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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
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Labour: Employment decreased by 15,000 between September and October, which was somewhat less than usual for this time of year. Unemployment rose in the period by 10,000, which was also less than seasonal. The size of the labour force was little changed. (Page 2)

Foreign Trade: Canada's domestic exports in July were valued at \$514,787,000, larger by 13.3% than a year earlier. This brought the total for the January-July period to \$3,120,826,000, up by 4.2% from last year. (Page 3)

Merchandising: Retailers' sales in September were valued at an estimated \$1,347,526,000, smaller by 1.2% than a year ago. Value in the January-September period was up by 0.9% from last year at \$12,018,287,000 ... Department store sales were lower than a year ago in September by 0.4%, in October by 1.9%, and in the week ended November 11 by 6.5% ... Chain store sales were 2.7% higher in value in September as compared to a year earlier. (Pages 4-5)

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in September were valued at an estimated \$2,090.9 million, up 0.3% from August and up 1.4% from September last year ... Steel ingot output in the week ended November 18 totalled 120,165 tons, down 7.0% from the preceding week ... Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada in the first nine months of this year rose 7.9% to 27,336,248,000 from a year ago. (Pages 6-8)

Food & Agriculture: Fluid milk sales were larger by 3% and 1%, respectively, in September and the January-September period as compared to last year. Sales were unchanged in both periods in Manitoba, down in Prince Edward Island in the nine months, and larger in both periods in the remaining provinces. (Page 9)

Mining: Larger quantities of nickel and lead, but smaller amounts of gold and silver were produced in September and the January-September period this year as compared to last. Output of copper and zinc was larger in the month and smaller in the cumulative period. (Pages 11-12)

Transportation: Railway carloadings were little changed from a year earlier in the week ended November 7 at 69,421 cars, but were down by 5.3% in the January 1-November 7 period at 2,993,405 cars. (Page 14)

1. The Canadian Labour Force: Employment decreased by 15,000 between September and October, which was somewhat less than usual for this time of year. Unemployment also rose, less than seasonally, by 10,000 to 318,000. Late harvesting in Eastern Canada delayed the usual decline in farm employment. During the month there was little change in the size of the labour force. Employment was 89,000 higher and unemployment 50,000 lower than a year earlier.

	October 1961	September 1961	October 1960
	estimates in thousands		
The Labour Force	6,538	6,543	6,499
Employed	6,220	6,235	6,131
Unemployed	318	308	368

Since mid-summer the labour force has grown relatively slowly, and in October it was only 39,000 higher than a year earlier. This is attributable in part to increased school attendance.

Employment: The decline of 15,000 between September and October was smaller than usual, owing to a relatively small drop in farm employment. Non-farm employment, on the other hand, increased during the month, though less than usual. In trade particularly, the number of additional workers hired was smaller than usual. A more substantial increase occurred in the service industry. In manufacturing, employment showed some decline during the month but remained substantially above the levels of a year earlier.

Total employment was 1.5% higher than a year earlier, the same margin as in the previous month. Non-farm employment was also up over the year by 1.5%. Employment of men increased by 52,000 over the year, and 37,000 more women were employed. The increase in the number of employed women was the smallest in several years.

Unemployment: Unemployment increased from 308,000 to 318,000 between September and October, much less than in the comparable periods of the past three years. Unemployment in October represented 4.9% of the labour force, compared with 5.7% a year earlier. A decline in the number of unemployed men accounted for almost all of the total decrease over the year.

Some 262,000 of the unemployed were men. Of these, 82,000 were under 25 years of age, 102,000 were 25 to 44, and 78,000 were 45 or over. About 146,000, or slightly more than half, were married.

An estimated 56,000 women were unemployed in October. Of these, 32,000 were under 25 years of age, 16,000 were 25 to 44 and less than 10,000 were 45 or over. Some 35,000, or over 60%, were single.

Of the 318,000 unemployed in October, 34% had been jobless for less than a month, 32% for one to three months, 15% for four to six months and 19% for over six months. The number seeking work for over six months was somewhat greater than a year earlier.

2. Domestic Exports In July Canada's domestic exports in July were valued at \$514,787,000, larger by 13.3% than last year's corresponding total of \$454,335,000, according to final figures released by DBS in the regular monthly summary bulletin. Main totals were released on October 6 in a preliminary statement. Part of the increase in value in July over a year earlier reflects changes in the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

Value of domestic exports in the January-July period rose 4.2% to \$3,120,826,000 from \$2,994,362,000 in the like span of 1960. During this period there were increases in January, April and June, decreases in February and May, and little change in March.

Among major commodities, exports were higher in value in July as compared to a year earlier for wheat, newsprint paper, lumber and timber, wood pulp, nickel, crude petroleum and fish and fishery products. Declines were posted for iron ore, aluminum and products and uranium ores and concentrates, while there was little change noted in copper and products.

July exports were higher in value than a year earlier to the United States, Japan, Communist China, Norway, France and Italy. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and Belgium and Luxembourg were lower in value as compared to a year earlier.

The table following contains data on domestic exports for July and the January-July period this year and last, by principal destination and commodity.

	July		January - July	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Thousands			
<u>Total Domestic Exports</u>	\$514,787	\$454,335	\$3,120,826	\$2,994,362
<u>By Main Countries</u>				
United States	277,439	241,042	1,660,282	1,722,564
United Kingdom	77,197	88,282	502,560	521,308
Japan	23,459	15,750	128,674	94,205
Germany, Federal Republic	17,170	18,642	98,013	82,347
China, Communist	14,042	2,070	68,885	8,159
Australia	5,955	8,566	50,203	53,582
Norway	5,824	4,871	44,274	40,259
France	7,583	6,203	44,268	42,176
Italy	6,864	6,065	42,045	25,220
Belgium & Luxembourg	4,421	5,254	36,833	31,226
<u>By Main Commodities</u>				
Newsprint paper	67,643	63,184	435,244	420,793
Wheat	64,320	38,638	339,186	221,104
Lumber & timber	34,666	32,124	203,862	205,654
Wood pulp	27,507	26,173	196,537	186,638
Nickel	26,992	17,242	175,108	147,627
Aluminum & products	16,843	22,947	131,826	158,189
Uranium ores & concentrates	14,661	25,505	120,603	164,915
Copper & products	18,265	18,035	116,932	129,983
Petroleum, crude	14,787	6,745	78,135	55,151
Fish & fishery products ...	14,145	12,553	72,432	70,995
Iron ore	19,320	28,706	54,006	79,755

