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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's total exports to all countries were valued at \$461,-100,000 in May, a decline of 5.1% from a year earlier, while the January-May total at \$2,169,000,000 was larger by 1.1% than a year ago. May imports at \$551,200,000 were up 6.8% from last year, while the five-month total at \$2,276,200,000 was smaller by 1.8%. (Pages 2-3)

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Prices: The consumer price index remained at 129.0 between June and July this year. Seasonally higher food prices, together with a slight rise in the health and personal care component offset decreases in all the other components except housing, and tobacco and alcohol that were unchanged (Pages 3-4)

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Merchandising: Department store sales in the first half of 1961 were valued at \$646,206,000, an increase of 3.0% over last year's first half total of \$627,272,000. Sales in the week ended July 29 were up 9.7% in value as compared to a year earlier ... May sales by wholesalers, at \$852,659,000, were larger by 2.8% than a year earlier. (Pages 6-7)

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Manufacturing: Canada's steel mills produced 122,810 tons of steel ingots in the week ended August 5. Output in July was up by 21.9%, and the January-July total was larger by 2.8% as compared to the preceding year ... Output of motor vehicles was below year-earlier levels both in July and the January-July period by 6.7% and 12.2%, respectively ... Fewer refrigerators and washing machines, but more freezers and clothes dryers were shipped in the first half of this year as against last year. (Pages 7-8)

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Labour: Federal Government employees in April numbered 334,540 as compared to 334,222 in the like month of 1960. These employees earned \$119,151,000 in April this year versus \$113,349,000 in April last year ... Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in May amounted to \$1.84, unchanged from the preceding month, but up from \$1.79 a year ago. (Page 10)

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Health: Five out of every 100,000 Canadians were stricken with paralytic poliomyelitis in 1960. Children in the age group 1-4 years posted the highest rate. (Page 12)

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Mining: Larger amounts of nickel and silver were produced in May this year as compared to last, while totals for copper, lead and zinc were below year-earlier levels. (Page 12)

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*1. Exports And Imports In May Canada's total exports to all countries in May were valued at \$461,100,000, a decline of 5.1% from the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary DBS figures. This followed a sharp increase of 22.0% in April, and the overall total for the January-May period was \$2,169,000,000, an increase of 1.1% over the same five months in 1960.

Import figures were released July 11. The total for May was \$551,200,000, being 6.8% above the corresponding month of the preceding year. Total imports for the January-May period at \$2,276,200,000 were 1.8% less than in the same period of last year.

There was an import balance of \$90,100,000 in May as compared to \$30,100,000 in May 1960. The import balance in this year's January-May period was \$107,200,000, considerably smaller than last year's import balance of \$174,300,000.

Commodity exports to the United States in May were valued at \$261,200,000, 5.8% lower than in May 1960. With the exception of April, exports to the United States in each month of the current year have been lower in value than in the corresponding month of last year, so that the total of exports for the January-May period at \$1,169,900,000 was 8.4% below the cumulative figure for the same five months of last year. May imports at \$354,000,000 were 2.8% above those in May 1960, but total imports during the period January-May of this year at \$1,555,300,000 were 3.4% below those in the same five months of 1960. The import balance was \$92,800,000 for May as compared with \$67,100,000 in May 1960, bringing the figure for the January-May period to \$385,400,000 as against \$333,200,000 for the same five months of last year.

Exports to the United Kingdom in May were valued at \$81,800,000, 6.0% less than in May 1960. However, as exports to that country had increased during the first four months, the total for January-May amounted to \$371,200,000, a rise of 5.0% over the same period of the preceding year. Imports in May increased 26.4% to \$70,800,000 from the May 1960 total. However, imports dropped at almost the same rate in the preceding month and the cumulative import total for January-May of \$256,100,000 was only fractionally above that for the same period of last year. Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom amounted to \$11,000,000 in May as against \$31,000,000 in May 1960, and totalled \$115,100,000 in the first five months of 1961 as compared to \$98,100,000 in the same period in the preceding year.

Exports to other Commonwealth countries declined 2.2% in May to \$30,600,000, but due to advances in the earlier months the total of \$143,000,000 for the January-May period was 14.5% above that for the same five months of 1960. Imports at \$35,100,000 rose 10.4% in May over those for May 1960; for the first five months of this year the total stood at \$104,300,000, 2.4% above the total for January-May of last year. The import balance for May was \$4,500,000 but for January-May of this year there was an export balance of \$38,700,000.

May commodity exports to all other countries as a group fell 3.1% from May 1960 to \$87,600,000, but due principally to a substantial increase in April showed a rise of 24.6% for the January-May period and totalled \$485,000,000. Imports for the group increased 8.9% to \$91,300,000 in May, and 2.6% to \$360,500,000 in the January-May period of this year as compared with 1960. The import balance for May was \$3,700,000 but for the first five months of the current year, there was an export balance of \$124,500,000.

