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CANADA

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HEALTH AND WELFARE IN CANADA IN 1962

Health and welfare activities affecting the lives of all Canadians took many forms during 1962. The Sabin oral vaccine was approved for mass immunization against poliomyelitis; amendments to the National Health and Welfare Act to establish a National Council of Welfare were passed by Parliament, and a National Welfare Grants Programme was established; foreign governments continued to seek the services of Departmental consultants; payments were increased under the Old-Age Security, Old-Age Assistance, Blindness and Disability Allowances; medical and welfare equipment was stockpiled for emergency services; a Fitness and Amateur Sports Programme was launched.

WAR ON POLIO

A remarkable drop in the number of cases from paralytic polio was reported by the Epidemiology Division, the figure falling from 909 in 1960 to 185 in 1961 and 86 in 1962. It appeared that the original Salk vaccine programme had been very largely instrumental in reducing morbidity to this low level. To this was being added the effect of the 50/50 cost-sharing plan in which the Federal Government and several of the provinces were participating in a Sabin oral-vaccine programme. Approximately 4,000,000 Canadians were immunized with the new oral polio-virus vaccine.

FLUORIDE PROGRAMME

The Dental Health Division continued its fluoridation studies by examining the 16-17 year-old population born and raised in Stratford Ontario. Conducted over the past 16 years and covering

Brantford, Sarnia and Stratford, these studies have found that, among the lower age groups, mechanical adjustment of the fluoride content of a community water supply will result in a significant reduction in tooth decay.

Amendments to the Old Age Security Act, the Old Age Assistance Act, the Blind Persons Act and the Disabled Persons Act increased payments to recipients from \$55 to \$65 a month.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Progress in the medical and welfare aspects of civil defence and national survival was highlighted by the increase in the Emergency Health Services medical stockpile inventory from \$8.5 million to \$12.5 million. This material is stored at strategic locations across Canada and is being made available for use in case of a national emergency. The Division, in co-operation with the Canadian Hospital Association and provincial and municipal hospital authorities, has assisted in the establishment of individual hospital disaster plans in over 50 per cent of the Canadian hospitals.

Stockpiles of operational equipment, including 87 mobile feeding units, were pre-positioned across Canada by Emergency Welfare Services. During the year, resident Emergency Welfare Services representatives took up their positions in Halifax, Quebec City, Edmonton and Victoria.

The psychological aspects of mass disaster engaged the continuing attention of the Mental Health Division. Other subjects of more than usual interest to the Division were the introduction of psychiatry into more general hospitals,

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and continuity of psychiatric care with the community.

SPECIALISTS ABROAD

Departmental officials were elected to important international offices, and the opportunity was presented to export Canadian medical and welfare knowledge abroad through the loan of senior consultants to foreign governments requiring specialized aid. The following officers served abroad during the twelvemonth:

Dr. J.W. Willard, Deputy Minister of Welfare, was elected chairman of the 1962 meeting of the International Labour Organization Conference of Social Security Experts held in Geneva in November. He also attended the Programme Committee Meeting of UNICEF in December.

Dr. B.D.B. Layton, Principal Medical Officer, International Health Section, was appointed to the Executive Board of the World Health Organization and was elected to the Sixteenth World Health Assembly in May as chairman of the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters.

J.A. Blais, Director of Family Allowances and Old Age Security, represented Canada at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the ILO in Geneva. R. Splane, Director of the Unemployment Assistance Division, attended the annual meeting of the UNICEF Governing Board.

Dr. L.B. Pett, Principal Medical Officer, Research Development Division, conducted a one-man mission for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, working with the Jamaican Government to evaluate and suggest measures for a Jamaican programme of improved food and nutrition.

R.E. Curran, Legal Adviser for the Department, was appointed Canadian representative to the UN Narcotic Commission, which met in Geneva in May. Mr. Curran also visited Jamaica at the invitation of the World Health Organization, where he is assisting in the revision of Jamaican health legislation.

