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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's total exports were larger in July and the January-July period this year as compared to last by 13.9% and 4.4%, respectively. Imports were above year-earlier levels in both periods, rising 9.9% and 0.3%, respectively. The export balance in the month was up sharply from a year earlier, while the import balance in the seven months was substantially smaller than a year ago. (Pages 2-4)

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Securities Transactions: Transactions in outstanding Canadian securities between Canada and other countries in August led to a net repurchase balance or capital export, and was the first such balance since November 1960. It followed a small sales balance in July. (Page 3)

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Prices: Canada's consumer price index remained unchanged between the beginning of August and September this year at 129.1. All components except food were higher, largely as a result of the introduction of a 3.0% sales tax in Ontario. Food prices were seasonally lower for most fresh fruits and vegetables. (Pages 4-5)

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Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 229,300 on August 31, down from a month and year earlier ... Hourly earnings in manufacturing in July at \$1.82 were lower by 1¢ as compared to June. (Pages 5-6)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output in the week ended October 7 totalled 126,085 tons, smaller by 2.8% than in the preceding week. Output in September was one-quarter larger than a year earlier, while production in the January-September period was up by 7.8% ... Output of motor vehicles was up by one-quarter in September this year as compared to last, but production in the first nine months of this year was 9.5% under last year. (Pages 6-7)

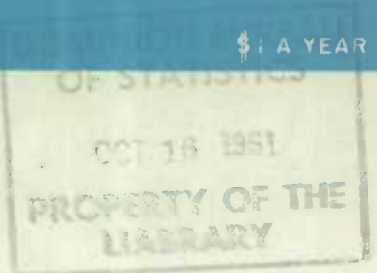
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Transportation: More natural gas was delivered through Canadian pipe lines in July this year than last, while pipe-line deliveries of oil in June were up from last year. (Page 9)

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Agriculture & Food: Farm cash income from the sale of farm products in the first half of 1961 is estimated at an all-time high of \$1,329.4 million, up about 4% from 1960's first-half total and nearly 1% from the previous peak of \$1,318.6 million reached in 1959. (Page 12)

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\*1. Exports & Imports In July Canada's total exports in July were valued at \$529,700,000, an increase of 13.9% from last year's corresponding total of \$465,000,000, according to preliminary DBS figures. With a decrease of 2.5% in the first quarter and an increase of 8.3% in the second quarter, value of exports in the January-July period rose 4.4% to \$3,-202,400,000 from \$3,067,200,000 in the like 1960 span.

Imports were valued at \$465,800,000 in the month versus \$423,800,000 and at \$3,240,300,000 in the seven months versus \$3,229,400,000. Part of the increased values in July over a year ago both in exports and imports reflects changes in the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

The resulting export balance in July was \$63,900,000, up sharply from last year's corresponding export balance of \$41,200,000. There were also export balances in January, April and June which reduced the January-July import balance to \$37,900,000 from \$162,600,000 in the same 1960 period.

Exports to the United States in July climbed 15.4% to \$287,600,000 from \$249,300,000 a year earlier. Increases in April and June were more than offset by decreases in the remaining months of the year, and value of exports in the January-July period fell 3.4% to \$1,722,800,000 from \$1,783,400,000.

Imports from the United States rose 9.8% in the month to \$312,200,000 from \$284,300,000 but declined 1.0% in the cumulative period to \$2,200,900,000 from \$2,222,300,000. The usual import balance with this country was down in July to \$24,600,000 from \$35,000,000, but was up in the January-July period to \$478,100,000 from \$438,900,000.

Shipments to the United Kingdom declined 11.6% in July to \$78,600,000 from \$88,900,000 a year earlier, and 3.0% in the January-July period to \$509,400,000 from \$525,200,000. Purchases from the United Kingdom advanced 20.0% in the month to \$51,500,000 from \$42,900,000 and 3.2% in the seven months to \$364,700,000 from \$353,400,000. The export balance was smaller in July as compared to a year earlier at \$27,100,000 versus \$46,000,000 and also lower in the January-July period at \$144,700,000 versus \$171,800,000.

July exports to the rest of the Commonwealth were down slightly to \$28,000,000 from \$28,200,000 a year earlier, while January-July exports were up 2.0% to \$186,900,000 from \$183,300,000. Value of the month's imports was up 3.2% to \$22,900,000 from \$22,200,000, and the seven-month value was up 2.2% to \$151,100,000 from \$147,900,000. The export balance was little changed in July at \$5,100,000 against \$6,000,000 a year earlier, and in the January-July period at \$35,800,000 against \$35,400,000.

Total exports to all other countries as a group increased by more than one-third in July to \$135,500,000 from \$98,600,000 in July last year, and also by more than one-third in the January-July period to \$783,400,000 from \$575,400,000 in the corresponding 1960 period.

Imports from all other countries as a group rose 6.5% in the month to \$79,200,000 from \$74,400,000 and 3.5% in the cumulative period to \$523,600,000 from \$505,800,000. The export balance with this group was up sharply in the month to \$56,300,000 from \$24,200,000, and in the seven months to \$259,800,000 from \$69,600,000.