MORE

The estimated figures of April 1961 exports, published July 4, have been revised, with lesser amounts going to the United Kingdom and the United States and more to other countries, and these adjustments are included in the cumulative totals of the table below.

Preliminary figures for May and the January-May period, with comparative 1960 totals, are summarized in the following table:-

	May		January - May	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Millions of dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom.....	87.0	81.8	353.6	371.2
Other Commonwealth countries.	31.3	30.6	124.9	143.0
United States.....	277.3	261.2	1,276.9	1,169.9
All other countries.....	90.4	87.6	389.3	485.0
Totals.....	485.9	461.1	2,144.7	2,169.0
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom.....	56.0	70.8	255.5	256.1
Other Commonwealth countries.	31.8	35.1	101.9	104.3
United States.....	344.4	354.0	1,610.1	1,555.3
All other countries.....	83.8	91.3	351.5	360.5
Totals.....	516.0	551.2	2,319.1	2,276.2

* Estimate only for 1961; subject to revision. Figures may not add due to rounding.

PRICES

2. Consumer Price Index The consumer price index remained unchanged at 129.0 between June and July 1961. Seasonally higher prices within the food component and a slight increase in the health and personal care component were offset by declines in the clothing, transportation, and recreation and reading components. The housing, and tobacco and alcohol indexes remained unchanged over the period.

The food index increased 1.1% to 124.9 from 123.5 due primarily to seasonally higher prices for most fresh vegetables and eggs. Increased prices for some meat items and coffee were also recorded. The increases were partially offset by lower prices for a variety of fresh fruit items, particularly oranges, grapes and strawberries.

The housing component remained unchanged at 132.9 over the period. A slight increase in the shelter index was balanced by a similar decline in the household operation index. Both the rent and home-ownership sub-groups advanced slightly due to increased repair prices and in the latter sub-group prices were higher for new houses.

Within household operation, the home furnishings index declined as a result of lower prices for most appliances and furniture items, carpets and cotton sheets. Prices of dishes and glassware increased, however. The household supplies and services index advanced slightly, with higher prices for toilet paper, floor wax and household help.

The clothing index moved down 0.3% from 112.5 to 112.2, as slightly lower prices were recorded for men's wear and more significant declines occurred in women's wear and piece goods. The decrease was primarily due to sale prices for men's suits, women's street dresses and spring coats, and dress material.

A decline of 1.8% occurred in the transportation index which moved to 138.7 from 141.2, as a result of reductions in automobile prices. The removal of the excise tax on passenger cars combined with normal seasonal price declines appreciably lowered the index for automobile purchase. The price of gasoline advanced slightly over the period.

The health and personal care index moved up fractionally from 155.0 to 155.1, an increase of 0.1%. The health care component was unchanged over the period, while the index of personal care supplies increased 0.2%.

The recreation and reading index declined 0.5% to 145.0 from 145.8. The decrease was due to the recreation component in which prices of television sets and radios declined seasonally. The tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged at 115.8.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 1		
		July	June	May
All items.....	100	129.0	129.0	129.0
Food.....	27	124.9	123.5	123.2
Housing (2).....	32	132.9	132.9	132.9
Clothing.....	11	112.2	112.5	112.4
Transportation.....	12	138.7	141.2	141.8
Health and personal care.....	7	155.1	155.0	155.3
Recreation and reading.....	5	145.0	145.8	146.0
Tobacco and alcohol.....	6	115.8	115.8	115.8

(1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.

(2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

Wholesale Price Indexes The index of 30 industrial materials at wholesale (1935-39=100) moved 1.1% higher from 245.0 to 247.8 between June 30 and July 21. Commodity price changes included substantial increases for oats, linseed oil and white lead, and more modest advances for hogs, wheat, domestic zinc, rosin, raw rubber, beef hides and fir timber. Showing lower were raw sugar, raw wool, tin, sisal, and steers.

In the same three-week period, the index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets advanced 2.2% from 214.0 to 218.7. The animal products index moved up 2.4% from 263.1 to 269.5 as egg prices showed sharply higher and more moderate increases were reported for hogs on both eastern and western markets, lambs and cheesemilk in the East, and calves and steers in the West. Prices were lower for raw wool in the West, and for calves and steers in the East.

The field products index moved up 1.8% from 164.9 to 167.8, reflecting price increases for rye on both markets, hay and flax in the West, and barley, potatoes, corn, oats and peas in the East. Prices were lower for hay and wheat in the East and potatoes in the West.