Dr. Morris Katz, Consultant on Atmospheric Pollution, travelled to Australia and New Zealand to assist health authorities in organizing services for the control of air pollution.

WATER-POLLUTION STUDIES

The growing problem of water pollution has been under continuous study by the Public Health Engineering Division, which, at the request of the Nova Scotia Department of Health, completed detailed reports on water pollution in the Annapolis and Cornwallis Rivers.

The Division also actively participated in the International Joint Commission Boundary Waters Study carried out in the Rainy River-Lake of the Woods area. Initiated three years ago, the study represents the most intensive IJC investigation conducted to date in determining the many aspects and effects of pollution.

MEDICAL AIR TRANSPORT

Continuing advances in air-transportation developments were reflected in the activities of the Civil Aviation Division. In collaboration with the De-

partment of Transport, it conducted a series of refresher courses for physicians responsible for the medical testing of air crews and pilots operating civilian passenger and private aircraft.

The Department, through its Civil Service Health Division, took over responsibility for health units formerly operated by the Department of National Defence and the Department of National Revenue at Esquimalt, Toronto, Montreal, Shearwater (Nova Scotia) and Halifax.

FITNESS AND AMATEUR SPORTS

The Fitness and Amateur Sports Programme made good initial progress during the year. Grants were made to national fitness and amateur-sport bodies. Assistance was given to Canadian teams taking part in national and international competition. Grants were made to support research and training projects, including the Royal Canadian Legion's Track and Field Coach Clinic. Other grants were made for the Canadian National Exhibition Fitness Festival and to the Calgary Olympic Development Association in connection with their bid for the 1968 Winter Olympics.

A total of \$500,000 will be made available to the provinces for the development of community fitness projects under agreements signed during the year.

A significant feature of the training programme was assistance to Canadians in the form of fellowships and postgraduate scholarships for higher education in the fitness field.

SPECIALISTS FROM ABROAD

Not only did Canadian health and welfare specialists go out to the international scene but representatives from every continent came to Canada to study Canadian medical techniques and facilities. The World Health Organization, the Pan-American Health Organization and the Canadian external-bilateral aid programmes were all responsible for the visits of specialists from such countries as Nigeria, India, Australia, Thailand, Japan, the United Arab Republic, Brazil, Chile, the Philippines and Malaya.

FEWER FOREST FIRES

Canadians can thank mainly the generally rainy and cool summer in many parts of the country for the second lightest forest-fire season on record. In releasing its final estimated figures for the 1962 fire season, covering April to October inclusive, the Federal Department of Forestry reports a total of 6,078 fires burned over some 457,000 acres.

Only in 1954, when the estimated acreage burned was 266,000 acres in the ten provinces, was a better record set since the national forest-fire statistics have been maintained beginning in 1919.

This year's low burned acreage contrasts spectacularly with the all-time record high year of 1961, when 8,460,000 acres were burned by 8,438 outbreaks.

The provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia, in that order, suffered the heaviest acreages burned this year.

ESKIMO WRITER TO VISIT GHANA

Mary Panegoosho, a 23-year-old Eskimo on the staff of the Welfare Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, will visit Ghana in February as a guest of the Ghanaian Government. Miss Panegoosho was born at Pond Inlet in the Eastern Arctic, and edits Canada's only Eskimo-language magazine, *Inuktitut (The Eskimo Way)*. This makes her bi-alphabetical as well as bi-lingual.

The High Commissioner for Ghana in Canada, Mr. C.T. Nylander, met her shortly after his arrival in Canada in February 1961 and became interested in her work with the Linguistic Service of the Welfare Division. He considered that such a visit would be of great interest to Ghanaians, a people with a diverse cultural heritage based on a variety of traditions. Mary will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Nylander and their daughter Edith when they return to Accra on home leave. Her tour of Ghana will last several weeks.

