HIGHLIGHTS OF ISSUE

The People: Preliminary figures show more births, fewer deaths and marriages in 1954 than in 1953. On this basis, the birth rate per 1,000 population rose to 28.8 from 28.2, while the death rate dropped to 8.1 from 8.6 and the marriage rate to 8.4 from 8.9... A special study shows that about half of Canada's 3,600,000 non-farm families had incomes of between $1500 and $4000, one-quarter less than $1500 and one-quarter more than $4000 in 1951. Average income per family: $3200. (Page 2)

Labour: At the start of November industrial employment was 0.8% below the October level and 2.9% below the level of a year earlier. Main cause of the drop was strikes, notably in the automotive and iron and steel groups of manufacturing and in construction. Average weekly earnings were up to $59.80 from $59.25 a month earlier and $58.14 at the start of November 1953. (Page 4)

Construction: 9% more new housing units were started and 6% more completed in the first 11 months of 1954 than in the same period of 1953 -- a record year. The number of units under construction at the end of November was 8.4% greater than a year earlier. (Page 7)

Merchandising: Sales of department stores across Canada averaged 7.3% higher than last year in the week ending January 15... With March showing the only increase, retail sales were 2% under the 1953 level in the first 11 months of 1954. (Page 6)

Production: For the second month in a row industrial production exceeded the 1953 output in November, the Bureau's composite index reflecting an increase of 1.7%. Declines in earlier months, however, put the average for the first 11 months 2% under the same period of 1953. Mineral production was up 17% in November and output of electricity and gas by 13%, but manufacturing production lagged 2% behind a year earlier. (Page 8)

Transportation: In the first week of 1955 railway carloadings jumped 15% above the 1954 level and receipts from connections rose 19.9%. (Page 14)

Travel: 2% fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits last year than in 1953. Only provinces showing increases: New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta. (Page 7)
Births registered in December fell to 33,198 from 36,942 in the preceding month and 34,176 in the corresponding month of 1953. This brought the total for 1954 to 432,887. On this basis, it is estimated that when all births have been registered and compiled, the 1954 total will be about 438,000 or 28.8 per 1,000 population as compared with 416,825 and a rate of 28.2 in 1953.

Death registrations in December fell to 10,065 from 10,641 in 1953. The provisional count for 1954 totalled 123,441, down 3% from 127,282 in 1953 and 1.9% under the 1951-1953 average of 125,881. The estimated death rate of 1954 declined to 8.1 per 1,000 population from 8.6 in 1953.

Marriages in December totalled 8,792, down from 10,091 a year earlier. The 1954 total was 126,561, down 5% from 1953's 133,366 and 2.3% below the 1951-1953 average of 129,577. The marriage rate for 1954 is provisionally estimated at 8.4 per 1,000 population, down from 8.9 in 1953.

More births were registered in 1954 in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Births in Ontario rose to 137,502 from 130,350 in 1953, Quebec to 129,654 from 122,023, Alberta to 33,883 from 31,344, British Columbia to 31,889 from 31,661, Saskatchewan to 25,047 from 23,359, Manitoba to 22,603 from 21,244, Newfoundland to 13,962 from 12,449, and Prince Edward Island to 2,738 from 2,652. Registrations in Nova Scotia declined to 18,765 from 18,900 and in New Brunswick to 16,844 from 17,003.

Death registrations declined in 1954 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Registrations in Ontario totalled 45,004 (45,601 in 1953); Quebec, 31,995 (33,218); British Columbia, 12,716 (12,136); Alberta, 7,499 (7,805); Manitoba, 6,822 (7,034); Saskatchewan, 6,217 (6,610); Nova Scotia, 5,736 (6,316); New Brunswick, 4,284 (5,071); Newfoundland, 2,184 (2,569); and Prince Edward Island, 984 (922).

Only Newfoundland had more marriages in 1954 than in 1953. Provincial totals were: Ontario, 44,935 (45,752); Quebec, 33,965 (38,600); British Columbia, 11,004 (11,114); Alberta, 9,908 (10,116); Saskatchewan, 6,859 (7,309); Manitoba, 6,746 (7,269); Nova Scotia, 5,368 (5,549); New Brunswick, 4,217 (4,220); Newfoundland, 3,050 (2,736); and Prince Edward Island, 589 (707).

Average Income Of Canadian Families At $3,200 In 1951. Income of Canada's 3,600,000 non-farm families totalled $11,500,000,000 in 1951 or an average of nearly $3,200 per family, according to a new D.B.S. publication (Reference Paper No. 52) on the distribution of family and individual incomes. About half the families received between $1,500 and $4,000, one-quarter less than $1,500 and one-quarter more than $4,000. Family units in the lower income groups consisted largely of single persons living apart from relatives, and two-person families. Many of these were young and recently employed, while others were people over 65, many living in retirement or semi-retirement.
By far the largest proportion of income was received as wages and salaries, with net earnings from self-employment next in importance; other sources included receipts from investments, pensions and family allowances. Wage-and-salary-earning families had higher incomes than the average of $3,200 for all families; when single person units are excluded, the average income of wage-earning families of two or more persons was nearly $3,700. On the other hand, families predominantly wage-and-salary-earning had a smaller proportion in the highest income bracket ($10,000 and over) than did those who derived their principal income from self-employment.