MORE



	July		January - July	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports* (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom .....	78.6	88.9	509.4	525.2
Other Commonwealth countries .	28.0	28.2	186.9	183.3
United States .....	287.6	249.3	1,722.8	1,783.4
All other countries .....	<u>135.5</u>	<u>98.6</u>	<u>783.4</u>	<u>575.4</u>
Totals .....	529.7	465.0	3,202.4	3,067.2
<u>Imports*</u>				
United Kingdom .....	51.5	42.9	364.7	353.4
Other Commonwealth countries .	22.9	22.2	151.1	147.9
United States .....	312.2	284.3	2,200.9	2,222.3
All other countries .....	<u>79.2</u>	<u>74.4</u>	<u>523.6</u>	<u>505.8</u>
Totals .....	465.8	423.8	3,240.3	3,229.4

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding. \*Estimates only for 1961; subject to revision.

## SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

2. Sales & Purchases Of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries Transactions in outstanding Canadian securities between Canada and other countries led to a net repurchase balance or capital export of \$14.4 million in August. This was the first repurchase balance since November 1960, and it followed a sales balance of \$3 million in July. During the first half of the year, there were net sales of \$109 million.

Over the first eight months of this year, trade in outstanding Canadian and foreign securities brought \$104 million of capital into Canada, compared to \$32 million for the whole of 1960 and \$169 million for 1959.

While there were small net repurchases of Canadian stocks in August, most of the balance arose from repurchases of \$13.3 million of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures. Net repurchases occurred in every type of debt for which separate detail is available, with Government of Canada direct issues accounting for \$4.6 million, non-railway corporate issues for \$3.5 million and provincial issues for \$3.3 million.

Transactions with the United States in outstanding Canadian securities led to a sales balance or capital import of \$0.6 million, in contrast to the repurchase balances of \$8.8 million and \$6.2 million with the United Kingdom and overseas countries, respectively. The balance with the United States included net sales of outstanding stocks totalling \$6.9 million offset by \$6.3 million repurchase of bonds and debentures. On the other hand, there were repurchases of both bonds and stocks from each of the other areas.

There was a small sales balance of \$1.8 million from trade between Canada and other countries of outstanding foreign securities. Most of this represented net sales by Canadians of United States stock.

Salesto non-residents of Canadian treasury bills are tentatively placed at \$12 million in August. Maturities and repurchases exceeded sales and reduced non-resident holdings from \$49 million at the beginning of the month to \$43 million at the end of the month.

3. Consumer Price Index The consumer price index remained unchanged at 129.1 between the beginning of August and September 1961. All components except food were higher, largely as a result of the introduction of a 3.0% sales tax in Ontario. However, these increases were offset by a substantial decline in the food component due to seasonally lower prices for most fresh fruits and vegetables.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 1		
		September	August	July
All items .....	100	129.1	129.1	129.0
Food .....	27	123.2	125.3	124.9
Housing (2) .....	32	133.5	132.9	132.9
Clothing .....	11	113.1	112.1	112.2
Transportation .....	12	140.0	139.0	138.7
Health and personal care ....	7	155.0	154.6	155.1
Recreation and reading .....	5	146.7	145.4	145.0
Tobacco and alcohol .....	6	117.3	116.1	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 decreased 1.7% to 123.2 from 125.3, as sharply lower prices were reported for apples, peaches, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, celery and carrots. Lower prices also occurred for canned and frozen vegetables, canned fruits, chicken, turkey, lamb and veal. Beef and pork prices were generally higher, and price increases were also recorded for eggs, citrus fruits, coffee, tea and flour.

The housing component rose 0.5% to 133.5 from 132.9, as the shelter index rose a fractional 0.1% and the household operation index increased 0.8%. In shelter, the rent index was unchanged, while the home-ownership index edged up 0.1%. The increase in the household operation index reflected both the effect of the sales tax and price increases for coal and some items of furniture, floor coverings, textiles and utensils and equipment.

The clothing index increased 0.9% to 113.1 from 112.1. Most of this movement was due to the effect of the sales tax which offset sale prices for men's clothing. Price increases occurred for laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs.

The transportation index rose 0.7% to 140.0 from 139.0. In automobile operation, higher prices were reported for repairs and servicing and some price increases were in evidence on year-end 1961 passenger cars. Prices for automobile tires were lower. The local transportation index increased as a result of higher bus fares in two Ontario cities.

The health and personal care component increased 0.3% to 155.0 from 154.6, the recreation and reading index 0.9% to 146.7 from 145.4, and the tobacco and alcohol index 1.0% to 117.3 from 116.1. The increases in all three indexes resulted from the direct impact of the Ontario sales tax on items included in the groups.

Wholesale Price Indexes: The index of 30 industrial raw materials at whole-sale (1935-39=100) edged up 0.7% to 249.7 from 248.0 in the three-week period September 1 to September 22. Commodities showing higher prices included beef hides, steers, crude oil, linseed oil, bituminous coal, raw cotton, oats, hogs and wheat. Price declines were recorded for raw wool, sisal, tin, raw rubber, and raw sugar.



The index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved up 1.1% in the same period to 218.1 from 215.8. The animal products index increased 2.1% to 276.4 from 270.8, reflecting higher prices for steers, calves and eggs on both eastern and western markets, poultry in the East, and fluid milk in the West. Prices were lower for raw wool and hogs in the West and for lambs in the East.

