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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

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External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in January this year were valued at an estimated \$433,000,000, up 8.4% from last year's revised total of \$399,500,000 and down from the peak January value of \$451,600,000 set in 1957. Values were higher from all leading trading areas. (Page 2)

...

Prices: Canada's consumer price index declined 0.2% between January and February this year to 128.9 from 129.2, due entirely to a drop of 0.8% in the food index to 123.4 from 124.4. (Page 3)

...

Labour: Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in December 1960 rose to \$1.82 from \$1.79 in November, but average weekly wages were down to \$70.66 from \$72.82 ... Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,529,000,000 in December in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income as compared to \$1,574,000,000 in November and \$1,483,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1959. Total for the year 1960 was \$18,514,000,000 as compared to \$17,761,000,000 in 1959. (Pages 4-6)

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Business: Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres was up by 2% in December 1960 from a year earlier at \$24,977,000,000, and in the full year by 8.4% at \$277,810,000,000 ... Balances on the books of sales finance companies at the end of 1960 amounted to \$1,204,600,000, some 4.8% above the 1959 year-end figure of \$1,149,500,000. (Page 6)

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Merchandising: Retailers in Canada in 1960 had sales valued at an all-time high of \$16,413,465,000, a rise of 0.8% from the preceding year. All provinces except the three westernmost posted increases. (Page 7)

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Transportation: Carloadings of railway revenue freight in the week of February 21 were down 12.3% from a year earlier at 57,976 cars, while the January 1-February 21 total was smaller by 8.5% than a year ago at 427,952 as compared to 467,821 ... Urban transit systems carried fewer passengers in 1960 as compared to 1959, while revenues were slightly higher. (Pages 7-8)

...

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output in the week ended March 4 amounted to 118,317 tons versus 121,257 in the preceding week and 131,457 in the like 1960 week. Output in February was smaller by 13.6% than a year earlier, and in the January-February period by 16.8%. (Page 8)

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*1. Imports In January With increases from the preceding year from leading trading areas, total value of imports in January this year reached an estimated \$433,000,000, up 8.4% from last year's revised total of \$399,500,000 and down from the peak January total of \$451,600,000 set in 1957, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the January issue of "Imports For Consumption".

Value of January imports from the United States rose 5.6% to an estimated \$299,100,000 from \$283,200,000 in January last year, and the total from the United Kingdom advanced 16.6% to \$47,700,000 from \$40,900,000. Month's imports from "other" Commonwealth countries were up sharply (nearly 53%) to \$18,800,000 from \$12,300,000, while the total from all other countries as a group increased 6.8% to \$67,400,000 from \$63,100,000.

2 & 3. Imports In November, 11 Months Value of Canada's commodity imports in November 1960 reached \$513,435,000, a rise of 6.9% from the 1959 November total of \$480,220,000. Imports in the January-November period were valued at \$5,062,333,000, virtually unchanged from the corresponding 1959 figure at \$5,068,484,000.

Among chief sources of imports in November, values were higher as compared to a year earlier for the United States, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, West Indies Federation, France, Italy, and Australia. Purchases from Venezuela and Japan were lower in value, while totals for Belgium and Luxembourg were little changed.

In the major commodities, totals were larger in November as compared to the like 1959 month for automobile parts, crude petroleum, freight and passenger automobiles, fruits, engines and boilers, rolling-mill products, and cotton products, but smaller for farm and non-farm machinery. Purchases of electrical apparatus were at practically the same level.

	November		January - November	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousands			
Total Imports	\$513,435	\$480,220	\$5,062,333	\$5,068,484
<u>By Main Countries</u>				
United States	\$324,782	\$304,216	\$3,409,326	\$3,411,938
United Kingdom	58,677	56,866	541,874	542,171
Venezuela	17,040	18,600	178,760	187,801
Germany, Federal Republic ...	14,160	12,784	117,789	114,429
Japan	8,785	9,841	100,633	94,345
West Indies Federation	6,119	2,609	54,164	49,022
France	5,413	5,054	46,317	52,562
Italy	5,326	4,574	38,826	34,328
Belgium & Luxembourg	4,649	4,664	38,552	41,340
Australia	7,764	4,259	32,733	38,792
<u>By Main Commodities</u>				
Machinery, non-farm	\$46,700	\$48,326	\$540,346	\$539,167
Automobile parts	27,811	18,205	273,291	267,420
Petroleum, crude	25,490	22,541	258,965	255,609
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p..	23,509	23,305	239,789	247,288
Autos, freight & passenger...	28,309	21,439	225,083	212,291
Farm implements & machinery..	14,590	16,539	215,378	258,197
Fruits	15,391	14,567	146,913	146,689
Engines & boilers	14,213	11,471	127,726	125,041
Rolling-mill products	9,839	8,927	124,734	125,493
Cotton products	10,004	9,858	112,714	103,793

4. Consumer Price Index The consumer price index declined 0.2% from 129.2 to 128.9 between January and February 1961. A year ago the index was 127.2. The current decrease resulted entirely from a drop of 0.8% in the food index as the other four component indexes were unchanged.

Lower prices for citrus fruits, fresh tomatoes, eggs, lettuce and beef outweighed price increases for other meats, apples and some fresh vegetables and the food index moved from 124.4 to 123.4. The shelter index was unchanged at 144.7 with the rent component continuing at the January level while minor price changes within the home-ownership component were offsetting.

The clothing index remained at 111.6 as price increases in women's wear were offset by lower prices for men's and children's wear, and footwear. Higher prices for fuel and textiles balanced lower prices for furniture, floor coverings, some utensils and household supplies and the household operation index was unchanged at 123.3. The "other" commodities and services index, unchanged at 138.3, reflected price increases for transportation, recreation, and tobacco which were offset by lower prices for pharmaceuticals and personal care items.