The average amount received by families differed considerably with the age of the head of the family. Families headed by a person between 40 and 64 years old had relatively higher incomes than those with a younger or older head. Families with a man of 40 to 69 years at the head averaged $4,000; families with male heads of 50 to 64 years averaged $3,700, the second highest average for all age groups. In each age group the average income of families with female heads was lower. The same difference between the sexes was apparent in individual incomes.

The tables also indicate regional differences in family incomes. Ontario had the highest average family income in 1951 (approximately $3,400), and also had the smallest percentage of families in the lowest income group. British Columbia had the second highest average family income ($3,286), followed by Quebec ($3,098), the Prairie Provinces ($2,809), and the Atlantic Provinces ($2,293). The tables show that for all regions family incomes on average were higher in the metropolitan areas (cities with a population of 30,000 or more) than in smaller centres.

The estimates in the reference paper are based upon income data collected from a sample survey of 5,600 non-farm families. In addition to giving data on family income, the reference paper also gives breakdowns of individual incomes in much the same detail as for families. (2)

### PRICES

**Security Price Indexes**

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Industrial Employment at Lower Level In November

Labour-management disputes, notably in the automotive and iron and steel groups of manufacturing and in construction, contributed materially to a drop in the level of industrial employment at the beginning of November. The Bureau’s index number of industrial employment declined 0.8% from October and 2.9% from a year earlier. At the same time weekly payrolls rose 0.1% from October, continuing the slightly upward trend followed since early spring. Per capita weekly earnings rose to a new high.

The November index of industrial employment stood at 112.5 versus 113.4 a month earlier and 115.9 a year earlier, and that for payrolls at 157.2 versus 157.1 in October and 157.4 in 1953. Per capita weekly earnings averaged $59.80 versus $59.25 a month earlier and $58.14 at the beginning of November 1953.

Industrial activity at the beginning of November was generally less than at October 1 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan where the gains in employment were small. The largest losses were those of 3.1% in Newfoundland and 2.2% in New Brunswick and British Columbia.

The movements of employment in the various industrial divisions generally adhered to the seasonal pattern, except that mining showed an insignificant reduction instead of the increase usually recorded at November 1. Improvement was reported in forestry, trade and finance, insurance and real estate. Employment was seasonally quieter in transportation, storage and communication, public utilities, and service industries.

Employment in manufacturing showed a decline of 1.7%, bringing it to the lowest level since February, 1952. Losses due to industrial disputes contributed to the decline in which the release of many seasonal workers from food processing plants was also an important factor. The employees of construction firms were reduced 2.8% in the month. (3)

Rates in Industry

The customary seasonal relationships between hirings and separations in certain industries were observed to exist during the two-year period from March 1952 to February 1954, except for the winter period of 1953-54, according to the Bureau’s semi-annual report.

Thus from January to March, when the level of employment is normally stable and at a seasonal low, hirings and separations tended to be in balance. Commencing in April and continuing through early summer, a rise in the level of employment was associated with an excess of hirings over separations.

Equality of hirings and separations at a high level of employment was characteristic of the remaining late summer months and continued into the harvest season. The late fall and winter seasons of 1953 were characterized by the dominance of cyclical factors which obscured the regular seasonal pattern.

Although seasonal fluctuations in hirings and separations are common to all industries, the incidence of seasonality is not uniform either between industries or industry sub-groups. Industries such as construction and forestry and logging exhibit much more extreme fluctuations in both hirings and separations than the total for all industries.
Within the manufacturing industry as a whole a similar situation exists. Such industry sub-groups as foods and beverages, wood products and to a somewhat lesser extent transportation equipment, are highly seasonal in their operations. Balanced against these are industry sub-groups such as printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and supplies, and tobacco and tobacco products which exhibit relatively stable patterns of hirings and separations.

Hirings and separations by region also display seasonal patterns related to the economic characteristics of the region. In provinces such as Ontario and Quebec, in which manufacturing occupies an important position, the scope of fluctuations in hirings and separations was less than in the Pacific and Atlantic Regions where primary industries are relatively more important. (4)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Trade in Outstanding Securities

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in November resulted in a sales balance or capital import of $3,900,000. This balance compared with $7,700,000 in October and with purchase balances or capital exports in the two previous months. The volume of trading in November was slightly below the very high levels recorded in October.

In the first 11 months of 1954 the net capital inflow on account of trade in outstanding securities amounted to $62,000,000 in contrast to outflows of $12,000,000 in 1953 and $78,000,000 in 1952.