MORE

Security Price Indexes The investors index of 91 common stock prices, on the base 1935-39=100, moved up 0.7% from 317.3 to 319.4 in the four-week period June 29 to July 27. The indexes for two major groups advanced with 6 banks up 1.5% and 71 industries up 0.7%. The index for 14 utilities declined 0.4%.

Six sub-groups within industrials moved higher over the four weeks, led by industrial mines (up 6.0%) and milling and grains (up 2.3%). The machinery and equipment sub-group declined 6.9%. All three sub-groups within utilities declined fractionally over the four weeks.

The index of 27 mining stocks rose 6.3%, reflecting increases of 8.7% in 21 golds and 4.5% for 6 base metals. Three of the supplementary indexes (1956=100) declined: 9 primary oils and gas, 6.8%; 5 investment and loan, 0.6%; and 5 pipelines, 0.5%. For 7 uraniums the index rose 4.3%.

3. Wholesale Prices Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) stood at 231.4 in June, practically unchanged from the May index of 231.3, and 0.4% lower than the June 1960 index of 232.4. Four major group indexes increased in June, while three were lower. The non-metallic minerals group index was unchanged at 183.8.

The non-ferrous metals group index advanced in June to 179.0, 0.4% higher than the May index of 178.3. Higher prices for copper and its products, and tin were the principal causes for the increase. The animal products group index rose 0.3% from 250.8 to 251.5, as price increases for fresh and cured meats, and eggs outweighed price decreases for dressed fowl, livestock, and oils and fats. The wood products group index edged upward in June to 302.4 from the May index of 302.2, as did the iron products group index to 259.3 from 259.1.

Three major group indexes eased down 0.1% or less in the May-June period: textile products from 234.4 to 234.1; vegetable products from 200.2 to 200.1; and chemical products from 187.8 to 187.6.

Industry Selling Price Indexes In 21 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in June than in May, a decrease of 5 from the preceding month-to-month comparison in May when 26 industries were up from April levels. In the May-June period industries which increased outnumbered those which decreased 21 to 15, compared to the April-May period when indexes for 26 industries were higher and 21 were lower. Thus, though both increases and decreases were fewer in number during the May-June period compared to the previous month-to-month comparison, increases continued to outnumber the decreases. In June, 62 of the 98 industry indexes were unchanged, an increase of 11 from May when the levels of 51 industries were the same as in April.

In 3 major industry groups -- wood products, paper products and non-ferrous metal products -- more than half of the component industry indexes were higher in June than in May. In all other major industry groups except the electrical apparatus and supplies industries, more industry indexes were unchanged than not.

The average level of the 98 indexes in June was 102.6, down slightly from the May average of 102.8. The median was 103.6 (half the indexes were above 103.6 and the other half below 103.6) also slightly lower than the May median of 103.7.

4. Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) which declined steadily from 243.8 in February to 236.3 in May turned upward in June. Between May and June it gained 2.5 points to reach 238.8 as a result of higher prices for livestock, potatoes, and poultry and eggs. The index has been revised for the period August 1959 to July 1960 inclusive to take into account the final payment of 12¢ per bushel made recently on the 1959 western wheat crop.

Provincial indexes for June were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 222.6 (189.4 for May); Nova Scotia, 227.9 (219.5); New Brunswick, 236.1 (222.1); Quebec, 273.1 (267.3); Ontario, 266.0 (263.0); Manitoba, 223.1 (223.0); Saskatchewan, 199.0 (199.5); Alberta, 221.0 (220.7); and British Columbia, 272.4 (268.9).

5. Price Index Numbers Of Commodities And Services Used By Farmers The all-Canada composite price index of commodities and services used by farmers (1935-39=100) rose 2.9% from 252.6 in January to 259.8 in April. This advance was mainly the result of seasonal increases in farm wage rates. In April 1960 the index stood at 256.6. The composite index, exclusive of living component, rose 4.3% from 271.8 in January to 283.4 in April, and was 1.3% above the index of a year ago.

An increase of 11.1% in the all-Canada farm wage rate index from 522.9 in January to 581.0 in April was largely responsible for the movement in the total index. The eastern farm wage rate series rose 3.4% and the western series 22.5%. The equipment and materials index moved up 1.4%, with regional increases of 1.7% in the East and 1.1% in the West.

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

6. Department Store Sales With increased sales in all months this year except April, value of department store sales in the first half of this year rose 3.0% to \$646,206,000 from \$627,272,000 in the like half of 1960. June sales were up 5.0% to \$118,466,000 from \$112,861,000 a year earlier. End-of-June stocks (at selling value) amounted to \$333,177,000, a rise of 3.6% from the year-earlier total of \$321,487,000.