The field products index eased 0.6% to 159.8 from 160.7, as price declines occurred for potatoes, both East and West, corn in the East, and hay in the West. These declines were almost balanced by increases for rye, both East and West, oats, peas, and barley in the East, and flax in the West.

Security Price Indexes: The investors index of 88 common stock prices, on the base 1935-39=100, moved down 1.8% in the four-week period August 31 to September 28 to 321.6 from 327.6. A new high of 329.1 was touched in the first week. Among major groups, the index of 69 industrials declined 2.2% and 6 banks 2.2%, while 13 utilities advanced 1.1%.

Within industrials, declines for seven sub-groups were led by machinery and equipment (8.0%), food and allied products (4.8%), and textiles and clothing (4.4%). The beverage sub-group, which reached an all-time high of 966.6 in the second week, closed the month with a small net loss. Two sub-groups within utilities advanced, power and traction rising 3.3% and telephones 1.3%, and transportation falling 2.3%.

The index of 27 mining stocks declined 6.7% to 127.3 from 136.5 in the period under review, reflecting declines of 7.7% for 21 golds and 5.9% for 6 base metals. The supplementary indexes, on the base 1956=100, showed declines for three indexes as 7 uraniums fell 3.7%, 9 primary oils and gas 0.8%, and 5 investment and loan 0.2%. The index for 5 pipelines rose 6.8%.

## L A B O U R

4. Claimants For Unemployment Insurance Benefit In August Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 229,300 on August 31, compared to 255,300 on July 31 and 280,200 on August 31 last year. Both males and females contributed to the decrease; males accounted for 66% of the total claimants in each of the three periods. During August, there were 121,200 initial and renewal claims filed in local offices as compared to 126,200 in July and 149,600 in August 1960.

Number of weekly beneficiaries in August averaged 186,600 versus 191,000 in July and 210,900 in August last year. Benefit payments amounted to \$18.9 million in August versus \$18.6 million a month earlier and \$21.4 million a year ago. Average benefit payment per week compensated was \$22.98 in August versus \$23.13 in the preceding month and \$22.01 in the like 1960 month.

\*5. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Hourly earnings in manufacturing in July averaged \$1.82, down from \$1.83 in June, and the work-week at 40.6 hours was down from 41.0, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". This brought average weekly wages in July to \$73.99, down from \$75.02 in the preceding month. In July 1960, the work week averaged 40.6 hours, hourly earnings \$1.77, and weekly wages \$72.01.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings decreased in July to \$1.98 from \$1.99 in June, average weekly wages to \$81.03 from \$82.04 and the work week to 40.9 hours from 41.3. Model changeover in the automotive industry, and layoffs in non-ferrous smelting and refining for repairs were partly responsible for these declines.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings in July were unchanged from a month earlier at \$1.68, while average weekly wages dropped to \$67.78 from \$68.58 and the work week to 40.4 hours from 40.8. Further increases of lower-paid workers in canning and preserving offset the effect of wage-rate increases in pulp and paper mills and a shorter work week in textile factories where many women are employed.

Lower bonuses and reduced overtime in metal mining contributed to a decline of 2¢ in average hourly earnings in mining, while hiring of lower-paid staff in summer hotels caused the decreases in earnings in service.

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

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
	1961	1961	1960	1961	1961	1960	1961	1961	1960
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing .....	40.6	41.0	40.6	1.82	1.83	1.77	73.99	75.02	72.01
Durable goods .....	40.9	41.3	40.7	1.98	1.99	1.92	81.03	82.04	77.95
Non-durable goods..	40.4	40.8	40.5	1.68	1.68	1.64	67.78	68.58	66.64
Mining .....	41.7	42.2	41.3	2.10	2.12	2.08	87.62	89.39	86.05
Electric and Motor									
Transportation ....	43.3	43.8	44.0	1.89	1.90	1.84	82.01	83.12	80.67
Construction .....	42.3	41.9	42.7	1.95	1.94	1.93	82.50	81.47	82.21
Service .....	38.9	39.0	39.0	1.04	1.06	1.03	40.62	41.14	39.98
Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) July: 179.2; June 179.6.									

## MANUFACTURING

\*6. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 7 totalled 126,085 tons, down 2.8% from 129,755 tons in the preceding week. Output in the corresponding 1960 week was 110,747 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 132 in the current week versus 135 a week earlier and 115 a year ago.

7. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Continuing the upward trend begun in April this year, output of steel ingots in September increased by one-quarter to 553,456 tons from 442,638 in the corresponding month last year. This brought production in the January-September period to 4,769,605 tons versus 4,423,234 a year ago, a rise of 7.8%. Month's output of pig iron continued to increase, rising 29.2% to 441,577 tons from 341,786, and production in the nine months rose 10.1% to 3,614,004 tons from 3,282,331.



8. Production Of Motor Vehicles Production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles in September totalled 21,258 units, an advance of 24.9% from last year's September figure of 17,023 units. With decreases in all previous months of the year except August, output in the January-September period fell 9.5% to 271,839 units from 300,365 a year ago.