Transactions with the United States in November led to a small sales balance of $1,000,000 and the pattern of trading was much the same as in October. United States residents added $9,500,000 of Canadian stocks to their portfolios but there were net repurchases by Canadians of other Canadian securities, mainly government bonds amounting to $12,100,000.

Trading in foreign securities led to a capital inflow of $3,500,000 from the United States, as Canadians disposed of holdings abroad, mainly United States stocks.

Trading with the United Kingdom resulted in a sales balance in November of $4,900,000, mainly as a result of exceptionally heavy sales of Canadian stocks. There was a repurchase balance from other overseas countries of $2,000,000, repatriation of government bonds having been more than sufficient to offset sales of Canadian stocks.

An outstanding development in 1954 has been the increased sale to non-residents of outstanding issues of Canadian stocks, amounting on balance to more than $100,000,000 in the first 11 months, compared with $21,000,000 for the whole of 1953. The very substantial inflow covers about $70,000,000 from the United States and over $30,000,000 from overseas countries. Contributing to the net movement from the United States have been sales to diversified management investment companies which have raised about $140,000,000 of capital in 1954. (5)
Department Store Sales increased 7.3% during the week ending January 15 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All regions shared in the rise, British Columbia leading with an advance of 15.7%, Alberta next with 13.8%, Ontario 7%, Atlantic Provinces 4.7%, Manitoba 3.9%, Saskatchewan 3.8%, and Quebec 0.7%.

Retail Sales Slightly Lower Again in November. Sales of retail stores across Canada in November were down a moderate 0.7% from a year earlier. With decreases in all earlier months of 1954 except March, cumulative sales for the January-November period fell 2%. The total value of sales in November was $994,283,000 versus $1,001,683,000 a year earlier, bringing the 11-month total to $10,700,719,000 versus $10,921,897,000.

In November, grocery and combination store sales rose 6.3%, department stores 5.7%, variety stores 4.2%, garages and filling stations 3.9%, shoe stores 2.6%, furniture stores 2.4%, fuel dealers 14%, and tobacco 4.4%. Largest among the decreases were 17.6% in motor vehicles, 7.8% in hardware, 4.7% in family clothing, and 3.9% in restaurants.

In the January-November period, grocery and combination store sales rose 4.8%, fuel dealers 5.6%, department stores 2.8%, variety stores 2.6%, garages and filling stations 0.7% and tobacco 0.2%. The decline in motor vehicle dealer sales was 10.2%, lumber and building materials 6%, men's clothing 5.8%, and hardware 5.5%.

Sales were lower in value in November in the Prairie Provinces but higher in other regions. The rise in the Atlantic Provinces was 2.4%, Quebec 0.6%, and Ontario and British Columbia 1.5% each. Drop in Saskatchewan was 17%, Manitoba 6.3% and Alberta 4%.

The Atlantic Provinces had a small gain of 0.4% in the January-November period but there were declines in all other regions. Largest decrease -- 14.5% -- occurred in Saskatchewan, followed by Alberta with 7.3%, Manitoba 4.4%, Quebec and Ontario 0.3% each, and British Columbia 0.2%.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric Power Production production of electric energy by central electric stations rose 10% in November from a year earlier and the cumulative output for the January-November period advanced nearly 5%. November's output amounted to 6,206,137,000 kilowatt hours versus 5,447,837,000, and January-November production aggregated 62,580,383,000 kilowatt hours versus 59,770,757,000.

Consumption of power in November rose to 5,888,954,000 kilowatt hours from 5,303,131,000, raising the January-November total to 60,334,300,000 kilowatt hours from 57,669,587,000. Gross exports to the United States in November climbed to 321,381,000 kilowatt hours from 191,184,000 and in the 11 months to 2,359,601,000 kilowatt hours from 2,247,375,000.
Residential Construction Set New High Records In 11 Months of 1954

Boosted by further increases in November, residential construction set new records in the first 11 months of 1954, completions rising 6% and starts by 9% over the 1953 peaks. In the 11 months starts also exceeded the full year 1953 by 5.6%. Starts rose 17% in November over the same month of 1953 and completions were up 6%. At the end of November the number of units under construction was 8.4% larger than in 1953.

November completions totalled 11,216 versus 10,608 a year earlier. This brought the cumulative total for the January-November period to 90,573 units versus 85,124 in the like 1953 period and 96,839 in the full year 1953. The number of dwellings completed in November was larger in all areas except Quebec, while in the 11 months the number was larger in all except Newfoundland and Quebec.

Starts on new dwellings in November numbered 9,764 units versus 8,339 a year earlier. This brought 11-month starts to 107,188 versus 98,317 in the 1953 11-month period and 102,409 in the full year 1953. In November there were larger numbers of starts in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, practically no change in Ontario, and declines in Newfoundland and the Maritimes. Eleven-month totals show increases in all areas except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec.

