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## H I G H L I G H T S     O F     T H I S     I S S U E

External Trade: Canada's trade with other countries reached a new peak in 1960, being valued at \$10,891,100,000, an increase of 2.3% over the 1959 value of \$10,649,200,000. Total exports in 1960 were valued at \$5,395,300,000, a rise of 5% over the previous record attained in the preceding year, while imports at \$5,495,800,000 were fractionally less than in 1959. The import balance, estimated at \$100,500,000, was reduced to slightly more than a quarter of last year's total and was the lowest since 1954. (Page 2)

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Construction: Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in 1960 dropped to 108,858 units from 141,345 in the preceding year, while completions fell to 123,757 units from 145,671. Units under construction at year's end declined to 65,773 from 81,905 a year earlier. (Pages 4 & 5)

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Vital Statistics: Births, marriages and deaths recorded during 1960 dropped below 1959 levels. The number of births was second to the peak in 1959 and marriages were close to the 1959 level, while the death rate reached a new low. (Page 7)

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Securities: Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries led to net purchases of \$9,000,000 in November. This purchase balance was smaller than in September and October when capital outflows of \$15,000,000 and \$26,000,000, respectively, occurred from trade in outstanding issues. (Page 8)

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Labour: Industrial employment declined seasonally between October and November 1960, the November index (1949=100) falling 1.4% to 119.8 from 121.5 in October. The index stood at 121.8 in November 1959 ... Paid workers received an estimated \$1,556,000,000 in November in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, down 1.7% from October and up 3.0% from November 1959. In the January-November period the total was \$16,861,000,000, up 3.9% from a year earlier. (Pages 8 & 9)

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Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 28 amounted to 96,254 tons, down 8.7% from the preceding week and down 24.3% from the same week last year. (Page 10)

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Agriculture & Food: Canadian farmers received \$2,783,800,000 from the sale of farm products, participation payments on previous years' grain crops, net cash advances on farm-stored grains, and deficiency payments made under the present farm prices support program, almost unchanged from 1959. (Page 12)

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Foreign Trade in Fourth  
Quarter and Year 1960

Canada's trade with other countries reached a new peak in 1960, being valued at \$10,891,100,000, according to preliminary figures released this week by DBS. This was an increase of 2.3% over the 1959 value of \$10,649,200,000. Total exports in 1960 were valued at \$5,395,300,000, a rise of 5% over the previous record attained in the preceding year, while imports at \$5,495,800,000 were fractionally less than in 1959. The import balance, estimated at \$100,500,000, was reduced to slightly more than a quarter of last year's total and was the lowest since 1954. This situation developed unevenly throughout the year, exports climbing irregularly but with lesser impetus at the close and imports tending to decrease in the latter half.

Total exports in the fourth quarter of 1960 were valued at \$1,399,900,000, a decline of 3.3% from the total for the October-December period of 1959. This was mainly due to decreased exports to the United States, shipments to other destinations showing gains. Compared to 1959 figures, exports advanced considerably in the first quarter of 1960 and moderately in the third but were less in the second quarter. Total imports rose considerably in the first quarter but fell in the second and third quarters. Imports for the fourth quarter of 1960 were estimated at \$1,394,500,000, a decrease of 0.5% from the same quarter of 1959. Only imports from the Commonwealth countries, other than the United Kingdom, showed an advance in comparison with the last three months of 1959. There was a small export balance of trade in the quarter just ended of \$5,400,000.

In 1960 there was some change in the direction of Canada's export trade with less goods going to the United States and more to other areas. Last year, 56.3% of Canadian exports were forwarded to the United States as contrasted with 61.9% in 1959. The United Kingdom's share was 17.1%, an increase from 15.4% in 1959 and other Commonwealth countries took 6.2% in 1960 as against 5.4% in the preceding year. A larger proportion went to the remaining group of other countries which purchased 20.4% of Canadian goods sold abroad in the past year as compared to 17.3% in 1959. The shares of imports provided in 1960 by the United States of 67.3% and by the United Kingdom of 10.7% were identical in 1959. Other Commonwealth countries supplied 5.0% of imports and all other countries 17.0% in 1960 as compared with 4.4% and 17.6%, respectively, in the preceding year.

Exports to the United States in the fourth quarter of 1960 fell 15.7% to \$733,300,000 from \$880,600,000 for October-December 1959. Imports declined fractionally to \$916,500,000 from \$919,300,000 so that the import balance rose to \$183,200,000. For the year, however, exports declined 4.6% and imports 0.3% when compared with 1959 totals, the increases in the first quarter for both exports and imports being more than offset in the following nine months. Exports amounted to \$3,036,400,000 in 1960 as compared to \$3,181,900,000 in 1959 and imports were \$3,696,900,000 as against \$3,709,100,000, respectively. The year closed with an import balance of \$660,500,000 as compared with \$527,200,000 for 1959.

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Exports to the United Kingdom rose steadily throughout the year and also when trade in each quarter of 1960 was compared with the similar period in 1959. The value of Canadian shipments in the fourth quarter of 1960 was \$248,900,000, a rise of 8.5% over \$229,400,000 for October-December 1959. Higher gains were recorded in previous quarters and total exports for 1960 advanced 16.4% to \$294,900,000 as against \$794,300,000 for the previous year. Imports declined 5.1% in the fourth quarter, dropping to \$146,600,000 as compared with \$154,500,000 for the same three months in 1959. However, a large increase made in the first quarter compensated for the reductions during the remainder of the year and total imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$588,800,000, some \$200,000 more than in 1959. Canada's export balance amounted to \$336,100,000, an increase from \$205,700,000 in 1959.