September production of passenger cars increased by more than one-third to 17,069 units from 12,447 a year earlier. Decreases in all previous months except June and August offset the increases and output in the January-September period decreased 8.0% to 223,721 units from 243,278 last year. Month's production of commercial vehicles fell 8.5% to 4,189 units from 4,576, and, with a lone increase in August, output in the nine months declined 15.7% to 48,118 units from 57,087.

9. Refrigerators & Freezers Shipments of domestic type mechanical refrigerators increased in August to 26,201 units from 22,380 in the corresponding month last year, but decreased in the January-August period to 177,417 units from 186,845 a year ago. Month's shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers advanced to 10,512 units from 6,064, and the eight-month total climbed to 65,843 units from 58,488. End-of-August stocks of refrigerators totalled 25,737 units versus 47,262 a year earlier and freezers 6,654 units versus 7,594.

10. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Factory shipments in August of laundry and household bar soaps decreased to 926,222 pounds from 1,045,584 in the same month last year, soap chips and flakes to 1,023,138 pounds from 1,076,674, and soap powders to 1,686,458 pounds from 2,190,844, while toilet soaps (except liquid) increased to 3,671,221 pounds from 3,420,082. Month's shipments of solid synthetic detergents rose to 14,009,788 pounds from 13,957,706 and paste synthetic detergents to 135,182 pounds from 101,297, while liquid synthetic detergents fell to 4,083,745 pounds from 4,869,838.

11. Shipments Of Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, and sheathing were larger in August and the January-August period this year as compared to last, while shipments of gypsum plasters were up in the month and down in the cumulative period.

August shipments of gypsum products were: wallboard, 49,694,618 square feet (39,422,921 a year earlier); lath, 33,292,737 square feet (28,844,887); sheathing, 1,468,252 square feet (960,602); and plasters, 27,805 tons (24,261). January-August shipments: wallboard, 278,404,438 square feet (234,522,000 a year ago); lath, 179,135,538 square feet (173,586,510); sheathing, 8,090,885 square feet (5,539,072); and plasters, 163,710 tons (169,185).

12. Mineral Wool Shipments Larger quantities of mineral wool batts and granulated wool were shipped in August and the January-August period as compared to last year; shipments of bulk or loose wool were larger in the month and smaller in the cumulative period. August totals were: batts, 31,334,443 square feet (26,324,559 a year earlier); granulated wool, 722,205 cubic feet (678,627); and bulk or loose wool, 65,932 cubic feet (58,481). January-August: batts, 184,479,085 square feet (145,593,250 a year ago); granulated wool, 4,498,816 cubic feet (4,028,910); and bulk or loose wool, 407,515 cubic feet (408,432).

13. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Larger quantities of primary or concentrated feeds and secondary or complete feeds but smaller amounts of "other" animal feeds were shipped in July and the January-July period this year as compared to last. July shipments were: primary feeds, 36,517 tons (30,103 a year earlier); secondary feeds, 234,202 (191,656); and "other" animal feeds, 34,613 (41,443). January-July totals: primary feeds, 279,968 tons (245,128 a year ago); secondary feeds, 1,620,543 (1,420,672); and "other" animal feeds, 277,418 (307,961).

14. Cement Manufacturing Value of factory shipments from 20 establishments engaged in the manufacture of portland cement in 1960 amounted to \$96,770,000, a decrease of about 2% from the preceding year's \$98,778,000. Top value of \$99,944,000 was posted in 1958. Number of employees fell to 3,285 from 3,431, salaries and wages to \$16,338,000 from \$16,436,000, cost of fuel and electricity to \$15,965,000 from \$17,309,000, and cost of process supplies, materials and containers to \$11,294,000 from \$13,270,000.

Producers sold or used 5,787,000 tons of cement in 1960, close to 8% below the preceding year's record tonnage of 6,284,000. Year's imports declined to 22,500 tons from 29,300, exports to 181,100 tons from 303,100, and the apparent consumption to 5,729,000 tons from 6,011,000.

15. Glass & Glass Products Industry Canadian manufacturers of glass and glass products had shipments valued at a record \$107,737,000 in 1959, an increase of about 15% over the preceding year's \$93,-819,000. The increase in 1959 continued the successive annual advances dating from 1946 when factory shipments were worth \$27,605,000.

Shipments by the pressed, blown and drawn glass division of the industry were valued at \$62,393,000 as compared with \$56,050,000 in the preceding year, while shipments by the cut and bevelled glass division were valued at \$45,344,-000 as against \$37,709,000.

The industry comprised 101 plants in 1959 (102 in 1958). These firms employed 8,842 persons (7,879, in 1958), paid \$34,967,000 in salaries and wages (\$30,328,000), and paid \$42,897,000 for materials and supplies (\$36,085,000). Value added by manufacture was \$61,671,000 (\$53,165,000).

16. Coke & Gas Industry In 1959 Production from coke and gas plants in 1959 was valued at \$96,411,000, an increase of 16% over the preceding year's \$82,789,000, DBS reports. Number of establishments decreased to 13 from 16, employees to 2,171 from 2,455, and salaries and wages to \$10,341,000 from \$10,872,000. Cost at plant of materials and supplies used increased to \$64,460,000 from \$56,272,000, and value added by manufacture to \$26,346,000 from \$21,515,000.

