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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's domestic exports in 1960 were valued at \$5,266,400,000, some 4.9% larger than 1959's total of \$5,021,700,000. Re-exports of foreign produce reached an all-time high value of \$128,868,000. Sales were 20.3% larger to overseas markets but were down to the United States.

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Prices: The January consumer price index at 129.2 was 0.3% below the December 1960 figure of 129.6, but was 1.3% above the January 1960 index of 127.5. The decline from the preceding month is largely attributable to a drop of 0.7% in the food index.

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Labour: Federal Government employees in November 1960 numbered 339,564 and had earnings of \$120,366,000 ... Average weekly wages in manufacturing industries in November 1960 rose to \$72.80 from \$72.66 in October, and hourly earnings to \$1.79 from \$1.78.

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output in the week ended February 4 amounted to 102,292 tons, up 5.9% from the preceding week and down 17.9% from the same week last year. Production in January fell 19.7% to 451,540 tons from 562,152 a year ago ... Production of motor vehicles in January dropped by one-fifth from a year ago to 33,356 units, totals being smaller for both passenger and commercial vehicles ... More domestic mechanical refrigerators and electric home and farm freezers were shipped in 1960 as compared to the preceding year.

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Agriculture & Food: Wheat flour production in December 1960 totalled 3,145,000 cwt., compared to 3,238,000 cwt. in December 1959. Output during 1960 was 40,719,000 cwt., a rise of 2.0% from 1959 ... Output of skim milk powder in 1960 was 33,374,057 pounds.

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Electricity: Generation of electric energy in 1960 amounted to 114,002,439 megawatt hours, larger by 9.8% than the 1959 total of 103,856,094 mwh. Imports were down 30.6% from the preceding year, exports were up 19.8%, and amount available in Canada was up 9.1%.

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Mining: Shipments of iron ore by Canadian mines in 1960 declined 12.8% to 21,354,688 tons from 1959's all-time high of 24,488,325 tons. Year's export shipments at 18,630,740 tons, were smaller by 9.4% than in 1959, while domestic shipments at 2,723,948 tons were smaller by 30.5%.

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Exports In Fourth Quarter And Year 1960

Total exports from Canada in 1960 rose to a new high level, according to detailed returns released this week by DBS. Domestic exports were valued at \$5,266,400,000, a 4.9% increase over the 1959 total of \$5,021,700,000. Towards the end of 1960, the trend was downward, but, compared with the same periods in 1959, the larger shipments in the first and third quarters more than offset the moderate decreases in the second and fourth quarters. Overseas sales gained sharply, by 20.3%, while exports to the United States declined. Re-exports of imported goods, valued at \$128,868,000 in 1960, were the highest yet recorded.

The value of exports of Canadian produce to all countries in the fourth quarter of 1960 dropped 3.3% to \$1,366,800,000, when compared with the October-December 1959 total of \$1,412,800,000, mainly due to the considerable decrease in shipments to the United States. The moderate decline in global exports for the last quarter was preceded by a gain of 7.5% in the third quarter, a drop of 2.9% in the second and a rise of 22.9% in the first quarter over the same periods in 1959. The average export price level moved fractionally during the year so that the physical volume of exports closely followed the same quarterly trend as their values. Exports in the month of December were valued at \$431,700,000, down 8.8% from the corresponding total in 1959.

The proportion of Canadian exports forwarded to the United States in the last three months of 1960 declined considerably, dropping to 51.9% from 60.3% in the same quarter of 1959. Figures for the year showed that 55.7% of all Canadian domestic exports went to the United States as compared with 61.4% in 1959. The share of the United Kingdom increased to 17.4% from 15.7% and other Commonwealth countries took 6.2% in 1960 as against 5.4% in the preceding year. Other countries purchased 20.7% of exports as compared with 17.5% in 1959 and of this group the main advances were made in the shares taken by Western European and Asian countries, in particular the German Federal Republic, France, Italy and Japan.

The majority of principal export commodities showed gains for the year just closed as also in the fourth quarter. However, shipments of several commodities declined during the last three months and the rate of advance for others began to slow down. Newsprint remained the leading export and shipments rose 4.9% in 1960 and at about half that rate in the fourth quarter, but wheat, still the second most important commodity, declined 7.1% over the year though sales increased 4.3% in October-December 1960. Lumber and woodpulp were in third and fourth place advancing 7.0% and 4.4%, respectively.

Following in order of value aluminum and products increased by 15.9% in 1960 due mainly to large exports at the first of the year. Uranium shipments declined during the last nine months and 1960 exports were some 15.5% less in value than those of the preceding year. Nickel, which increased substantially in the first quarter and considerably in the third, fell off moderately in the second and considerably in the last quarter, total exports for the year advancing 13.8%. Copper shipments declined moderately in the fourth quarter, but the year's total was 34.8% larger than in 1959. Iron ore exports, which advanced during the first ten months, declined abruptly in the last two, so that the total for the year was slightly under that of 1959. Considerable advances during 1960 were shown in exports of asbestos, crude petroleum, rolling-mill products, non-farm machinery, seeds and zinc. Declines took place in shipments of farm implements, grains, flour, and fish and fish products.