As previously announced, a revision of the Consumer Price Index is being completed to bring the items included in the index, and their relative importance, in line with more current family purchases as reported in the family expenditure survey of 1957. Publication of the index on the revised basis will begin with the March 1961 index, to be released in the next issue of Price Movements. The index will continue on the time base 1949=100.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
February 1961....	128.9	123.4	144.7	111.6	123.3	138.3
January 1961....	129.2	124.4	144.7	111.6	123.3	138.3
February 1960....	127.2	120.8	142.9	109.8	123.2	137.0

4. Wholesale Price Indexes The price index of 30 industrial materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) moved up 1.3% from 236.4 to 239.5 in the four-week period January 27 to February 24. Major price increases occurred for steel scrap and beef hides with lesser advances for cottonseed oil, raw cotton, linseed oil, raw wool, oats and tin. Commodities showing lower prices were raw sugar, hogs and steers.

In the same four-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets eased 0.6% from 221.7 to 220.3. The field products index moved down 0.8% from 164.0 to 162.7 as lower prices reported for potatoes and tobacco in the East were outweighed by price increases for rye and flax in the West, and for oats, peas and corn in the East. The index for animal products eased down 0.5% from 279.3 to 277.9, reflecting lower prices for hogs and steers in the East and calves in the West. Prices were higher for eggs, chiefly in the East, calves in the East, and for lambs and steers in the West.

On February 14 announcement was made covering the crop year August 1959 - July 1960 of a 10¢ per bushel final payment for western wheat and an interim payment for oats.

5. Wholesale Price Indexes

	February 1961	January 1961	February 1960
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	231.6	231.3	230.0
Vegetable products	200.4	200.0	202.4
Animal products	259.6	258.5	242.6
Textile products	232.0	230.3	228.5
Wood products	301.0	302.1	304.8
Iron products	256.2	254.7	256.3
Non-ferrous metals	174.4	176.2	178.2
Non-metallic minerals	185.3	185.5	186.2
Chemical products	187.8	188.0	188.3
Raw and Manufactured products -			
Combined iron products and non-			
ferrous metals (excluding gold)	247.5	247.9	251.6

*These indexes are preliminary.

4. Security Price Indexes. The investors' index of 93 common stock prices, on the base 1935-39=100, advanced 3.5% from 278.0 to 287.8 in the four-week period January 26 to February 23. Increases for major groups were: 72 industrials, 3.9%; 14 utilities, 2.2%; and 7 banks, 2.2%.

All nine sub-groups within industrials showed gains, with pulp and paper and beverages reaching all-time highs in the fourth week. Gains were led by oils, up 8.5%; pulp and paper, up 3.9%; and beverages, up 3.6%. All three sub-groups within utilities moved higher over the four weeks, being led by transportation with a gain of 3.1%.

The index of 27 mining stocks declined 5.0% from 115.6 to 109.8, reflecting a decrease of 10.9% for 21 golds, which was partially offset by an increase of 1.0% for 6 base metals. In the same period, three of the supplementary indexes, on the base 1956=100, showed gains as follows: 9 primary oils and gas, up 24.2%; 5 investment and loan, up 8.2%; and 5 pipelines, up 4.7%. A decline of 2.1% was recorded for 7 uraniums.

***6 Security Price Indexes**

	March 2	February 23 1935-39=100	February 2
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	292.5	287.8	283.3
Industrials	304.7	298.7	293.2
Utilities	205.9	206.6	205.9
Banks	371.2	367.2	363.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	111.2	109.8	113.1
Golds	73.2	74.2	78.6
Base metals	198.2	191.3	192.1

L A B O U R

*7 Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in December 1960 increased to \$1.82 from \$1.79 in November, while average weekly wages decreased to \$70.66 from \$72.82 and the work week to 38.7 hours from 40.6. The increase in average hourly earnings between November and December was largely seasonal, and was due partly to short time during Christmas week in industries that employ many women.

MORE

Average hourly earnings in durable goods manufacturing rose in December to \$1.97 from \$1.95 in November, but average weekly wages fell to \$77.51 from \$79.79 and the work week to 39.4 hours from 40.9. Layoffs of lower-paid employees and short time in saw and planing mills contributed to the gain in average hourly earnings. The work week was shorter in all industries except smelting and refining where employees received an extra day's pay as Christmas was on a Sunday.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings rose in December to \$1.69 from \$1.65 in the preceding month, while average weekly wages decreased to \$64.48 from \$66.64 and the work week to 38.2 hours from 40.4. Layoffs and short time in fruit and vegetable canning, short time in clothing and leather factories, and overtime on Christmas Day in pulp and paper mills and chemical plants were responsible for the rise in average hourly earnings.

Further layoffs and excessive short time were reported in construction.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries,
Dec. and Nov. 1960 and Dec. 1959.

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1960	1960	1959	1960	1960	1959	1960	1960	1959
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	38.7	40.6	38.5	1.82	1.79	1.78	70.66	72.82	68.48
Durable Goods.....	39.4	40.9	39.0	1.97	1.95	1.92	77.51	79.79	74.72
Non-Durable Goods..	38.2	40.4	38.1	1.69	1.65	1.64	64.48	66.64	62.39
Mining.....	41.0	41.9	39.5	2.14	2.10	2.08	87.52	88.14	82.05
Electric and Motor									
Transportation.....	42.8	43.2	42.5	1.88	1.86	1.80	80.58	80.13	76.52
Construction.....	35.6	40.8	34.2	1.94	1.96	1.88	68.96	79.70	64.40
Service.....	38.3	39.0	38.7	1.07	1.06	1.02	40.99	41.34	39.65

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Dec. 176.4; Nov. 176.9.

*8. Labour Income In December Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$1,529,000,000 in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in December 1960, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the December issue of "Estimates of Labour Income". The current total was 2.9% below the November figure of \$1,574,000,000 and 3.1% above the December 1959 total of \$1,483,000,000. Labour income in the year 1960 was estimated at \$18,514,000,000, compared to \$17,761,000,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 4.2%.

