply below the preceding year's 5.6 million and were the lowest on record for the last 40 years. The bulk of the 1960-61 exports went to the United States (0.8 million) and to the United Kingdom (0.7 million). Smaller shipments were also registered for Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Ireland, Venezuela, Panama, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Barbados.

Barley exports in the crop year amounted to 41.5 million bushels, 28% less than the 57.7 million shipped during 1959-60 and 65% lower than the high export level of 118.9 million in 1952-53. Communist China re-entered the Canadian market and became the main importer of barley for 1960-61. Shipments to that country, at 20.4 million, accounted for nearly half the crop year total. The second largest amount, 12.0 million, went to the United States, while the United Kingdom came third with 8.7 million.

Exports of Canadian rye in 1960-61, at 2.6 million bushels, showed a decline from 4.5 million exported in the preceding crop year. Only four countries imported Canadian rye in 1960-61, with the United States receiving shipments amounting to 1.6 million, Japan 0.7 million, United Kingdom 0.3 million, and Rhodesia-Nyasaland 600 bushels.

Flaxseed exports in the crop year amounted to 13.6 million bushels as compared with 12.5 million in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's imports, at 7.3 million bushels were the largest, followed by Japan with 4.0 million.

25. 9-City Stocks Of Dairy And Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada were larger at October 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of cheddar cheese were smaller. October 1 stocks of butter rose 17.1% to 96,258,000 pounds from 82,219,000 a year ago, while holdings of cheddar cheese fell 5.0% to 29,421,000 pounds from 30,968,000. October 1 stocks of cold storage eggs totalled 7,000 cases versus 17,000 a year ago.

Nine-city stocks of creamery butter at October 1 were: Quebec, 12,806,000 pounds (7,567,000 at October 1, 1960); Montreal, 45,007,000 (37,906,000); Toronto, 9,472,000 (7,315,000); Winnipeg, 14,728,000 (15,991,000); Regina, 3,176,000 (3,145,000); Saskatoon, 3,700,000 (2,979,000); Edmonton, 5,372,000 (4,386,000); Calgary, 1,012,000 (1,418,000); and Vancouver, 985,000 (1,512,000).

26. Value of Fruit Production In 1960 Canada's commercial fruit crops in 1960 were valued at \$52,987,000, an increase of 21.9% from the 1959 total of \$43,464,000. Receipts from the sale of apples in 1960 were estimated at \$23,147,000, an advance of 33.8% from \$17,294,000 in the preceding year. Although production was smaller at 14,914,000 bushels versus 15,517,000 in 1959, it was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the average price per bushel to \$1.55 from \$1.11.

The total value of tender tree fruits in 1960 rose to \$13,500,000 from \$11,700,000 in the preceding year, and the value of small fruit crops to \$16,300,000 from \$14,400,000.

Value of fruit crops in 1960 was as follows by provinces: Newfoundland, \$197,000 (\$105,000 in 1959); Prince Edward Island, \$394,000 (\$221,000); Nova Scotia, \$2,913,000 (\$2,404,000); New Brunswick, \$1,370,000 (\$1,130,000); Quebec, \$6,930,000 (\$6,924,000); Ontario, \$24,016,000 (\$19,132,000); and British Columbia, \$17,203,000 (\$13,575,000).

## PRICES

27. Industry Selling Price Indexes In 24 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in August than in July, a decrease of four from the similar comparison a month ago when 28 industries were up from June levels. There were 24 industries which increased in August while 24 decreased as compared to the 28 increases and 22 decreases recorded in the previous month. In August, 49 of the 97 industry indexes were unchanged from July, one more than in the June-July period when the levels of 48 industry indexes remained the same.

As was the case a month earlier, in most of the major industry groups, the majority of the component industry indexes were unchanged in the July-August comparison. However, more than half of the component industry indexes were higher in the tobacco and tobacco products group, while more than half were lower in the rubber products and the paper products groups.

The average level of the 97 indexes in August was 103.0, the same as in the preceding month. The median was 104.1 (half the indexes were above 104.1 and the other half below 104.1), as compared to the July median of 104.0.

### \*28. Wholesale Price Indexes

	September* 1961	August* 1961	September 1960	August 1960
		1935 - 1939 = 100		
General Wholesale Index .....	235.3	234.5	230.5	230.5
Vegetable products .....	205.7	205.5	201.4	201.5
Animal products .....	255.7	251.6	252.1	250.0
Textile products .....	235.5	234.8	228.2	229.1
Wood products .....	307.4	307.6	300.8	301.4
Iron products .....	259.2	259.5	256.0	255.9
Non-ferrous metals .....	187.0	187.0	177.4	178.9
Non-metallic minerals .....	185.2	185.0	185.2	185.1
Chemical products .....	189.7	188.6	188.1	188.2
Raw and manufactured products -				
Combined iron products and non-				
ferrous metals (excluding gold) ..	257.3	257.4	250.3	251.5