3. Retail Trade In September Canada's retailers in September had sales valued at an estimated \$1,347,526,000, a decrease of 1.2% from 1960's like total of \$1,364,154,000. Sales in the first half of the year were larger by 0.4% than a year earlier, and in July and August were above year-earlier levels by 0.8% and 6.4%, respectively. As a result, sales in the January-September period rose 0.9% to \$12,018,287,000 from \$11,909,383,000 in the similar nine months of 1960.

Sales were above year-earlier levels both in September and the January-September period in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Alberta, and below in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Ontario, sales were smaller in the month and larger in the nine months, while in British Columbia they were larger in September and smaller in the cumulative period.

Percentage gains in sales in September (January-September gains in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 1.3% (1.2%); Quebec, 4.1% (3.8%); and Alberta, 6.2% (1.9%). Decreases in the month (cumulative losses in brackets) were: Manitoba, 1.9% (2.1%); and Saskatchewan, 8.0% (4.4%). Sales in Ontario were down 7.1% in September and up 0.7% in the January-September period, while sales in British Columbia were up 3.8% in the month and down 1.5% in the nine months.

September sales were smaller for 12 of the 18 specified businesses as compared to a year earlier. Decreases ranged from 0.3% for garages and filling stations to 13.9% for motor vehicle dealers, while increases ranged from 1.9% for drug stores to 6.3% for both grocery and combination stores, and general stores.

January-September sales were greater than a year earlier in 15 of the 18 specified trades, with gains ranging from 0.1% for women's clothing to 6.4% for variety stores. Declines were: motor vehicle dealers, 3.4%; shoe stores, 0.5%; and restaurants, 3.0%.

4. Department Store Sales & Stocks In September Department store sales in September were valued at an estimated \$126,032,000, a slight (0.4%) decrease from last year's like total of \$126,530,000. Sales were higher in value in all other months of the year except April, and the January-September total at \$995,024,000 was larger by 4.0% than the comparable 1960 figure of \$956,318,000.

September sales were greater than a year earlier in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario, while January-September sales were above year-earlier levels in all provinces except Saskatchewan. Percentage increases in September (January-September gains in brackets) were: Quebec, 1.0% (6.2%); Manitoba, 8.4% (3.4%); Alberta, 12.2% (4.3%); and British Columbia, 6.8% (0.5%). September sales were down 1.2% in the Atlantic Provinces and 11.9% in Ontario, and up 2.8% in Saskatchewan. Nine-month sales were up 2.5% in the Atlantic Provinces and 5.8% in Ontario but down 0.7% in Saskatchewan.

Of the 29 specified departments, sales in September were larger for 14 and smaller for 15, with increases ranging from 1.1% for men's and boys' shoes to 11.0% for aprons, housedresses and uniforms, and decreases from 0.3% for lingerie and corsets to 11.1% for millinery.

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In the January-September period, all but two of the 29 specified departments posted increased sales as compared to a year ago. Gains in the nine-months ranged from 0.8% for millinery to 22.2% for furs, while the decreases were 4.1% for smallwares and 2.1% for sporting goods and luggage.

5&6. Department Store Sales Department store sales in October were valued 1.9% lower than in the corresponding month last year, decreases of 6.4% in Ontario, 5.0% in Manitoba, 5.5% in Saskatchewan and 0.6% in Alberta, more than counterbalancing increases of 4.5% in the Atlantic Provinces, 2.7% in Quebec and 1.8% in British Columbia.

Sales were 6.5% lower in value in the week ended November 11 this year as compared to last, with all provinces contributing to the decline. Decreases were: Atlantic Provinces, 7.6%; Quebec, 2.4%; Ontario, 6.0%; Manitoba, 6.8%; Saskatchewan, 9.4%; Alberta, 12.4%; and British Columbia, 6.6%.

7. Chain Store Sales & Stocks In September Chain stores had sales in September valued at an estimated \$304,863,000, larger by 2.7% than last year's corresponding total of \$296,835,000. With increases in all previous months of the year except January, April and July, sales in the January-September period rose 3.4% to \$2,511,389,000 from \$2,429,465,000 in the like nine months of 1960. September 1 stocks, at cost, were valued at \$408,729,000, up 2.9% from the year-earlier total of \$397,200,000.

Grocery and combination store chains had sales in September valued at an estimated \$144,344,000 as compared to \$135,108,000 a year earlier, an advance of 6.8%. Gains were common to all previous months of the year except January, April and July, and sales in the first nine months of 1961 increased 3.7% to \$1,204,681,000 from \$1,161,845,000 a year ago. Variety store chains, next largest group, posted an increase of 7.7% in September sales to \$26,030,000 from \$24,171,000 a year earlier.

Of the nine remaining groups for which separate data are available, increases in September over a year ago were reported by four groups and decreases by five. Sales of chains posting gains in the month were: family clothing, \$5,734,000 (\$5,442,000 a year earlier); shoe, \$6,969,000 (\$6,834,000); hardware, \$4,679,000 (\$4,297,000); and drug, \$4,377,000 (\$4,218,000). Totals for chains with smaller sales: men's clothing, \$2,146,000 (\$2,167,000); women's clothing, \$6,950,000 (\$7,004,000); lumber and building material, \$9,286,000 (\$9,816,000); furniture, radio and appliance, \$9,832,000 (\$10,032,000); and jewellery, \$3,662,000 (\$4,113,000).