Labour income was higher in December and the full year 1960 as compared to 1959 in all regions except British Columbia in the month. Month's percentage increases from a year earlier (year's gains in brackets) were: Atlantic region, 5.1% (6.2%); Quebec, 4.2% (4.7%); Ontario, 3.2% (3.5%); and the Prairie region, 2.3% (3.9%). Income was 0.6% lower in British Columbia in the month and 4.2% higher in the year.

MORE

The table following contains data on labour income by region for December and the year 1960 with comparable 1959 figures and November 1960 on the unadjusted basis, together with data for November and December 1960 on the seasonally adjusted basis. These figures are based on new annual source material.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	January-December		Dec.	Nov.
	1960	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1960
	Millions of Dollars						
Atlantic region.	103	107	98	1,242	1,169	105	106
Quebec.....	395	407	379	4,735	4,522	402	398
Ontario.....	646	658	626	7,741	7,482	655	654
Prairie region..	223	231	218	2,744	2,641	231	232
British Columbia	158	166	159	1,998	1,897	166	166
Canada.....	1,529	1,574	1,483	18,514	17,761	1,562	1,562

B U S I N E S S

9. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres Cheques cashed in clearing centres in December rose 2% in value to \$24,977,000,000 from the preceding year's corresponding total of \$24,496,000,000. This brought the total for the year 1960 to \$277,810,000,000, larger by 8.4% than the 1959 figure of \$256,243,000,000. Increases were posted in all five economic regions in 1960, Quebec ranking first in size of gain (13.5%), followed by the Atlantic Provinces with 8.6%, the Prairie Provinces 7.6%, Ontario 6.5% and British Columbia 2.2%.

Year's totals by economic areas were as follows, those for 1959 being in brackets: Atlantic Provinces, \$6,886,000,000 (\$6,343,000,000); Quebec, \$82,130,000,000 (\$72,342,000,000); Ontario, \$130,109,000,000 (\$122,128,000,000); Prairie Provinces, \$40,667,000,000 (\$37,804,000,000); and British Columbia, \$18,019,000,000 (\$17,627,000,000).

10. Credit Statistics Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of December 1960 totalled \$1,204,600,000, a decrease of 1.2% from \$1,218,900,000 at the end of November and an increase of 4.8% from \$1,149,500,000 at the end of December 1959.

Balances outstanding on consumer goods at the end of December amounted to \$825,400,000, compared to \$836,600,000 a month earlier and \$805,600,000 a year earlier, while month-end outstandings on commercial goods were \$379,200,000 versus \$382,300,000 and \$343,900,000.

Cash loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act at the end of December aggregated \$549,400,000, up 1.7% from \$540,400,000 at the end of November and up 13.5% from \$484,100,000 at the end of December 1959.

Accounts receivable held by department stores at the end of the year totalled \$364,100,000 as compared to \$327,700,000 at the end of the preceding month and \$314,100,000 at the end of 1959.

- *11. Retail Sales In 1960 Canadian retailers had sales estimated at a record \$16,413,465,000 in 1960, up slightly (0.8%) from the preceding year's revised value of \$16,283,558,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the December issue of "Retail Trade". December sales were valued at \$1,713,443,000, an increase of 6.4% over the December 1959 sales total of \$1,610,256,000.

Grocery and combination stores had a sales increase of 4.4% in 1960 over the preceding year, variety stores, 5.5%, family clothing stores 3.3%, shoe stores 4.1%, and department stores 1.9%. Lumber and building material dealers had a sales decrease of 10.7%, furniture, appliance and radio 5.1%, fuel dealers 5.0%, hardware stores 1.9%, and jewellery stores 1.9%.

Estimated sales for 1960 for the provinces (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$1,416,532 (\$1,361,640 in 1959); Quebec, \$3,958,363 (\$3,877,558); Ontario, \$6,258,145 (\$6,218,395); Manitoba, \$826,682 (\$812,894); Saskatchewan, \$937,104 (\$950,884); Alberta, \$1,354,857 (\$1,355,130); and British Columbia, \$1,661,782 (\$1,707,057).

12. Department Store Sales And Stocks In 1960 Department store sales in 1960 were valued at \$1,447,617,000, compared to \$1,420,016,000 in 1959, a rise of 1.9%. December sales were valued at \$203,508,000 versus \$192,927,000 in the corresponding 1959 month. December 31 stocks had a selling value of \$314,292,000, an increase of 3.6% from the year-earlier figure of \$303,373,000.

Sales in 1960 were larger than in 1959 for all provinces except Saskatchewan where they were down by 3.0% at \$66,992,000. Sales in the other provinces in the year (percentage increases in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$106,013,000 (3.2%); Quebec, \$251,377,000 (4.4%); Ontario, \$491,430,000 (2.3%); Manitoba, \$127,040,000 (0.8%); Alberta, \$161,297,000 (1.1%); and British Columbia, \$243,468,000 (0.9%).

Sales during 1960 were above 1959 levels for 23 of the 29 specified departments. Increases ranged from 1.0% for lingerie and corsets to 7.3% for toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, and decreases from 0.4% for linens and domestics to 8.5% for furs.

13. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending February 25 were 4.3% higher in value than in the corresponding 1960 period. Sales were higher in all provinces except the Prairies, with smaller sales in Manitoba and Alberta due to the rescheduling of major sales events. Increase were: Atlantic Provinces, 4.0%; Quebec, 13.5%; Ontario, 14.6%; and British Columbia, 0.9%. Decreases were: Manitoba, 20.2%; Saskatchewan, 1.5%; and Alberta, 14.3%.