\*These indexes are preliminary



\*29. Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>September 28</u>	<u>September 21</u>	<u>August 31</u>
Total common stocks .....	321.6	325.1	327.6
Industrials .....	336.5	340.2	344.1
Utilities .....	223.1	223.8	220.7
Banks .....	400.5	407.6	409.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)			
Total mining stocks .....	127.3	130.0	136.5
Golds .....	81.0	82.5	87.8
Base metals .....	233.4	238.7	247.9
<u>Supplementary Indexes*</u> (1956 = 100)			
Pipelines .....	144.1	139.2	134.9
Investment and Loan .....	189.8	189.4	190.1
Uraniums .....	72.0	72.6	74.8
Primary Oils and Gas .....	58.7	58.5	59.2

\*Introduced May 1960.

30. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices      Index of farm prices of agricultural products  
Of Agricultural Products      (1935-39=100) in August declined to 237.3

from 238.6 in July. The sharp drop in the price of potatoes was accompanied by minor reductions in livestock and poultry and small increases in grains and dairy products.

Provincial indexes of farm prices of agricultural products in August were: Prince Edward Island, 213.5 (200.6 in July); Nova Scotia, 219.8 (223.7); New Brunswick, 227.8 (226.6); Quebec, 271.3 (276.2); Ontario, 260.4 (266.7); Manitoba, 226.2 (223.0); Saskatchewan, 200.8 (198.9); Alberta, 222.9 (220.0); and British Columbia, 266.9 (271.1).

## F I S H E R I E S

\*31. Fisheries In August      Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen in August increased 6% to 228,160,000 pounds from 215,939,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the August issue of "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". This brought landings in the January-August period to 1,287,884,000 pounds as compared with 1,170,182,000, an increase of 10%. Landed value was up 7% in August to \$14,661,000 from \$13,744,000 and 11% in the eight months to \$74,569,000 from \$67,340,000.

August landings on the Atlantic coast fell 7% to 173,045,000 pounds from 185,483,000 a year earlier and 12% in the January-August period to 896,062,000 pounds from 1,014,073,000. Month's landed value was 3% lower at \$7,024,000 versus \$7,205,000, and down 5% in the cumulative period to \$42,851,000 from \$45,086,000.

Landings on the Pacific coast in August advanced sharply (81%) to 55,115,000 pounds from 30,456,000 in the same month last year, bringing the eight-month total to 391,822,000 pounds, up 151% from 156,109,000. Value of the catch was up 17% in August to \$7,637,000 from \$6,539,000, and 43% in the cumulative period to \$31,718,000 from \$22,254,000.

## Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines dropped

19.8% in July to 2,960,991 tons from last year's corresponding total of 3,689,827 tons. Decreases were also posted in all earlier months this year and total shipments in the January-July period fell 24.3% to 8,462,138 tons from 11,172,326 a year earlier.

Ore shipped for export fell to 2,516,936 tons in July from 3,386,627 a year earlier, bringing the year's cumulative total to 6,963,431 tons as against 9,810,764. Shipments to Canadian consumers in July rose to 444,055 tons in July from 303,200 a year earlier and to 1,498,707 tons in the January-July period from 1,361,562.

July shipments by provinces: Newfoundland, 1,182,523 tons (1,261,146 in July 1960); Quebec, 806,949 (1,364,312); Ontario, 894,688 (879,446); and Alberta and British Columbia, 76,831 (184,923).

Gold production in July amounted to 358,844 fine ounces, a decrease of 9.0% from last year's like total of 394,487.

There were also decreases in June (5.5%) and February (5.9%). These declines were large enough to offset increases in other months and the January-July output fell 1.8% to 2,615,421 fine ounces from 2,663,295.

July production by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,726 fine ounces (1,985 a year ago); Quebec, 79,788 (83,799); Ontario, 206,515 (227,461); Prairie Provinces, 10,827 (12,225); British Columbia, 12,442 (19,700); Yukon, 9,491 (11,262); and the Northwest Territories, 38,055 (38,055).

Production of copper and silver was smaller in July and the January-July period this year as compared to last.

while output of nickel and lead was larger in both periods. Output of zinc was up in the month and down in the cumulative period.

July production of these five metals was: copper, 37,927 tons (38,452 in July 1960); nickel, 20,490 tons (17,821); silver, 2,462,870 fine ounces (2,919,664); lead, 18,630 tons (18,039) and zinc, 33,881 tons (31,711). Seven-month totals were: copper, 255,560 tons (259,758 a year ago); nickel, 129,810 tons (122,549); silver, 18,177,653 fine ounces (19,193,349); lead, 128,657 tons (117,968); and zinc, 217,786 tons (237,726).