Domestic exports to the United States in 1960 declined to \$2,934,529,000, a drop of 4.8% from the preceding year's total of \$3,083,151,000. Except for the first quarter, when shipments were 18.3% above the same three months in 1959, decreases occurred in each subsequent period. There was a decline of 10.1% in the second quarter of 1960, of 4.7% in the third and of 16.7% in the fourth quarter when exports were valued at \$709,584,000 as against \$852,255,000 for October-December 1959. The downward trend in the year just ended was due mainly to decreased shipments of uranium ores and concentrates, farm implements, nickel, aluminum, iron ore, cattle, lumber and rolling-mill products.

Newsprint accounted for more than a fifth of Canadian exports to the United States, shipments rising by 2.6% in 1960. Lumber was in second place, although sales declined throughout the year, except for the first quarter, to close at 4.7% below 1959. Woodpulp came third, shipments advancing fractionally in 1960. In order of value of exports, uranium fell 15.2%, iron ore 13.5% and fish products fractionally. Crude petroleum shipments were up more than a quarter, nickel was off over a fifth, copper advanced due to large first quarter shipments but tended downward at the year-end and exports of farm implements were over a quarter less than in the preceding year.

Exports to the United Kingdom were buoyant in the year just closed, rising 16.5% to a value of \$915,290,000 as compared with \$785,802,000 in 1959. Each quarter of 1960 showed an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year although the rate of advance slackened in the last quarter. Exports rose 29.3% in the first quarter, 13.6% in the second, 19.4% in the third and 7.4% in the fourth quarter when shipments were valued at \$244,358,000 as against \$227,563,000 for October-December 1959.

Wheat, which accounted for nearly 15% of the total in 1960, remained the leading export to the United Kingdom, although shipments declined 8.6% from 1959. Aluminum and products were second, advancing 16.0%, followed by copper and products which rose 42.5% and nickel, up 47.0%. Newsprint was in fifth place with shipments increased by a sixth while lumber was next, exports being nearly double those of 1959. Other grains declined a sixth, woodpulp and iron ore each moved up nearly a quarter while uranium ore and concentrates dropped off a fifth. Amongst other leading commodities there were more gains than declines. Pigs, ingots, etc. and rolling-mill products advanced sharply while exports of zinc, non-farm machinery, lead, synthetic fibres, vegetables and pulp and paper board rose considerably. Fish and fish products decreased substantially and exports of milk and products were considerably less.

Canadian exports to Commonwealth countries, other than the United Kingdom increased 20.5% in 1960 being valued at \$329,200,000 as compared with \$273,300,000 in the preceding year. This was mainly due to advanced shipments to Australia, the value of which rose to \$98,862,000 from the 1959 total of \$53,929,000. Included were larger amounts of newsprint, lumber, woodpulp, aluminum, iron and steel products. Shipments to Hong Kong doubled, wheat, textiles, chemicals and non-ferrous metals all increasing. Exports to New Zealand rose substantially there being added amounts of newsprint, chemicals, and iron and steel products. Sales to the Union of South Africa rose slightly while those to the West Indies Federation fell fractionally. Shipments to India and Pakistan declined by nearly a third due mainly to lowered wheat deliveries. Exports to India of aluminum and copper products advanced while exports of non-farm machinery and rolling-mill products decreased.

Exports to Western Europe increased by nearly a third in 1960 being valued at \$597,854,000 as compared with \$455,211,000 in the previous year. Fourth quarter shipments advanced at about the same rate, totalling \$186,300,000 as against \$140,000,000 in October-December 1959. The German Federal Republic took the largest share, followed by France, Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands. Shipments to all of these countries were greater in 1960 particularly to Germany, France and Italy. Wheat sales to France and Italy increased substantially but declined to Germany. The rising rate of production in the six countries of the European Economic Community resulted in increased demand for semi-fabricated iron and steel and for non-ferrous metals, particularly aluminum, copper and nickel.

Exports to South America were valued at \$114,184,000, a rise of 4.6% and to Central America advanced 11.4% to \$84,118,000 in 1960. Shipments to Argentina, Brazil and Mexico increased considerably while those to Venezuela were nearly a quarter less. Newsprint sales rose to Argentina and Brazil and rolling-mill products to Argentina and Mexico. Fish and newsprint shipments were less to Cuba and plastics to Mexico and Venezuela. Exports of aluminum to Mexico more than doubled and asbestos products increased.

Shipments to non-Commonwealth countries in Asia advanced more than a quarter in 1960 and were valued at \$215,309,000. The bulk of these was to Japan which purchased \$178,008,000 worth and thus ranked as Canada's third principal export market. Shipments advanced each quarter when compared to similar periods in 1959 and rose 27.4% for the year of 1960. Exports to Japan of wheat, iron ore, aluminum, copper, asbestos and machinery increased considerably while sales of barley, woodpulp and plastics declined. (1)