Trade with Commonwealth countries, other than the United Kingdom, also advanced. Exports in the fourth quarter rose 21.4% to \$92,600,000 from \$76,300,000 for the same period in 1959 and imports increased 23.9% to \$77,300,000 from \$62,400,000, respectively. When comparing the year 1960 with 1959, exports increased 20.8% to \$333,300,000 from \$275,800,000 and imports rose 16.1% to \$277,600,000 from \$239,200,000. The export balance advanced to \$55,700,000 from \$36,600,000 in 1959.

The largest advance in exports was made in the remaining group of all other countries and includes in particular increased shipments to the European Economic Community (Common Market) and Japan. During the fourth quarter of 1960, exports totalled \$325,000,000 an increase of 24.5% over \$261,000,000 in October-December 1959 and for the year rose 23.9% to \$1,100,600,000 over the 1959 total of \$888,400,000. Imports declined 4.1% both for the fourth quarter and the year, being valued at \$254,000,000 for the last three months of 1960 as against \$264,900,000 for the same period in 1959. Their total value stood at \$932,600,000 for 1960 as compared with \$972,000,000 in the preceding year. There was, therefore, an export balance of \$168,000,000 in the year just closed as against an import balance of \$83,600,000 in 1959.

Preliminary export figures for December, October-December and January-December 1960 and estimates of imports for the same periods, together with comparative data for 1959, are summarized in the table below. More detailed country and commodity export figures will be released shortly, while those for imports will not be available for several weeks.

	December		October-December		January-December	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
Total Exports:	Millions of Dollars					
United Kingdom .....	75.0	77.9	248.9	229.4	924.9	794.3
Other Commonwealth countries	34.1	22.3	92.6	76.3	333.3	275.8
United States .....	218.8	283.8	733.3	880.6	3,036.4	3,181.9
All other countries .....	113.5	99.8	325.0	261.0	1,100.6	888.4
Totals .....	441.4	483.8	1,399.9	1,447.2	5,395.3	5,140.3
Imports*						
United Kingdom .....	46.7	46.4	146.6	154.5	588.8	588.6
Other Commonwealth countries	16.7	14.0	77.3	62.4	277.6	239.2
United States .....	286.3	297.1	916.5	919.3	3,696.9	3,709.1
All other countries .....	82.4	82.9	254.0	264.9	932.6	972.0
Totals .....	432.0	440.4	1,394.5	1,401.1	5,495.8	5,508.9

\*Estimates only for 1960. Figures may not add due to rounding.

New Residential Construction In 1960 Starts and completions of new dwelling units in Canada in the year 1960 were lower than in 1959, according to advance DBS figures to be published in the December issue of "New Residential Construction". Fewer units were in various stages of construction at December 31, 1960 as compared to a year earlier.

Starts in 1960 for all Canada dropped to 108,858 units from 141,345 in the preceding year, while completions fell to 123,757 units from 145,671. Units under construction at year's end declined to 65,773 from 81,905 at the same time in 1959. Fourth-quarter starts fell to 32,061 units from 38,539 in the like 1959 period and completions to 35,136 units from 45,338.

Table 1. - All Areas By Province

Year	4th Quarter		Jan. 1 to December 31		Under Construction at December 31
	Started	Completed	Started	Completed	
Canada.. 1960	32,061	35,136	108,858	123,757	65,773
1959	38,539	45,338	141,345	145,671	81,905
Nfld... 1960	467	684	2,026	2,222	2,170
1959	323	370	1,553	1,215	2,379
P.E.I.. 1960	82	139	272	369	142
1959	63	193	434	352	239
N.S. .. 1960	989	1,069	4,047	3,874	3,855
1959	1,378	1,367	4,312	3,949	3,667
N.B. .. 1960	474	607	1,780	1,868	961
1959	425	725	1,828	2,345	1,053
Que. .. 1960	8,524	8,653	28,589	31,311	13,959
1959	9,037	12,627	36,265	38,920	17,754
Ont. .. 1960	13,683	13,362	42,282	46,982	28,335
1959	15,797	16,326	54,158	54,281	32,827
Man. .. 1960	1,422	2,022	5,132	6,475	2,350
1959	2,020	2,613	6,583	5,823	3,745
Sask. . 1960	1,230	2,021	4,339	5,322	1,971
1959	1,677	2,292	6,447	6,363	2,924
Alta. . 1960	2,782	2,670	8,387	11,477	4,174
1959	4,034	4,481	13,074	14,183	7,449
B.C. .. 1960	2,408	3,909	12,004	13,857	7,856
1959	3,785	4,344	16,691	18,240	9,868

Starts in centres of 5,000 population and over in 1960 decreased to 76,687 units from 105,991 in the preceding year, while completions dropped to 90,513 units from 108,059. December starts in these centres at 7,050 units were at about the same level as in the corresponding 1959 month, while completions declined to 7,098 units from 9,891. There were 44,975 units in various stages of construction in these centres at the end of the year as compared with 59,879 a year earlier.

Fourth-quarter and full-year data for Canada and the provinces are given in table 1, while data for December and the year by provinces are contained in table 2.