8. Sales Of Radios, TV's And Record Players Producers sold fewer radios and record players but more television receivers in September than in the corresponding month last year. Month's sales: radios, 66,509 units (69,099 in September 1960); record players, 17,904 units (18,516); and television receivers, 47,935 units (46,255). January-September sales: radios, 402,975 units (472,405); record players, 90,427 units (106,547); and television receivers, 239,412 units (229,648).

*9. Manufacturers' Shipments,
Inventories And Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in September were valued at an estimated \$2,090.9 million, 0.3% above August's \$2,084.3 million and 1.4% above last year's September value of \$2,061.5 million, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the September issue of "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments in the January-September period were valued at \$17,651.5 million, 0.6% above last year's \$17,538.5 million for the same period.

Inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of September were valued at \$4,240.2 million, down 0.1% from \$4,236.5 million at the end of August and up 0.4% from \$4,224.4 million at the end of September 1960. Inventories held by manufacturers at the end of September were worth \$4,442.5 million, up 0.1% from \$4,437.6 million at the end of August and down 1.2% from \$4,497.1 million at the end of September 1960. The value of inventory held under long term contracts (progress payments) was \$202.3 million at the end of September, up 0.6% from \$201.1 at the end of August and down 25.8% from \$272.7 million at the end of September 1960. Changes among the groups of the standard industrial classification from August to September 1961 were all small in percentage terms, ranging to a maximum of 3%.

The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 2.03 in September, unchanged from August and 2.05 in September 1960. The ratio of finished products to shipments was 0.66 in September, also unchanged from August, and 0.67 in September 1960.

Value of unfilled orders at the end of September was \$1,946.4 million, down 1.3% from \$1,971.7 million at the end of August and down 1.1% from \$1,967.8 million at the end of September 1960. New orders received in September were valued at \$2,065.6 million, 0.8% below the \$2,081.5 million received in August and 2.3% below \$2,018.5 million received in September 1960.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	September 1961 (Preliminary)	August 1961 (Revised)	July 1961	September 1960
	Millions of dollars			
Shipments	2,090.9	2,084.3	1,958.8	2,061.5
Shipments (Seasonally adjusted) ..	1,991.1	2,070.1	2,027.1	1,978.5
Inventory owned	4,240.2	4,236.5	4,191.2	4,224.4
Inventory owned (Seasonally adjusted) ..	4,267.7	4,252.0	4,227.8	4,253.2
Inventory held	4,442.5	4,437.6	4,393.6	4,497.1
Raw materials	1,985.4	1,995.1	1,952.1	1,994.5
Goods in process	1,072.8	1,061.2	1,031.2	1,112.9
Finished products	1,384.3	1,381.3	1,410.3	1,389.7
New orders	2,065.6	2,081.5	1,955.6	2,018.5
Unfilled orders	1,946.4	1,971.7	1,974.5	1,967.8
Unfilled orders (Seasonally adjusted) ..	1,945.0	1,938.7	1,951.7	1,969.2

Manufacturers' Shipments by Province of Origin Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments by province of origin increased 5.5% in August as compared to the same month of 1960. Increased shipment values were recorded in seven of the ten provinces as follows: Newfoundland, 32.4%; New Brunswick, 17.6%; Quebec, 6.5%; Ontario, 5.3%; Alberta, 4.3%; British Columbia, 3.3% and Manitoba 3.2%; while decreased shipment values were recorded in Saskatchewan 2.7%, and in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 1.4%.

The increase in the value of manufacturers' shipments in Newfoundland in August as compared to August 1960, was due to increases in the foods and beverages and paper products industries; in New Brunswick to increases in the foods and beverages, wood, paper and transportation equipment industries; in Quebec to increases in the foods and beverages, tobacco, textiles, paper, iron and steel and transportation equipment industries; in Ontario to advances in the foods and beverages, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, petroleum and the other miscellaneous manufacturing industries; and in British Columbia to gains in the foods and beverages, wood and paper products industries. The decline in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia was due to decreases in the wood, iron and steel and transportation equipment industries, and in Saskatchewan to declines in the iron and steel and petroleum products industries.

Shipments in the January-August period as compared to the same period of the previous year showed an increase of 0.5% with six of the ten provinces sharing in the increase as follows: Newfoundland, 2.2%; New Brunswick, 5.3%; Quebec, 2.1%; Manitoba, 1.6%; Saskatchewan, 1.0%; and Alberta, 2.3%. Over the same period declines were recorded in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, 4.7%; Ontario, 0.3%; and in British Columbia, 0.8%.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Province of Origin

	August		Change	January - August		Change
	1961	1960	%	1961	1960	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland	13,570	10,250	+32.4	83,729	81,908	+2.2
Prince Edward Island)	38,633	39,181	-1.4	285,860	299,978	-4.7
Nova Scotia						
New Brunswick	36,386	30,942	+17.6	239,928	227,820	+5.3
Quebec	659,794	619,550	+6.5	4,620,166	4,522,770	+2.1
Ontario	966,194	917,185	+5.3	7,687,749	7,713,841	-0.3
Manitoba	73,113	70,859	+3.2	490,425	482,798	+1.6
Saskatchewan	32,392	33,294	-2.7	223,435	221,121	+1.0
Alberta	86,306	82,766	+4.3	607,116	593,337	+2.3
British Columbia(1) ..	177,918	172,181	+3.3	1,322,175	1,333,387	-0.8
CANADA	2,084,306	1,976,208	+5.5	15,560,583	15,476,960	+0.5

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

*10. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 18 amounted to 120,165 tons, down 7.0% from the preceding week's total of 129,239 tons. Output in the comparable 1960 period was 106,382 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 125 in the current week versus 134 a week earlier and 111 a year ago.

11. Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Cigarettes And Cigars Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased 7.9% in this year's January-September period to 27,336,248,000 from 25,339,877,000 in the corresponding 1960 period, cigars 2.6% to 240,495,000 from 234,304,000, cut tobacco 1.7% to 16,796,000 pounds from 16,523,000 and plug tobacco 0.7% to 819,000 pounds from 813,000. Tax-paid withdrawals of snuff decreased 2.9% to 628,000 pounds from 647,000 and raw leaf 10.7% to 651,000 pounds from 729,000.