TRANSPORTATION

14. Railway Carloadings In Third Week Of February Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended February 21 numbered 57,976, down 12.3% from last year's corresponding total of 66,077. With decreases in all earlier periods, loadings in the January 1 - February 21 declined 8.5% to 427,952 cars from 467,821 in the like 1960 period.

MORE

Receipts from connections fell in the week ended February 21 to 25,526 cars from 30,212 a year earlier, and in the January 1 - February 21 period to 182,805 cars from 216,280 a year ago. Piggyback loadings increased in the seven days to 2,700 cars from 2,389, and in the cumulative period to 18,575 cars from 16,766,

15. Urban Transit Number of passengers carried by urban transit systems in 1960 decreased 2.5% to 1,024,292,600 from 1,050,368,400 in 1959. Some 11.6% and 5.5% fewer passengers were carried in 1960 as compared to 1959 by electric car and trolley coach, respectively, while 1.3% and 12.9% more were transported by motor bus and chartered service, respectively. Revenue in the year edged up 0.6% to \$136,615,000 from \$135,839,000 in the preceding year.

Number of passengers carried in December declined to 88,896,900 from 93,967,500 in the like 1959 month, totals being smaller for all services. Month's revenue was up slightly to \$12,145,000 from \$12,084,000.

16. Oil Pipe Line Transport Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines decreased 3.5% in December 1960 to 27,868,535 barrels from 28,884,478 in the corresponding month in 1959. In the year 1960 total net deliveries rose 2.2% to 315,200,874 barrels from 308,491,162 in 1959, the daily average increasing to 861,205 barrels from 845,181.

Provincial deliveries in 1960 were as follows (1959 data in brackets): British Columbia, 41,410,329 barrels (35,857,162); Alberta, 23,068,781 (22,741,019); Saskatchewan, 18,235,423 (18,509,119); Manitoba, 105,433,572 (101,281,559); Ontario, 47,562,321 (45,693,356); Quebec, 79,170,088 (84,371,790); and the Yukon Territory, 320,360 (37,157). Exports via pipe line rose to 41,371,872 barrels from 33,705,743 in 1959, an increase of 22.7%.

MANUFACTURING

*17. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended March 4 this year amounted to 118,317 tons, down 2.4% from 121,257 tons in the preceding week and down 10.0% from 131,457 tons in the corresponding 1960 week, according to a special DBS statement. Index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 123 in the current week versus 126 a week earlier and 137 a year ago.

18. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots in February this year decreased to 470,451 tons from 544,720 in the same 1960 month, and output in the January-February period fell 16.8% to 921,056 tons from 1,106,872 a year ago. Month's output of pig iron fell to 324,012 tons from 357,343 a year earlier, and the two-month total dropped 10.5% to 655,040 tons from 731,866.

19. Primary Iron & Steel Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in the year 1960 were down 2.0% from 1959 at 4,216,014 tons versus 4,301,892. Shipments in 1960 to the 10 leading destinations were: building construction, 810,553 tons (884,036 in 1959); direct export, 646,048 (195,049); wholesalers and warehouses, 492,707 (513,589); pipes and tubes, 479,158 (534,316); merchant trade products, 390,816 (459,374); container industry, 331,226 (391,262); railway operating, 235,565 (393,018); automotive industries, 194,887 (218,066); pressing, forming and stamping, 187,899 (234,035); and machinery and tools, 169,778 (156,244.)

20. Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of rigid insulating board in January this year declined 20.0% to 20,520,111 square feet from 25,658,956 in the same month last year. Domestic shipments dropped 21.0% to 17,844,392 square feet from 22,583,953 and export shipments 13.0% to 2,675,719 square feet from 3,075,003. Shipments of all types of rigid insulating board were below year-earlier levels.
21. Mineral Wool Shipments were larger in January this year as compared to last for mineral wool batts and smaller for granulated wool and bulk or loose wool. Month's totals were: batts, 20,098,245 square feet (16,496,132 a year ago); granulated wool, 578,304 cubic feet (734,139); and bulk or loose wool, 61,331 cubic feet (64,715).
22. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Shipments in January this year of soap chips and flakes increased to 1,460,400 pounds from 1,374,700 a year ago and soap powders to 2,304,000 pounds from 2,239,400, while shipments of laundry and household bar soaps decreased to 1,009,900 pounds from 1,147,700 and toilet soaps (except liquid) to 3,197,300 pounds from 3,576,400. Month's shipments of solid synthetic detergents advanced to 15,809,700 pounds from 15,678,600 and liquid synthetic detergents to 5,734,100 pounds from 4,783,200, while bulk paste synthetic detergents dropped to 82,800 pounds from 158,900.
23. Products Made From Canadian Clays With smaller totals in all months of 1960 as compared to 1959 except November, producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in the full year declined 9.3% to \$38,777,000 from \$42,749,000 in 1959. December sales were down to \$2,032,000 from \$2,413,000 in the corresponding 1959 month.
- Producers' sales were smaller in 1960 than in the preceding year for all products except drain tile, pottery, and "other" clay products. Totals were: building brick, \$24,555,000 (\$28,372,000 in 1959); structural tile, \$3,196,000 (\$3,522,000); drain tile, \$3,186,000 (\$2,745,000); sewer pipe, \$3,836,000 (\$4,795,000); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$229,000 (\$366,000); pottery, \$657,000 (\$614,000); and "other" clay products, \$3,118,000 (\$2,335,000).
24. Coke Statistics Production of coke in the year 1960 declined 5.4% to 3,872,802 tons from 4,094,882 in the preceding year, landed imports 15.0% to 279,507 tons from 328,972 and exports 1.9% to 124,148 tons from 126,570. Amount made available for consumption in the year dropped 6.3% to 4,028,161 tons from 4,297,284 in 1959. December 1960 totals were below December 1959 levels as follows: production, 280,359 tons (366,578 a year earlier); landed imports, 10,338 (37,218); exports, 7,033 (9,668); and amount made available for consumption, 283,664 (394,128).

