Production: Canada's industrial production in September was nearly 11% greater than in the same month last year, and for the first nine months this year average 8% above the 1954 level. Manufacturing output was up slightly more than 11% in the month and 6.5% over the January-September period; mineral output, 12% and 14.3% respectively. (Page 2)

Manufacturing: Motor vehicle shipments rose in October over last year with most of the gain in passenger cars. September sales of radio and television sets both jumped. Production of iron castings again moved upward in September. Output of most leathers was larger than last year. Domestic shipments of hard board rose further in October, swelling the earlier cumulative gain this year. Sales of all principal clay products have continued to rise over last year. (Pages 4 & 5)

Food: Crops of apples, peaches, pears and cherries this year were the largest on record, while crops of plums and prunes, apricots and loganberries were larger than last year. Milk production in October showed an exceptional rise of 10% over last year. Fluid sales were 7% higher in September and factory products 9%. Manufacturers sold more sugar both in October and the ten months this year. (Pages 7 to 9)

Transportation: Railway car loadings again rose in the second week of November. Pipe-line deliveries of oil were 23.6% larger in September than last year. Operating revenues of Canada's principal railway systems rose nearly 17% in August and operating expenses 4.4%. (Page 10)

Labour: Canada's industrial employment index at the first of September touched an all-time high after a rise of 1.7% from August 1 that put it 4.6% above a year earlier. The composite index of payrolls also reached a new peak. (Page 11)

Prices: Wholesale prices averaged 0.4% lower in October than September, although indexes for only three of the eight major groups declined and the other five advanced. Decreases were in animal products, vegetable products, and fibres, textiles and textile products, the sharpest decreases being in the first two. Increases in the five higher indexes ranged down from 0.3% to 0.2%. Residential building material prices as a whole were unchanged. (Pages 12 & 13)

Mining: Production of 13 of 16 leading Canadian minerals was larger in August and the first eight months this year than in the same 1954 periods. September gold output rose. (Page 14)
Industrial Production Rose 10.9% In September, 8% In Nine Months

Industrial Production Rose 10.9% in September, 8% In Nine Months, bringing the average level of the index for the nine months this year 9% above the corresponding period of last year, according to preliminary figures. The index is on the base 1935-39 equals 100.

The manufacturing component of the index rose by 11.1% in September to 284.6 from 256.2 a year earlier, while the index of mineral output advanced nearly 12% to 275.7 as compared with 246.5.

The index of non-durable manufactures, at 250.6 this September, was 7.2% above last year's September figure of 233.8. Output of rubber products rose by 23% and the tobacco and foods and beverages groups advanced by over 14% and by nearly 8% respectively. Gains of the order of 5 or 6% over last September were recorded by the textile products, clothing, paper products and chemicals industries. Activity in the printing and publishing group fell off by not quite 2% in the September comparison.

The composite index of durable manufactures for September stood at 337.6, nearly 16% above last September's index of 291.2. All groups recorded advances over September 1954. The electrical apparatus, non-metallic minerals, and iron and steel industries showed gains of nearly 26%, 24%, and almost 23% respectively. Production in the wood products group rose by nearly 13%, and output in the non-ferrous metals group increased by 9%. Transportation equipment showed a 4% gain.

For the first nine months of 1955, the index of industrial production averaged 262.0, compared to the corresponding 1954 level of 242.7. The manufacturing index rose by 6.5% to 267.3 from 250.9 in this comparison, the non-durables component advancing by 5.6% to 232.8 from 220.4 and the durables group by 7.6% to 321.3 from 296.6.

The mining index, in the nine month comparison, advanced to 233.3 from 203.3, an increase of 14.8%. The electricity and gas index averaged 271.9 for the period, 9.6% higher than during the same period last year.

Net Value Of Commodity Production At New Peak

Net value of Canadian commodity production set another new record in 1953, rising 6% to $14,538,000,000 from the previous top value of $13,728,000,000 in 1952, DBS reports in its annual survey of production. Preliminary data for 1954 indicate a fall-off for the first time since 1945.