Sales were higher in value in June and the January-June period as compared to a year earlier for all provinces except Saskatchewan in the month and British Columbia in the half year. Percentage increases in June (January-June gains in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 4.9% (2.7%); Quebec, 8.6% (6.3%); Ontario, 5.4% (3.2%); Manitoba, 5.4% (2.9%); and Alberta, 5.6% (3.8%). Sales in Saskatchewan were down 0.5% in the month and up 0.5% in the six months, while sales in British Columbia were up 1.3% in the month and down 0.4% in the half year.

Of the 29 departments for which separate figures are available, all but four posted increases in sales in June as compared to a year earlier, with gains ranging from 0.3% for jewellery to 49.4% for furs and decreases from 0.3% for stationery, books and magazines to 7.0% for smallwares.

In the January-June period, only two departments recorded smaller sales as compared to the first half of 1960; sporting goods and luggage declined 1.4% and smallwares 5.1%. Increases in the remaining 27 departments ranged from 0.3% for major appliances to 10.0% for furs.

7. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended July 29 were 9.7% higher in value as compared to the corresponding 1960 period. Increases of 10.6% in the Atlantic Provinces, 7.5% in Quebec, 17.8% in Ontario, 8.9% in Alberta and 6.5% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 2.4% in Manitoba and 4.6% in Saskatchewan.

*8. Wholesale Trade In May Sales of wholesalers in May were valued at an estimated \$852,659,000, according to advance figures that will be contained in the May issue of the monthly report "Wholesale Trade". This was 2.8% higher than last year's May value of \$829,340,000. Figures for the January-May period indicate a decrease in sales of 4.4% from a year earlier.

Increased sales in May occurred in 11 trades, ranging from 2.0% for fresh fruits and vegetables to 24.6% for household electrical appliances. Decreases occurred in six trades, ranging from 0.4% for "other" textile and clothing accessories to 9.6% for industrial and transportation equipment and supplies. The residual group showed a small increase.

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

*9. Production Of Steel Ingots Production of steel ingots in the week ended August 5 amounted to 122,810 tons, an increase of 3.8% from the preceding week's total of 118,305 tons. Output in the comparable 1960 week was 79,299 tons. Index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 127 in the current week versus 123 a week earlier and 83 a year ago.

10. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron In July Production of steel ingots in July increased for the fourth successive month to 530,720 tons from 435,336 a year earlier. This brought output in the January-July period to 3,654,103 tons, an advance of 2.8% from the corresponding 1960 total of 3,556,096 tons.

July output of pig iron also rose for the fourth consecutive month to 442,210 tons from 337,018 in the same 1960 month. As a result, production in the January-July period increased 4.7% to 2,735,501 tons from 2,611,781 a year ago.

11. Production Of Motor Vehicles Production of motor vehicles in July declined to 22,357 units from 23,968 a year earlier. With decreases in all previous months, output in the January-July period fell 12.2% to 244,618 units from 278,757 in the like seven months of 1960. July production of passenger cars dropped to 18,697 units from 19,112 a year earlier, and commercial vehicles to 3,660 units from 4,856. Seven-month output of passenger cars decreased to 203,028 units from 228,174 a year ago, and commercial vehicles to 41,590 units from 50,583.

12. Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production declined in June to \$16,084,300 from \$16,209,300 a year earlier, and in the January-June period to \$76,156,700 from \$77,692,600 a year ago. Trade sales were smaller than a year earlier both in June and the January-June period, while industrial sales were larger in the month and smaller in the six months.

13. Refrigerators & Freezers Shipments of domestic mechanical refrigerators in June were unchanged from a year earlier at 26,727 units but were smaller in the January-June period at 126,337 units versus 142,390. End-of-June stocks were below year-earlier levels at 43,949 units versus 58,673.

June shipments of individual electric home and farm freezers increased to 10,686 units from 7,140 a year earlier, and January-June shipments to 46,225 units from 46,152. End-of-June stocks were smaller than a year earlier at 9,861 units against 10,519.

14. Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers Shipments of domestic washing machines in this year's January-June period declined to 135,410 units from 136,676 a year ago, while automatic clothes dryers advanced to 35,335 units from 32,418. June shipments of washing machines rose to 24,088 units from 21,786 a year earlier, and clothes dryers to 5,146 units from 2,854. End-of-June stocks of washing machines were down to 45,212 units from 53,700 a year earlier and clothes dryers to 27,442 units from 35,910.