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS

	<u>December</u>		<u>October-December</u>		<u>January-December</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Millions of Dollars					
Total Domestic Exports	\$431.7	\$473.1	\$1,366.8	\$1,412.9	\$5,266.4	\$5,021.7
By Main Countries						
United States.....	212.0	275.1	709.6	852.3	2,934.5	3,083.2
United Kingdom.....	73.8	77.3	244.4	227.6	915.3	785.8
Japan.....	19.3	16.1	48.6	39.1	178.0	139.7
Germany, Federal Republic..	16.1	14.1	52.7	38.7	165.6	129.3
Australia.....	8.3	4.5	26.4	15.2	98.9	53.9
France.....	7.0	6.4	19.6	17.1	72.9	43.2
Norway.....	6.9	7.3	16.0	16.3	70.1	62.3
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	6.7	7.5	22.1	16.1	69.1	56.1
Italy.....	10.5	4.2	31.6	11.1	66.1	31.7
Netherlands.....	4.3	4.8	19.1	17.1	62.6	53.8
By Main Commodities						
Newsprint paper.....	\$64.0	\$68.5	\$204.6	\$200.0	\$757.9	\$722.3
Wheat.....	42.7	42.9	124.7	119.6	410.5	441.8
Lumber & timber.....	22.1	23.2	81.7	77.3	346.3	323.7
Woodpulp.....	22.2	25.4	82.8	79.0	325.1	311.3
Aluminum & products.....	27.2	26.9	72.8	70.7	269.4	232.4
Uranium ores & concentrates	17.6	26.2	60.1	81.3	263.5	311.9
Nickel.....	20.0	26.8	60.9	68.7	258.3	226.9
Copper & products.....	18.9	19.7	51.2	54.3	223.9	166.1
Iron ore.....	3.8	5.5	27.6	46.9	155.5	157.8
Fish & fishery products....	10.2	11.4	36.1	40.3	134.6	144.2

Imports In October, 10 Months Canada's commodity imports in October were valued at \$447,400,000, a decrease of 6.9% from the October 1959 total of \$480,500,000, according to the DBS summary report containing details of the month's imports. Main totals were published in a preliminary statement on November 29. Value of imports in the January-October period was \$4,548,900,000, down slightly (0.9%) from the comparable 1959 total of \$4,588,300,000.

Among major commodities there were decreased values posted in October as compared to a year earlier for non-farm machinery, automobiles and parts, electrical apparatus, rolling-mill products, crude petroleum and petroleum products, and fruits. Increases were recorded for books and printed matter and cotton products.

Among chief sources of supply in October there were smaller imports from the United States, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, France and the Netherlands, and larger purchases from Italy and the West Indies Federation. (2 & 3)

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>October</u>		<u>January - October</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousands			
United States.....	\$304,085	\$317,917	\$3,084,544	\$3,107,722
United Kingdom.....	41,028	51,216	483,197	485,305
Venezuela.....	13,709	17,120	161,720	169,201
Germany, Federal Republic.....	11,435	11,951	103,630	101,646
Japan.....	8,203	8,397	91,848	84,504
West Indies Federation.....	6,355	6,000	48,045	46,412
France.....	3,924	4,530	40,905	47,508
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3,678	5,589	33,903	36,676
Italy.....	4,303	3,640	33,500	29,754
Netherlands.....	2,951	3,162	25,597	23,908
<u>Commodity</u>				
Machinery, non-farm.....	\$45,547	\$49,315	\$493,647	\$490,840
Automobile parts.....	21,979	24,366	245,474	249,215
Petroleum, crude.....	22,313	24,290	233,475	233,068
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ...	20,375	23,471	216,279	223,983
Farm implements & machinery.....	14,375	17,617	200,789	241,658
Automobiles, freight & passenger	18,317	21,213	196,774	190,852
Fruits.....	14,919	15,224	131,521	132,122
Rolling-mill products.....	8,762	10,109	114,895	116,565
Engines & boilers.....	10,440	11,629	113,513	113,570
Cotton products.....	8,836	8,770	102,709	93,936
Petroleum products.....	10,185	14,066	88,487	103,941
Books & printed matter.....	9,437	8,310	84,910	80,771

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending January 28 rose slightly (0.4%) as compared with the corresponding week last year, with increases of 11.1% in the Atlantic Provinces, 3.6% in Quebec, 3.9% in Alberta and 2.8% in British Columbia more than offsetting decreases of 1.8% in Ontario, 9.1% in Manitoba and 12.0% in Saskatchewan.

Chain Food Stores Gross profits of chain grocery stores in 1959 averaged 16.49% of net sales as compared with 15.46% in 1957. Total operating expenses averaged 15.28% of net sales versus 14.38%, and net operating profit averaged 1.21% of net sales versus 1.08%. For chain combination stores (groceries and meat), gross profits averaged 17.90% of net sales versus 17.44%, operating expenses 15.17% versus 13.80%, and net operating profit 2.73% versus 3.64%. (4*)

Chain Furniture Stores Gross profits of chain furniture stores in 1959 averaged 36.13% of net sales versus 36.69% in 1957, operating expenses 41.24% of net sales versus 41.46%, net profit before income tax deductions averaged 8.08% of net sales versus 8.71%. Operating expenses comprises salaries at 16.78% of net sales versus 16.81% in 1957, occupancy 4.99% versus 4.43%, advertising 5.46% versus 4.82%, and all other expenses 14.01% versus 15.40%. (5*)

PRICES

A Revised Consumer Price Index (1949=100) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces that a revision of the Consumer Price Index is now nearing completion. The primary purpose of the revision is to bring the items included in the index and their relative importance in line with more current family purchases as reported in a family expenditure survey of 1957. The time base will not be changed and the revised index will continue on the base 1949=100. Thus, month to month movements will reflect 1957 rather than 1948 family buying habits, but the index will continue to measure percentage change in prices from 1949. In view of the fact that the 1949 base is being retained, the revision will not affect wage contracts in which escalation is based on the index.