The most important expansionary influence in the economy in 1953 was the continued growth of consumers’ expenditures, reflecting further increases in “real” incomes. Investments in new construction also showed an impressive gain over 1952, with the sharpest advance in the housing component. In addition, inventory accumulation was quite substantial, reflecting a shift from a position of net liquidation of business inventories in 1952 to one of considerable build-up in 1953. On the other hand, defence expenditure, which in the previous two years had been one of the key factors in the total expansion of output, rose only moderately in 1953, and the value of exports showed a moderate decline.
A number of factors lay behind the indicated decline in 1954 as compared with 1953. These include: a sharp drop in agricultural production; a turnaround of business inventories from the substantial build-up in 1953 to a position of net liquidation; a fall-off in business outlays for plant, machinery and equipment; a decline in exports; a reduction in defence expenditures; and lower demand for consumer durable goods. These downward pressures were partly counterbalanced by continued strong demand for non-durable goods and the considerable increase in outlays for new housing.

The advance data by industries indicate that the net value of agricultural output dropped about 28%, while other primary industries recorded advances: mineral production, in volume terms, was up nearly 13%; output of electric power rose more than 5%; the volume of sea-fish landings increased nearly 10%; forestry also showed some gains in output. The net value of manufacturing production declined about 2% with the major fall-offs occurring in the durable goods industries of iron and steel products, and transportation equipment. By contrast, a moderate increase occurred in the non-durable manufacturing industries. The net value of construction showed a slight increase.

Canada's manufacturing industries accounted for well over half the net value of commodity production in 1953, reaching a new peak of $7,993,068,000 versus $7,443,533,000 in 1952. Construction was in second position with a sharp rise to $2,454,032,000 versus $1,976,700,000, while agriculture was third at $2,241,316,000, down from $2,489,860,000.

Net value of production for the mining industry rose to $790,597,000 from $777,444,000, but forestry fell to $506,081,000 from $531,207,000. Net value in the electric power group rose to $449,321,000 from $402,074,000, but the fisheries group fell to $90,256,000 from $92,893,000, and trapping to $13,221,000 from $14,138,000.

Ontario remained by far Canada's most productive province, its net value amounting to $5,982,280,000 versus $5,478,005,000 in 1952 followed by Quebec at $3,803,737,000 versus $3,608,148,000, British Columbia $1,319,827,000 versus $1,239,009,000, Alberta $1,170,494,000 versus $1,059,384,000, and Saskatchewan $886,956,000 versus $968,227,000.

Totals for the other provinces were as follows: Manitoba, $573,342,000 ($580,424,000 in 1952); Nova Scotia, $329,809,000 ($315,863,000); New Brunswick, $262,820,000 ($266,679,000); Newfoundland, $153,779,000 ($150,017,000); Prince Edward Island, $33,871,000 ($41,886,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, $20,976,000 ($19,409,000). (1)

**Merchandising**

Department Store Sales Increased 10.8% In Week Department store sales rose 10.8% during the week ending November 19 as compared with a year earlier, DBS reports. There were sales increases of 24.8% in Alberta, 22.5% in Saskatchewan, 16.3% in British Columbia, 15.5% in Quebec, and 7.9% in Ontario, but decreases of 6.5% in Manitoba and 2.2% in the Atlantic Provinces.
Motor Vehicle Shipments Increased Again In October

Canadian motor vehicle factories shipped 26,299 units in October, steeply above last year's low October total of 10,624 but sharply below the 35,898 units in October, 1953. This continued the gains over 1954 in the last seven months which heavily outweighed the decreases in the first quarter. As a result, January-October shipments climbed to 396,578 units from 311,330 a year earlier.

Passenger cars accounted for most of the rise in shipments, the total jumping to 22,374 units in October from 7,390 and to 325,195 units in the ten months from 248,945. The rise in commercial vehicles was more moderate, moving up to 3,925 units in October from 3,234 and to 71,383 units in the ten months from 62,385.

Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were also up sharply. October shipments of passenger models rose to 1,433 units from 269 and commercial vehicles to 537 units from 319. Ten-month shipments comprised 23,375 passenger cars (15,596 last year) and 5,031 commercial vehicles (3,334). (2)

Production And Shipments Of Iron Castings Up Sharply

Production of iron castings of all kinds was sharply higher in September and the first nine months of this year than last, DBS reports. Output rose to 86,133 tons in September from 58,766 and to 652,655 tons in the January-September period from 532,372. Shipments were up to 66,781 tons in September from 48,300 and to 485,060 tons in the nine months from 387,120. (3)

Sales of Clay Products Up In Value In August

Sales of products made from Canadian clays moved up to $3,623,247 in August from $3,369,822 in the preceding month and $3,191,504 in August last year, bringing January-August sales to $21,802,623 versus $20,151,138. Cumulative sales of the various products were: building brick, $13,852,001 ($13,453,609 a year ago); structural tile, $2,432,276 ($2,254,591); drain tile, $1,601,164 ($1,270,383); sewer pipe, $2,665,128 ($2,122,801); fireclay blocks and shapes, $225,892 ($201,067); pottery, $339,973 ($297,297); and other clay products, $686,189 ($551,390). (4)

Production & Shipments Of Hardboard Increased

Production, domestic and export shipments of hardboard increased in October and the first 10 months of this year as compared with a year earlier. The month's production rose to 18,629,241 square feet from 13,877,028, boosting the ten-month total to 162,113,520 square feet from 124,178,119. Domestic shipments increased to 10,709,680 square feet in October from 8,579,273 and to 98,501,582 square feet in the ten months from 90,434,069. Export shipments were up to 7,607,375 square feet in October from 4,387,689 and to 65,939,964 square feet in the ten months from 29,816,959. (5)

Refined Petroleum Products

Net sales of petroleum products by Canadian oil companies during June this year amounted to 17,277,620 barrels, according to the Bureau's preliminary report for the month on refined petroleum products. Motor gasoline accounted for 7,725,279 barrels of the total, heavy fuel oil for 3,919,352 barrels and diesel fuel oil for 1,438,840 barrels. (6)
Corset Industry In 1954  Factory value of products shipped by 43 establishments comprising Canada's corset industry in 1954 totalled $21,351,000, slightly below the preceding year's $22,029,000, according to the annual industry report released by the DBS. Shipments of corsets and girdles totalled 205,838 dozen valued at $7,960,571 compared with 187,611 dozen worth $7,246,611 in 1953. Bandeaux and brassieres were shipped to the extent of 752,392 dozen worth $10,615,582 versus 835,800 dozen valued at $10,954,222.

Four establishments each having factory shipments with a value in excess of $1,000,000 accounted for 49% of the industry's employment and 48% of its shipments. A further 9 establishments with shipments valued between $500,000 and $1,000,000 accounted for 24% of the employment and 26% of shipments. (7)

Leather Production Higher  Production of leather increased in September as compared with a year earlier. End-of-September stocks of raw hides held by tanners, packers and dealers were larger for sheep and lamb skins and horse hides but smaller for cattle hides and calf and kip skins.

Production of cattle sole leather rose to 1,079,700 pounds from 989,974, upper leather to 5,223,988 square feet from 4,045,535, and glove and garment leather to 796,780 square feet from 631,383. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather rose to 913,269 square feet from 717,442, and horse leather to 148,259 square feet from 130,405.

Stocks of raw hides and skins were: cattle, 508,580 (538,959 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 384,000 (592,231); goat and kid skins, 3,902 (6,778); sheep and lamb skins, (dozen) 50,896 (34,224); and horse hides, 20,466 (12,153). (8)

Biscuit Industry In 1954  Canada's biscuit industry produced larger quantities of soda biscuits but smaller amounts of plain and fancy biscuits in 1954 than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The total value of all products shipped by the industry fell to $71,116,613 from $75,515,408 a year ago.