## EDUCATION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a new report entitled "A Graphic Presentation of Canadian Education". Containing 20 pages of dia-

grams and 21 pages of text, the report reviews a number of selected features in the field of education in Canada.

Opening with a discussion of the role of education in the new era in which we live, the report goes on to give an account of school organization and administration and a pocket history of the growth of education since pioneer days.

**MORE**



Other sections pose such important questions as: "How well are we utilizing our student resources?", "What are we doing in special education?", "Is there a shortage of qualified teachers?", "Do we need more university graduates?". Text and graphs help the reader to reach his own conclusions.

Vocational training, adult education and the financing of education are also discussed and, in fact, all levels and many aspects of education are illustrated in this publication.

## H E A L T H

37. Tuberculosis Trends Indicators depicting the downward trend of tuberculosis in 1960 have revealed the continuation of a similar course begun some years previously. Some of these indicators are: first admissions to tuberculosis institutions, notifications of new active cases of tuberculosis, deaths caused by tuberculosis, and length of stay in hospital of tuberculosis patients.

The rate of all first admissions (tuberculous and non-tuberculous) to tuberculosis institutions had remained comparatively stable from 1951 to 1957. Since 1957 the rate has dropped 28% to 56 per 100,000 population. Tuberculous first admission rates in 1960 have diminished to 38 per 100,000, or 32% lower than in 1957 and almost 43% less than in 1951. The downward trend in the notification rate is even more pronounced, reaching 36 in 1960, some 52% lower than the 1951 rate and 23% below the 1957 rate.

The indicator which has shown the most remarkable change since 1951 is the rate of deaths caused by tuberculosis. This rate has declined by 82% since 1951, and in 1960 was 4.6 per 100,000. The Canadian death rate from tuberculosis is lower than the rates in many other countries.

## S A W M I L L I N G

\*38. Lists Of Sawmills In response to numerous requests, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has made available for distribution, lists of sawmills operating in Canada. These lists are published in three separate reports: (1) The Atlantic Provinces; (2) Quebec and Ontario; and (3) The Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

In addition to containing names and addresses of sawmill owners and operators, data are also supplied as to the product manufactured and the species of wood used. These lists contain some 10,000 names obtained from the annual Census of Industry questionnaires submitted to DBS.

For convenience of users, these sawmills have been classified geographically by county or census division. It is proposed to revise these lists every five years.

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

1. Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments,  
2nd Quarter 1961, (67-001), 25¢/\$1.00
2. National Accounts - Income & Expenditure, 2nd Quarter 1961, (13-001),  
50¢/\$2.00
3. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, July 1961, (72-001),  
10¢/\$1.00
- \*4. Labour Income, July 1961
5. Travel Between Canada & The United States, July 1961, (66-001), 20¢/\$2.00
6. Corporation Profits, 2nd Quarter 1961, (61-003), 50¢/\$2.00
7. Imports For Consumption (Summary), May 1961, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
8. Wholesale Trade, July 1961, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Department Store Sales, Week Ending September 23, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
- \*10. New Residential Construction, August 1961
11. Carloadings On Canadian Railways, September 21, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
12. Shipping Statistics, July 1961, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*13. Gas Utilities (Distribution Systems), 1959, (57-205), 50¢
- \*14. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended September 30, 1961
15. Motor Vehicle Shipments, August 1961, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
16. The Sugar Situation, August 1961, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, August 1961, (32-001),  
10¢/\$1.00
18. Rigid Insulating Board, August 1961, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Hard Board, August 1961, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, August 1961, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
21. Production of Leather Footwear, July 1961, (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00
22. Coal & Coke Statistics, July 1961, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
23. September Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, September 29,  
1961, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
24. Coarse Grains Quarterly, August 1961, (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
25. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products - 9 Cities Advance Statement, October  
1, 1961, (32-008), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Value of Fruit Production, 1960, (22-003), 20¢/\$1.00
27. Prices & Price Indexes, August 1961, (62-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- \*28. Wholesale Price Indexes, September 1961
- \*29. Security Price Indexes, September 28, 1961
30. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August 1961,
- \*31. Fisheries In Canada, August 1961 (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
32. Iron Ore, July 1961, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
33. Gold Production, July 1961, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
34. Copper & Nickel Production, July 1961, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
35. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, July 1961, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*36. A Graphic Presentation of Canadian Education, September 1961, (81-515), 75¢
37. Tuberculosis Trends, 1960, (82-205), 25¢
- \*38. List of Sawmills - Atlantic Provinces, 1959, (35-501), \$1.00  
List of Sawmills - Quebec & Ontario, 1959, (35-502), 75¢  
List of Sawmills - Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, Yukon & Northwest  
Territories, 1959, (35-503), \$1.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, September 13, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- New Residential Construction, July 1961, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized  
in issue of September 15

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

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