15. Consumption Of Crude Oil Refineries in Canada consumed 23,435,033 barrels of crude oil in June as compared to 23,804,807 a year earlier, made up of 12,835,629 barrels of domestic crude versus 12,812,344 a year earlier and 10,599,404 barrels of imported crude versus 10,992,463. Consumption of crude oil in the January-June period totalled 142,668,885 barrels as against 136,093,962 in the first half of 1960. The six-month total was made up of 79,246,796 barrels of domestic crude oil versus 78,675,643 a year ago and 63,422,089 barrels of imported crude versus 57,418,319.

16. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Factory shipments of all soaps except soap powders and all synthetic detergents except paste synthetic detergents were larger in this year's January-June period as compared to the corresponding period in 1960. Half-year soap shipments were: laundry and household bar soaps, 6,714,986 pounds (6,367,479 a year ago); soap chips and flakes, 7,537,933 (7,431,359); toilet soaps (except liquid), 19,740,797 (19,399,714); and soap powders, 13,294,477 (13,479,454). Six-month shipments of synthetic detergents: solid detergents, 86,231,216 pounds (82,983,639); liquid detergents, 31,103,473 (27,787,491); and paste detergents, 673,495 (919,038).

*17. Shipments Of Foundation Garments Shipments of foundation garments in June and the January-June period this year, together with comparable 1960 data, appear in the following table which is a special monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>June</u>		<u>January - June</u>	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Shipments in Dozens			
Corselettes, or all-in-one garments.....	3,001	4,829	18,674	26,922
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic..	13,754	15,059	84,266	93,144
Girdles, principally elastic.....	17,985	15,695	104,223	95,273
Bandeaux bras.....	93,449	72,310	422,522	379,269
Longline bras.....	15,605	15,335	85,034	79,796
Garter belts.....	9,351	7,022	55,965	42,306

18. Sales Of Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by producers which account for more than 95% of the national total were valued at \$2,244,000 in June, slightly above last year's like total of \$2,231,000. Sales in the first half of the year were valued at \$12,499,000, larger by 4.1% than last year's \$12,009,000 for the same period.

*19. Industry And Production Notes

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

Tobacco Processing & Packing. Sixteen establishments in the tobacco processing and packing industry in 1960 had factory shipments valued at \$116,526,000, a rise of 3.9% from 1959's 16-plant total of \$112,203,000. Number of employees decreased to 1,871 from 1,931 in 1959, while salaries and wages increased to \$5,446,000 from \$5,090,000 and costs of materials and supplies to \$104,165,000 from \$101,154,000.

Production of flue-cured (Bright Virginia) tobacco in 1960 decreased to 144,534,000 pounds (valued at \$107,715,000) from 161,658,000 pounds (\$104,481,000) in 1959, while output of "other" tobacco increased to 16,657,000 pounds (\$8,810,000) from 15,487,000 pounds (\$7,722,000).

Vegetable Oil Mills. Factory shipments from the vegetable oil mills industry in 1960 were valued at \$59,242,000, up 2.7% from \$57,677,000 in 1959 and down 2.8% from the peak total of \$60,952,000 reached in 1957. Eleven establishments in 1960 (10 in 1959) employed 555 persons (625), disbursed \$2,562,000 in salaries and wages (\$2,853,000), and spent \$49,377,000 for process materials and supplies (\$46,989,000).

Breakfast Foods. Value of factory shipments from the breakfast foods industry in 1960 increased to \$40,378,000 from \$37,136,000 in the preceding year. Shipments of prepared breakfast foods advanced in volume to 100,221,000 pounds from 92,731,000 in 1959 and in value to \$32,714,000 from \$30,114,000. Number of establishments rose in 1960 to 20 from 18 in 1959, employees to 1,452 from 1,417, salaries and wages to \$6,293,000 from \$5,820,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$15,548,000 from \$14,571,000.

Process Cheese. Factory shipments by the 12 establishments engaged chiefly in the production of process cheese in 1960 were valued at \$35,958,000, an increase of 3.9% from the preceding year's 13-plant total of \$34,600,000. These establishments employed 1,149 persons (1,084 in 1959), paid out \$5,059,000 in salaries and wages (\$4,624,000), and spent \$28,526,000 for materials and supplies (\$27,340,000). Volume of process cheese produced in 1960 rose 3.4% to 52,458,000 pounds from 50,736,000, and the value 4.6% to \$23,435,000 from \$22,396,000.

Asbestos Mining. Gross value of shipments from Canada's asbestos mining industry in 1960 reached \$125,237,000, an increase of 12.8% from the 1959 total of \$110,997,000. Number of establishments advanced to 24 from 23 in 1959, employees to 6,688 from 6,653, salaries and wages to \$33,058,000 from \$31,449,000, and cost of process supplies and containers to \$14,888,000 from \$13,730,000.