Last year the 43 firms (4 less than in 1953) shipped 188,842,663 pounds of plain and fancy biscuits versus 191,600,407 in 1953, 46,661,043 pounds of soda biscuits versus 46,237,875, and 376,427 M ice cream cones versus 395,659.

The industry employed 6,236 persons in 1954 (6,781 in 1953) and paid them $13,976,562 in salaries and wages ($14,271,755). Cost of materials used was $34,299,466 ($34,603,257). (9)

Radio, TV Sales Higher  Producers' sales of both radios and television receiving sets were sharply higher in September and the first three quarters of this year than last, DBS reports. Radio sales rose to 66,905 units in September from 39,448 a year ago and to 408,534 units in the nine months from 321,077, and TV-set sales advanced to 118,390 units in September from 84,342 and to 459,583 units in the January-September period from 347,059. (10)
Production of Processed Foods In 3rd 1955 Quarter

Canadian food processors manufactured larger quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, ice cream cones, marshmallows, maraschino cherries, fountain fruits, pickles, meat sauce, canned soups, tomato ketchup, foods for infants and juniors, and ready-to-serve cereals in the third quarter of this year than last, DBS reports in its quarterly bulletin on processed foods.

Larger production totals were also recorded for canned and dry macaroni, mincemeat, salted and roasted peanuts, pudding and pie-filling powders, prepared cake and pie mixes, salad dressing and mayonnaise, jellies, blended and packed tea, and canned meats.

Among the decreases were: soda biscuits, chewing gum, cocoa powder, chocolate bars, chocolate confectionery in bulk, boxed and packaged chocolates, sugar confectionery, jams, marmalades, baked beans, spirit vinegar, baking powder, prepared mustard, peanut butter, custard powders, ice cream powders, and process cheese.

The following are figures for some principal processed food items in the third quarter of 1955, totals for a year earlier being bracketed:

Biscuits & Confectionery: plain and fancy biscuits, 51,362,550 pounds (49,905,774); soda biscuits, 10,583,135 pounds (10,647,571); chewing gum, 3,267,982 boxes (3,328,091); cocoa butter for sale, 201,507 pounds (191,150); cocoa powder for sale, 1,778,440 pounds (2,253,500); chocolate coatings for sale, 2,390,041 pounds (2,851,776); chocolate bars, 10, 616,060 dozen (11,693,000); chocolate confectionery in bulk, 2,884,102 pounds (3,030,548); boxed and packaged chocolates, 3,906,283 pounds (3,910,989); sugar confectionery, 17,018,360 (19,896,204); ice cream cones, 115,239 M (85,967 M); and marshmallows, 1,698,010 pounds (1,463,802).

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations: glace cherries, 1,099,958 pounds (1,166,175); maraschino cherries, 1,094,538 (1,042,221); fountain fruits, 338,996 pounds (256,487); jams, 24,528,936 (27,071,010); jellies, 1,902,853 (1,524,277); marmalades, 4,549,731 pounds (4,663,857); fruit peel, 880,285 (1,376,268); baked beans, 14,502,038 pounds (22,695,423); prepared horseradish, 128,774 pounds (72,119); canned mushrooms, 280,472 pounds (216,885); bottled olives, 234,794 gal. (167,573); pickles, 1,973,108 gallons (1,773,943); relishes, 238,947 gallons (248,148); meat sauces, 84,438 gallons (35,334); other sauces, 101,503 gallons (62,405); canned soups, 8,811,735 dozen (8,120,757); tomato ketchup, 29,240,772 (20,856,119); spirit vinegar, 2,175,743 gallons (2,325,133); cider vinegar, 213,624 (101,505); cereals for infants, 1,916,928 pounds (1,614,752); canned foods for infants and juniors, 14,978,161 pounds (14,634,588).