It is expected that the revised Consumer Price Index will be introduced early in April with publication of the March index. With the appearance of the revised index the old series will be discontinued, but the new index will be published for the 4-year period 1957-1960 so that the two series can be compared. A detailed description of the revised index will be published during the latter part of March.

The weights in the revised series will reflect changes in purchases of Canadian families which took place between the years 1948 and 1957. The most significant change which occurred was a decline in the relative importance of food which now takes a smaller portion of the consumer dollar spent for goods and services. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the relative importance of a variety of other commodities and services, particularly the purchase and operation of passenger cars. There has also been a marked shift in the relative positions of coal and fuel oil in family purchases. In addition, some thirty-eight items are being added to the sample of commodities and services priced, while only five items will be dropped. Additions will include such items as frozen foods, restaurant meals, electric frying pans and television sets.

January Consumer Price Index- The consumer price index declined 0.3% from 129.6 to 129.2 between December 1960 and January 1961. A year ago the index was 127.5. The current decrease was largely the result of a 0.7% drop in the food index, combined with declines in the clothing index and the household operation index of 0.9% and 0.2%, respectively. The "other" commodities and services index was unchanged and the shelter index rose a fractional 0.1%.

The food index moved from 125.3 to 124.4 as egg and fresh tomato prices were substantially lower and price declines were also reported for citrus fruits, bananas and canned tomatoes. Prices were higher for most other fresh fruits and vegetables, and meats. The slight rise in the shelter index from 144.6 to 144.7 reflected similar movements in both the rent and home-ownership components.

The drop in the clothing index from 112.6 to 111.6 reflected widespread January sales affecting in particular, men's overcoats, women's fur and cloth coats, boys' parkas, and girls' winter coats and cotton dresses. The household operation index declined from 123.5 to 123.3 as household appliance prices continued to move downward. Sale prices were still a factor in prices of furniture and textiles, but prices of floor coverings and household supplies and services were at higher levels.

The "other" commodities and services index was unchanged at 138.3 as slightly lower prices for new passenger cars balanced minor increases for some personal care and recreation items. (6)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
January 1961....	129.2	124.4	144.7	111.6	123.3	138.3
December 1960....	129.6	125.3	144.6	112.6	123.5	138.3
January 1960....	127.5	121.6	142.8	110.2	123.3	136.9

Wholesale Price Indexes The index of 30 industrial materials edged up 0.1% in the three-week period December 30 to January 20. Commodity price changes included substantial increases for linseed oil and hogs and more modest advances for steers, beef hides and raw sugar. Showing lower were raw wool, raw rubber, domestic copper, rosin and white lead. Compared to the same week a year ago, significant price changes include declines for beef hides, raw rubber, fir timber, steel scrap, raw wool, and increases for hogs and rosin. The index declined 3.5% over the year from 244.7.

In the same three-week period the index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved up 1.1%. The animal products index advanced 1.5% as prices were higher for hogs on both Eastern and Western markets, poultry and steers in the East, and lambs in the West. Sharp declines occurred for eggs, both East and West, and small decreases were recorded for calves in the East and steers and wool in the West. The index for field products moved up 0.4%. Prices were higher for flax and rye in the West and for oats, wheat and corn in the East, while prices declined for peas in the East and potatoes on both markets. (6)

Wholesale Prices Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) for December 1960 reached 230.1, up 0.2% from the November 1960 figure of 229.7. The index stood at 229.7 in December 1959. Compared to November 1960, three major group indexes were higher in December, four were lower, and the non-ferrous metals group index was unchanged at 174.9.

The animal products group index rose 1.9% between November and December from 251.1 to 255.8, and was the chief cause for the rise in the general index; prices were higher for livestock, fresh and cured meats, dressed fowl, and fishery products, while prices for eggs were substantially lower. The non-metallic minerals group index edged up slightly from 184.9 to 185.1 and the chemical products group index from 187.8 to 188.0.

The vegetables products group index declined 0.4% between November and December from 199.6 to 198.7, due mainly to lower prices for sugar, vegetable oils, tea, coffee, cocoa, and raw rubber. The wood products group index edged down from 300.7 to 300.2, the iron products group index from 255.2 to 254.6, and the textile products group index from 229.8 to 229.6. (7)

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>January</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>December</u> <u>1960</u> (1935 - 1939 = 100)	<u>January*</u> <u>1961</u>
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	230.5	230.1	231.3
Vegetable products.....	202.2	198.7	200.0
Animal products.....	246.4	255.8	258.5
Textile products.....	229.2	229.6	230.3
Wood products.....	304.3	300.2	302.1
Iron products.....	256.3	254.6	254.7
Non-ferrous metals.....	176.5	174.9	176.2
Non-metallic minerals.....	186.2	185.1	185.5
Chemical products.....	187.8	188.0	188.0
Raw and Manufactured products -			
<u>Combined iron products and non-</u>			
<u>ferrous metals (excluding gold) ..</u>	250.3	247.3	247.9

* These indexes are preliminary.