Total stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at September 30 amounted to 194,763,-053 pounds, larger by 23.0% than the corresponding 1960 figure of 158,356,787 pounds. Larger holdings of flue-cured tobacco, dark (air-fire cured), pipe and other tobaccos more than offset smaller holdings of burley and cigar tobaccos. End-of-September stocks, by type, were: flue-cured, 174,625,903 pounds (133,-895,895 a year ago); burley, 8,137,665 (13,017,370); dark, 1,566,487 (1,474,189); cigar, 8,527,326 (8,568,591); pipe, 1,208,200 (714,066); and other tobaccos, 697,472 (686,676).

- *12. Production Of Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in September decreased 1.4% to 4,093,999 pairs from 4,150,082 in the corresponding 1960 month, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the September issue of "Production of Leather Footwear". This brought output in the January-September period to 34,811,748 pairs, an increase of 4.8% from the like 1960 total of 33,204,592.

13. Shipments Of Cement Canadian producers of Portland cement shipped or used 704,683 tons of cement in September, a decrease of 0.7% from last year's corresponding total of 709,506 tons. With increases in all previous months of the year except February, shipments and usage in the January-September period amounted to 4,606,114 tons, a rise of 4.0% over the year-earlier total of 4,427,920 tons. End-of-September stocks at plants and warehouses were larger than a year earlier at 651,647 tons versus 517,150.

14. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles and mineral-surfaced roll roofing were smaller in September and larger in the January-September period this year as compared to last, while shipments of smooth-surfaced roll roofing and roll-type sidings were below year-earlier levels in both periods.

September shipments of asphalt roofing were: shingles, 323,374 roof squares (349,448 a year earlier); smooth-surfaced rolls, 96,457 roof squares (115,296); mineral-surfaced rolls, 92,683 roof squares (97,149); and roll-type sidings, 15,868 roof squares (20,981).

15. Shipments Of Warm Air Furnaces Shipments of warm air furnaces in September were little changed from a year earlier at \$4,211,400 versus \$4,207,200, while January-September shipments increased 15.2% to \$21,756,800 from \$18,890,300 a year ago. September shipments included oil-fired furnaces valued at \$2,620,800 versus \$2,685,700 a year earlier and gas-fired furnaces at \$1,525,000 versus \$1,425,600, while January-September shipments included oil-fired furnaces valued at \$13,306,300 versus \$11,473,000 a year ago and gas-fired furnaces at \$8,145,700 versus \$7,092,300.

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16. Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Factory shipments of some air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in September were valued as follows: condensing units, \$268,200 (\$245,300 in September 1960); compressors and compressor units, \$267,800 (\$195,300); air conditioning units (not self-contained), \$462,200 (\$284,600); packaged air conditioners (self-contained), \$238,100 (\$154,600); milk coolers, \$77,300 (\$93,600); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$103,500 (\$131,700); normal and low temperature self-service display cases, \$376,000 (\$264,700); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$108,500 (\$103,100).
17. Production, Consumption & Inventories Of Pulpwood Production of pulpwood declined in September to 1,551,901 rough cords from 1,925,166 a year earlier, and in the January-September period to 9,732,456 rough cords from 10,989,968 a year ago. Consumption of pulpwood fell in the month to 1,170,778 rough cords from 1,173,611, but edged up in the nine months to 10,695,917 rough cords from 10,521,514. Inventories at September 30 amounted to 14,349,603 rough cords, compared to 14,188,395 at August 31 and 14,781,983 at September 30 last year.
18. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds, secondary or complete feeds, and all other animal feeds were smaller in September than in the corresponding month last year. September totals: primary feeds, 35,601 tons (37,268 a year ago); secondary feeds, 219,296 tons (219,854); and all other animal feeds, 47,081 tons (51,203). January-September totals: primary feeds, 356,632 tons (317,387); secondary feeds, 2,099,080 tons (1,857,993); and other animal feeds, 356,759 tons (402,744).

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

19. Fluid Milk Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, were up by 3% in September as compared to a year earlier at 488,755,000 pounds, and by 1% in the January-September period at 4,323,579,000 pounds. September sales were larger than a year earlier in all provinces except Manitoba where no change was recorded, while January-September sales were greater than a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

September sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, were (percentage increases from a year earlier in brackets): Prince Edward Island, 2,318,000 pounds (8%); Nova Scotia, 16,775,000 (4%); New Brunswick, 13,298,000 (4%); Quebec, 146,390,000 (3%); Ontario, 180,089,000 (4%); Manitoba, 26,995,000 (unchanged); Saskatchewan, 29,366,000 (3%); Alberta, 32,632,000 (3%); and British Columbia, 40,892,000 (2%).

January-September sales of fluid milk and cream were (percentage gains from a year ago in brackets): Nova Scotia, 147,469,000 pounds (2%); New Brunswick, 121,149,000 (3%); Quebec, 1,306,347,000 (2%); Ontario, 1,598,573,000 (1%); Manitoba, 238,859,000 (unchanged); Saskatchewan, 257,012,000 (3%); Alberta, 274,290,000 (1%); and British Columbia, 359,515,000 (1%). Sales in Prince Edward Island were smaller by 1% at 20,365,000 pounds.

*20. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at November 16 amounted to 91,156,000 pounds, larger by 16.7% than last year's comparable total of 78,092,000 pounds. Holdings were larger than a year earlier in six of the centres, and November 16 totals were: Quebec, 13,348,000 pounds (7,008,000 a year ago); Montreal, 45,076,000 (38,290,000); Toronto, 9,227,000 (6,663,000); Winnipeg, 11,802,000 (13,695,000); Regina, 2,400,000 (3,046,000); Saskatoon, 2,962,000 (3,143,000); Edmonton, 3,979,000 (3,920,000); Calgary, 1,225,000 (1,197,000); and Vancouver, 1,137,000 (1,130,000).

21. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat amounted to 68,088,000 pounds at November 1 this year, compared to 61,132,000 pounds at October 1 and 64,089,000 pounds at November 1 last year. November 1 stocks of cold storage frozen meat totalled 37,103,000 pounds versus 31,749,000 a month earlier and 32,704,000 a year ago, fresh meat 22,598,000 pounds versus 20,851,000 and 23,018,000, and cured meat 8,387,000 pounds against 8,532,000 and 8,367,000.

Stocks of lard at the beginning of November aggregated 4,156,000 pounds as compared to 4,551,000 at October 1 and 3,833,000 at November 1 last year, while first of November holdings of tallow amounted to 4,326,000 pounds versus 5,180,000 a month earlier and 3,263,000 a year ago.

22. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of fruit and vegetables in cold and common storage on November 1 were as follows: apples, 9,714,000 bushels (8,197,000 a year ago); pears, 468,000 bushels (603,000); potatoes, 20,624,000 cwt. (18,501,000); onions, 1,468,000 bushels (1,630,000); carrots, 1,528,000 (1,014,000); cabbage, 213,000 (179,000); celery, 68,000 crates (117,000); fruit, frozen and in preservatives, 50,887,000 pounds (42,323,000); and vegetables, frozen and in brine, 70,045,000 pounds (59,731,000).

F I S H E R I E S

*23. Fisheries In The Maritimes Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces decreased 7% in October to 50,666,000 pounds from 54,380,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to monthly summary fish statistics for the region released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value rose 16% to \$2,765,000 from \$2,384,000.

Landings of groundfish in October increased 6% to 32,316,000 pounds from 30,431,000 in the same month last year, while the catch of pelagic and estuarial fish dropped sharply (33%) to 13,751,000 pounds from 20,386,000. Landings of molluscs and crustaceans increased 29% to 4,599,000 pounds from 3,563,000. Landed value of groundfish rose 6% to \$1,212,000 from \$1,106,000, molluscs and crustaceans 43% to \$1,150,000 from \$802,000, while that for pelagic and estuarial fish fell 15% to \$403,000 from \$476,000.

October landings were larger than a year earlier for cod, hake, small flatfish, lobsters, scallops, and oysters, and smaller for pollock, redfish, herring and mackerel.

*24. Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) increased 9.6% in October to 16,031,000 pounds from 14,631,000 in the same month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the October issue of "Fish Freezings and Stocks". End-of-October stocks amounted to 62,454,000 pounds, a decrease of 8.9% from the like 1960 total of 68,589,000. The table following contains data on freezings in October and end-of-October stocks, by species, for 1961, together with comparable 1960 data.

	<u>October Freezings</u>		<u>October 31 Stocks</u>	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Thousands of Pounds			
Halibut Pacific				
dressed	104	215	9,701	9,329
fillets	2	24	239	854
steaks	35	55	41	487
Salmon Pacific	854	1,644	6,284	8,147
Filletts				
Atlantic cod	1,989	1,650	4,430	4,484
haddock	427	492	3,539	2,256
Ocean perch	1,929	1,525	2,489	2,916
soles(1)	3,454	2,912	4,093	5,568
Blocks and Slabs	3,163	2,058	13,767	15,326
Fish sticks	384	539	494	852
Portions	206	..	278	..
Scallops	838	475	862	664
Total (all species)(2) ..	16,031	14,631	62,454	68,589

(1) - including all small flatfish; (2) - excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed; .. not available.

M I N I N G

25. Gold Production Production of gold in September declined 6.4% to 345,208 fine ounces from 368,717 in the like 1960 month. Decreases in February, June, July and August more than offset increases in the remaining months, and output in the January-September period dropped 2.7% to 3,319,665 fine ounces from 3,412,945 a year ago.

September gold production was below year-earlier levels in all regions except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and the Yukon. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,290 fine ounces (756 in September 1960); Quebec, 80,321 (82,335); Ontario, 191,277 (212,798); Prairie Provinces, 10,556 (11,060); British Columbia, 14,395 (17,003); Yukon, 14,309 (10,455); and the Northwest Territories, 33,060 (34,310).

January-September output of gold was smaller than a year ago in all regions except Quebec. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 6,999 fine ounces (9,634 a year ago); Quebec, 779,353 (761,022); Ontario, 1,971,196 (2,021,291); Prairie Provinces, 100,155 (105,132); British Columbia, 114,318 (158,489); Yukon, 42,438 (45,424); and the Northwest Territories, 305,206 (311,953).

26 & 27. Output Of Copper, Nickel, Silver, Lead And Zinc More nickel and lead but less silver was produced in September and the January-September period this year as compared to last,

while output of copper and zinc was larger in the month and smaller in the nine months. September totals were: copper, 37,346 tons (34,554 a year earlier); nickel, 21,222 tons (18,185); silver, 2,346,005 fine ounces (2,468,268); lead, 19,077 tons (16,759); and zinc, 38,926 tons (34,997). January-September totals: copper, 331,126 tons (332,308 a year ago); nickel, 171,203 tons (159,876); silver, 22,674,495 fine ounces (24,311,727); lead, 167,318 tons (151,528); and zinc, 292,648 tons (305,849).

28. Coal Production And Landed Imports In October, 10 Months Production of coal in October declined 7.3% to 1,057,355 tons from 1,140,899 in the corresponding month last year. Decreases were common to all previous months of the year except April, May and June, and output in the January-October period fell 7.4% to 8,111,394 tons from 8,764,162 in the like 10 months of 1960. Landed imports fell 1.2% in October to 1,784,211 tons from 1,806,519 a year earlier, and, with a lone increase in July, dropped 8.0% in the first 10 months of this year to 9,876,470 tons from 10,739,342 a year ago.