Coinciding with her visit, a major collection of Eskimo carvings and examples of graphic art will go on display in Accra, the first Eskimo art to be shown in West Africa. The exhibition has been arranged by the Department of External Affairs, with the co-operation of Northern Affairs. Programmes of Canadian films showing life in the north are being arranged by the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in Accra, working with Ghanaian officials.

Ghanaians, especially the school children to whom Miss Panegoosho will be speaking, may be fascinated, too, by her collection of colour slides taken on many Arctic trips, among them the Eastern Patrol where she has often acted as interpreter. Miss Panegoosho is taking along a small collection of fine crafts — Eskimo clothing, dolls, birds and animals made from sealskin.

Some of the children she will be speaking to will probably be students in the schools where 24 Canadian teachers are at present stationed under the Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme.

Miss Panegoosho joined the Linguistic Service of the Welfare Division a few years ago as editor of the first magazine written for, about and by Eskimos. Fluent in English and Eskimo, she went a step further than most editors by providing cover drawings and illustrations. The Eskimo-language typewriters on which the magazine is produced may be the only ones of their kind in Canada.

MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS

Manufacturers' shipments in October were valued at an estimated \$2,331.8 million, up 5.2 per cent from the revised September value of \$2,216.1 million and up 9.1 per cent from the \$2,137.6 million reported in October 1961, according to advance figures that will be contained in the October issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments in the January-October period were valued at \$21,418.5 million, 8.4 per cent higher than the corresponding 1961 total of \$19,764.9 million.

The seasonally-revised series indicates the increase in October to be less than usual, as the

seasonally-adjusted value, at \$2,160.3 million, is 1.4 per cent lower than the revised seasonally-adjusted September total. The October value, however, is over 5 per cent higher than a year ago.

INVENTORIES

Inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of October were practically unchanged from the revised September estimate at \$4,582.6 million, compared to \$4,581.0 million, but were 5.3 per cent higher than last year's October total of \$4,350.3 million. Inventories held by manufacturers' at the end of October, at \$4,874.1 million, were fractionally lower than the revised September estimate of \$4,877.4 million and 7.2 per cent higher than the October 1961 estimate of \$4,548.0 million.

The ratio of total inventory-to-shipments was 1.97 in October, compared to 2.07 in September and 2.04 in October 1961. The ratio of finished products-to-shipments was 0.63 in October against 0.67 in September and 0.65 a year ago.

In the seasonally-adjusted series, the shifts in October were insignificant in comparison with those in September.

New orders in October were valued at an estimated \$2,304.8 million, up 6.8 per cent from the revised September estimate of \$2,157.8 million and up 9.4 per cent from the October 1961 total of \$2,106.5 million. Unfilled orders were estimated in October at \$2,035.4 million, down 1.3 per cent from the revised September estimate of \$2,062.4 million but up 10.4 per cent from the October 1961 estimate of \$1,843.9 million.

CANADIAN FILM AWARDS

A new feature in the fifteenth annual competition for Canadian Film Awards will be the presentation of special awards for cinematography. The Canadian Society of Cinematographers is joining with Canadian Film Awards to recognize the best colour and the best black-and-white cinematography in a Canadian film produced during 1962. A distinguished cinematographer from the United States or Europe will be invited to make the final selection for the awards.

Canadian films produced during 1962 will be eligible for awards in 14 categories within four major classes: Theatrical, Non-theatrical, Television, and Amateur. Certificates of merit are presented to the best non-theatrical films in seven categories: arts and experimental, children's films for entertainment and classroom use, general information, public relations, sales and promotion, training and instruction, travel and recreation. Films for television are grouped in three categories: information, entertainment, and filmed commercial. Up to five amateur films may be awarded Certificates of Merit; the best amateur film will win the trophy of the Association of Motion Picture Producers and Laboratories of Canada. Other special awards, including the "Canadian Film of the Year" award, may be made at the discretion of the Management Committee.