*25. 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.

Aluminum Products. Shipments from 91 establishments comprising the aluminum products industry in 1959 were valued at \$103,945,000, an increase of 6.2% over the preceding year's 95-plant total of \$97,883,000. These employed 6,787 persons (6,605 in 1958) and paid \$29,996,000 in salaries and wages (\$28,544,000). Materials and supplies cost \$63,957,000 (\$60,435,000).

Machine Shops. Value of work done in 696 machine shops in 1959 was \$67,-701,000 as compared with \$59,786,000 in 700 establishments in the preceding year. Their employees numbered 7,167 (7,009 in 1958) and salary and wage payments aggregated \$28,442,000 (\$26,519,000). Expenditures on materials and supplies amounted to \$22,898,000 (\$20,664,000).

Jewellery & Electro-Plated Ware. Factories engaged in the manufacture of jewellery and electro-plated ware had shipments valued at \$54,703,000 in 1959 as against \$53,899,000 in the preceding year. There were 213 plants (221 in 1958) with 4,318 employees (4,739) and salary and wage payments of \$14,623,000 (\$14,936,000). They paid \$30,655,000 for materials and supplies (\$30,148,000).

White Metal Alloys. Sixty-four plants comprising the white metal alloys industry had shipments valued at \$53,554,000 in 1959, an increase of 6.7% over the preceding year's \$50,178,000 for the same number of plants. These establishments employed 2,919 persons (2,825 in 1958), paid \$10,843,000 in salaries and wages (\$10,576,000) and \$32,863,000 for materials and supplies (\$30,305,000).

Artificial Abrasives. The artificial abrasives and abrasive products industry had shipments valued at \$44,226,000 in 1959, an increase of about 19% over the preceding year's \$37,211,000. There were 18 plants in both years. They employed 2,522 persons in 1959 (2,314 in 1958) and paid \$11,853,000 in salaries and wages (\$10,702,000). They paid \$5,022,000 for fuel and electricity (\$4,355,000) and \$17,784,000 for materials and supplies (\$14,550,000).

Asbestos Products. Sixteen plants engaged in the manufacture of asbestos products had shipments valued at \$30,883,000 in 1959, an increase of close to 12% from \$27,610,000 in 1958. These establishments employed 2,076 persons (1,924 in 1958), paid \$9,154,000 in salaries and wages (\$7,546,000) and some \$13,674,000 for materials and supplies (\$12,237,000).

Leather Tanning. Forty-eight leather tanneries had shipments valued at \$59,283,000 in 1959, an increase of 13.2% over the preceding year's 50-plant total of \$52,392,000. There were 3,603 employees (3,714 in 1958) and salaries and wages totalled \$12,580,000 (\$12,979,000). Materials and supplies cost \$39,089,000 (\$30,665,000).

Miscellaneous Leather Products. Factory value of shipments from 190 plants comprising the miscellaneous leather products industry in 1959 were valued at \$31,131,000 as compared with a 196-plant total of \$28,757,000 in 1958. These plants employed 4,125 persons (3,871 in 1958) and paid \$10,564,000 in salaries and wages (\$9,630,000). Materials and supplies cost \$14,546,000 (\$13,422,000).

Hat & Cap Industry. Selling value of products shipped by 130 establishments comprising the hat and cap industry in 1959 amounted to \$29,965,000 as compared with a 140-plant total of \$29,272,000 in the preceding year. Employees numbered 4,017 (4,073 in 1958) and salaries and wages totalled \$10,960,000 (\$10,748,000). Cost of materials and supplies was \$12,799,000 (\$12,529,000).

Embroidery & Hemstitching. Factory shipments by 134 plants comprising the embroidery, pleating and hemstitching industry in 1959 were valued at \$8,341,000, compared with a 137-plant total of \$8,393,000 in 1958. These establishments employed 1,457 persons (1,484 in 1958) and paid \$3,662,000 in salaries and wages (\$3,679,000). Materials and supplies were valued at \$2,312,000 (\$2,530,000).

Fabric Gloves & Mittens. Thirteen establishments engaged in the manufacture of fabric gloves and mittens had shipments valued at \$4,827,000 in 1959 versus a 12-plant total of \$4,349,000 in 1958. They employed 785 persons (669 in 1958) and paid \$1,481,000 in salaries and wages (\$1,183,000). Materials and supplies cost \$2,444,000 (\$2,249,000).

Fabric Auto Accessories. Manufacturers of fabric auto accessories had factory shipments valued at \$15,740,000 in 1959 as compared with \$12,199,000 in 1958. They employed 1,032 persons (927 in 1958) and paid \$3,512,000 in salaries and wages (\$2,999,000). Cost of materials and supplies was \$9,124,000 (\$7,626,000).

Miscellaneous Clothing & Textiles. Sixty-four plants comprising the miscellaneous clothing industry had shipments valued at \$11,865,000 in 1959 versus a 68-plant total of \$11,852,000 in 1958. They employed 1,334 persons (1,321 in 1958) and paid \$3,418,000 in salaries and wages (\$3,335,000). Materials and supplies cost \$6,004,000 (\$6,015,000).

Shipments from 166 plants in the miscellaneous textiles group were valued at \$51,334,000 as against a 175-plant value of \$50,427,000 in 1958. They employed 3,983 persons (3,922 in 1958) and paid \$11,626,000 in salaries and wages (\$11,648,000). Materials and supplies cost \$28,879,000 versus \$27,388,000.

Oilcloth & Linoleum. Nineteen establishments comprising the oilcloth, linoleum and coated fabrics industry had factory shipments valued at \$43,790,000 in 1959 versus \$40,930,000 in the preceding year. Their employees numbered 3,102 (2,902 in 1958) and salaries and wages totalled \$12,902,000 (\$11,907,000). Materials and supplies were valued at \$24,408,000 (\$21,119,000).