*29. Petroleum & Natural Gas Output Production of crude petroleum increased 17.7% in July to 19,005,704 barrels from 16,149,537 in the corresponding month last year, and 7.0% in the January-July period to 123,058,304 barrels from 114,976,089 a year ago, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the July issue of "Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production". July output of natural gas advanced 27.5% to 43,154,764 Mcf. from 33,856,823 Mcf. a year earlier while the seven-month output climbed 25.6% to 369,732,266 Mcf. from 294,482,503 Mcf. a year ago.

30. Iron Mining Industry Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in 1960 amounted to 21,551,000 tons, a 12% decrease from the preceding year's record total of 24,488,000 tons, according to the DBS annual industry report. The value fell 9% to \$175,083,000 from the 1959 peak of \$192,666,000.

Sixty-two mines (59 in 1969) employed 7,754 persons (7,776) and paid \$45,985,000 in salaries and wages (\$41,451,000). Fuel and electricity cost \$7,916,000 (\$7,708,000), and process supplies and containers cost \$20,813,000 (\$10,044,000). Net value of production was \$106,722,000 (\$125,208,000).

Shipments of iron ore from mines in Newfoundland rose to 7,611,000 tons from 6,106,000 in the preceding year, and from British Columbia mines to 1,156,000 tons from 849,000, while shipments from Quebec mines fell to 7,458,000 tons from 11,515,000 and Ontario mines to 5,325,000 tons from 6,018,000.

*31. Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>November 16</u>	<u>November 9</u>	<u>October 19</u>
Total common stocks	328.0	326.5	320.1
Industrials	341.7	340.3	333.0
Utilities	231.6	228.7	227.6
Banks	414.4	415.3	405.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)			
Total mining stocks	138.5	135.8	132.1
Golds	86.2	84.4	83.1
Base metals	258.3	253.4	244.2
<u>Supplementary Indexes*</u> (1956 = 100)			
Pipelines	150.4	149.9	139.6
Investment and Loan	206.0	199.0	193.1
Uraniums	78.1	80.0	75.6
Primary Oils and Gas	65.1	65.0	58.5

*Introduced May 1960.

T R A V E L

32. Canada-U.S. Border Crossings Volume of highway traffic entering Canada from the United States increased 1.2% in August and 2.4% in the January-August period this year as compared to last. Number of persons entering Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane rose 1.4% in the month and declined 3.0% in the eight months.

Vehicles crossing the border into Canada from the United States totalled 2,641,966 in August versus 2,611,344 a year earlier, bringing the eight-month total to 13,297,561 from 12,980,976 a year ago. Foreign vehicle entries rose 2.1% in the month to 1,543,409 from 1,511,074 and 3.6% in the eight months to 6,876,030 from 6,636,357. Returning Canadian vehicles eased off 0.2% in the month to 1,098,557 from 1,100,270, and edged up 1.2% in the cumulative period to 6,421,531 from 6,344,619.

Persons entering Canada from the United States by rail, through bus, boat and plane numbered 484,597 in August versus 477,682 a year earlier, and 2,070,269 in the January-August period versus 2,134,222. Foreign travellers entering Canada by these means aggregated 322,678 in August versus 301,903 a year earlier, and 1,177,438 in the January-August period versus 1,168,820. Canadians returning by these means numbered 161,919 in the month versus 175,779 and 892,831 in the eight months against 965,402.

33. Highway Traffic Entering Canada On Travellers Vehicle Permits Travellers vehicle permits issued to foreign vehicles entering Canada in October numbered 461,144, an increase of 4,348 or 1.0% over last year's corresponding total of 456,796. Gains were also posted in all earlier months this year and the January-October total rose 335,423 or 5.8% to 6,084,390

MORE

Increased entries in October in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia more than offset decreases in the other provinces. Month's totals: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 443 (534 in October 1960); New Brunswick, 31,977 (33,912); Quebec, 56,880 (51,558); Ontario, 331,856 (331,033); Manitoba, 6,523 (6,676); Saskatchewan, 3,236 (3,519); Alberta, 1,657 (2,199); British Columbia, 27,628 (26,213); and Yukon Territory, 944 (1,052).

January-October entries were higher than a year earlier in all provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The totals: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 10,913 (11,115 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 331,072 (320,510); Quebec, 581,944 (551,702); Ontario, 4,557,916 (4,320,705); Manitoba, 89,329 (84,975); Saskatchewan, 41,125 (38,846); Alberta, 54,781 (54,181); British Columbia, 403,541 (354,578); and the Yukon Territory, 13,769 (12,355).

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

34. Railway Carloadings Railway cars of revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada increased 0.1% in the first seven days of November to 69,421 from 69,318 in the same period last year, while loadings from the beginning of the year to November 7 declined 5.3% to 2,993,405 cars from 3,159,835 a year earlier. Commodities loaded in greater volume in the 7-day period included the following: wheat, 5,397 cars (4,330 in 1960); iron ore, 3,790 (1,953); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 7,326 (6,714). Commodities requiring fewer cars: building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 2,975 (3,806); crude gypsum, 755 (1,328); and l.c.l. merchandise, 6,837 (7,785).

*35. Intercity Ton-Miles Estimates of intercity ton-miles performed in Canada
By Type Of Transport by each mode of transport as well as a percentage distribution are contained in the following table.
 The figures are preliminary and are subject to revision in the future.

The motor transport traffic surveys conducted by DBS since 1957 provided sufficient data to enable an estimation to be made of a time series of intercity ton-miles performed by the trucking industry back to 1938. Special estimates have also been made for water and air ton-miles covering the same period. Comparable figures for rail and oil pipe line transport were readily available from existing Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications.

From an analysis of the data provided in the following two tables it can be seen that between 1938 and 1960 ton-miles performed by railways in Canada grew two and one-half times, while ton-miles performed by water transport rose by one-half. Road ton-miles, however, expanded more than nine times during this twenty-one year period, and air freight traffic grew at an even greater rate. Oil pipe line transport which had its beginnings in the last decade increased its ton-mile output by about one-half each year up to 1956.