Canadian Film Awards are sponsored by the Canada Foundation, the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Film Institute.

CANADA - U.S. WEATHER-SATELLITE

A weather-satellite "readout" station will be built in Eastern Canada in 1963, Transport Minister Léon Balcer announced recently. The exact location has not yet been decided on.

Government approval has been given for the conclusion of an agreement on this subject with the United States. The agencies involved are the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the United States Weather Bureau in the U.S. and the Department of Transport in Canada. The agreement calls for a "command and data acquisition station" in the "Nimbus" meteorological-satellite system now being established by the two American agencies.

The first "Nimbus" satellite is expected to be launched by the end of 1963. These satellites will record data on a number of variables important to meteorologists, store this information until line-of-sight communication with a command and data acquisition station if possible, and then transmit television-type pictures and data in other forms to earth on command from the "readout" station.

EARLIER EXPERIMENTS

"Project Nimbus" will be the successor to the current "Tiros" weather-satellite programme. Intended as just an experiment, "Tiros" was so successful that it became operational almost from the start. Weather data supplied by "Tiros" satellites have been distributed throughout the world for over a year now.

The "Nimbus" programme will consist of a continuing series of satellites, so that there will always be at least one in orbit. Circling the earth in polar orbits, each satellite will observe the whole world's weather in about 24 hours.

The "Nimbus" system calls for one ground station in Alaska and another in the Canadian Maritimes. The second station will be manned by Canadians, possibly with some U.S. personnel for assistance, training and liaison.

The extent of Canada's participation in the estimated \$1,600,000 annual operating costs will be considered later.

The agreement stipulates that the U.S. will bear all capital costs but that NASA will, as far as practical, from a technical point of view, "make every effort to use Canadian enterprise to the maximum extent feasible" in building the station.

Mr. Balcer stressed the importance to Canada of the information obtained from the "Nimbus" satellites. Valuable data on ice formation and movement in navigable waters and the progress of storms affecting fishing areas are a few of many direct benefits.

CANADIAN OIL EQUIPMENT TO LIBYA

The oil-development operations in the Middle East of the Mobile International Oil Company will shortly depend on equipment manufactured in Alberta. An order by Mobile International for 21 Rapid-Tector

casing protectors was recently filled by the Edmonton plant of the Weatherford Oil Tool Company.

The Alberta-made casing protectors are made of aluminum, 12 units of the standard 9 5/8-inch diameter and the rest of an oversize 13 3/8-inch diameter. The extra-large protectors were made for the first time to fill this contract.

Before the shipment of these 1,408 pounds of equipment to Libya, the Weatherford Company had provided such oil-well cementing tools as centralizers, scratchers and stop collars to firms carrying on oil-development operations in Algeria. The recent order is expected to open a new market for oil equipment manufactured in Alberta in other parts of the world.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

A variety of factors led to a marked improvement in Canada's foreign-exchange position in the third quarter of 1962 in contrast to the losses of exchange reserves in the second quarter. Contributing to the rise in official reserves of \$686 million in the quarter in terms of Canadian dollars were a seasonal reduction in the current-account deficit to \$61 million from \$377 million in the second quarter, net inflows of capital in long-term forms of \$247 million compared to net outflows of \$13 million in the second quarter and net inflows of capital in short-term forms of \$500 million compared to net outflows of \$203 million in the second quarter. These changes followed the official measures introduced towards the end of June and the stabilization of the foreign-exchange value of the Canadian dollar in May.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

The sharp contraction in the current-account deficit from the second quarter brought it to about the same size as in the third quarter of 1961; the sources were quite different, as a reduced deficit this year from non-merchandise transactions largely offset a smaller surplus from merchandise trade. This change was mainly owing to a significant expansion in the surplus on travel account, from \$35 million in the third quarter of last year to \$89 million in the same quarter of this year, together with some reductions in dividend transfers and in official contributions.