Amount of gas made in 1959 increased to 64,469,000 M cubic feet from 53,-289,000 M in 1958, and gas sold or used to 62,144,000 M cubic feet from 51,097,-000 M. Output of coke rose to 4,090,000 tons from 3,483,000, tar to 41,181,000 Imperial gallons from 35,870,000, benzol to 8,820,000 Imperial gallons from 6,-916,000, and toluol, zylol and naphthalene to 2,735,000 Imperial gallons from 2,430,000. Production of ammonium sulphate fell to 56,054,000 pounds from 58,-765,000.



17. Manufacturing In British Columbia Manufacturing establishments in British Columbia in 1959 had factory shipments valued at an all-time high of \$1,875,142,000, a rise of 4.2% from \$1,798,960,000 in 1958 and up 0.8% from the preceding peak of \$1,859,368,000 set in 1956. British Columbia is the third largest manufacturing province in the country.

Number of establishments in 1959 declined to 3,992 from 4,072 in 1958, while number of employees increased to 101,168 from 100,222 and their salaries and wages to \$421,405,000 from \$406,628,000. Cost of materials and supplies rose to \$974,924,000 from \$965,940,000.

Value of shipments in 1959 for the five major industries in British Columbia was as follows: sawmills, \$363,035,000 (\$356,104,000 in 1958); pulp and paper, \$240,679,000 (\$181,209,000); petroleum products, \$104,555,000 (\$133,624,000); veneer and plywood, \$83,818,000 (\$83,017,000); and sash, door and planing mills, \$78,975,000 (\$70,427,000).

## TRANSPORTATION

18. Gas Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines in July totalled 25,473,326 Mcf., up sharply (40.8%) from last year's corresponding total of 18,092,390 Mcf. Daily average sendout climbed steeply (40.8%) to 821,718 Mcf. from 583,625 Mcf. Exports in the month increased substantially (55.8%) to 12,969,280 Mcf. from 8,324,211 Mcf. Net deliveries in the January-July period advanced 42.6% to 229,283,098 Mcf. from 160,741,649 Mcf. in the like span of 1960, and exports 67.9% to 99,681,103 Mcf. from 59,375,490 Mcf.

19. Oil Pipe Line Transport Canadian oil pipe lines had receipts of 25,790,897 barrels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products in June, an increase of 6.8% from last year's June total of 24,150,638 barrels. This year's June total comprised 18,180,935 barrels of domestic crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases, 4,181,780 barrels of imported crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products, and 3,428,182 barrels of petroleum products.

June oil pipe line deliveries rose 5.5% to 25,560,030 barrels of petroleum and its products from 24,218,304 a year earlier. This year's deliveries comprised 16,159,798 barrels of domestic crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases, 5,943,844 barrels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products for export, and 3,456,388 barrels of petroleum products.

20. Civil Aviation In May Passengers carried by Canadian air carriers in May increased to 407,644 from 395,306, while goods flown decreased to 17,930,112 pounds from 19,018,211. Both operating revenues and expenses registered increases in the month, revenues rising 8.1% to \$20,821,898 from \$19,263,214 and expenses 5.2% to \$20,999,040 from \$19,963,667. As a result, the operating loss of \$177,142 was substantially lower than that of \$700,453 in the like 1960 month, although the deficit, after provision for income taxes and other charges, rose to \$963,620 from \$777,082.

Number of passengers carried in the January-May period advanced 4.8% to 1,812,176 from 1,729,915 a year ago, while revenue goods carried decreased 3.4% to 85,500,831 pounds from 88,523,128. Operating revenues rose 10.1% to \$91,999,666 from \$83,555,190 and operating expenses 9.4% to \$102,561,153 from \$93,752,560.

21. Passenger Bus Operators Operating revenues of 162 intercity and rural passenger bus operators in 1960 totalled \$51.1 million as compared with \$49.1 million in the preceding year, while operating expenses amounted to \$46.6 million as compared with \$44.9 million, resulting in a net operating revenue of \$4.5 million (\$4.2 million in 1959).

Revenue passengers carried in 1960 numbered 68.6 million, compared with 65.5 million in 1959. Revenue vehicle miles rose to 97.3 million from 95.4 million in 1959 and the total number of buses operated at the close of the year increased to 2,388 from 2,367. Total wages and salaries of \$22.0 million were paid to 5,110 employees in 1960 as against \$21.3 million paid to 5,062 employees in 1959.

Of the total operating revenues reported, \$47.6 million or 93.2% were earned by carriers having an annual gross revenue of \$100,000 or over.

22. Urban Transit In 1960 Operating revenues of urban transit systems in 1960 amounted to \$140.9 million, while operating expenses totalled \$136.0 million, resulting in a net operating revenue of \$4.9 million.

Due to the different number of companies reporting in 1960 (73) and 1959 (78) a comparison between the two years may best be made on a per company basis. Total operating revenues earned per company averaged \$1,929,432, while average total operating expenses were \$1,862,749, leaving an average net operating revenue per company of \$66,683. For the previous year average total operating revenues earned per company totalled \$1,797,382 and average total operating expenses amounted to \$1,729,706, providing an average net operating revenue of \$67,676.

Urban transit systems carried 1,020.1 million passengers in regular services in 1960. Motor buses carried 63.3% of all passengers (60.9% in 1959); streetcars, 14.6% (16.5%); trolley coaches, 18.7% (19.2%); and subway cars, 3.4% (unchanged from 1959).