20. Musical Instrument Industry Factory shipments from the musical instrument industry in 1959 were valued at an all-time peak total of \$18,129,000, an increase of 10.9% from the preceding year's \$16,352,000. Twenty-four establishments employed 1,461 persons (1,433 in 1958), paid \$5,275,000 in salaries and wages (\$4,817,000), and paid \$5,615,000 for materials and supplies (\$5,079,000).

Shipments of musical instruments from all industries in 1959 included the following: upright pianos valued at \$3,112,000 (\$2,609,000 in 1958); grand pianos, \$118,700 (\$77,600); organs, \$1,595,000 (\$1,741,000); piano and organ parts, \$1,185,000 (\$1,094,000); record players, \$6,867,000 (\$7,677,000); and phonograph records, \$11,355,000 (\$10,073,000).

21. Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries Shipments from 595 plants comprising the miscellaneous wood-using industries in 1959 were valued at \$110,819,000, an increase of 6.8% from the preceding year's \$103,798,000 reported by 607 plants. Value of shipments by individual industries: boxes, baskets and crates, \$24,500,000 (\$22,963,000 in 1958); wood-turning, \$10,324,000 (\$10,022,000); coffins and caskets, \$11,209,000 (\$10,960,000); cooperage, \$5,731,000 (\$6,101,000); woodenware, \$4,286,000 (\$3,682,000); lasts, trees and wooden shoefindings, \$5,104,000 (\$4,821,000); beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies, \$368,000 (\$329,000); and excelsior, \$571,000 (\$546,000).

LABOUR

*22. Federal Government Employment Total staff of the Federal Government in April numbered 334,540 versus 336,011 in March and 334,222 in April 1960, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the April issue of "Federal Government Employment". Earnings of these employees amounted to \$119,151,000 in April as compared with \$121,131,000 in the previous month and \$113,349,000 in April 1960.

Staff in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies totalled 133,691 in April versus 134,609 in the previous month and 138,875 in April 1960. Earnings totalled \$50,103,000, \$52,114,000 and \$51,566,000, respectively.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 200,849 in April as against 201,402 in March and 195,006 in April 1960, with earnings amounting to \$69,048,000, \$69,017,000 and \$61,783,000, respectively.

Periodic information contained in the April report includes: a table on hirings and separations of salaried employees in departmental branches, services and corporations for the first quarter of 1961; and a commentary section giving a complete description of the method of collection and the statistics included in the survey.

*23. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in May were unchanged from the preceding month at \$1.84, but with a decrease in the average work week to 40.5 hours from 40.6, average weekly wages in the month fell to \$74.38 from \$74.56, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the May issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Hourly earnings averaged \$1.79 in May 1960, weekly wages \$71.69 and the work week 40.1 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, hourly earnings averaged \$1.99 in May, unchanged from April and the work week at 40.8 hours was also unchanged, while average weekly wages were little changed at \$81.24 versus \$81.26. Wage-rate increases in railway shops and in smelting and refining were offset by seasonal activities in industries paying below the general average.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings were unchanged in May from April at \$1.70, while average weekly wages fell to \$68.03 from \$68.43 and the work week to 40.1 hours from 40.4. The decrease in the work week was due mainly to reduced overtime in pulp and paper mills, together with a shorter work week in clothing factories due to the Victoria Day holiday.

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

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May
	1961	1961	1960	1961	1961	1960	1961	1961	1960
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	40.5	40.6	40.1	1.84	1.84	1.79	74.38	74.56	71.69
Durable goods	40.8	40.8	40.5	1.99	1.99	1.93	81.24	81.26	78.18
Non-durable goods ..	40.1	40.4	39.7	1.70	1.70	1.65	68.03	68.43	65.29
Mining	42.1	41.4	41.9	2.12	2.13	2.09	89.13	88.04	87.41
Electric and Motor									
Transportation	43.4	43.0	43.4	1.90	1.89	1.83	82.35	81.08	79.24
Construction	39.5	39.3	39.1	1.97	2.02	1.91	77.85	79.58	74.84
Service	38.8	39.0	39.3	1.07	1.07	1.04	41.52	41.66	40.89

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) May 179.0; Apr. 179.6.

SAWMILLING

*24. Sawmills East Of The Rockies Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in sawmills east of the Rockies in June declined 9.2% to 297,551,000 feet board measure from 327,657,000 in the same month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the June issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". Output in the January-June period fell 9.6% to 1,188,841,000 feet board measure from 1,314,691,000 in the corresponding half of 1960. End-of-June stocks totalled 457,348,000 feet board measure, compared to 501,352,000 a month earlier and 530,909,000 a year ago.