Security Price Indexes The investors' index of 93 common stock prices, on the base 1935-39=100, advanced 3.9% in the four-week period December 29 to January 26. Increases for major groups were: 72 industrials, 4.2%; 14 utilities, 2.9%; and 7 banks, 2.8%.

All nine sub-groups within industrials showed gains over the four-week period with seven sub-groups reaching their monthly high in the third week at which time the industrials group touched its highest level since July 1957. Gains were led by machinery and equipment, up 6%; building materials, 5.9%; and beverages, 5.1%. All sub-groups within the utilities group were higher over the four weeks.

The index of 27 mining stocks rose 4.7% in the period under review, reflecting increases of 5.2% for 21 golds and 4.2% for 6 base metals. Four supplementary indexes on the base 1956=100 showed gains in the same period: 7 uraniums, 13.8%; 9 primary oils and gas, 12.6%; 5 investment and loan, 3.8%; and 5 pipelines, 3.7%. (6)

<u>Security Price Indexes</u>	<u>February 2</u>	<u>January 26</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>January 5</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	283.3	278.0	271.7
<u>Industrials</u>	293.2	287.5	280.6
<u>Utilities</u>	205.9	202.1	198.1
<u>Banks</u>	363.6	359.2	353.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	113.1	115.6	111.6
<u>Golds</u>	78.6	83.3	79.2
<u>Base metals</u>	192.1	189.4	185.8

Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

The index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) rose 2.4

points to 242.3 from 239.9 between November and December. Increased prices for livestock more than offset lower prices for potatoes and poultry and eggs. Compared with a year ago the current December index is up by more than 10 points. Higher prices for grains, livestock, dairy products, and poultry and eggs far more than offset lower prices for potatoes. The fairly substantial increase in grain prices which occurred between December 1959 and December 1960 can be attributed to the higher average quality of the crop harvested in the Prairie Provinces. (8)

Industry Selling Price Indexes

Separate price indexes for almost 100 manufacturing industries are published for the first

time today in a new DBS reference paper entitled "Industry Selling Price Indexes, 1956-59". This publication introduces a new system of wholesale price indexes instituted to fill a gap in price statistics of manufactured goods.

These new indexes also meet the requirement of referring exclusively to the manufacturing stage of distribution as they are prepared from prices collected from manufacturers only. Thus they constitute a ready-made instrument for industry analyses and comparisons.

In addition to the industry statistics the series includes indexes for more than 150 of the most important products of the industries covered. For the most part these indexes are provided for commodities for which data have not been available prior to this time.

Along with the indexes mentioned above, this 89-page reference paper includes a brief descriptive text covering concepts, methods and nature of the data. It also contains a line chart for each of the industry indexes tracing its monthly development from January 1956 to December 1959. A record of the base weights, and a section containing general descriptions of the products priced complements text, tables and charts.

Current data in this series will be published regularly in the monthly publication "Prices & Price Indexes" (catalogue no. 62-002). (9**)

L A B O U R

Federal Government Employment

Total staff of the Federal Government in November 1960 numbered 339,564 versus 341,074 in the pre-

ceding month and 342,971 in the corresponding 1959 month, according to advance figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Federal Government Employment". Earnings of these employees amounted to \$120,366,000 in November 1960 as compared with \$121,309,000 in October and \$113,812,000 in November 1959.

Staff in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies totalled 139,591 in November versus 143,104 in October and 147,555 in the corresponding 1959 month, with earnings amounting to \$51,966,000 against \$53,626,000 and \$53,594,000, respectively.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 199,973 in November, compared to 195,416 a year earlier, and their earnings amounted to \$68,400,000 versus \$60,218,000 in the corresponding 1959 month. Salary increases to some 1,000 employees amounting to an estimated \$50,000 and effective on various dates have been included for the first time in the November statistics of earnings.

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing industries in November 1960 rose to \$72.80 from \$72.66 in October and average hourly earnings to \$1.79 from \$1.78, while the average work week eased down to 40.6 hours from 40.7, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the November issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". In November 1959, weekly wages averaged \$71.08, hourly earnings \$1.74 and the work week 40.9 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing in November average weekly wages were up to \$79.77 from \$79.57 in the preceding month and average hourly earnings to \$1.95 from \$1.94. Wage-rate increases in the automotive industry and lay-offs in saw and planing mills were partly responsible for the rise in earnings. In non-durable goods manufacturing average weekly wages in the month edged up to \$66.62 from \$66.54 in the preceding month and average hourly earnings to \$1.65 from \$1.64. Seasonal lay-offs of lower-paid workers in canning and preserving and wage-rate increases in pulp and paper mills raised hourly earnings in non-durables.