23. Railway Operating Revenues & Expenses Railway operating revenues in 1960, excluding those of pullman, tunnel and bridge companies, totalled \$1,151,655,456, a decrease of \$72,912,472 or 6.0% from 1959, while expenses were down \$56,836,298 or 4.9% to \$1,109,470,426. The greater decline in revenues than in expenses resulted in a drop of \$16,076,174 in net operating revenues to \$42,185,030. For every revenue dollar earned by the railways during 1960, 96.3¢ were expended. This compares with an operating ratio of 95.2 in 1959.

Rail revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) operations totalled \$1,266,881,215, down from \$1,337,580,043 in 1959. Rail expenses amounted to \$1,215,738,355 as against \$1,272,239,636, and the net rail operating income rose to \$51,142,860 from \$65,340,407.

Freight receipts, which were responsible for 86.2% of all operating revenues, were down by \$65,270,067 to \$992,739,695 from \$1,058,009,762, accounting for 89.5% of the total revenue drop. This reduction was partially attributable to a 4.0% decline in volume of freight traffic. Passenger revenue declined 6.0% to \$69,154,309 from \$73,587,794. Express revenue was down 5.6% to \$21,779,676 from \$23,069,446, and mail revenue was off 1.4% to \$17,432,364 from \$17,679,091 in 1959.

MORE



Although railway operating expenses also declined in 1960, the decrease failed to match the revenue loss, either relatively or in dollar amount. Road maintenance expenses were down 6.1% to \$243,990,846 from \$259,958,839, due mainly to a major reduction in roadway and track maintenance costs, and equipment maintenance expenses declined 2.8% to \$249,473,225 from \$256,778,520. Transportation expenses, the largest of the groups, fell 4.1% to \$424,924,203 from \$443,292,012, with the greatest decreases in train locomotive fuel and power and other train locomotive expenses.

24. Canal Traffic In 1960 Freight shipped through all Canadian canals in 1960, the second year of the Seaway's operation, rose 3.7% to 52,946,883 short tons from 51,076,132 in 1959. Freight traffic through the St. Lawrence canals declined to 20,752,161 tons from 21,221,280, but the Welland and Sault Ste. Marie canals recorded increases. Freight traffic through the Welland canal was up 6.5% to 29,280,737 tons from 27,506,024, while freight through the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie increased 39.6% to 1,720,622 tons from 1,232,694. The Canso canal also recorded increased traffic, with cargoes up to 803,376 tons from 674,506. Among the secondary canals, decreased freight traffic was recorded by the St. Peter's, Richelieu River, Ottawa River and Trent.

During 1960, Canadian vessels carried 34,072,117 tons or 64.3% of all cargo through Canadian canals. United States vessels carried 2,870,547 tons or 5.4%, United Kingdom vessels carried 5,139,179 tons or 9.7%, and other foreign vessels carried 10,865,040 tons or 20.5%. The proportion of cargo carried by Canadian vessels was 5% below the previous year, while that of United States vessels was 1.4% smaller. On the other hand, vessels of United Kingdom and other foreign registry increased their proportion to 30.2% from 24% in 1959 and only 6% in 1958.

Although the number of vessel transits to and from outside points showed a decline from the previous year, freight transported through the Seaway to and from points outside the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system rose 29% to 7.8 million tons from 6 million in 1959. Upbound vessels from outside points totalled 1,109 as against 1,250 in 1959, while downbound vessels dropped to 1,195 from 1,332.

## BUSINESS

25. Credit Statistics Balances outstanding on credit extended on the books of sales finance companies (for consumer goods), small loan companies, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks (personal loans) totalled \$3,227 million at the end of July this year, up 7.4% from last year's corresponding total of \$3,006 million.

End-of-July outstandings on the books of sales finance companies for consumer goods declined to \$810 million from \$854 million a year earlier and furniture and appliance stores to \$186 million from \$188 million. Outstandings of small loan companies on cash loans rose to \$523 million from \$485 million, department stores to \$325 million from \$292 million, personal loans at chartered banks to \$1,346 million from \$1,141 million, and policy loans by life insurance companies to \$354 million from \$339 million.

Retail instalment financing by sales finance companies of consumer and commercial goods in July amounted to \$107.4 million, down 6.8% from \$115.2 million in July 1960. Repayments in the month were down 7.6% to \$94.6 million from \$102.4 million, and the month-end balance was lower by 2.7% at \$1,221.6 million versus \$1,255.5 million.

26. Cash Income From The Sale Of Farm Products In The First Half Of 1961 Farm cash income from the sale of farm products in the first six months of 1961 is estimated at a record \$1,329.4 million, about 4% above the estimate of \$1,276.1 million in the first half of 1960, and nearly 1% above the previous all-time high of \$1,318.6 million established in 1959. These estimates include Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, net advances on farm-stored grain in western Canada and deficiency payments made under the provisions of the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

For the most part the increase in farm cash income between 1960 and 1961 was attributable to increased returns from the sale of wheat, flaxseed, tobacco, hogs, and poultry products. Lesser amounts were also contributed by oats, barley and dairy products. Offsetting these gains to some extent were smaller returns from marketings of potatoes and cattle, reduced Canadian Wheat Board participation payments and substantially larger repayments of cash advances on farm-stored grains in western Canada.