January-June production totals for the provinces were: Prince Edward Island, 2,077,000 feet board measure (3,487,000 in 1960's first half); Nova Scotia, 94,027,000 (122,111,000); New Brunswick, 152,734,000 (150,507,000); Quebec, 428,136,000 (515,249,000); Ontario, 252,738,000 (221,257,000); Manitoba, 25,377,000 (26,859,000); Saskatchewan, 35,304,000 (31,749,000); and Alberta, 198,448,000 (243,472,000).

25. Poliomyelitis Trends In 1960 Five out of every 100,000 persons were stricken with paralytic poliomyelitis in Canada in 1960, according to the annual DBS report on poliomyelitis. This rate was less than half that in 1959, but more than three times the rate in 1958. Alberta had the highest rate in 1960 at 15.7, and Ontario the lowest at 0.6.

Fluctuations from year to year and from area to area have been typical of the behaviour of this virus disease in the decade ending in 1960. The total rate has varied from a high of 28.3 per 100,000 population in 1953 to a low of 1.1 in 1957. In the same period, the highest provincial rate (182.9) was recorded in Manitoba in 1953, and the lowest (zero) in both Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia in both 1957 and 1958.

In the 1951-60 period, data show that paralytic poliomyelitis is more prevalent among children than among adults. Seven provinces and the Yukon Territory submitted age particulars of affected cases in 1959 and 1960, showing that the age group 1-4 years had the highest rate per 100,000 population in both years at 30.1 in 1959 and 23.5 in 1960. Rates for other selected age groups in these years were: 10-14 years, 8.6 in 1960 (7.5 in 1959); 15-19 years, 6.4 (6.9); and 20-39 years, 5.0 (6.6).

Paralytic poliomyelitis in the decade ending 1960 has followed a similar pattern in each of the 10 years. That is, remaining at a low level from the first four-week period of the year to about the sixth four-week period, then rising sharply to a peak around the ninth four-week period and then decreasing sharply to the end of the year.

M I N I N G

26 & 27. Production of Minerals In May Larger amounts of nickel and silver were produced in May this year than last, while smaller production totals were posted for copper, lead and zinc. Month's totals: nickel, 19,710 tons (17,207 in May 1960); silver, 2,472,876 fine ounces (2,354,657); copper, 36,851 tons (37,561); lead, 14,812 tons (16,558); and zinc, 31,651 tons (33,362).

28. Gypsum Mining Industry Canadian producers shipped 5,206,000 short tons of crude gypsum in 1960, a decline of 11.5% from the preceding year's record tonnage of 5,879,000. The value was up to \$9,499,000 from \$8,394,000. Shipments from mines and quarries in Nova Scotia declined from 5,036,000 tons in 1959 to 4,490,000 tons in 1960, while shipments from quarries in the other provinces were about the same as in the preceding year.

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

29. Stocks Of Butter, Cheese & Eggs Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 1 amounted to 86,302,000 pounds, larger by 18.1% than last year's corresponding total of 73,070,000 pounds, while holdings of cheddar cheese were 4.9% larger at 27,814,000 pounds versus 26,521,000. Stocks of cold storage eggs were smaller at 11,000 cases versus 70,000.

30. Maple Products In 1961 Output of maple products (expressed as syrup) in 1961 amounted to 2,827,000 gallons, 4% above the revised 1960 crop and 9% above the 1954-58 average. Production of maple syrup, estimated at 2,756,000 gallons, was about 3% above the 1960 output and 10% above the 1954-58 average production of 2.6 million. Year's output of maple sugar was 707,000 pounds as compared with 405,000 in 1960 and the 5-year average of 817,000. The 1961 syrup crop in Quebec, at 2,400,000 gallons, was very close to that of 1960.

31. Production Of Vegetables Production totals for certain vegetables grown commercially for fresh sale and for processing in 1960 follow: asparagus, 7,178,000 pounds (7,564,000 in 1959); beans, processing, 38,727,000 pounds (33,278,000); beans, fresh, 4,552,000 (4,251,000); beets, 58,967,000 (58,061,000); cabbage, 146,765,000 (120,163,000); carrots, 324,679,000 (245,315,000); cauliflower, 30,265,000 (25,265,000); celery, 38,962,000 (42,964,000); corn, processing, 266,920,000 (242,794,000); corn, fresh, 63,702,000 (74,367,000); cucumbers, 60,806,000 (61,003,000); lettuce, 84,031,000 (57,364,000); onions, 180,557,000 (142,785,000); parsnips, 12,154,000 (10,436,000); peas, 100,781,000 (89,696,000); spinach, 13,328,000 (14,970,000); tomatoes, processing, 723,373,000 (603,804,000); tomatoes, fresh, 146,608,000 (135,099,000); and turnips, 222,234,000 (205,323,000).