The number of units under construction at the end of November climbed to 73,726 units from 68,013 a year ago. There were more units under way in all areas except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Numbers of dwelling units completed in the 11 months, by provinces, with corresponding 1953 figures in brackets, were: Newfoundland, 1,069 (1,333); Prince Edward Island, 165 (90); Nova Scotia, 2,255 (1,946); New Brunswick, 1,273 (1,082); Quebec, 23,067 (26,093); Ontario, 36,493 (31,457); Manitoba, 4,557 (4,342); Saskatchewan, 4,321 (3,025); Alberta, 9,245 (8,438); and British Columbia, 8,128 (7,318).

Eleven-month totals of starts: Newfoundland, 1,285 (1,728); Prince Edward Island, 185 (118); Nova Scotia, 2,204 (2,431); New Brunswick, 2,163 (1,444); Quebec, 28,590 (28,827); Ontario, 43,322 (37,496); Manitoba, 4,900 (4,366); Saskatchewan, 4,625 (4,472); Alberta, 10,976 (9,381); and British Columbia, 8,938 (8,054). (8)

TRAVEL

Foreign Vehicle Entries Declined 2% In Year 1954

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits declined 2% in the year 1954 as compared with 1953. Total entries, exclusive of repeat trips by summer residents and commuters, amounted to 2,450,844 versus 2,506,114 the year before. New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta were the only provinces to record increases. The year's entries into Ontario totalled 1,492,378 (1,534,135 in 1953); Quebec, 396,783 (413,016); British Columbia, 278,376 (283,846); New Brunswick, 160,550 (158,581); Manitoba, 46,499 (39,971); Alberta, 44,894 (44,450); Saskatchewan, 20,863 (21,155); Yukon Territory, 8,017 (8,255); and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 2,484 (2,705). (9)
Industrial Production Index Up 1.7% In November From A Year Earlier

Canada's composite index number of industrial production for November stood at 254.9, up 1.7% from 250.6 a year earlier, according to preliminary calculations. This was the second successive month in which the corresponding 1953 index was exceeded. For the first 11 months of 1954 the index averaged 245.2, slightly less than 2% below the same period of 1953.

The manufacturing component of the index rose to 258.8 in November, still 2% below 1953’s November 263.8, but the index of mineral production advanced by over 17% to 227.5 in this comparison. The sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas rose to 276.6 in November, more than 13% above the November index a year earlier.

The index of non-durable manufactures, at 232.2, was slightly above the previous November's 230.7. Of the non-durable group industries, tobacco products output rose nearly 10% in the same comparison, with foods and beverages, paper products, printing and publishing and petroleum and coal products recording smaller advances. Output of rubber products showed little change. Clothing production declined moderately with textile products and chemicals falling slightly.

In the durable manufactures group, the composite index rose to 300.2 in November, still nearly 5% below the 1953 figure. Output of wood products and of non-ferrous metal products showed substantial gains of about 10% while electrical apparatus and non-metallic minerals recorded smaller advances. However, sharp drops in the output of transportation equipment and of iron and steel products lowered the level of the durables index.

In the 11-month period, manufacturing output dropped 4.5% as compared with 1953. The durables component declined over 8% and the volume of non-durable manufactures fell by about 1%. Mineral production increased nearly 12%, and the volume of electricity and gas output rose by 4.5% in the same comparison.

MINERALS

Production Of Asbestos Up In November And 11 Months

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines were slightly larger in November and the first 11 months of 1954 than a year earlier. In November 87,443 tons were shipped versus 84,369, bringing the 11-month total to 852,660 tons versus 847,231. November exports aggregated 797,936 tons versus 797,693. (10)

Copper, Nickel Output Up

Canadian production of both copper and nickel increased in November and the first 11 months of 1954 as compared with a year earlier. The month's output of primary copper amounted to 26,167 tons versus 17,256, bringing the cumulative total to 275,456 tons versus 235,486. November production of nickel totalled 13,204 tons versus 12,764 and in the 11 months aggregated 144,167 tons versus 131,571. (11)
Refinery Receipts Of Crude Petroleum Up 15.4% In October

Refinery receipts of Canadian crude petroleum increased 15.4% in October as compared with a year earlier and receipts from other countries rose 8%. The overall result was a rise of 12% in receipts from all sources. The month's output of refined products climbed 13.5% and month-end refinery inventories rose 26%.