In the bilateral distribution of the current-account balance, the deficit with the United States declined \$61 million between the third quarters of 1961 and 1962, from \$151 million to \$90 million, while the surplus with Britain rose from \$42 million to \$49 million. The current-account balance with other countries, on the other hand, changed from a surplus of \$47 million to a deficit of \$20 million, or a turnaround of \$67 million.

DEFICIT WITH U.S.

The current deficit with the United States for the nine months of 1962 of \$870 million was 15 per cent smaller than the imbalance of \$1,019 million for the same period of 1961. Nearly two-thirds of this im-

improvement lay with merchandise trade and the remainder with service transactions.

The resumption of net capital inflows in long-term forms included larger direct-investment inflows, larger net new issues and other sales of bonds, and reduced outflows from transactions in both Canadian and United States stocks.

In large measure, net movements of capital in short-term forms represented shifts by residents from Canadian into foreign currency in the second quarter, and the subsequent reverse flow in the third quarter, of some quarter of a billion dollars of balances, as well as increased borrowing in foreign currencies by residents in the third quarter.

MANITOBA SAMPLES SHOW

Manitoba manufacturers made a solid and impressive impact on United States department-store buyers on October 2, when they participated in one of the most unusual forms of merchandising ever undertaken in the province — the "Fly and Buy" samples show at the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg.

Sponsored by the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce and the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce, the samples show attracted 58 United States buyers, representing 39 retail organizations with an aggregate annual volume of over \$15 billion. For their part, 53 manufacturers quickly snapped up the 66 booth spaces that could be provided in the Skyview Room of the Marlborough Hotel. Saskatchewan and Alberta were represented by one manufacturer each.

The display was limited to manufacturers of those consumer goods normally sold through retail and department stores. Sample lines displayed were in such categories as clothing and footwear, furniture, automotive accessories, giftware and hardware, leather goods, sportswear, specialty foods and boats, etc.

To aid the U.S. buyers, prices were quoted on all goods in terms of United States currency, at laid-down levels at major U.S. centres, including freight, insurance, tariff and excise duties.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Canada's gross national product continued to advance in the third quarter of 1962, reaching a level of \$40,256 million, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 1.7 per cent higher than in the second quarter. A considerable part of this increase represented higher prices, so that the volume of production was up 1 per cent.

The accumulation of business inventories was the most important single factor raising the level of economic activity in the third quarter. Investment in business inventories rose at seasonally-adjusted annual rates from only \$60 million in the second quarter to over \$700 million in the third. Further stimulus came from business gross fixed-capital formation, with good gains in outlays for residential construction, largely reflecting the high rate of housing starts early in the year, and in machinery

and equipment; outlays for non-residential construction were slightly lower. Exports of goods and services receded a little from their high second-quarter level. Imports of goods and services fell more than exports, so that, on balance, the external sector made a small contribution to the level of economic activity. There was a notable improvement in the deficit on invisibles, as payments declined and receipts were virtually unchanged. Government expenditure on goods and services was moderately lower in total, with federal outlays down considerably and a slight decline in provincial-municipal spending. There was a sharp drop in the combined government deficit, the major part of the decline being at the federal level.

INCOME CHANGES

On the income side, the salient developments in the third quarter were a further advance in labour income and a slight dip in corporate profits before taxes and before dividends paid abroad. However, dividends paid abroad were down sharply, so that corporate profits for national income purposes — that is, after dividends paid abroad — were moderately higher.

The national income rose less than the gross national product, largely because of the reflection, in the latter figure only, of the increase in indirect tax yields following the imposition of temporary import surcharges in June of this year. Personal income was slightly lower, reflecting the drop in Canadian Wheat Board payments to the farmers from the exceptionally high levels of the second quarter.

The national product in the first three quarters of 1962 was running 8.8 per cent above the comparable period of 1961. Although all of the components of the gross national product and expenditure showed significant increases, an important feature in the comparison is the very much higher crop estimate in 1962 relative to the poor crop in the previous year.