Canned Meat & Meat Products: corned beef, 101,705 pounds (89,626); spiced beef, 208,073 (301,300); luncheon meat, 5,750,811 pounds (3,380,786); canned hams, 2,171,811 (1,916,978); pork sausage, 68,581 (161,994); ready dinners, 3,317,108 pounds (3,018,971); bologna, 280,810 pounds (153,954); meat paste, 1,858,129 pounds (1,224,427); lunch tongue, 117,648 pounds (137,398); chicken and turkey, 506,166 pounds (512,704); wiener, 307,169 (97,318); wiener and beans, 274,280 (195,392); other canned meats, 21,308 pounds (311,433); and total canned meats, 15,698,798 pounds (11,782,390).
Miscellaneous Foods: baking powder, 2,247,451 pounds (2,325,170); ready-to-serve cereals, 22,638,638 pounds (19,334,870); roasted coffee, 18,860,427 pounds (13,644,562); food drinks, 423,166 pounds (253,873); dry macaroni, 19,724,629 pounds (17,621,274); canned macaroni, 7,970,905 pounds (7,355,062); mincement, 1,247,238 pounds (1,144,051); prepared mustard, 263,943 gallons (49,412); beverage syrups, 158,030 gallons (137,477); blended and packed tea, 9,793,451 pounds (9,216,631); ice cream toppings, 196,153 gallons (72,034); salted and roasted peanuts, 4,969,594 pounds (4,869,586); peanut butter, 6,075,370 pounds (6,175,123); custard powders, 143,939 pounds (189,793); ice cream powders, 257,093 pounds (508,303); jelly powders, 3,818,341 pounds (3,708,599); pie filling powders, 1,692,711 pounds (1,503,884); pudding powders, 3,758,417 pounds (3,576,438); prepared candy and icing mixes, 390,444 pounds (202,348); prepared cake mixes, 10,973,851 pounds (9,472,728); prepared pie mixes, 1,560,052 pounds (913,881); other prepared mixes, 5,608,955 (8,638,214); process cheese, 10,779,763 pounds (10,806,191); salad dressing and mayonnaise, 7,433,707 pounds (5,153,159); sandwich spreads, 946,416 pounds (764,604); table syrups, 135,754 pounds (72,392). (11)

Canned Meat Stocks Smaller Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers at the end of September amounted to 14,185,656 pounds, a decrease of 5% from August's holdings of 14,886,571 pounds, according to a special statement released by DBS.

Holdings were as follows by kind: ready dinners, beef stews, etc., 3,609,399 pounds (3,483,518 in August); roast beef, 306,608 (335,298); corned beef, 2,597,051 (2,111,520); other beef products, 1,223,043 (1,309,287); spiced pork and ham, 2,863,906 (3,539,808); roast pork and ham, 551,122 (765,278); other pork products, 1,124,026 (1,177,198); canned fowl, 503,206 (780,903); meat paste, 924,042 (815,570); and all other kinds, 483,253 (768,191).

Large Crops Of Apples, Peaches, Pears And Cherries This Year Crops of apples, peaches, pears and cherries were the largest on record this year, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were also larger crops of plums and prunes, apricots and loganberries than in 1954 but smaller harvests of strawberries, raspberries and grapes.

The apple crop is estimated at 19,500,000 bushels, 34% above last year's 14,600,000 bushels. The increase was due to heavier yields in all provinces in which apples are grown commercially but most of the increase occurred in Eastern Canada, particularly in Quebec and Nova Scotia. The quality of the fruit is high.

The peach harvest is now estimated at 2,900,000 bushels, 21% above last year's 2,400,000, increases being recorded both in Ontario and Quebec. Pear production rose to 1,500,000 bushels from 1,300,000 and cherries to 544,000 bushels from 500,000.