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

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Nov. 1959	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1959	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1959	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1960
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	40.9	40.7	40.6	1.74	1.78	1.79	71.08	72.66	72.80
Durable Goods.....	41.2	41.0	40.9	1.89	1.94	1.95	77.62	79.57	79.77
Non-Durable Goods..	40.7	40.5	40.4	1.60	1.64	1.65	64.95	66.54	66.62
Mining.....	42.6	41.9	41.9	2.06	2.09	2.10	87.57	87.53	88.05
Electric and Motor									
Transportation.....	44.3	43.4	43.2	1.77	1.85	1.86	78.49	80.43	80.14
Construction.....	40.5	41.8	40.8	1.88	1.95	1.96	76.34	81.51	79.88
Service.....	39.4	38.9	39.0	1.01	1.06	1.06	39.92	41.19	41.39

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Nov. 176.3; Oct. 176.4.

MANUFACTURING

Weekly Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended February 4 amounted to 102,292 tons, up 5.9% from 96,254 tons in the preceding week and down 17.9% from 124,581 tons in the corresponding 1960 week, according to a special DBS statement. The index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-1959 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 106 in the current week versus 100 a week earlier and 130 a year ago.

Monthly Output of Steel Ingots Production of both steel ingots and pig iron was lower in January than in the corresponding month last year. Month's output of steel ingots dropped to 451,540 tons from 562,152 a year earlier and pig iron to 331,987 tons from 374,523. Rated ingot capacity of Canada's steel furnaces at January 1 this year was 7,268,000 tons per annum as against 6,719,000 a year earlier. (10)

Production of Motor Vehicles With decreases both in passenger cars and commercial vehicles the output of motor vehicles dropped one-fifth in January to 33,356 units from 41,736 in the corresponding month last year. Production of passenger cars fell to 27,799 units from 34,512 and commercial vehicles to 5,557 units from 7,224. (11)

Refrigerators & Freezers Factory shipments of domestic mechanical refrigerators and electric home and farm freezers were larger in 1960 than in the preceding year. December shipments were smaller for refrigerators but larger for freezers. Year-end factory stocks were smaller than in 1959 for both appliances.

Shipments of domestic mechanical refrigerators in 1960 rose to 238,202 units from 237,320 in the preceding year and individual electric home and farm freezers to 76,836 units from 47,364. December shipments of refrigerators declined to 8,147 units from 10,771 in the same month in 1959, while shipments of home and farm freezers rose to 3,935 units from 3,862.

Year-end factory stocks of refrigerators were smaller than in 1959 at 44,867 units versus 48,648, as were inventories of freezers at 7,285 units versus 8,398. (12)

Rubber Consumption Consumption of all rubber (natural, synthetic and reclaimed) in 1960 decreased 9.8% to 106,980 long tons from 118,548 in 1959, amount of natural rubber consumed declining 20.5% to 35,179 long tons from 44,271, synthetic 2.4% to 55,856 long tons from 57,204, and reclaimed 6.6% to 15,945 long tons from 17,073. December rubber consumption dropped to 8,135 long tons from 9,207 in the corresponding 1959 month, amount of natural used decreasing to 2,415 long tons from 3,192, synthetic to 4,510 long tons from 4,693, and reclaimed to 1,210 long tons from 1,322. (13)

Shipments Of Gypsum Products Smaller quantities of gypsum wall board, lath, sheathing and plasters were shipped in 1960 than in the preceding year. Year's totals: wall board, 368,908,291 square feet (403,976,797 in 1959); lath, 259,154,608 (372,563,479); sheathing, 9,314,854 (11,952,274); and plasters, 247,566 tons (303,733 tons). (14)

Supplies Of Coke Supplies of coke available for consumption amounted to 290,900 tons in November, a sharp decrease from 392,900 in the corresponding month in 1959. This brought January-November supplies to 3,744,500 tons as compared with 3,903,200 in the like 1959 period. In the cumulative period production totalled 3,592,400 tons (3,728,300 a year earlier), landed imports amounted to 269,200 tons (291,800), and exports were 117,100 tons (116,900). (15)

Shipments Of Rolled Carbon Steel Products in November Shipments of rolled carbon steel products in November 1960 decreased to 346,985 tons from 403,975 in the corresponding month in 1959, while January-November shipments eased down to 3,910,521 tons from 3,920,102 in the like 1959 period. Distribution of major shipments in November: wholesalers and warehouses, 37,203 tons (51,307 in November 1959); direct export, 95,623 (37,091); building construction, 56,615 (82,002); merchant trade products, 26,779 (36,604); and pipes and tubes, 57,233 (50,364). (16)

Awning, Tent & Sail Industry Products shipped by 133 establishments comprising the awning, tent and sail industry in 1959 were valued at \$17,094,174 as compared with a 137-plant total of \$15,525,554 in 1958, according to advance figures from the DBS annual industry report to be published later. These plants employed 1,717 persons (1,674 in 1958), paid \$4,622,405 in salaries and wages (\$4,211,942), and \$9,368,841 for materials and supplies (\$8,902,617). Cost of fuel and electricity was \$182,172 (\$180,120).