Receipts of crude petroleum from all sources in October totalled 15,045,356 barrels versus 13,436,457 a year earlier, domestic sources accounting for 8,180,200 barrels versus 7,088,338 and foreign sources for 6,865,156 barrels versus 6,348,119. Output of refined products in October amounted to 14,250,538 barrels versus 12,549,550 and month-end inventories were 23,687,094 barrels versus 18,734,730. (12)

Production Of Portland Cement

Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers was slightly lower in November than a year earlier but the cumulative output for the January-November period was moderately higher. Month-end producers stocks were up substantially from 1953. The month's output amounted to 1,935,426 barrels versus 1,958,765 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the January-November period to 20,929,299 barrels versus 20,635,022. End-of-November warehouse stocks were 488,149 barrels versus 376,108. (13)

MANUFACTURING

TV-Set Sales Reached All-Time Peak In October

Producers' sales of television receivers continue to roll up new high records, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. October's sales climbed to a new monthly peak of 91,701 sets, up sharply from the preceding year's 59,277. This brought January-October sales to 438,760 units versus 259,721 a year earlier.

The sharp rise in TV-set sales was accompanied by a drop in radio receiver sales. October's producer sales fell to 47,277 units from 56,036 in the same month of 1953; bringing cumulative sales for the January-October period to 368,354 units versus 480,618.

Sales of TV sets increased in all provinces both in October and the 10-month period as compared with a year earlier. October's sales in Ontario rose to 37,878 from 32,746; Quebec to 28,025 from 24,144; Prairie Provinces to 14,373 from 280; British Columbia to 7,810 from 1,969; and the Atlantic Provinces to 3,615 from 138. Ten-month sales were: Ontario, 185,829 (160,863 a year ago); Quebec, 152,624 (84,149); British Columbia, 44,469 (13,328); Prairie Provinces, 41,547 (974); and Atlantic Provinces, 14,291 (407).

October sales of radio receiving sets were as follows by provinces: Ontario, 19,819 (23,987); Quebec, 11,388 (11,092); British Columbia, 5,436 (5,143); Atlantic Provinces, 3,626 (4,186); Manitoba, 3,144 (3,996); Alberta, 2,553 (5,335); Saskatchewan, 1,311 (2,297). Ten-month sales were: Ontario, 161,083 (248,076); Quebec, 77,857 (85,027); Atlantic Provinces, 32,779 (34,466); Alberta, 29,880 (36,486); British Columbia, 28,171 (31,376); Manitoba, 23,038 (26,850); and Saskatchewan, 15,546 (18,337). (14)
Both production and shipments of domestic washing machines were slightly larger last November than a year earlier. It was only the second monthly increase in 1954, and totals for the 11 months were down substantially.

Last November's output amounted to 22,136 units against 21,087 in November 1953, and shipments to 19,828 against 19,316. In the eleven months aggregate output was down last year to 198,467 units from 238,263 in the 1953 period, while shipments decreased somewhat less to 203,006 from 228,832 units. November-end stocks amounted to 24,796 compared to 27,684 units in 1953.

The small gain in last November's shipments was due to a rise in automatic machines to 4,267 units from 2,165 a year earlier, both conventional types and gasoline machines being lower. Over the eleven months, shipments of automatic machines were up last year to 25,318 against 23,463 units the previous year, while conventional types were down to 172,234 from 196,193 units and gasoline machines to 5,454 from 9,176.

Footwear Production Lower. Production of leather footwear in October declined 8.4% as compared with the corresponding month of 1953 and cumulative output for the January-October period fell 6.1%. The month's output amounted to 3,041,502 pairs versus 3,321,707, bringing the 10-month total to 31,565,242 pairs versus 33,396,289.

Ten-month production totals by types follow: men's, 5,801,697 pairs (7,484,078 a year earlier); boys', 1,074,383 (1,133,879); youths', 263,733 (284,648); women's and growing girls', 15,232,088 (16,433,636); misses', 3,274,393 (3,087,203); children's and little gent's, 2,549,079 (2,586,615); and babies' and infants', 2,369,869 (2,588,230).

Production Of Leather And Stocks Of Raw Hides & Skins. Production of cattle sole leather declined in November from a year earlier but there were increases in cattle upper leather and glove and garment leather, and calf and kip skin upper leather. Stocks of raw hides were larger for all except goat and kid skins.

November's output of cattle sole leather amounted to 1,038,521 pounds (1,260,865 a year ago); upper leather, 4,253,051 square feet (4,060,267); glove and garment leather, (782,159); and gloves and garment horse leather, 74,825 square feet (105,327).

End-of-November stocks of raw hides held by tanners, packers and dealers were as follows: cattle hides, 500,314 (479,426 a year earlier); calf and kip skins, 502,111 (391,000); goat and kid skins, 4,849 (33,489); horse hides, 24,168 (14,563); and sheep and lamb skins, 57,951 dozen (37,418 dozen).

Production, Shipments Of Floor Tiles Lower. Production and domestic shipments of asphalt floor tiles declined in 1954. The year's output amounted to 16,395,294 square feet versus 18,187,930 and domestic shipments totalled 15,524,947 square feet versus 16,901,748.
Factory sales of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel and castings and finished roll products decreased 9% in 1953 to $4,589,904,255 from $5,040,994 in 1952, according to the Bureau's annual report on the Primary Iron and Steel Industry. The number of plants in the industry increased to 62 from 56, but employment fell to 34,956 from 35,001. The industry's payroll, however, increased 4.3% to $129,709,556, but material costs fell 11.1% to $212,725,879.