Crops of other fruits follow: plums and prunes, 780,000 bushels (716,000 a year ago); apricots, 218,000 bushels (118,000); strawberries, 22,659,000 quarts (27,971,000); raspberries, 10,957,000 quarts (12,839,000); loganberries, 1,530,000 pounds (1,056,000); and grapes, 86,470,000 (92,774,000). (12)

Production Of Eggs Production of eggs in Canada in October amounted to an estimated 31,300,000 dozen, an increase of 14% over the preceding month's 27,500,000 dozen and a small increase over last year's corresponding total of 31,200,000 dozen. In the first 10 months this year production totalled 315,700,000 dozen, less than 1% below last year's 318,100,000 dozen. (13)
Sharp Increase In Milk Production  

Milk production in October is tentatively estimated at 1,507,000,000 pounds, advance figures released by the DBS indicate. This is an unprecedented increase of almost 10% as compared with a year earlier, and places the farm milk supply for the January-October period at approximately 15,000,000,000 pounds.

An increase of approximately 13% in the quantities of milk used in the production of factory products was an important feature of the situation in October. The use of milk for concentrated milk products was practically 21% higher than that of the same month last year. Fluid sales are also moving at a high level, the September total being 7% above those of the previous September.

More cows on farms -- the October estimate being 2% higher than that of the previous October -- and the fact that 74% of these cows are being milked, as compared with 73% last year, are factors that appear to be contributing considerably to the increased output of milk. Moreover, the feed situation is reported to be satisfactory.

In September, dairy butter production declined 3% from last year to 1,635,000 pounds. Fluid sales increased 7% and factory products advanced 9%. Total milk production reached a total of 1,731,670,000 pounds as compared with 1,607,925,000 a year earlier.

Farm cash income from the sale of dairy products in September was estimated at $43,000,000 compared with $39,710,000 last year. Of this amount, creamery butter accounted for $18,209,000, and fluid milk for $16,114,000. Prices were very close to the level of the previous year. Creamery butter-fat at 60.2¢ per pound compares with 59.7¢; fluid milk averaged $4.31 per hundred, higher by 4¢; and cheese milk, at $2.20 was 5¢ lower per hundred. All products averaged $2.73 per hundred versus $2.74. (14)

Fluid Milk Sales Increased  

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, rose 7% in September and 5% in the January-September period, DBS reports. Sales in September amounted to 442,418,000 pounds, bringing the nine-month total to 3,959,983,000 pounds.

There were sales increases in all provinces except Prince Edward Island (where there was no change) both in September and the cumulative period. January-September sales were as follows, percentage increases over a year earlier being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 20,832,000 pounds (-); Nova Scotia, 137,996,000 (5%); New Brunswick, 114,621,000 (3%); Quebec, 1,491,369,000 (4%); Ontario, 1,332,709,000 (5%); Manitoba, 171,982,000 (6%); Saskatchewan, 189,073,000 (3%); Alberta, 212,676,000 (6%); and British Columbia, 288,725,000 (5%). (15)

Creamery Butter Stocks  

In Nine Cities Of Canada  

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 24 totalled 79,538,000 pounds versus 65,851,000 a year earlier. Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 5,135 pounds (3,692 a year ago); Montreal, 41,315 (32,138); Toronto, 8,742 (10,977); Winnipeg, 18,636 (13,240); Regina, 1,175 (1,253); Saskatoon, 696 (394); Edmonton, 2,074 (2,058); Calgary, 633 (743); and Vancouver, 1,132 (1,356).
Production of Oils and Fats  Smaller quantities of margarine, shortening and refined cooking oils were produced in October than in the corresponding month last year but both lard and tallow increased, DBS reports. In the January-October period there were increased quantities of margarine, lard and tallow but lower totals for shortening and refined oils.

Production totals for October and the ten months, respectively, were as follows: margarine, including spreads, 11,314,000 pounds (11,717,000 a year ago) and 102,141,000 (95,063,000); shortening, 12,613,000 (13,034,000) and 123,472,000 (127,689,000); refined oils, 3,053,000 (3,092,000) and 30,096,000 (35,061,000); lard, 8,805,000 (7,540,000) and 84,115,000 (70,250,000); and tallow, 12,036,000 (10,271,000) and 112,125,000 (102,559,000). (16)

More Sugar Sold  Manufacturers sold 134,765,000 pounds of refined beet and cane sugar in October versus 122,761,000 in October last year. This put January-October sales at 1,306,826,000 pounds as against 1,220,720,000 a year earlier.