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Table 2 - Urban Centres of 5,000 Population &amp; Over, by Province

Table 2 - Urban Centres of 5,000 Population & Over, by Province						
	Year	Month of Started	December Completed	Jan. 1 Started	to Dec. 31 Completed	Under Construction At December 31
Canada..	1960	7,050	7,098	76,687	90,513	44,975
	1959	7,003	9,891	105,991	108,059	59,879
Nfld..	1960	18	33	306	492	273
	1959	20	61	412	495	468
P.E.I.	1960	19	1	64	54	41
	1959	-	97	166	189	36
N.S...	1960	161	142	1,496	1,489	1,369
	1959	151	199	1,866	1,593	1,370
N.B...	1960	67	88	800	939	419
	1959	48	107	974	809	561
Que...	1960	2,496	1,958	23,582	25,731	11,712
	1959	1,811	2,869	29,697	31,274	14,948
Ont...	1960	2,717	2,925	30,896	34,874	21,050
	1959	2,397	3,305	40,140	39,259	24,611
Man...	1960	256	395	4,232	5,601	2,143
	1959	558	613	5,750	4,643	3,564
Sask..	1960	212	323	2,679	3,534	1,245
	1959	287	455	4,250	3,807	2,117
Alta..	1960	687	610	6,190	8,950	3,012
	1959	936	1,203	10,861	11,744	5,983
B.C...	1960	417	623	6,442	8,849	3,711
	1959	795	982	11,875	14,246	6,221

Note: New residential construction statistics for the whole country, including urban centres of 5,000 population and over, urban centres under 5,000 and rural areas are available only on a quarterly basis.

## HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

Household Facilities & Equipment Proportions of Canadian households with electrical and other modern conveniences continued to grow in 1960, according to advance figures from the DBS annual survey of household facilities and equipment. The printed report on the survey, with details by provinces, will be available soon.

Television receiving sets were in 80.6% of households in 1960 versus 74.5% in 1959, while the percentage of households with radios at 96.2% remained virtually unchanged from 1959. Proportion with telephones was 83.3% versus 80.8%. In 1960, 66.6% of households had automobiles versus 65.1% in 1959, comprising 59.2% with one automobile (57.9% in 1959), and 7.4% with two or more automobiles (7.2%).

The table following summarizes the results of the 1960 survey of household facilities and equipment and contains comparisons with 1959. Total households exclude households in the Northwest and Yukon Territories, on Indian Reserves, in institutions and other collective-type dwellings and in non-permanent dwellings such as trailers, summer cottages, etc.

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	1960		1959	
	Number of households (000's)	% of total households	Number of households (000's)	% of total households
<u>Total households</u>	4,404	100.0	4,303	100.0
<u>Principal heating facilities</u>				
Furnace	2,921	66.3	2,735	63.6
Oil (1)	1,755	39.9	1,583	36.8
Gas (1)	601	13.6	502	11.7
Coal or coke	397	9.0	466	10.8
Wood	143	3.2	155	3.6
Other equipment	1,483	33.7	1,568	36.4
Oil (1)	764	17.3	754	17.5
Gas (1)	129	2.9	125	2.9
Coal or coke	189	4.3	225	5.2
Wood	381	8.7	444	10.3
<u>Cooking equipment</u>				
Electric (1)	2,476	56.2	2,271	52.8
Piped gas (1)	794	18.0	( 942	21.9
Bottled gas	138	3.1	(	
Wood or coal	740	16.8	838	19.5
Kerosene or oil	220	5.0	213	5.0
<u>Fuel used for hot water supply</u>	3,472	78.8	..	..
Electricity	2,010	45.6	..	..
Piped gas	799	18.1	..	..
Coal or coke	147	3.3	..	..
Oil	346	7.9	..	..
Other (mostly wood)	170	3.9	..	..
<u>Refrigerators and home freezers</u>				
Mechanical refrigerators	4,010	91.1	3,833	89.1
Home freezers	508	11.5	418	9.7
<u>Washing machines</u>				
Automatic	535	12.1	(3,688	85.7
Other electric	3,287	74.6	(	
<u>Clothes Dryers</u>	501	11.4	..	..
<u>Vacuum cleaners</u>	2,974	67.5	2,726	63.4
<u>Electric floor polishers</u>	1,867	42.4	..	..
<u>Sewing machines</u>	3,056	69.4	2,925	68.0
Electric	1,873	42.5	1,701	39.5
Foot-treadle and hand operated	1,183	26.9	1,224	28.4
<u>Telephones</u>	3,667	83.3	3,478	80.8
<u>Radios</u>	4,236	96.2	4,134	96.1
<u>T.V. Sets</u>	3,550	80.6	3,206	74.5
<u>Automobiles</u>	2,931	66.6	2,802	65.1
One automobile	2,607	59.2	2,493	57.9
Two or more automobiles	324	7.4	309	7.2
<u>Powered lawn mowers</u>	1,024	23.3	..	..
Gasoline	966	21.9	..	..
Electric	58	1.3	..	..
<u>Outboard motors</u>	316	7.2	..	..

(1) As a consequence of certain improvements in the sample on which the survey is based, the 1960 estimates of households using gas for cooking fuel are not closely comparable with the 1959 estimates. An increase over 1959 rather than the indicated decrease probably occurred in households cooking with gas; on the other hand, it is likely that to about the same extent, the indicated increase in households cooking with electricity is too high. In lesser degree, the indicated increase in households heated by gas is low and in households heated by oil is high; .. not available.



Births, Deaths and Marriages in 1960

Births, marriages and deaths recorded during 1960 dropped below 1959 levels, according to estimates published this week by DBS. The number of births was second to the peak in 1959 and marriages were close to the 1959 level, while the death rate reached a record low.

These estimates, which are based on the number of records filed in provincial offices during the year, showed that when final returns are in about 478,000 infants will have been born during 1960 in the 10 provinces and 2 Territories, down about one-third of 1% from the record 479,275 born in 1959. Final returns are expected to show that there were declines from the previous year in all provinces except possibly Newfoundland and Alberta. The 1960 national birth rate (per 1,000 population) is estimated at 26.8, the lowest since World War II, and the third consecutive annual decline from 28.3 in 1957. All provinces, except possibly Newfoundland, are expected to have lower birth rates than the previous year.