In 1944 the railways performed 77% of the total ton-miles recorded by all forms of transport. Since that year, however, their share has declined to 51%. The proportion of ton-miles performed by water carriers has declined from 42% in 1938 to approximately 24% of the total in 1960. On the other hand, the ton-mile performance of oil pipe lines has risen from nil prior to 1950 to about 14% and ton-mile figures for highway trucks show a rise from about 3% in 1938 to almost 11% in 1960. Although the tonnage of freight carried by airlines in Canada has increased many times, the proportion of the total intercity ton-miles continues to be negligible.

MORE

Intercity Ton-Miles Performed In Canada By Type Of Carrier, 1938-1960

Year	Rail	Road ^{1/}	Water ^{2/}	Air ^{3/}	Oil Pipe Line ^{4/}	Total
Millions of ton miles						
1938	26,835	1,515	20,688	1	-	49,039
1939	31,465	1,670	19,625	1	-	52,761
1940	37,898	1,847	19,188	1	-	58,934
1941	49,982	2,237	19,688	2	-	71,909
1942	56,154	2,424	17,532	2	-	76,112
1943	63,915	2,458	18,032	3	-	84,408
1944	65,928	2,668	17,313	3	-	85,912
1945	63,349	2,995	18,750	3	-	85,097
1946	55,310	3,501	15,657	3	-	74,471
1947	60,143	4,310	18,063	4	-	82,520
1948	59,080	5,193	19,782	7	-	84,062
1949	56,338	5,920	20,469	8	-	82,735
1950	55,538	7,597	23,032	10	1,496	87,673
1951	64,300	8,238	24,625	11	3,551	100,725
1952	68,430	8,903	26,313	17	4,793	108,456
1953	65,267	9,778	28,001	21	6,992	110,059
1954	57,547	10,012	25,250	20	9,270	102,099
1955	66,176	10,248	29,282	31	12,928	118,665
1956	78,820	10,614	33,594	39	18,141	141,208
1957	71,047	10,679	31,251	38	19,190	132,205
1958	66,357	14,080	29,207	35	16,951	126,630
1959	67,957	14,397	33,810	38	17,444	133,646
1960	65,445	13,841	31,427	43	17,902	128,658
Percentage Distribution						
1938	54.7	3.1	42.2	*	-	100.0
1939	59.6	3.2	37.2	*	-	100.0
1940	64.3	3.1	32.6	*	-	100.0
1941	69.5	3.1	27.4	*	-	100.0
1942	73.8	3.2	23.0	*	-	100.0
1943	75.7	2.9	21.4	*	-	100.0
1944	76.7	3.1	20.2	*	-	100.0
1945	74.5	3.5	22.0	*	-	100.0
1946	74.3	4.7	21.0	*	-	100.0
1947	72.9	5.2	21.9	*	-	100.0
1948	70.3	6.2	23.5	*	-	100.0
1949	68.1	7.2	24.7	*	-	100.0
1950	63.3	8.7	26.3	*	1.7	100.0
1951	63.8	8.2	24.5	*	3.5	100.0
1952	63.1	8.2	24.3	*	4.4	100.0
1953	59.3	8.9	25.4	*	6.4	100.0
1954	56.4	9.8	24.7	*	9.1	100.0
1955	55.8	8.6	24.7	*	10.9	100.0
1956	55.8	7.5	23.8	*	12.9	100.0
1957	53.8	8.1	23.6	*	14.5	100.0
1958	52.4	11.1	23.1	*	13.4	100.0
1959	50.8	10.8	25.3	*	13.1	100.0
1960	50.9	10.8	24.4	*	13.9	100.0

1. Prior to 1957 estimated by using the trend of Canadian registrations, U.S. Bureau of Public Roads average load and average miles travelled with 1957 Motor Transport Traffic Statistics as the base. 2. Estimated by using cargo data in "Shipping Statistics" together with assumed average distances for major water lanes. The ton-mile figures were then adjusted according to the fluctuations of canal traffic in previous years. 3. Includes an estimate for bulk transportation ton-miles. 4. Includes trunk and gathering lines. *Less than one-tenth of 1%.

36. Civil Aviation in Half Year Canadian air carriers transported more revenue passengers but less revenue goods in the first six months of this year than last. The number of passengers increased 3.8% to 2,282,882 from 2,200,328, while the volume of goods decreased 6.4% to 106,642,595 pounds from 113,976,103. An increase of 10.5% in operating revenues to \$118,342,181 from \$107,112,136, was offset by a 9.4% increase in operating expenses to \$125,348,817 from \$114,574,304. In June, revenue passengers rose to 470,706 from 470,413, while goods flown decreased 18.1% to 21,141,764 pounds from 25,809,085.
37. Passenger Bus Statistics Number of passengers carried by intercity and rural bus systems in September increased 3.9% to 4,015,496 from 3,863,376 in the same 1960 month. Gains were posted in all previous months of the year except April, resulting in a rise of 3.1% in the number of passengers carried in the January-September period to 36,283,822 from 35,185,340 in the like span of 1960. Operating revenue edged up in the month to \$3,843,414 from \$3,686,107, and in the nine months to \$32,392,075 from \$31,192,066.
38. Urban Transit Systems Continuing the downtrend in evidence since the beginning of the year, number of passengers carried by urban transit systems in September decreased 5.0% to 78,584,838 from 82,683,968 a year earlier. This brought the number carried in the January-September period to 719,961,640 versus 764,364,145 a year ago, a decline of 5.8%. These data refer to initial fares paid only and exclude transfers. Operating revenue was down in the month to \$10,794,373 from \$11,315,204 a year earlier, and in the cumulative period to \$99,100,190 from \$101,305,790.
39. Railway Track Mileage & Equipment Common carrier railways in Canada operated a total of 44,029 miles of first main track at the close of 1960, a decline of 180 miles from the preceding year, but an increase of 377 miles over the 43,652 miles recorded in 1956. During the five-year period, second main track mileage declined 233 miles to 2,243, and industrial track was reduced 1,136 miles to 1,248. Yard track and sidings rose 310 miles to 11,628 between 1956 and 1960, while the total mileage of all tracks declined 637 miles to 59,193.