Production was up in both periods and the total supply of refined cane and beet sugar increased to 330,987,000 pounds in October from 280,621,000 and 1,503,926,000 pounds in January-October from 1,381,449,000 pounds. October-end stocks stood at 196,150,000 pounds versus 157,834,000 last year.

Stocks of raw cane sugar in companies' hands amounted to 133,983,000 pounds at the end of October against 137,006,000 on the same date last year, but receipts, total supply and meltings and sales were larger than last year. In the January-October period total supply advanced to 1,275,141,000 pounds from 1,177,881,000, and meltings and sales increased to 1,141,157,000 pounds from 1,040,876,000. (17)

Visible Supplies Of Wheat  Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on November 16 amounted to 367,052,000 bushels, 9% larger than last year's corresponding total of 336,327,000, DBS reports. Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 5,657,000 bushels of wheat during the week ending November 16, down from 7,159,000 a year ago, and the overseas export clearances were 2,397,000 bushels, approximately one-half last year's 4,753,000 bushels. (18)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released lately a 69-page supplement to Part 1 of the Handbook of Agricultural Statistics which was published in June, 1951. It contained historical data for Canada and the provinces on area, yield, value, supply and disposition of principal field crops, and in most instances the data were shown for each commodity for all years from 1908 to 1950. The main objectives of the new supplement are to provide in one convenient form current estimates for the period since 1950, and to provide revised estimates for the 1941-50 period. (19)
Railway Car Loadings Increased  

Railway car loadings in the second week of November rose 9.6% to 84,798 cars from 77,396 a year earlier. Loadings for the year to date were up 11.3% to 3,566,025 cars from 3,204,013. Receipts from connections climbed 18.6% in the week to 32,671 cars from 27,549 and 15.6% in the cumulative period to 1,431,124 cars from 1,238,066.

Significant changes occurred in the week in the loadings of coal, up 1,781 cars to 7,184; iron ore, up 1,699 to 4,312; and "other" mine products, up 929 to 2,928 cars. Iron and steel products were up 45.3% to 1,372 cars, while agricultural implements and tractors rose 123.1% to 174 cars, and automobiles, trucks and parts increased 71.1% to 1,798 carloads. (20)

Net Operating Revenues Of Principal Railways Increased Sharply In August  

Net operating revenues of Canada's principal railway systems jumped to $18,485,996 in August from $6,628,790 in the corresponding month last year. Operating revenues rose 16.9% to $108,258,549 from $92,630,521, with most of the gain accounted for by a $14,000,000 increase in freight revenues. Operating expenses showed a smaller rise of 4.4% to $89,772,553 from $86,001,731.

Freight increased 22.9% to 16,902,276 tons from 13,755,009, while freight ton miles rose to 5,874,054,000 from 5,061,024,000, but the average freight haul fell to 348 miles from 368. Revenue passengers carried numbered 2,478,499 down 4.2% from 2,585,957, but passenger miles rose to 320,656,000 from 300,705,000 and the average passenger journey increased to 129 miles from 116.

Employees increased to 190,986 from 190,442 in 1954 and their earnings to $57,225,001 from $55,316,555. (21)

Pipe-Line Deliveries Of Oil  

Delivery of oil through Canadian pipe-lines in September totalled 18,594,772 barrels, down from 19,953,257 in August but up 23.6% from last year's September deliveries of 14,954,864. In the January-September period deliveries were up 27% to 161,513,689 barrels from 127,163,928.