Marriages are estimated at 132,000 compared with 132,500 in 1959 and the rate declined to 7.4 (per 1,000 population) in 1960 from 7.6 the previous year. The marriage rate has been declining gradually from the record 10.9 per 1,000 population in 1946 and is now estimated at a record low since 1936. When returns are complete for 1960 totals are expected to be lower than 1959 in 5 of the 10 provinces and may be slightly higher in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Alberta.

Deaths numbered an estimated 138,000 in 1960 compared with 139,913 in 1959. The annual death rate per 1,000 population has been declining since the end of World War II from about 9.5 to around 8 in recent years. In 1958 the rate reached a record low of 7.9, rose to 8.0 in 1959 and is estimated at a new record low of 7.7 in 1960, one of the lowest in the world. When final returns are received the number of deaths (and death rates) are expected to be lower in all provinces except possibly Newfoundland, Alberta and British Columbia.

Birth records filed in the 10 provinces during 1960 numbered 477,928. As has been the case since 1953, more babies were born in October in 1960 than in any other province, followed by Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta in that order. Numbers of birth records filed in each province during 1960 were: Newfoundland 16,434, Prince Edward Island, 2,750, Nova Scotia 19,212, New Brunswick 16,635, Quebec 138,280, Ontario 157,526, Manitoba 23,329, Saskatchewan 24,050, Alberta 39,692 and British Columbia 40,020.

Marriages registered in provincial offices during the year totalled 131,335, with provincial totals as follows: Newfoundland 3,523, Prince Edward Island 698, Nova Scotia, 5,220, New Brunswick 4,426, Quebec 37,815, Ontario 45,224, Manitoba 6,580, Saskatchewan 6,189, Alberta 10,464 and British Columbia 11,196.

Death registrations filed during the year numbered 139,017, distributed as follows: Newfoundland 3,126, Prince Edward Island 935, Nova Scotia 6,062, New Brunswick 4,699, Quebec 35,348, Ontario 50,656, Manitoba 7,434, Saskatchewan 6,767, Alberta 9,120 and British Columbia 14,870. (1)

Sales & Purchases Of Securities  
Between Canada & Other Countries

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries led to net purchases of \$9,000,000 in November. This purchase balance was smaller than in September and October when capital outflows of \$15,000,000 and \$26,000,000, respectively, occurred from trade in outstanding issues. The November balance was made up of net repurchases of \$5,000,000 of outstanding Canadian securities and net purchases of \$4,000,000 of outstanding foreign securities. There were net purchases of \$9,000,000 from the United Kingdom. Transactions with the United States and with other overseas countries were largely offsetting.

In the January-November period transactions in all outstanding securities led to a sales balance or capital inflow of \$42,000,000. Trade with the United States and other overseas countries resulted in sales balances of \$56,000,000 and \$18,000,000, respectively, but were partly offset by a purchase balance of \$32,000,000 with the United Kingdom. There was a sales balance of \$50,000,000 from trade in outstanding Canadian securities which included \$48,000,000 net sales of common and preferred stocks. The results of trading in foreign securities reveal net sales of common and preferred stocks and net purchases of bonds and debentures.

In addition to these transactions, non-residents purchased between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000 of Canadian treasury bills in November. After allowance for Canadian repurchases and maturities, non-resident holdings rose by about \$35,000,000 to total about \$140,000,000 at the end of the month. (2)

## B U S I N E S S

Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres

Value of cheques cashed in 52 clearing centres in November 1960 totalled \$24,069,964,000, higher by 6.4% than the corresponding 1959 total of \$22,621,737,000. Debits in Quebec showed a gain of 10.2%, Ontario 8.0%, and the Prairie Provinces 4.2%. Payments in the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia showed decreases of 0.5% and 10.9%, respectively.

Payments by cheque during the first eleven months of 1960 amounted to \$252,833,019,000, larger by 9.1% than the preceding year's like total of \$231,747,079,000. Debits in all five economic regions rose in this comparison. Cheque cashings in Quebec rose 14.4%, the Atlantic Provinces 8.6%, the Prairie Provinces 7.8%, Ontario 7.4%, and British Columbia 2.3%.

November totals by economic regions were as follows (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$583,012 (\$586,073 in November 1959); Quebec, \$6,997,514 (\$6,348,560); Ontario, \$11,379,447 (\$10,536,385); Prairie Provinces, \$3,588,202 (\$3,442,286); and British Columbia, \$1,521,789 (\$1,708,433). (3)

## L A B O U R

Employment & Weekly Earnings  
In Industry During November

Industrial employment declined seasonally between October and November 1960, the November index (1949=100) falling 1.4% to 119.8 from 121.5 in October. The index stood at 121.8 in November 1959. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$76.43 in November, compared to \$76.60 a month earlier and \$74.23 a year earlier. The November composite payroll index was down 1.6% from October but up 1.5% from November 1959.

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Month-to-month reductions in employment were recorded for all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and for all industry divisions except trade and finance. Employment in trade rose substantially as usual as Christmas buying activity increased.