In addition to income from the sale of farm products, farmers in western Canada received supplementary payments totalling \$7.6 million during the first six months of 1961 as against \$29.6 million in the corresponding period a year earlier. Payments for the current year were made up almost entirely of payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act whereas, in 1960, they included \$17 million dollars of P.F.A.A. payments and \$12 million paid out in connection with the Federal-Provincial Emergency Unthreshed Grain Assistance Act.

When combined, the cash income from the sale of farm products and supplementary payments amounted to \$1,337.0 million for the first half of 1961. This was above the estimate of \$1,305.7 million realized in 1960, but slightly below the figure of \$1,339.5 million for the January-June period of 1959.

All provinces, except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, shared varying amounts of the increase of farm cash income. In the case of the two Maritime Provinces, a substantial reduction in income from the sale of potatoes was almost entirely responsible for the decline in total income of about 25% and 16%, respectively. The gains recorded for the remaining provinces ranged from less than 1% for Alberta to over 9% for Saskatchewan.

Cash income for the half-year period was as follows by provinces (thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$12,254 (\$16,489 in 1960); Nova Scotia, \$20,511 (\$18,924); New Brunswick, \$20,015 (\$23,891); Quebec, \$202,205 (\$187,708); Ontario, \$436,581 (\$419,284); Manitoba, \$100,724 (\$97,371); Saskatchewan, \$264,425 (\$242,059); Alberta, \$220,855 (\$220,172); and British Columbia, \$51,797 (\$50,185).

27. Grain Milling In August Production of wheat flour in Canada in August, opening month of the new crop year, amounted to 3,386,000 cwt., little changed from 3,389,000 cwt. in July and 3,418,000 cwt. in August 1960. Wheat flour exports in June totalled 1,141,000 cwt., down 7% from 1,233,000 cwt. in May and 21% from 1,445,000 cwt. in June a year ago. This brought exports in the first 11 months of the 1960-61 crop year to 14,430,000 cwt., a decline of 2.5% from the comparable year-earlier total of 14,803,000 cwt.

- \*28. Skim Milk Powder Production of skim milk powder (packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less) totalled 3,693,229 pounds in August, DBS reports. Of this total, some 2,196,179 pounds were packed in containers of 5 pounds or less and the balance in containers of 6 to 24 pounds, inclusive.



29. Acreages Of Vegetables Grown For Sale     Area planted to 15 specified vegetables grown for sale in seven provinces (excluding Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan) in 1961 amounted to an estimated 217,170 acres, an increase of 1.0% over the preceding year's 214,800. The principal canning crops -- beans, corn, peas and tomatoes -- totalled 129,640 acres, close to last year's 128,530 acres.

Estimated acreages for individual crops for 1961 follow: asparagus, 4,090 (3,990 in 1960); beans, processing, 13,360 (10,710); beans, fresh, 1,130 (1,160); beets, 3,570 (4,290); cabbage, 8,010 (8,220); carrots, 14,260 (13,240); cauliflower, 2,760 (2,570); celery, 1,330 (1,280); corn, processing, 42,550 (42,430); corn, fresh, 14,870 (13,480); cucumbers, 9,810 (9,330); lettuce, 7,360 (7,560); onions, 8,750 (7,990); parsnips, 740 (830); peas, processing, 47,620 (45,910); spinach, 1,440 (1,550); tomatoes, processing, 26,110 (29,480); and tomatoes, fresh, 9,410 (10,780).

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

30. Department Store Sales In Week     Department store sales during the week ending September 30 were valued 2.5% higher than in the corresponding week last year. Sales were up 7.4% in Quebec, 8.4% in Manitoba 0.4% in Saskatchewan, 8.9% in Alberta, 11.5% in British Columbia, and down 0.5% in the Atlantic Provinces and 7.4% in Ontario.

31. Natural Gas Sales     Sales of natural gas in July increased 14.9% to 18,826,075 Mcf. from 16,383,687 Mcf. in the corresponding month last year, bringing sales in the January-July period to 226,062,529 Mcf. versus 198,981,513 Mcf. a year ago, an advance of 13.6%. Revenue from sales rose 13.0% in the month to \$9,895,394 from \$8,753,142, and 15.5% in the cumulative period to \$140,397,826 from \$121,528,176. Customers in July numbered 1,217,569, a rise of 7.3% from the year-earlier total of 1,135,130.

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

\*32. Sawmills East Of The Rockies     Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in sawmills east of the Rockies declined 5.4% in August to 270,349,000 feet board measure from 285,749,000 in the corresponding 1960 month, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the August issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies".

Decreases were common to all previous months of the year except May, and output in the January-August period dropped 9.2% to 1,737,300,000 feet board measure from 1,914,064,000 in the like eight months of 1960. End-of-August stocks amounted to 504,746,000 feet board measure, compared to 511,230,000 at the end of July and 614,437,000 at the end of August last year.

August production, by provinces, was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 709,000 feet board measure (678,000 in August 1960); Nova Scotia, 17,790,000 (21,098,000); New Brunswick, 38,793,000 (29,047,000); Quebec, 95,164,000 (118,546,000); Ontario, 100,231,000 (101,045,000); Manitoba, 2,743,000 (2,629,000); Saskatchewan, 3,700,000 (3,938,000); and Alberta, 11,219,000 (8,768,000).