P.E.I. SIGNS APPRENTICE PACT

Prince Edward Island has signed an apprenticeship-training agreement with the Federal Government. Mr. Michael Starr, the Federal Minister of Labour, and Mr. Henry W. Wedge, the Minister of Welfare and Labour for Prince Edward Island, made a joint announcement recently that the two governments had agreed to share the costs of the province's new apprenticeship programme, which will get under way this year.

Under the agreement, the Federal Government will share 50 per cent of provincial expenditures on apprenticeship training carried out in co-operation with industry. The new agreement brings to nine the number of provinces participating directly in the federal-provincial apprenticeship agreements. (Although Quebec has not signed the agreement, some of the costs of apprenticeship in that province are shared by the Federal Government under the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act).

Mr. Starr hailed the programme as another indication of the growing importance of vocational training in

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Canada. It would, he said, "provide broader opportunities for the people of Prince Edward Island to prepare for employment in a rapidly changing world of work".

Canadian apprenticeship programmes have been growing in recent years. In 1950, there were nearly 9,500 apprentices registered with the provinces under the federal-provincial apprenticeship agreements. As of June 1962, there were over 29,000 apprentices, including Quebec trainees, registered in Canada. These figures do not include a large number of apprentices trained by private industry.

INDUSTRY SELLING-PRICE INDEXES

In 28 manufacturing industries, industry selling-price indexes (1956=100) were higher in November than in October, 12 more than in the previous month-to-month comparison in October, when 16 industry indexes rose above September levels, according to advance figures that will be contained in the November issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Prices and Price Indexes". Eighteen industry indexes were lower in November - 6 fewer than in the month earlier, when 24 declined. Fifty-one of the 97 industry indexes were unchanged in November, compared to 57 in the September-October period.

The average level of the 97 industry indexes in November was 104.6, just above the October average of 104.5. The median was 104.7 (half of the indexes were above 104.7 and the other half below 104.7), also slightly higher than the October median of 104.5.

GENERAL WHOLESALE INDEX

The general wholesale index (1935-39=100) rose 0.3 per cent in November to 242.3 from the October index of 241.6, and was 3.0 per cent higher than the November 1961 index of 235.3, according to advance figures that will be contained in the November issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Prices and Price Indexes". Four major group indexes were higher in November, while three declined. The remaining one, the chemical-products group index, was unchanged at 190.1.

The vegetable-products group index rose 1.5 per cent in November to 213.3 from the October index of 210.1, mainly on price increases for livestock and poultry feeds, sugar and its products, rubber and its products, grains, and bakery products. Higher prices for miscellaneous fibres, raw cotton, domestic and imported raw wool, and worsted yarns were chiefly responsible for an increase of 0.4 per cent to 244.1 from 243.2 in the textile-products group index. Advances of 0.2 per cent or less occurred in two major group indexes, non-ferrous metal products to 194.7 from 194.4 and wood products to 319.1 from 319.0.

Lower gasoline prices were mainly responsible for a 0.6 percent drop to 189.5 from 190.6 in the non-metallic minerals products group index. The iron-products group index moved down 0.3 per cent to 255.0 from 255.7 in response to price decreases recorded for scrap iron and steel. The animal-products group index declined negligibly to 268.8 from 269.4.

P.E.I. SIGNS APPRENTICE PARTIAL AGREEMENT

The provincial government and the federal government have signed an agreement which will set out the terms of a partial apprenticeship agreement. The agreement will provide for the training of apprentices in the manufacturing industries of the province. The agreement is a significant step towards the development of a more skilled workforce in the province. The agreement will be implemented in the next few months. The provincial government is pleased with the agreement and believes it will be a major step towards the development of a more skilled workforce in the province. The agreement will be implemented in the next few months. The provincial government is pleased with the agreement and believes it will be a major step towards the development of a more skilled workforce in the province.

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