Leather Gloves and Mittens. Factory shipments from 61 plants engaged in the manufacture of leather gloves and mittens in 1959 were valued at \$10,550,000 versus \$9,952,000 reported by 62 plants in 1958. There were 1,518 employees (1,509 in 1958) with salaries and wages amounting to \$3,468,000 (\$3,245,000). Cost of materials and supplies was \$5,274,000 (\$4,931,000).

Hair Goods. Selling value of factory shipments reported by manufacturers of hair goods in 1959 amounted to \$882,000 as compared with \$1,294,000 in the preceding year. There were 10 plants in 1959 versus 12 in 1958. These employed 94 persons (138 in 1958) and paid \$329,000 in salaries and wages (\$393,000). Materials and supplies cost \$388,000 (\$661,000).

Knitted Goods. One hundred and seventy-six establishments comprising the knitted goods industry had factory shipments valued at \$120,966,000 in 1959, an increase of slightly more than 10% over the preceding year's 174-plant total of \$109,780,000. The industry employed 12,640 persons (12,223 in 1959) and paid \$30,375,000 in salaries and wages (\$28,385,000). Materials and supplies cost \$69,134,000 (\$61,330,000).

Wool Cloth. Fifty-five plants engaged in the manufacture of wool cloth had shipments valued at \$47,685,000 in 1959, an increase of 7.8% over the preceding year's \$44,230,000. Employees numbered 4,843 (4,658 in 1958), with salaries and wages amounting to \$14,151,000 (\$13,146,000). Materials and supplies cost \$26,088,000 (\$23,316,000).

Wool Yarn. The wool yarn industry had factory shipments valued at \$37,690,000 in 1959 versus \$31,421,000 in 1958. There were 37 establishments in the industry in 1959 (38 in 1958) and their employees numbered 2,949 (2,753) with salaries and wages amounting to \$8,246,000 (\$7,493,000). Materials and supplies cost \$21,816,000 (\$19,114,000).

Hosiery. Factory selling value of products shipped by 143 establishments comprising the hosiery industry in 1959 were valued at \$68,302,000, an increase of 7% over the 1958 value reported by 147 plants. Employees numbered 8,352 (8,713 in 1958) and their salaries and wages grossed \$21,812,000 (\$21,444,000). Materials and supplies cost \$29,525,000 (\$27,280,000).

Children's Factory Clothing. Shipments by 180 plants comprising the children's factory clothing industry in 1959 were valued at \$69,988,000 as compared with the preceding year's 186-plant total of \$65,494,000. Employees numbered 8,120 (7,866 in 1958) and salaries and wages grossed \$18,218,000 (\$16,981,000). Materials and supplies cost \$40,202,000 (\$36,661,000).

Men's Clothing Contractors. Value of work performed by men's clothing contractors in 1959 was \$13,115,000 versus \$12,611,000 in the preceding year. They employed 4,910 persons (4,950 in 1958) and paid \$9,751,000 in salaries and wages (\$9,392,000). There were 136 plants versus 145 in 1958. Cost of materials and supplies was \$1,276,000 (\$1,192,000).

Women's Clothing Contractors. Value of work performed by 144 women's factory clothing contractors in 1959 was \$9,727,000 as compared with \$8,786,000 in 1958. Their employees numbered 3,805 (3,698 in 1958) and salaries and wages amounted to \$6,813,000 (\$6,315,000). Materials and supplies cost \$813,000 (\$714,000).

Dyeing & Finishing Of Textiles. Value of work performed by 55 plants engaged in dyeing and finishing textile goods in 1959 was \$17,002,000 as compared with \$15,955,000 reported by 56 plants in 1958. There were 2,060 employees (2,022 in 1958) and salaries and wages amounted to \$7,049,000 (\$6,671,000). Cost of materials was \$5,004,000 (\$4,723,000).

HEALTH

26. Home Nursing Services The records of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada show that 111,464 cases were discharged in 1959 after receiving home nursing care from this Order, compared to 110,922 cases in 1958. Maternity and newborn cases numbered 64,671 versus 64,984, medical and surgical cases 40,878 against 37,212, and other health instruction cases 5,915 as compared to 8,816.

Number of visits to all cases in 1959 was 1,008,354 as against 989,214 in 1958, with medical and surgical cases accounting for 722,929 visits (72% of the total) versus 694,661 (70%). More cases in the younger age groups in the medical-surgical category, resulted in a decline of the median age in this group to 63.2 years from 65.0 in 1958. Cause groups showing the most noticeable increases in the medical-surgical group in 1959 were: influenza, 1,705 cases (1,115 in 1958); symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions, 4,588 (4,068); and accidents, poisonings and violence, 2,332 (1,941).

27. Travellers' Vehicle Permits Number of travellers' vehicle permits issued in January this year rose 9.7% to 255,798 from 233,167 in the same 1960 month, according to the resumption of monthly DBS figures on the volume of highway traffic entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits. This series was suspended with the September 1959 issue due to procedural changes in the admittance of foreign vehicles into Canada that took effect on October 1, 1959.

More permits were issued in January this year than last in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 62 (92 in January 1960); New Brunswick, 14,300 (15,733); Quebec, 24,202 (22,466); Ontario, 193,215 (175,573); Manitoba, 4,702 (3,558); Saskatchewan, 1,869 (1,100); Alberta, 1,186 (943); British Columbia, 15,907 (13,460); and the Yukon Territory, 355 (242).

ELECTRIC ENERGY

28. Electric Power Statistics Total net generation of electric energy by plants that produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year rose 0.9% in January this year to 9,979,248 megawatt hours from 9,888,213 mwh in January last year. With imports up sharply to 95,650 mwh from 22,441 mwh a year ago, and exports down steeply to 277,849 mwh from 404,270 mwh, the amount of electric energy made available for use in Canada rose 3.1% to a record monthly high of 9,797,049 mwh from 9,506,384 mwh -- the previous peak was 9,721,330 mwh in March 1960. Amount used in electric boilers in the month dropped to 581,462 mwh from 694,361 mwh a year ago.