Civil Aviation Canadian air carriers transported more revenue passengers and less revenue goods in February than in the corresponding month of 1959. Revenue passengers totalled 294,566, an increase of 3.1%, while revenue goods declined 12.2% to 14,225,111 pounds. Operating revenues were up by 5.6% and operating expenses by 11.8%. As a result, the operating loss rose to \$3,449,647 from \$2,338,627 and the deficit, after provision for income taxes, increased to \$3,601,279 from \$2,636,578. (17)

Railway Track Mileage & Equipment Miles of first main track operated by railways in Canada totalled 44,209 at the end of 1959, an increase of 84 miles over the preceding year and 765 over 1955, according to part 1 of the DBS annual report on railway transport. During the five-year period, second main track declined 136 miles to 2,350 and industrial track was reduced 1,024 miles to 1,219. Yard tracks and sidings increased to 11,616 in 1959 from 11,142 in 1955, bringing the total mileage of all tracks to 59,394, a net gain of 79 miles.

Freight cars in service at the end of 1959 numbered 194,512, down from 196,893 in 1958, but up from 185,956 in 1955. The average capacity of cars has steadily increased over the five-year period, rising to 51.1 tons in 1959 from 48.6 tons in 1955. In keeping with the trend of rail passenger traffic, the number of passenger-train cars in service at year's end dropped to 5,456 from 5,733 a year earlier and 6,574 in 1955.

There were 1,514 steam locomotives in rail service at the close of 1959. However, complete dieselization of most railways is expected by the end of 1960. Diesel units totalled 3,155 in 1959, up from 2,799 in 1958 and 1,455 in 1955. (18)

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

Wheat Flour Output & Exports Production of wheat flour in December 1960 amounted to 3,145,000 cwt., down 18% from 3,835,000 cwt. in November and down 3% from 3,238,000 cwt. in December 1959. Output in the first five months (August-December) of the current Canadian crop year rose 2.1% to 17,806,000 cwt. from 17,432,000 cwt. a year earlier. Production in the calendar year 1960 rose 2.0% to 40,719,000 cwt. from 39,913,000 cwt. during 1959. Wheat flour exports in December 1960 aggregated 1,358,000 cwt., sharply below the November figure of 1,931,000 cwt. but little changed from the December 1959 total of 1,377,000 cwt. Exports in the August-December period amounted to 6,757,000 cwt., compared to 6,926,000 cwt. in the like 1959 period, a decline of 2.4%. (19)

9-City Stocks Of Dairy And Poultry Products At February 1 Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were larger at February 1 this year than last, while holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller. February 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 66,711,000 pounds (52,673,000 at February 1, 1960); cheddar cheese, 27,086,000 pounds (24,390,000); and cold storage eggs, 8,000 cases (28,000).

February 1 stocks of creamery butter in the nine cities were: Quebec, 5, - 403,000 pounds (5,725,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 33,282,000 (22,154,000); Toronto, 6,534,000 (4,015,000); Winnipeg, 11,400,000 (14,151,000); Regina, 2, - 729,000 (1,655,000); Saskatoon, 2,905,000 (1,853,000); Edmonton, 2,645,000 (1, - 688,000); Calgary, 699,000 (609,000); and Vancouver, 1,114,000 (823,000). (20)

Output Of Skim Milk Powder Production of skim milk powder (packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less) amounted to 8,873,358 pounds in the fourth quarter of 1960, compared to 5,215,174 in the comparable period of 1959. Output in the full year amounted to 33,374,057 pounds, up sharply from 21,379,956 in 1959. Of the 1960 production some 19,029,529 pounds were packed in consumer-size containers of 5 pounds or less and the remainder in packages of 6 to 24 pounds.

ELECTRICITY

Generation Of Electric Energy Net generation of electric energy by plants that produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more per year increased 9.8% in 1960 to 114,002,439 megawatt hours from 103,856,094 mwh in 1959. Electric energy imported in the year declined sharply (30.6%) to 354,817 mwh from 511,154 in the preceding year, while exports rose significantly (19.8%) to 5,493,682 mwh from 4,585,319 mwh. This left the amount available in Canada at 108,863,574 mwh, compared to 99,781,929 mwh in 1959, a rise of 9.1%. Electric energy used in electric boilers in the year advanced 15.4% to 7,258,622 mwh from 6,289,758 mwh. (21)

MINING

Iron Ore Shipments Canadian mines shipped 21,354,688 tons of iron ore in the year 1960, down 12.8% from 1959's all-time high of 24,488,325 tons. Shipments for export in the full year declined 9.4% to 18,630,740 tons from 20,568,594 in the preceding year, and shipments to Canadian consumers dropped more sharply (30.5%) to 2,723,948 tons from 3,919,731. December 1960 shipments decreased to 559,595 tons from 671,512 in the same 1959 month, export shipments falling to 346,159 tons from 490,499 and domestic shipments to 213,436 tons from 181,013.

Shipments of iron ore from mines in Quebec during 1960 declined to 7,483,921 tons from 11,515,169 in 1959 and from mines in Ontario to 5,205,321 tons from 6,018,089, while shipments from mines in the other provinces (Newfoundland and British Columbia) rose to 8,665,446 tons from 6,955,067. (22)

SAWMILLING

Production And Shipments Of Sawn Lumber In The Maritimes Production of sawn lumber in the Maritime Provinces in December 1960 rose to 25,115,000 feet board measure from 19,670,000 in the corresponding 1959 month, but fell in the full year 1960 to 555,687,000 feet from 569,814,000 in 1959, according to DBS. Shipments, on the other hand, were down in the month to 13,895,000 feet board measure from 15,425,000 in the like 1959 month, and in the full year to 252,764,000 feet from 294,656,000. End-of-1960 stocks were larger than a year earlier at 53,805,000 feet versus 50,661,000. The table following shows production and shipments for the three provinces for December and the full year for 1960, with comparable 1959 figures.