32. Crop Conditions Across Canada The weather has been hot and dry in Manitoba and Saskatchewan during the past week or so, whereas in Alberta fair to good rains were received over the past two weeks. Harvesting is well under way in southern and central districts of Saskatchewan, southeastern Alberta and southern Manitoba. Despite the adverse growing conditions, wheat crops in particular have been filling remarkably well. Pastures and feed prospects have improved markedly in Alberta, to some extent in Manitoba, and to a lesser degree over wide areas of Saskatchewan.

Harvesting of winter wheat is under way in western and southern Ontario and variable yields are reported. Rust damage has occurred in some districts, and considerable lodging of grains is reported. Although the first cut of hay was good much of the crop was spoiled by wet weather. Corn, potatoes and tobacco are progressing well and pastures vary from adequate to excellent. In southern Ontario the wheat harvest is underway, but wet weather is causing some delay. In southern Ontario early vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes and sweet corn are being harvested and picking of peaches has commenced. In central Ontario wheat is being harvested and good yields are reported. The oat crop looks good except where lodging has occurred. Second-growth alfalfa is excellent and pastures are good. In eastern Ontario harvesting of the hay crop has been difficult, and there is a high percentage of poor quality. Spring-sown grains are in good condition but some fields are badly lodged and ripening is uneven. Corn is improving due to the hot weather.

Frequent rains during the past two weeks in Quebec have hindered farmers in completing haying operations. Yields of hay are good in new meadows but less in old. A large quantity of hay has deteriorated because of the wet weather. Harvesting of early potatoes is still in progress and yields are good. Horticultural crops in general have made good progress in the past two weeks. Harvesting of a good crop of canning peas is nearly completed with beans well advanced. Pastures are in excellent condition and production of milk is being well maintained. Strawberries yielded well and blueberries are making their appearance, but the crop is not large. The condition of the tobacco crop is variable. The tomato crop is good and sweet corn is appearing on the market.

MORE

Excellent growing and harvesting conditions prevail over the entire province of British Columbia. The processing pea harvest is completed at the coast and good yields and quality are reported. Rose and Kennebec varieties of early potatoes are now being lifted and are yielding satisfactorily, while late varieties are reported to be in good to excellent condition in all sectors. All tree-fruit crops in the interior are making favourable progress with early peaches now in sufficient supply, while late varieties are sizing well. Some hail damage is reported in isolated areas, mainly in apple-growing districts. Grain crops in the Peace River district are making satisfactory progress. Coarse grains at the coast are showing some effects of prolonged, dry weather. Hay supplies in all areas are of good quality and in ample quantity.

The weather has been dry and warm in the Maritime provinces and crops are being adversely affected in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Haying is nearly completed in all three provinces, with good yields and quality. Early-sown grains and potatoes show fair growth in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but late grain and pastures need moisture. In Nova Scotia prospects for apples and blueberries are good. An above average hay crop is nearly all harvested in New Brunswick. Grains are starting to mature and are generally good, while potatoes are slightly less than average.

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

- *1. Imports & Exports, May 1961 (Preliminary)
2. Price Movements, July 1961, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
3. Prices & Price Indexes, June 1961, (62-002), 30¢/\$3.00
4. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, June 1961,
(62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
5. Price Index Numbers of Commodities & Services Used By Farmers, April
1961, (62-004), 25¢/75¢
6. Department Store Sales & Stocks, June 1961, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
7. Department Store Sales, Week Ended July 29, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
- *8. Wholesale Trade, May 1961
- *9. Steel Ingot Production, Week Ended August 5, 1961
10. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, July 1961, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, July 1961,
(42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, June 1961, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, June 1961, (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, June 1961, (43-002),
10¢/\$1.00
15. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, June 1961, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, June 1961, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *17. Shipments of Foundation Garments, June 1961
18. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June 1961, (43-005),
10¢/\$1.00
- *19. Industry & Production Notes, 1960
20. Musical Instrument Industry, 1959, (47-203), 25¢
21. Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, 1959, (35-207), 50¢
- *22. Federal Government Employment, April 1961
- *23. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, May 1961
- *24. Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1961
25. Poliomyelitis Trends, 1960, (82-204), 25¢
26. Copper & Nickel Production, May 1961, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, May 1961, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
28. Gypsum Mining Industry, 1960, (26-221), 25¢ -- Formerly Gypsum Industry,
(44-208)
29. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement,
August 1, 1961, (32-008), 10¢/\$1.00
30. Production of Maple Products 1961 & Value of Maple Products 1960,
(22-204), 25¢
31. Acreage & Production of Commercial Vegetables, 1960, (22-003), 10¢/\$1.00
32. Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada, August 9, 1961, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May 1961,
(31-001), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of July 28
- Grain Statistics Weekly, July 19, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00

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