Twenty-six works in Ontario accounted for 76.8% of the total sales in 1953 and 16 plants in Quebec for 10.9%. Five plants in Nova Scotia produced 8.9% of the total, while the remaining 3.4% was accounted for by four plants in Manitoba, two in Alberta and nine in British Columbia.

Pig iron production increased 12% in 1953 to 3,012,268 tons from 2,681,588 in 1952. Output of ferro-alloys dropped 34% to 153,660 tons from 232,117. Steel ingots increasing about 11% to 4,116,068 from 3,703,111, output of steel ingots increasing to 4,009,548 tons from 3,577,758 and output of castings decreasing to 106,520 tons from 125,353. Rolling-mill sales declined 2% to $345,490,910 from $353,453,081. (19)

Production of bicycles reached a three-year peak of 101,460 in 1953 versus 82,375 in 1952 and 91,611 in 1951. However, output was 22% below 1949's post-war peak of 130,413 and 17% under 1950's 122,031. Factory value was $3,559,464 versus $2,837,859 in 1952 and $3,158,470 in 1951. Imports more than doubled, totalling 63,124 units versus 30,315 in 1952, and exports, small by comparison, rose to 181 from 90.

The total value of factory shipments of 7 establishments which comprise the bicycle manufacturing industry in 1953 was $10,944,497 versus $7,645,126 the year before. There were 1,323 employees versus 932 and their salaries and wages totalled $4,108,869 versus $2,843,674. Apart from bicycles these firms made tricycles, bicycle parts and accessories, ice skates, children's wagons and strollers. (20)

Factory shipments by manufacturing plants in Canada engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities were valued at $93,557,168 in 1953, an increase of 6.3% from $88,022,387 in 1952. There were 217 factories in the industry in 1953, four more than in 1952. Their employees numbered 7,492 versus 7,457 and salary and wage payments aggregated $21,758,651 versus $20,481,873. Cost of materials used was $30,716,172 versus $27,350,129.

Among the industry's products, sales of patent medicines were valued at $13,560,574 ($17,598,085 in 1952); penicillin preparations, $2,919,078 ($3,189,057); vitamin preparations, $12,282,451 ($12,728,461); biologicals and vaccines, $3,267,902 ($3,814,863); sex hormones, $2,254,608 ($2,502,689); veterinary medicines, $1,525,415 ($1,079,273); and toilet preparations, $3,672,808 ($3,821,463). (21)
Manufacturing (Continued)

Agricultural Implements Industry  The 80 firms in Canada's agricultural implements industry shipped $171,269,525 worth of products in 1953, a drop of 16.8% from the 1952 output value of $205,775,387. Farm equipment accounted for $156,287,039 of the total as compared with $188,183,920 in the preceding year, the balance being miscellaneous types of machinery and parts. Farm equipment manufactured in other industries was valued at $3,564,000, sharply below the 1952 value of $6,504,000.

Total production of most types of farm equipment decreased in 1953. Output of plows fell to 21,577 from 39,902, mowers to 13,930 from 21,030, grain binders to 1,763 from 5,398, thresher and reaper-threshers to 21,870 from 24,562, seed drills to 7,669 from 10,629, cream separators to 3,426 from 6,288, one-way discs, harrow-plows and tiller combines to 17,073 from 21,034, cultivators to 13,558 from 28,429, weeder and corn planters to 1,850 from 2,238, and hay loaders and hay rakes to 11,539 from 18,744. Production of harrows increased to 88,906 from 85,464 and manure spreaders to 11,821 from 8,440.

Employment in the agricultural implements industry fell 21.5% in 1953 to 21,161, the payroll 19.4% to $50,302,007, and material costs 17.7% to $90,344,539. (22)

Fur Goods & Fur Dressing  Gross value of shipments of Canadian fur goods manufacturers in 1953 was $63,992,000, a decrease of 3.4% from the all-time high of $66,246,000 reached in 1952, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. There were 600 establishments in the industry in 1953, four more than in 1952, their employees numbered 5,945 versus 5,969 and salary and wage payments aggregated $15,848,000 versus $15,422,000.

Women's fur coats, boleros and jackets accounted for a large part of total shipments, being valued at $50,338,000 versus $50,771,000 in 1952. The number shipped fell to 220,717 from 221,977. Fur capes were valued at $1,106,000 versus $1,265,000; fur trimmings, $1,415,000 versus $2,079,000; and dressed skins, $2,023,000 versus $2,468,000. (23)

Food & Agriculture

Milk Production  Milk production in Canada in 1954 is tentatively estimated up 2% last year at 16,760,000,000 pounds, an increase of approximately 2% over the preceding year, according to the Bureau's monthly dairy review. There was an estimated decrease of 3% in December from a year earlier.