In forestry, employment dropped from October to November, in contrast to the usual rise in this industry in this period. Employment declines in manufacturing were somewhat less than usual, as substantial increases in the tobacco and products industry resulting from the early start made on processing the 1960 crop moderated the downward movement in overall manufacturing employment. (4)

Labour Income In November Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,556,-000,000 in November in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, down 1.7% from \$1,583,000,000 in October and up 3.0% from \$1,511,000,000 in November 1959, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Estimates of Labour Income". Labour income in the January-November period rose 3.9% to \$16,861,000,-000 from \$16,234,000,000 in the comparable 1959 period.

Labour income was higher in November and the January-November period as compared to a year earlier in all regions except British Columbia in the month. Percentage increases in the month (11-month gains in brackets) were: Atlantic region, 5.0% (5.7%); Quebec, 3.6% (4.6%); Ontario, 2.9% (2.8%); and the Prairie region, 3.2% (3.6%). Income in British Columbia was 0.6% lower in the month and 5.5% higher in the cumulative period.

The table following contains data on labour income by region for November and the January-November period for 1959 and 1960 and October 1960 on the unadjusted basis, together with data for October and November 1960 on the seasonally adjusted basis.

	<u>Unadjusted</u>					<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	
	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1959	January-November 1960	1959	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960
	Millions of Dollars						
Atlantic region.	106	108	101	1,140	1,079	105	105
Quebec.....	406	408	392	4,329	4,138	398	396
Ontario.....	648	656	630	7,029	6,839	644	645
Prairie region..	228	237	221	2,505	2,417	230	231
British Columbia	163	169	164	1,817	1,723	163	162
Canada.....	1,556	1,583	1,511	16,861	16,234	1,545	1,542

## PRICES

### Security Price Indexes

	<u>1961</u>		<u>1960</u>
	January 26	January 19 1935-39 = 100	December 22
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	278.0	281.5	264.2
Industrials.....	287.5	291.6	272.4
Utilities.....	202.1	201.9	195.6
Banks.....	359.2	365.3	341.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	115.6	116.0	108.8
Golds.....	189.4	189.6	78.0
Base metals.....	83.3	83.9	179.2

Vehicular Border Crossings Number of vehicles entering Canada from the United States in October increased 11.5% to 1,527,200 from 1,369,800 in the same month in 1959, bringing crossings in the January-October period to 16,320,500, an increase of 275,300 or almost 2% over the comparable 1959 figure.

October entries comprised more vehicles of foreign registry at 713,400 versus 648,000 a year earlier and more vehicles of Canadian registry at 813,700 versus 721,800. In the January-October period 8,306,000 foreign vehicles entered Canada, down slightly from 8,317,700, while returning Canadian vehicles increased to 8,014,500 from 7,727,500.

Number of persons entering Canada from the United States in September by long distance common carrier rose 3.2% to 295,900 from 286,800 a year earlier, while January-September entries increased slightly (0.5%) to 2,430,100 from 2,417,000.

Foreign travellers entering Canada in the month by these means of transportation numbered 174,400 versus 166,000 a year earlier and returning Canadians 121,400 versus 120,800, while nine-month entries comprised 1,343,200 foreign travellers versus 1,333,600, and 1,086,900 returning Canadian versus 1,083,400. (5)

## MANUFACTURING

Weekly Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 28 this year amounted to 96,254 tons, down 8.7% from 105,456 tons in the preceding week and down 24.3% from 127,205 tons in the corresponding week of 1960, according to a special DBS statement. The index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 100 in the current week, compared to 110 a week earlier and 132 a year ago.

Output Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in the year 1960 rose 1.4% to a new peak of 163,734,715 gallons from 1959's previous high of 161,465,919 gallons. Production in December declined to 12,460,292 gallons from 14,501,293 in the same 1959 month. (6)

Rigid Insulating Board Total shipments of rigid insulating board decreased 10.4% in 1960 to 398,462,862 square feet from 444,495,042 in 1959, comprising domestic shipments at 366,631,511 square feet versus 394,653,890 and export shipments at 31,831,351 square feet versus 49,841,152. Total December shipments were down to 31,653,980 square feet from 35,246,933 in the same 1959 month, domestic shipments falling to 29,128,472 square feet from 31,515,082 and export shipments to 2,525,508 square feet from 3,731,851. (7)

Mineral Wool Shipments Smaller quantities of mineral wool batts, granulated wool, and bulk or loose wool were shipped in 1960 as compared to 1959. Year's shipments were: batts, 240,249,552 square feet (276,129,033 in 1959); granulated wool, 7,038,177 cubic feet (9,819,464); and bulk or loose wool, 755,185 cubic feet (905,289). December shipments were also below a year earlier, and were as follows: batts, 17,927,081 square feet (19,977,335 in December 1959); granulated wool, 507,950 cubic feet (883,455); and bulk or loose wool, 43,931 cubic feet (95,962). (8)



Hard Board Shipments Shipments of all hard boards in the full year 1960 declined 1.7% to 259,340,476 square feet from 263,724,507 in 1959. Domestic shipments increased in the year to 224,961,266 square feet from 204,983,003 in the preceding year, while export shipments decreased to 34,-379,210 square feet from 58,741,504. Total December shipments were down to 19,-394,362 square feet from 21,028,350. (9)

Shipments Of Portland Cement Canadian cement manufacturers shipped or used 482,430 tons of Portland cement in November 1960 as compared to 452,977 in the same 1959 month, bringing the January-November total to 5,549,021 tons versus 6,000,670 a year earlier. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of November amounted to 569,862 tons as compared to 543,-649 at the same date in 1959. (10)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds in November 1960 rose to 42,691 tons from 41,913 in the corresponding 1959 month and secondary or complete feeds to 231,-095 tons from 217,206, while all other animal feeds fell to 52,343 tons from 54,351.