\*33. Education Through Correspondence More than 123,000 Canadians of all ages were taking correspondence courses during the school year 1959-60, DBS reports in its first survey of correspondence education. It has been found that correspondence education meets a great variety of needs, from those of children unable to attend regular school to those of adults seeking to improve their academic standing or their technical qualifications.

Courses offered by provincial and federal departments accounted for 51% of all enrolment, compared with 49% for courses sponsored by private trade and business schools and universities. Some 46,100 students, or 37% of total enrolment were working on elementary and secondary academic subjects, and of these 43% were persons over 16 years of age. More than 14,000 persons, or 11% of total enrolment, were taking their courses from Canadian universities, and 48% of them were enrolled in credit courses offered by 11 universities.

## H E A L T H

\*34. Incidence Of Tuberculosis Number of new active and reactivated cases of tuberculosis reported in May was 607, an increase of nearly 6% from the April total. This brought the total of new active and reactivated cases in the January-May period to 2,822. Of the cases for which information was available, some 82% of the month's cases and 81% of the five-month total were new active.

## P O P U L A T I O N

35. Preliminary Population Counts Of 1961 Census The fifth, and last, 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 made this week by DBS. This special release is available on request. It contains preliminary population counts for the remaining incorporated cities, towns, villages, etc., which have not yet appeared in this series, and includes approximately 60 cities (including 4 census metropolitan areas), 105 towns, 45 villages, and 520 other types of municipal units.

## F I S H E R I E S

36. Canada's Fisheries In 1959 Marketed value of products of Canada's fisheries in 1959 amounted to \$202,124,100 a decrease of 13.7% from the preceding year's record \$231,540,600. Products of the Atlantic coast fisheries rose in value to \$116,901,900 from \$113,915,000 in 1958, while the Pacific coast value fell to \$67,061,500 from \$97,015,900, inland to \$18,160,700 from \$20,609,700, and sea fish caught inland to \$513,900 from \$712,300.

Landings of fish and shellfish in 1959 weighed 2,091,434,000 pounds, an increase of 3.7% over the preceding year's 2,016,241,000 pounds. Landings by provinces (in thousands): Newfoundland, 562,228 pounds (464,024 in 1958); Prince Edward Island, 42,025 (39,078); Nova Scotia, 423,273 (468,478); New Brunswick, 226,360 (160,972); Quebec, 112,954 (124,020); Ontario, 48,984 (47,175); Manitoba, 31,052 (31,929); Saskatchewan, 12,550 (12,600); Alberta, 12,664 (11,482); Northwest Territories, 5,747 (5,894); and British Columbia, 613,597 (650,589).



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

- \*1. Exports & Imports, July 1961
- 2. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, August 1961, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 3. Price Movements, September 1961, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 4. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, August 1961, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*5. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, July 1961
- \*6. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended October 7, 1961
- 7. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, September 1961, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 8. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, September 1961, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 9. Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, August 1961, (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 10. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, August 1961, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 11. Gypsum Products, August 1961, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 12. Mineral Wool, August 1961, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- 13. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, July 1961, (32-004), 30¢/\$3.00
- 14. Cement Manufacturers (Formerly The Cement Manufacturing Industry), 1960, (44-204), 50¢
- 15. The Glass & Glass Products Industry, 1959, (44-207), 50¢
- 16. The Coke & Gas Industry, 1959, (45-203), 50¢
- 17. Manufacturing Industries of Canada - Section F, British Columbia, Yukon & Northwest Territories, 1959, (31-208), 50¢
- 18. Gas Pipe Line Transport, July 1961, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 19. Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1961, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 20. Civil Aviation, May 1961, (51-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 21. Passenger Bus Statistics, 1960, (53-215), 50¢
- 22. Urban Transit, 1960, (53-216), 50¢
- 23. Railway Transport - Pt II, Financial Statistics, 1960, (52-208), 75¢
- 24. Canal Statistics, 1960, (54-201), \$1.00
- 25. Credit Statistics, July 1961, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- 26. Farm Cash Income, April to June 1961, (21-001), 25¢/\$1.00
- 27. Grain Milling Statistics, August 1961, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*28. Skim Milk Powder, August 1961
- 29. Preliminary Estimates of Planted Acreages of Certain Vegetable Crops Grown For Sale, 1961, (22-003), 20¢/\$1.00
- 30. Department Store Sales, September 30, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
- 31. Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, July 1961, (45-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*32. Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1961
- \*33. Canadian Education Through Correspondence, 1959-60, (81-516), 50¢
- \*34. Incidence of Tuberculosis, May 1961, (83-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 35. Preliminary Population Counts - 1961 Census, Bulletin Number 5
- 36. Fisheries Statistics of Canada - Canada Summary, 1959, (24-201), 75¢
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, September 20, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
  - Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, July 1961, (31-001), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 22
  - Imports (Detailed), May 1961, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
  - Estimates of Labour Income, July 1961, (72-005), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 6
  - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, August 1961, (24-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 6
  - Shipping Report - Pt II, 1960, (54-203), 75¢

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

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