November's production of milk amounted to 1,111,908,000 pounds versus 1,064,805,000 in the corresponding month of 1953, bringing the cumulative total for the January-November period to 15,785,145,000 pounds versus 15,348,664,000.

In 1954 an estimated 9,570,885,000 pounds of milk were utilized in factory products, 3.5% above the preceding year's 9,246,804,000. Milk used in the production of creamery butter amounted to 7,318,420,000 pounds (7,080,980,000 in 1953); in cheddar cheese, 903,037,000 pounds (827,035,000); in concentrated milk products, 863,361,000 pounds (848,543,000); and in ice cream, 485,707,000 pounds (490,246,000). (24)
Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 20 totalled 54,142,000 pounds, up from last year's 45,894,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 2,674 pounds (3,360 a year ago); Montreal, 26,865 (22,408); Toronto, 9,276 (9,188); Winnipeg, 11,955 (7,315); Regina, 928 (544); Saskatoon, 275 (123); Edmonton, 1,348 (1,008); Calgary, 271 (402); Vancouver, 1,450 (1,546).

Visible supplies of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 20 totalled 54,142,000 pounds, up from last year's 45,894,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 2,674 pounds (3,360 a year ago); Montreal, 26,865 (22,408); Toronto, 9,276 (9,188); Winnipeg, 11,955 (7,315); Regina, 928 (544); Saskatoon, 275 (123); Edmonton, 1,348 (1,008); Calgary, 271 (402); Vancouver, 1,450 (1,546).

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on January 12 totalled 38,465,000 bushels, down 5.6% from last year's corresponding total of 379,644,000. Prairie farmers increased their deliveries of wheat during the week to 8,656,000 bushels from 5,739,000 a year earlier, while overseas export clearances rose to 3,842,000 bushels from 3,194,000. Larger quantities of margarine, shortening, refined coconut and salad and cooking oils, and tallow were produced in 1954 than in the preceding year, but there was less lard, according to the December issue of the Bureau's oils and fats bulletin.

The year's output of margarine amounted to 115,868,000 pounds (110,499,000 in 1953); shortening, 156,714,000 pounds (135,709,000); refined coconut, salad and cooking oils, 41,826,000 pounds (35,421,000); lard, 89,577,000 pounds (93,785,000); and tallow, 124,858,000 pounds (122,241,000). Larger quantities of confectionery were produced in 1954 than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. This year's output comprised 1,715,015,481 pounds of confectionery valued at $46,296,613 (133,429,554 pounds at $45,757,870 in 1952) and 48,214,315 dozen confectionery bars valued at $25,806,845.

The number of plants in Canada's fish processing industry decreased to 607 in 1953 from 635 in 1952 but the selling value of products increased 2% to $137,083,700 from $134,725,300. Employment fell 5% to 13,623, the payroll 5% to $23,169,600 and material costs 1% to $85,773,200. Among the principal products, salmon rose in value to $37,881,100 from $29,431,500, herring to $9,204,300 from $8,319,800, lobster to $7,041,600 from $6,252,700 and haddock to $5,803,800 from $5,298,100, but cod dropped to $16,299,000 from $21,226,700.

Increases were also recorded for halibut, dogfish, Irish moss, oysters, rosefish, scallops, seals and shrimps. Decreases were recorded for alewives, catfish, calms, crabs, flounders, hake, lingcod, mackerel, plaice, pollock, sardines and soles.

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There were 187 establishments in the confectionery industry in 1953, five more than in 1952, with total shipments valued at $98,782,944 versus $98,356,141. They employed 9,358 workers versus 9,283 and paid them $20,197,150 in salaries and wages versus $18,703,410.
Among the principal products of the industry there were production gains over 1952 in chewing gum, chocolate bars, boxed and packaged chocolates, sugar confectionery in bulk, marshmallows, and popcorn confectionery. Among the declines were cocoa powder for sale, penny confectionery goods, chocolates in bulk, and sugar confectionery in packages. (28)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings Up Carloadings on Canadian railways in the first week of 1955 increased 15% over the same 1954 period and receipts from connections rose 19.9%. The week's loadings amounted to 58,759 cars versus 51,081 a year earlier and receipts from connections totalled 26,088 cars versus 21,762.

Helping to account for the substantial increase in the week's loadings were: grain, carried in 6,699 cars (5,499 a year earlier); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 2,319 (1,774); crude petroleum, 631 (181); logs, etc., 728 (333); lumber, etc., 2,579 (1,693); miscellaneous, 3,504 (2,796); and L.C.L., 10,860 (9,726). (29)

Revenues & Expenses Of Railways Operating revenues of 17 railways in October amounted to $91,698,098, down 9.6% from $101,470,737 reported by 16 systems in the corresponding month of 1953.

At the same time, operating expenses dropped 6.2% to $84,249,172 from $89,796,458. Net operating revenue declined 36.2% to $7,448,926 from $11,674,279 and operating income dropped 33.6% to $5,980,443 from $9,006,548.