January-November shipments were smaller than a year earlier for the three categories, and were as follows: primary feeds, 397,237 tons (421,379 a year earlier); secondary feeds, 2,299,928 (2,373,228); and all other animal feeds, 503,921 (523,314). (11)

Production Of Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in October declined 5.8% to 3,676,710 pairs from 3,901,930 in the corresponding month in 1959. With decreases in all earlier months of the year except March, August and September, output in the January-October period fell 5.3% to 36,923,302 pairs from 38,873,819 in the like span in 1959. (12)

Cotton Textile Industries In 1959 Factory shipments by the cotton textile industries in 1959 were valued at \$237,526,000, higher by 3.3% than the preceding year's \$229,928,660, according to the annual industry report released by DBS. Taking into account an increase of \$175,754 during the year in plant inventory of goods in process and finished goods, the value of production in 1959 amounted \$237,202,016 as against \$227,945,325, an increase of 4.1%.

Number of employees fell 6.3% to 19,516 in 1959 from 20,823 the year before. Their earnings, however, were fractionally lower at \$57,461,913 in 1959 as compared to \$57,633,012. Materials used in manufacture cost \$139,857,815 in 1959, an increase of 3.4% over the preceding year's \$135,281,888.

Two of the three sub-groups recorded increases in the value of factory shipments in 1959 as compared with 1958. Figures for the two years follow: cotton yarn and cloth, \$217,912,730 (\$210,291,354 in 1958); cotton thread, \$10,988,398 (\$10,502,450); and miscellaneous cotton goods, \$8,625,134 (\$9,134,676). (13)

#### Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Candles- Value of factory shipments from Canada's candle industry in 1959 eased off 0.5% to \$3,027,000 from \$3,043,000 in 1958. Number of establishments rose to 23 from 21 in the preceding year, while number of employees was unchanged at 251 but their salaries and wages advanced to \$840,000 from \$763,000. Cost of materials and supplies edged down to \$1,238,000 from \$1,269,000.

Gold (Quartz) Mining- Products shipped by the 139 establishments engaged in the gold (quartz) mining industry in 1959 were valued at \$130,098,000, a decrease of 2.9% from 1958's 127-plant total of \$133,998,000. Number of employees decreased to 16,777 from 16,811, while salaries and wages increased to \$65,519,000 from \$64,208,000 and cost of process supplies to \$20,901,000 from \$18,013,000.

Copper-Gold-Silver Mining- Gross value of products in the copper-gold silver mining industry in 1959 climbed 10.4% to \$147,753,000 from \$133,778,000 in the preceding year. Some 310 establishments (244 in 1958) employed 9,682 persons (8,875), and paid them \$43,461,000 in salaries and wages (\$39,745,000). These plants spent \$12,949,000 for process supplies (\$15,968,000).

Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining- The 46 establishments engaged chiefly in the mining of silver-lead-zinc ores in 1959 shipped products to the value of \$101,873,000, compared to the 1958 total of \$98,152,000 for 62 establishments, a rise of 3.8%. Number of employees declined to 4,241 from 4,485 in 1958, salaries and wages to \$19,844,000 from \$20,764,000, and cost of process supplies to \$6,244,000 from \$9,093,000.

Silver-Cobalt Mining- Gross value of products of Canada's silver-cobalt mining industry in 1959 was placed at \$5,007,000, an increase of 4.5% from \$4,793,000 in 1958. One less establishment in 1959 than in the preceding year (11 versus 12), employed fewer people (486 versus 570), paid out less in salaries and wages (\$1,648,000 versus \$2,116,000), and spent less for process supplies (\$230,000 versus \$320,000).

Miscellaneous Metal Mining- Gross value of products from the 84 establishments classified to Canada's miscellaneous metal mining industry in 1959 was put at \$333,770,000, compared to the preceding year's 91-plant total of \$284,368,000, an advance of 17.4%. Employees in 1959 numbered 13,645 as compared to 14,375 in 1958, salaries and wages aggregated \$76,604,000 versus \$78,321,000, and cost of process supplies and containers totalled \$57,983,000 against \$50,828,000.

Miscellaneous Chemical Products- Factory shipments from the miscellaneous chemical products industry (including explosives) in 1959 were valued at \$219,086,000 as compared to \$217,508,000 in 1958, a rise of 0.7%. Number of establishments increased to 271 from 267 in 1958, while number of employees decreased to 11,592 from 12,411 and salaries and wages to \$51,555,000 from \$53,170,000. Cost of materials and supplies rose \$106,828,000 from \$105,609,000.

## AGRICULTURE & FOOD

### Cash Income From The Sale Of Farm Products In 1960

Canadian farmers received \$2,783,800,000 from the sale of farm products, participation payments on previous years' grain crops, net cash advances on farm-stored grains, and deficiency payments made under the present farm prices support programme, according to preliminary estimates by DBS. This estimate is almost unchanged from that of 1959 and compares with the record high estimate of \$2,859,100,000 realized in 1952.



On a commodity basis, the more important reductions in farm cash income during 1960, relative to 1959, were recorded for hogs and barley. On the other hand, the more important gains were realized from the sale of wheat, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, cattle, calves and dairy products, and from a substantial increase in cash advances on farm-stored grains in western Canada.

In addition to the above cash returns, farmers in the Prairie Provinces also received in 1960 about \$77 million paid out under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment Plan and the Federal-Provincial Emergency Unthreshed Grain Assistance Policy. This is in contrast to a year earlier when farmers received approximately \$22 million, most of which was received under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

When these payments are added to cash returns from sales, cash advances on farm-stored grains, and participation and deficiency payments, total cash returns to farmers from their farming operations amounted to nearly \$2,861,000,000. This estimate has been exceeded only twice, once in 1952 when these total returns amounted to \$2,864,300,000 and again in 1958 when they reached the all-time high of \$2,873,400,000.