	Production				Shipments			
	December		January-December		December		January-December	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousand Feet Board Measure							
P.E.I..	420	561	7,761	9,355	211	236	3,424	3,044
N.S....	6,057	5,297	245,567	231,771	5,896	6,529	117,104	121,857
N.B....	18,638	13,812	302,359	328,688	7,788	8,660	132,236	169,755
Total..	25,115	19,670	555,687	569,814	13,895	15,425	252,764	294,656

City Family Expenditure Average family expenditures reported for the year 1957 by 1,088 sample families in the metropolitan areas of nine Canadian cities revealed that survey families allocated 24% of their annual expenditure to food; 17% to housing, fuel, light and water; 6% to homefurnishings and equipment; 9% to clothing; 9% to car purchases and operation; and a substantial 21% to such other categories of current consumption as medical and personal care, recreation, reading, smoking and alcohol. On the average, survey families spent \$4,830, of which 86.6% was devoted to current consumption and the remaining 13.4% to gifts and contributions, personal taxes and security.

The cities sampled in the survey were St. John's, Halifax, Three Rivers, Montreal, Toronto, Kitchener-Waterloo, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Families selected were of specified types within the range of two to six persons, with family incomes from \$2,500 to \$7,000.

This is the third in a series of small sample surveys of urban family expenditure which began in 1953 and have been conducted since then at two-year intervals. Summary expenditure patterns for each of the nine cities and for all cities combined were released in an earlier issue of the DBS Weekly Bulletin.

Detailed results of the survey are contained in the reference paper entitled "City Family Expenditure, 1957". Complete details for all items on which families reported expenditure are shown by city. Summary expenditures for the main categories of the family budget are published for families classified according to family type, level of total expenditure, income level, age of head and employment status of wife of head. A separate tabulation shows shelter costs classified according to tenure. Additional information is given on attributes of survey families and their possession of conveniences. Detailed information on weekly food expenditure for comparable families is available in "Urban Family Food Expenditure" (catalogue no. 62-516). (23**)

CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Standard Industrial Classification Manual A revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was released this week by DBS. The manual, which was first published in 1948, provides a standard system for classifying establishments into some 300 separate industries arranged in 11 main divisions. In addition to the titles and descriptions of industries, the manual contains both a classified index and an alphabetical index to aid in its uniform application.

The Standard Industrial Classification is used widely in statistical work and for non-statistical purposes such as setting up files and maintaining records. Significant developments have occurred in Canadian industry since the first edition was published. Growth of existing industries, the establishment of new industries, technological developments and the introduction of new materials have affected relationships within and between industries.

The 11 main industrial divisions are as follows: Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Trapping; Mining; Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation; Communication and Other Utilities; Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Community Business and Personal Services; Public Administration and Defence. (24)

(Publications listed below are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter. Catalogue order numbers precede titles of reports. Prices for both single copies and annual subscriptions are shown for periodicals).

- 1 - 65-002: Domestic Exports (Summary), December, 20¢/\$2.00
- 2 - 65-001: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, October, 10¢/\$1.00
- 3 - 65-005: Imports For Consumption (Summary), October, 20¢/\$2.00
- *4 - 63-403: Operating Results of Chain Food Stores, 1959, 25¢
- *5 - 63-404: Operating Results of Chain Furniture Stores, 1959, 25¢
- 6 - 62-001: Price Movements, January 1961, 10¢/\$1.00
- 7 - 62-002: Prices & Price Indexes, December, 30¢/\$3.00
- 8 - 62-003: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- **9 - 62-515: Industry Selling Price Indexes, 1956-59, \$1.50
- 10 - 41-002: Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 11 - 42-001: Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, January, 10¢/\$1.00
- 12 - 43-001: Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 13 - 33-003: Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, December, 20¢/\$2.00
- 14 - 44-003: Gypsum Products, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 15 - 45-002: Coal & Coke Statistics, November, 20¢/\$2.00
- 16 - 41-001: Primary Iron & Steel, November, 30¢/\$3.00
- 17 - 51-001: Civil Aviation, February 1960, 20¢/\$2.00
- 18 - 52-207: Railway Transport (Part I), 1959, 50¢
- 19 - 32-003: Grain Milling Statistics, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 20 - 32-008: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, February 1, 10¢/\$1.00
- 21 - 57-001: Electric Power Statistics, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- 22 - 26-005: Iron Ore, December, 10¢/\$1.00
- **23 - 62-517: City Family Expenditure, 1957, \$1.00
- 24 - 12-501: Standard Industrial Classification Manual, \$2.50
- - 22-004: Grain Statistics Weekly, January 18, 10¢/\$3.00
- *- - 63-401: Operating Results of Chain Clothing Stores, 1959, 50¢
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