Revenue freight, at 14,489,433 tons, was down 5.2% from 15,276,814 a year ago, but due mostly to longer hauls on the C.N.R., freight ton miles increased to 5,487,126,000 from 5,486,788,000.

The number of passengers carried amounted to 2,214,380, down 2.7% from 2,276,696, and passenger miles dropped 13.9% to 194,717,000 from 226,110,000.

Employees numbered 185,048 in contrast to 202,968 for 1953, down 8.7%, and total payroll amounted to $52,529,209, down 8.8% from $57,623,338. (30)

Railway Freight Loadings Railway freight loaded at Canadian stations in September amounted to 10,912,822 tons, up slightly from the preceding year's 10,847,707.

At the same time, receipts from connections destined to Canadian points fell 9.9% to 1,614,204 tons from 1,791,004, while intransit freight dropped 16.2% to 1,148,389 tons from 1,369,853.

Thus, freight originating in September amounted to 13,675,415 tons, down 2.4% from 14,008,564 a year earlier. (31)
(Publications numbered similarly to reviews to indicate source of latter)

1. Vital Statistics, December, 10¢
2. R: Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1951, 50¢
3. Employment & Payrolls, November, 25¢
5. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, November, 10¢
6. Retail Trade, November, 25¢
7. M: Central Electric Stations, November, 10¢
8. New Residential Construction, November, 25¢
10. M: Asbestos, November, 10¢
11. M: Copper & Nickel Production, November, 10¢
12. Refined Petroleum Products, October, 25¢
13. M: Cement & Gypsum Products, November, 10¢
14. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, October, 10¢
15. M: Domestic Washing Machines, November, 10¢
16. M: Production of Leather Footware, October, 10¢
17. M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, November, 10¢
18. M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, December, 10¢
19. Primary Iron & Steel Industry, 1953, 25¢
22. Agricultural Implements Industry, 1953, 25¢
24. The Dairy Review, December, 25¢
26. M: Oils & Fats, December, 10¢
27. Fish Processing Industry, 1953, 25¢
29. M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 1st Period Ending Jan. 7, 10¢
30. M: Railway Operating Statistics, October, 15¢
31. M: Railway Freight Traffic, September, 10¢
   Trade of Canada: Exports, November, (detailed), 50¢
   Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, November,

R - Reference Paper
M - Memorandum

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, 1955

4502-503
More People

Canada's population reached an estimated 15,410,000 at the start of December last year, an increase of 405,000 or 2.7% since December 1, 1953. In the previous 12 months the gain amounted to 381,000 or 2.6%.

Fewer Carloads

Only 364,160 rail cars were loaded with grain last year as compared with 522,763 cars in 1953.

More Process Cheese

The process cheese industry shipped a record $27,271,289 worth of products in 1953, $1,788,723 worth or 7% more than in 1952.

More Rubbers

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,407,248 pairs of light and heavy rubbers in 1953 as compared with 3,746,231 pairs in 1952.

More Overshoes

There were 4,029,612 pairs of all-rubber overshoes and galoshes made in 1953 as compared with 3,920,361 pairs in 1952. Output of types with cloth uppers increased to 1,291,957 pairs from 1,283,682 pairs.

3% More Households

There were an estimated 3,785,000 non-institutional households in Canada at the start of June last year, 110,000 or 3% more than on the same date in 1953.

More Families With Children At Home

An estimated 2,419,000 families had children 21 years of age and under living at home at the start of June last year, 81,000 more than on the same date in 1953. Families with no children at home numbered 1,176,000, an increase of 37,000.

15% More Hogs

There were an estimated 5,425,000 hogs on Canadian farms at the start of December last year, 15% more than a year earlier.

Canned Blueberries

Licensed canners last year packed 139,078 dozen containers of blueberries, more than twice as many as in 1953.

More Bicycles

Canadian manufacturers produced 101,460 bicycles in 1953 as against 82,375 in 1952, and factory value rose to $3,559,464 from $2,837,859.

Less Coal Used

Per capita consumption of coal in Canada fell to 2,580 tons in 1953, the lowest level since 1938. The post-war peak was 3,678 tons in 1948.

More Saddles

Canadian manufacturers turned out 1,693 saddles in 1953 as against 1,370 in 1952, but factory value decreased to $66,532 from $73,720.

No Cabooses

Canada's railway rolling stock industry produced no cabooses in 1953. Fifteen worth $293,548 were made in the preceding year.

More School Bags

Output of leather school bags increased to 341,581 in 1953 from 288,379, and factory value rose to $643,671 from $493,925.

Fewer Heavy Duty

A record $67,951 worth of standard balloon tires for passenger cars was produced in 1953 as compared with $53,967,624 worth in 1952, but the value of heavy duty balloon tires fell to $4,209,558 from $7,055,444.