Cash income from the sale of farm products by provinces was as follows (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$29,102 (\$28,323, in 1959); Nova Scotia, \$43,488 (\$42,941); New Brunswick, \$49,367 (\$44,592); Quebec, \$415,211 (\$420,938); Ontario, \$883,229 (\$867,302); Manitoba, \$220,837 (\$223,019); Saskatchewan, \$544,772 (\$559,326); Alberta, \$473,313 (\$476,774); and British Columbia, \$124,434 (\$122,961). Figures for Newfoundland are not available. (14)

Cattle, Sheep & Horses on Farms Number of cattle and calves on Canadian farms at December 1 increased 4% as compared with a year earlier, while there was a decrease of 4.5% in the number of sheep and lambs and a decline of 7% in the number of horses.

Number of cattle and calves at December 1 was estimated at 10,897,000 head as compared with 10,489,000 a year earlier. Most of the increase was due to a further build-up of beef cow numbers in the West and a generally larger carry-over of steers and calves on feed.

Sheep and lambs were estimated at 1,135,000 head versus 1,188,000 a year earlier, and horses were estimated to number 551,600 head versus 593,600. (15)

Production of Eggs In 1960 Production of eggs in 1960 amounted to an estimated 457,140,000 dozen, a decrease of 0.6% from the preceding year's 460,004,000 dozen. DBS reports. Fewer eggs were produced in each of the first six months of the year as compared to 1959, while the opposite was true for the last six months. During the year there were decreases in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and increases in the other provinces.

Year's provincial estimates follow: Prince Edward Island, 6,131,000 dozen (5,604,000 in 1959); Nova Scotia, 21,713,000 (21,576,000); New Brunswick, 8,181,000 (8,163,000); Quebec, 59,658,000 (64,378,000); Ontario, 197,190,000 (195,662,000); Manitoba, 39,988,000 (40,115,000); Saskatchewan, 38,801,000 (41,784,000); Alberta, 46,811,000 (44,661,000); and British Columbia, 38,667,000 (38,061,000). (16)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at January 26 this year amounted to 67,-519,000 pounds, down 1.3% from 68,430,000 a week earlier, according to a special DBS statement. January 26 holdings by city were: Quebec, 5,515,000 pounds (5,-663,000 a week earlier); Montreal, 33,712,000 (34,351,000); Toronto, 6,380,000 (6,552,000); Winnipeg, 11,460,000 (11,452,000); Regina, 2,924,000 (2,910,000); Saskatoon, 2,922,000 (2,961,000); Edmonton, 2,747,000 (2,705,000); Calgary, 709,000 (729,000); and Vancouver, 1,150,000 (1,107,000).

Yields On Summerfallowed Land In 1960 Almost three quarters (74%) of the 1960 wheat crop was seeded on summerfallow and slightly more than a quarter (26%) on stubble land compared to 77% and 23%, respectively, in 1959. Wheat sown on summerfallowed land in the Prairie Provinces in 1960 averaged 22.7 bushels per acre, compared with 15.3 bushels for crops on stubble lands. In 1959, summerfallow wheat averaged 19.4 bushels while wheat sown on stubble lands averaged 11.8 bushels per acre.

For other major crops, the average yields in 1960, in bushels per acre, obtained from summerfallow, with stubble yields in brackets, are as follows: oats, 46.9 (34.4); barley, 34.3 (23.1); flaxseed, 10.2 (7.4); and rapeseed, 16.5 (10.6). The percentages of these crops grown on summerfallow in 1960, with the percentages sown on stubble in brackets, are as follows: oats, 32 (68); barley, 43 (57); flaxseed, 55 (45); and rapeseed, 68 (32). These distributions are similar to those obtained in 1959, although summerfallow acreages for all crops were, proportionately, smaller in 1960 than in 1959. (17)

## TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings Of Railway Revenue Freight In Third Week Of January Following decreases in the first two weeks of this year, number of cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended January 21 declined to 59,265 from 67,219 in the comparable 1960 period. This brought loadings in the January 1 - January 21 period to 169,083 cars, a drop of 7.6% from last year's like total of 183,054 cars.

Receipts from connections decreased in the week ended January 21 to 23,484 cars from 29,319 a year earlier and in the three weeks ended January 21 to 68,749 cars from 81,533. Piggyback loadings increased in the week to 2,490 cars from 2,372 and in the three-week period to 6,972 cars from 6,478. (18)

Gas Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of natural gas through Canadian pipe lines in November 1960 totalled 30,992,998,000 cubic feet, up substantially from the year-earlier figure of 21,879,783,000. This brought deliveries in the January-November period to 253,387,144,000 cubic feet, an advance of 30% from 194,707,100,000 in the corresponding 1959 period. Daily average sendout was 1,033,100,000 cubic feet in the month versus 729,326,000 a year earlier, and 756,380,000 cubic feet in the 11 months versus 582,955,000. (19)

## MINING

Production Of Copper, Nickel, Silver, Lead & Zinc In November Production of copper, nickel, silver, lead and zinc was larger in November and the January - November period of 1960 as compared to the corresponding periods in 1959. November totals were: copper, 38,068 tons (34,907 in November 1959); nickel, 17,679 tons (16,916); silver, 3,086,228 fine ounces (2,334,137); lead, 17,192 tons (13,495); and zinc, 34,845 tons (30,665). January-November totals: copper, 406,557 tons (361,096 in the like 1959 period); nickel, 195,559 tons (167,844); silver, 30,276,176 fine ounces (29,249,431); lead, 184,702 tons (172,166); and zinc, 378,302 tons (363,199). (20 & 21)



Gold Production Production of gold in November 1960 increased to 392,215 fine ounces from 338,812 in November 1959, and, with gains in all previous months except April and May, output in the January-November period rose 2.5% to 4,208,438 fine ounces from 4,106,359 a year earlier. (22)

Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude petroleum in August 1960 declined to 15,246,335 barrels from 15,875,560 in the same 1959 month, but, with increases in all previous months of the year, output in the January-August period advanced 7.0% to 130,222,424 barrels from 121,755,746 a year earlier.