SAWMILLING

*29. Sawn Lumber Production Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) East of the Rockies in January this year decreased 9.8% to 162,941,000 feet board measure from 180,661,000 a year ago, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the January issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". Month's shipments fell 15.0% to 97,520,000 feet board measure from 114,756,000. End-of-January stocks amounted to 484,038,000 feet board measure, compared to 479,994,000 a month earlier and 508,126,000 a year ago. The table following shows production and shipments for the eight provinces in January this year with comparable 1960 figures.

	Production		Shipments	
	January		January	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	M Feet Board Measure			
Prince Edward Island.....	440	264	90	65
Nova Scotia.....	10,458	15,606	6,081	6,860
New Brunswick.....	33,808	22,073	11,808	7,624
Quebec.....	42,250	52,971	28,164	38,757
Ontario.....	23,014	23,083	25,206	26,681
Manitoba.....	4,594	6,128	493	198
Saskatchewan.....	12,726	10,542	5,496	5,141
Alberta.....	35,651	49,994	20,182	29,430
	162,941	180,661	97,520	114,756

30. Iron Ore Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in January this year declined 8.7% to 465,188 tons from 509,762 in the same 1960 month; ore shipped for export fell 5.3% to 371,782 tons from 392,753 and shipments to Canadian consumers 20.2% to 93,406 tons from 117,009. End-of-January stocks were nearly 60% larger than last year at 3,343,158 tons versus 2,090,558. Month's shipments from mines in Newfoundland decreased in total to 226,195 tons from 290,529 a year ago and from Ontario to 58,632 tons from 90,921, while shipments from Quebec increased to 69,671 tons from 51,267 and from Alberta and British Columbia to 110,690 tons from 77,045.

31. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude petroleum in October 1960 fell to 14,530,337 barrels from 15,123,550 in the corresponding 1959 month. With increases in all previous months except August and September, output in the January-October period rose 4.6% to 160,406,648 barrels from 153,341,050 a year earlier. Output was larger in October as compared to a year earlier in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and smaller in Ontario and Alberta, while production in the 10-month period was larger in all areas except New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.

Production of natural gas in October increased to 43,989,294 M cubic feet from 36,127,423 M cubic feet in the like 1959 month. With increases in all previous months, output in the January-October period advanced 24.4% to 408,961,893 M cubic feet from 328,655,914 M cubic feet a year earlier. Month's output was up from a year earlier in Alberta and British Columbia and down in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, while 10-month output was up in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia and down in the remaining areas.

32. Coal Mining Industry In 1959 Consumption of coal in Canada in 1959 amounted to 24,548,000 tons, compared to 25,209,000 in the preceding year, a decrease of 2.6%, according to the Bureau's annual report on the coal mining industry. This compares to the all-time low of 24,468,000 tons set in 1939 and the all-time high of 47,383,000 reached in 1948.

Consumption of domestic coal in 1959 fell 4.2% to 10,589,000 tons from 11,055,000 in the preceding year, and was sharply below the 1950 peak total of 18,225,000 tons. Consumption of imported coal declined 1.4% to 13,959,000 tons from 14,154,000; total from the United States decreased to 13,862,000 tons from 14,090,000, while the amount from Great Britain increased to 97,000 tons from 65,000.

Domestic production of all grades of coal in 1959 decreased 9.1% to 10,627,000 tons valued at \$73,876,000 from 11,687,000 tons valued at \$79,963,000 in 1958. Imported coal "entered for consumption" declined 1.8% to 14,236,000 tons valued at \$84,488,000 from 14,491,000 tons valued at \$88,016,000, while exports of Canadian coal advanced close to 40% to 474,000 tons valued at \$3,582,000 from 339,000 tons valued at \$2,908,000.

Number of coal mines in operation in 1959 dropped to 133 from 158 in 1958, employees to 11,485 from 13,162 and salaries and wages to \$37,123,000 from \$42,250,000. Cost of fuel and electricity fell to \$4,275,000 from \$4,967,000 and cost of process supplies to \$10,706,000 from \$10,787,000.

33. Contract Drilling In The Mining Industry Footage drilled by contract diamond drilling of deposits other than fuels in 1959 climbed 22.8% to 5,435,971 feet from 1958's all-time low of 4,426,594 feet, and compares to 1956's all-time high figure of 7,840,670 feet. Number of firms rose to 52 from 48 in 1958, employees to 1,902 from 1,717 and salaries and wages to \$7,968,000 from \$6,922,000. Income from drilling increased to \$17,880,000 from \$14,420,000 in the preceding year.

Drilling for fuels engaged 109 contractors in 1959, up 4 from 1958. Number of employees decreased to 4,734 from 5,261 a year earlier and salaries and wages to \$21,423,000 from \$24,080,000. Gross income from drilling dropped to \$63,816,000 from \$69,345,000.

FISHERIES

*34. Fisheries Statistics In January Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen in January this year more than doubled as compared to January last year, rising to 109,811,000 pounds from 45,478,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the January issue of "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Month's landed value increased to \$2,234,000 from \$1,584,000 a year ago.

January landings on the Atlantic coast rose moderately to 33,110,000 pounds from 31,124,000 a year ago, while landings on the British Columbia coast increased substantially to 76,701,000 pounds from 14,354,000. Month's landed value on the east coast was up to \$1,372,000 from \$1,240,000 and on the west coast to \$862,000 from \$344,000.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

35. Grain Milling Statistics Production of wheat flour in January this year amounted to 2,720,000 cwt., a drop of 9% from last year's like total of 2,980,000 cwt. Output in the first half (August - January) of the current Canadian crop year totalled 20,526,000 cwt., a slight (0.6%) gain from the year-earlier figure of 20,412,000 cwt. Wheat flour exports in January were estimated at 1,400,000 cwt., bringing the six-month total to 8,157,000 cwt. as compared to 8,022,000 cwt. a year ago.