Railway freight cars in service during 1960 numbered 191,553, down from 194,512 a year earlier and 191,974 in 1956. The average capacity of freight cars increased over the five years, rising to 51.4 tons in 1960 from 51.1 in 1959 and 49.6 in 1956. Passenger cars in service have declined steadily during the five-year period, dropping to 5,119 units in 1960 in contrast to 5,456 in 1959 and 6,220 in 1956.

Steam locomotives in Canadian service at the close of 1960 numbered 403 units, down from 1,514 in 1959 and 2,849 in 1956. Diesel units, on the other hand, totalled 3,308 in 1960, up from 3,155 a year earlier and 1,895 in 1956.

40. Sales & Purchases Of Securities
Between Canada & Other Countries

Canada's net import of capital from all transactions in portfolio securities in the third quarter of this year totalled \$68 million. This was sharply below the second-quarter total of \$127 million and substantially above last year's third-quarter total of \$18 million.

Among the features which stand out is the reversal of the direction of net trade in outstanding Canadian bonds and stocks. The sales balance had been reduced from \$27 million in May and \$15.5 million in June to less than \$3 million in July, and in August there were net repurchases of more than \$14 million. Trade in Canadian issues was in balance in September, net sales of outstanding bonds being offset by net repurchases of stocks. This re-established a series of net sales of outstanding bonds broken since December 1960 only in July and August.

Residents of the United States purchased on balance in the third quarter more than \$30 million of outstanding Canadian securities, including \$22 million of stocks. Residents of the United Kingdom and of other overseas countries resold to Canadians on balance more than \$22 million and \$19 million, respectively, including \$22 million of stocks.

EDUCATION

^x41. Canadian Institutions Of Higher Education

There were 354 institutions offering university-grade work in Canada at the beginning of the 1960-61 academic year. These are listed in the DBS bilingual publication "Canadian Institutions of Higher Education, 1960-61" released this week. The largest number of institutions was in the Province of Quebec (212), followed by Ontario (65), Saskatchewan (17), Nova Scotia (16), Alberta (11), Manitoba and New Brunswick (10 each), British Columbia (8), Newfoundland (3) and Prince Edward Island (2).

As well as listing the institutions, the publication contains information on entrance requirements, fees, and subjects of study for undergraduate and graduate degrees and diplomas. It also includes a brief account of the development of higher education in Canada, and information of interest to both prospective students and others from both Canada and abroad.

CONSTRUCTION

42. Building Permits Issued In September

Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in September covered an estimated \$196,533,000-worth of construction work, a decrease of 4.3% from last year's like total of \$205,316,000. Residential construction covered by permits issued in September was valued at an estimated \$106,860,000 versus \$103,308,000 a year earlier, and non-residential construction at \$89,673,000 versus \$102,008,000.

Value of building permits issued in September was lower than a year earlier in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec. Month's figures were (in thousands): Newfoundland, \$4,807 (\$1,111 in September 1960); Prince Edward Island, \$201 (\$230); Nova Scotia, \$5,306 (\$4,428); New Brunswick, \$2,660 (\$2,730); Quebec, \$50,068 (\$40,428); Ontario, \$84,652 (\$96,847); Manitoba, \$7,129 (\$10,511); Saskatchewan, \$6,232 (\$6,836); Alberta, \$18,979 (\$20,555); and British Columbia, \$16,499 (\$21,640).

1. The Labour Force, October 1961, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
2. Trade Of Canada: Domestic Exports, July 1961, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
3. Retail Trade, September 1961, (63-005), 20¢/\$2.00
4. Department Store Sales & Stocks, September 1961, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
5. Department Store Sales By Regions, October 1961, (63-004), \$1.00 a year
6. Department Store Sales, Week Ended November 11, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
7. Chain Store Sales & Stocks, September 1961, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
8. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, September 1961, (43-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *9. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories & Orders, September 1961
- *10. Steel Ingot Production, November 18, 1961
11. Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, September 1961,
- *12. Production of Leather Footwear, September 1961 (32-014), 25¢/\$1.00
13. Cement, September 1961, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Asphalt Roofing, September 1961, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Stoves & Furnaces, September 1961, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, September 1961, (43-006),
10¢/\$1.00
17. Pulpwood Production, Consumption & Inventories, September 1961, (25-001),
10¢/\$1.00
18. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, September 1961, (32-004),
30¢/\$3.00
19. Fluid Milk Sales, September 1961, (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *20. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks, November 16, 1961
21. Stocks Of Meat & Lard, November 1, 1961, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
22. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables, November 1961, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
- *23. Fisheries In The Maritimes, October 1961
- *24. Fish Freezings & Stocks, October 1961
25. Gold Production, September 1961, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Copper & Nickel Production, September 1961, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, September 1961, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
28. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, October 1961, (26-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *29. Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, July 1961
30. The Iron Mining Industry, 1960, (26-210), 50¢
- *31. Security Price Indexes, November 16, 1961
32. Travel Between Canada & The United States, August 1961, (66-001), 20¢/\$2.00
33. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits,
October 1961, (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
34. Carloadings, First 7 Days of November 1961, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- *35. Intercity Ton-Miles By Type Of Transport, 1938-1960
36. Civil Aviation, June 1961, (51-001), 20¢/\$2.00
37. Passenger Bus Statistics, September 1961, (53-002), 10¢/\$1.00
38. Urban Transit, September 1961, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
39. Railway Transport, 1960, Part I, (52-207), 50¢
40. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries,
September 1961, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *41. Canadian Institutions Of Higher Education, 1960-61, (81-517), \$1.00
42. Building Permits, September 1961, (64-001), 50¢/\$6.00
- Monthly Review Of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September 1961, (24-002),
30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of November 10
- Canadian Statistical Review, October 1961, (11-003), 50¢/\$5.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, November 1, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Sawmills In British Columbia,
September 1961, (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of November 17
- Federal Government Employment, July 1961, (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized
in issue of November 17
- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, August 1961,
(72-003), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of November 10

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