Production of natural gas in August continued the upward trend, climbing to 34,234,310,000 cubic feet from 28,359,136,000 a year earlier. This brought output in the eight-month period to 328,716,813,000 cubic feet, a rise of 25.2% from the year-earlier total of 262,621,230,000. (23)

## B R O A D C A S T I N G

Radio & Television Broadcasting Net revenue of the radio and television broadcasting industry in 1958 amounted to \$127,945,330, of which radio accounted for 45.5% and television 54.5%. The total net revenue of radio stations increased by 8.5% in 1958 over 1957 while television stations had a 32.4% rise.

In 1958 private television stations received \$16,958,000 in net advertising revenue while the CBC obtained \$10,438,000; on the other hand, privately-owned radio stations received \$39,790,000 while the CBC secured only \$1,098,000. The bulk of revenue received by privately-owned radio stations originated from local advertising while privately-owned television stations received their largest share of revenue from national advertising.

The average net revenue of privately-owned radio stations was \$243,000 in 1958 and \$232,000 in 1957; average net revenues of privately-owned television stations equalled \$488,000 in 1958, slightly lower than the 1957 average of \$499,000. In 1958, privately-owned radio stations in the prairie region received \$267,000, the highest average net revenue in Canada. However, the highest average net revenue of privately-owned television stations occurred in Ontario where it equalled \$695,000.

Privately-owned radio stations with no network affiliation obtained an average net revenue of \$275,000 whereas privately-owned stations affiliated to the Dominion network of the CBC received an average of \$252,000. Privately-owned radio stations affiliated with the CBC Trans-Canada and the CBC French language network had average net revenues of \$210,000 and \$136,000, respectively.

Of the 171 privately-owned radio stations operating in 1958, two-thirds received average net revenues of \$200,000 or less, while of the 40 privately-owned television stations half had average net revenues of \$400,000 or less.

In 1958 there were 5,828 employees engaged in radio broadcasting earning \$22,993,000, a 6.8% increase over the total wages and salaries paid in 1957; television broadcasting employees numbered 7,068 in 1958 and earned \$30,631,000, an increase of 8.9% over 1957 in total wages and salaries. (24\*)

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended January 21 were 4.4% lower in value than in the corresponding week last year, according to a special DBS statement. Decreases of 2.9% in Quebec, 8.0% in Ontario, 1.4% in Manitoba, 3.5% in Saskatchewan and 12.8% in British Columbia more than offset increases of 12.5% in the Atlantic Provinces and 2.3% in Alberta.

Sales of Natural Gas Sales of natural gas in November 1960 rose 5.1% in volume to 30,192,550,000 cubic feet from 28,714,623,000 in the same 1959 month, and 11.2% in revenue to \$18,381,000 from \$16,531,000. Number of customers advanced 7.6% to 1,190,000 from 1,106,000. Volume of sales climbed 15.6% in the January-November period to 287,033,287,000 cubic feet from 248,364,477,000 in the corresponding 1959 period, and revenue jumped 22.7% to \$171,147,000 from \$139,878,000. (25)

## F I S H E R I E S

Canada's Fisheries In 1960 Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen in 1960 amounted to 1,667,632,000 pounds, a decrease of 14.4% from the 1959 total of 1,948,372,000 pounds, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the December issue of "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Landed value in the year was down 7.3% to \$87,946,000 from \$94,853,000 in the preceding year. December landings were down in volume to 122,926,000 pounds from 158,371,000 in the like 1959 month, and also in value to \$4,647,000 from \$6,188,000.

Catch in 1960 on the Atlantic coast edged up to 1,330,825,000 pounds (valued at \$59,891,000) from 1,328,559,000 (\$58,513,000) in 1959, while the catch on the Pacific coast decreased to 336,807,000 pounds (\$28,055,000 from 619,813,000 (\$36,340,000). December totals were lower for both regions, and were as follows: Atlantic coast, 37,924,000 pounds (\$3,087,000) versus 53,236,000 pounds (\$4,287,000) in 1959; and Pacific coast, 85,002,000 pounds (\$1,560,000) versus 105,135,000 pounds (\$1,901,000).

Fisheries in British Columbia And Newfoundland In 1959 Value of products of British Columbia fisheries in 1959 was \$67,067,500, down 31% from 1958's unusually high total of \$97,015,900 and down 6.6% from the 1954-58 average of \$71,613,000. Value of products of Newfoundland fisheries increased 23% to \$31,675,200 from \$25,745,800 in the preceding year.

Value of capital equipment employed in primary operations in British Columbia in 1959 rose to \$54,554,000 from \$53,426,000 in 1958, and the number of men employed in these operations to 15,456 from 15,263. Value of capital equipment used in primary operations in Newfoundland edged up to \$18,290,500 from \$18,248,700, and the number of men engaged in these operations to 18,430 from 18,364. (26&27)



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