36. The Dairy Review Preliminary estimates of milk production in January this year put the total at 1,090,000,000 pounds, which is some 2.8% above last year's January figure. Revised data place output in December 1960 at 1,168,514,000 pounds as compared to 1,167,739,000 in the corresponding 1959 month. This brought output in the year 1960 to 18,433,320,000 pounds, an increase of 1.4% from the 1959 figure of 18,186,737,000 pounds.

Milk production in 1960 was larger than a year earlier in all provinces except the Maritimes, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Totals were: Prince Edward Island, 225,355,000 pounds (239,630,000 in 1959); Nova Scotia, 398,140,000 (413,455,000); New Brunswick, 439,810,000 (448,470,000); Quebec, 6,170,312,000 (6,017,523,000); Ontario, 6,223,604,000 (6,209,008,000); Manitoba, 1,127,127,000 (1,139,521,000); Saskatchewan, 1,337,109,000 (1,337,545,000); Alberta, 1,635,779,000 (1,541,008,000); and British Columbia, 876,084,000 (840,577,000).

37. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at March 1 this year increased to 60,540,000 pounds from 46,392,000 a year ago and cheddar cheese to 23,896,000 pounds from 21,430,000, while holdings of cold storage eggs decreased to 9,000 cases from 49,000.

March 1 creamery butter stocks in the nine cities were as follows: Quebec, 4,036,000 pounds (5,190,000 a year ago); Montreal, 30,396,000 (18,919,000); Toronto, 6,091,000 (3,438,000); Winnipeg, 10,319,000 (13,061,000); Regina, 2,819,000 (1,606,000); Saskatoon, 2,959,000 (1,835,000); Edmonton, 2,351,000 (1,351,000); Calgary, 546,000 (318,000); and Vancouver, 1,023,000 (674,000).

38. Gross Farm Value Of Principal Field Crops Revised data indicate that the gross farm value of production of Canada's principal field crops in 1959 was \$1.6 billion, compared to \$1.5 billion in 1958 and the record \$2.35 billion of 1952. The pre-war (1935-39) average value of field crop production in Canada was \$0.58 billion, while the 1954-58 average amounted to some \$1.6 billion.

Preliminary estimate of the value of Canada's 1960 field crops at \$1.6 billion, calculated from average prices received by farmers during the August 1960-January 1961 period and based on initial Canadian Wheat Board payments only for western wheat, oats and barley, is virtually the same as the 1959 total. It is emphasized that a direct comparison between the 1960 preliminary total and the 1959 revised total is unrealistic. Some further payments may be made by the Canadian Wheat Board on the 1959 crop.

Crops contributing the largest amount to the 1959 total were: wheat, \$497.7 million; tame hay, \$304.2 million; oats, \$285.2 million; and barley, \$163.4 million. The gross value of the 1959 wheat and barley crops and the all-Canada total will be further increased by whatever further payments may be made on that part of the wheat and barley crops marketed through the Canadian Wheat Board.

On a provincial basis in 1959, Saskatchewan with \$436.7 million recorded the highest value of field crop production, followed by Alberta with \$356.2 million and Ontario with \$314.7 million. The gross value of field crop production in the other provinces in 1959 was estimated as follows (in millions): Manitoba, \$189.3; Quebec, \$169.9; New Brunswick, \$33.0; British Columbia, \$31.2; Prince Edward Island, \$27.6; and Nova Scotia, \$15.7.

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

- *1. Imports, January 1961
- 2. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, November 1960, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 3. Imports For Consumption (Summary), November 1960, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- 4. Price Movements, February 1961, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *5. Wholesale Price Indexes, February 1961
- *6. Security Price Indexes, March 2
- *7. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, December 1960
- *8. Labour Income, December 1960
- 9. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, December 1960, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 10. Credit Statistics (Selected Holders), December 1960, (61-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *11. Retail Sales, 1960
- 12. Department Store Sales & Stocks, December 1960, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 13. Department Store Sales, February 25, (Weekly Card), (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
- 14. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, February 21, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- 15. Urban Transit, December 1960, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 16. Oil Pipe Line Transport, December 1960, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *17. Steel Ingot Production, March 4
- 18. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, February 1961, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 19. Primary Iron & Steel, December 1960, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- 20. Rigid Insulating Board, January 1961, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 21. Mineral Wool, January 1961, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- 22. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, January 1961, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 23. Products Made From Canadian Clays, December 1960, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- 24. Coal & Coke Statistics, December 1960, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *25. Industry And Production Notes, 1959
- 26. Statistics of Home Nursing Services - Victoria Order of Nurses For Canada, 1959, (82-202), \$1.00
- 27. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, January 1961, (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 28. Electric Power Statistics, January 1961, (57-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *29. Sawn Lumber Production East of the Rockies, January 1961
- 30. Iron Ore, January 1961, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- 31. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, October 1960, (26-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- 32. Coal Mining Industry, Calendar Year 1959, (26-206), \$1.00
- 33. Contract Drilling in the Mining Industry, 1959, (26-207), 50¢
- *34. Fisheries Statistics, January 1961
- 35. Grain Milling Statistics, January 1961, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 36. The Dairy Review, January 1961, (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 37. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products - 9 Cities Advance, March 1, 1961, (32-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- 38. Revised Estimate of Value of 1959 Field Crops; Preliminary Estimate of Value of 1960 Field Crops, March 8, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
- Household Facilities & Equipment, May 1960, (64-202), 50¢ -- Summarized in issue of February 3
- Trade of Canada: Commodities Exported To Each Country, 12 Months Ended December 1960, (65-003), \$1.00/\$4.00

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