Provincial deliveries for the 9-month period were as follows: British Columbia, 21,659,273 barrels (9,901,622 a year ago); Alberta, 13,481,397 (12,552,132); Saskatchewan, 11,770,706 (10,733,040); Manitoba, 37,327,284 (31,080,959); Ontario, 27,387,218 (23,742,746); and Quebec, 49,887,811 (39,153,429). (22)

Intercity And Rural Motor Carriers  

Passengers carried by intercity and rural motor carriers in May dropped to 5,455,537 from 5,689,127 in the corresponding month last year and the January-May total fell to 26,864,765 from 28,212,032. Revenues fell to $3,129,556 in May from $3,235,734 and to $14,439,887 in the five months from $14,736,602. (23)
Industrial Employment And Payrolls

Canada's industrial employment index reached an all-time high of 118.1 at the beginning of September. This was a rise of 1.7% over August, the largest seasonal increase in any September since 1946.

This year's September index was 4.6% higher than at the same time last year and 1.3% above the September 1, 1953 index, previously the peak for the time of year. The trend in employment was upward for both men and women, the former increasing 1.3% in the month and the latter by 3.5%. In the last year, the number of men reported has risen by 5% and of women by 4.2%.

The rise in employment was accompanied by an advance in the composite index of payrolls to a new peak of 168.7, 1.6% above the August 1 figure and 8.5% higher than at September 1 last year. The trend was upward in most areas and industries. Average weekly wages and salaries were a little lower than in August at $61.10 versus $61.13 but up $2.17 from last year's $58.93.

The expansion in employment at September 1 was widespread. Employment was in greater volume than at August 1 in all provinces except Newfoundland, in 20 of the larger cities, in all major industrial divisions in Canada as a whole, and in most of their component groups.

The largest gains took place in forestry, construction and manufacturing. In manufacturing, marked seasonal activity in food-processing factories caused their staffs to rise substantially in the month and there were smaller but considerable increases in many other classes. The most noteworthy decline was indicated in transportation equipment manufacturing, mainly in the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessory groups during the period of preparation for production of new models. The industrial increases were seasonal, but on the whole, they exceeded the average in the post-war period. (24)

Man-Hours And Hourly-Earnings

Average hourly earnings of wage-earners reported in manufacturing fell by 1.1¢ to 144¢ in September 1 as compared with a month earlier. A small increase in average hourly earnings in the durable goods group was more than offset by a decline of 2¢ in the non-durable category which was due in the main to the employment of large numbers of seasonal workers, taken on at rates below the general average, in fruit and vegetable canneries and, to a lesser extent, in clothing factories.

The average work-week in manufacturing as a whole was slightly longer, and the average weekly wages rose by 13¢ to $59.33. The situation in the durable goods class was seriously affected by industrial disputes in aircraft factories and by lay-offs due to model change-over in automotive plants. Wage-rate increases were reported in shipyards, non-ferrous metal smelters, and some other industries.

The work-week averaged a little shorter in mining, but average hourly earnings were unchanged from the August 1 level. Activity continued to expand in construction, and the averages of hours and earnings in the buildings and structures, and highways, bridges and streets groups were somewhat higher than in the preceding survey. There was little change from a month ago in the service industries.
## Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners

**Reported in Specified Industries in the Week-Ending**

**Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1955 and Sept. 1, 1954**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Sept. 1</th>
<th>Aug. 1</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>Sept. 1</th>
<th>Aug. 1</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>Sept. 1</th>
<th>Aug. 1</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>Sept. 1</th>
<th>Aug. 1</th>
<th>1955</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no.</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>159.5</td>
<td>155.1</td>
<td>154.0</td>
<td>57.06</td>
<td>59.20</td>
<td>59.33</td>
<td>61.37</td>
<td>63.64</td>
<td>64.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durable Goods</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>150.9</td>
<td>155.6</td>
<td>155.9</td>
<td>52.39</td>
<td>54.46</td>
<td>54.30</td>
<td>60.28</td>
<td>61.63</td>
<td>62.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-durable goods</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>128.4</td>
<td>133.8</td>
<td>131.8</td>
<td>66.37</td>
<td>69.32</td>
<td>69.34</td>
<td>63.12</td>
<td>65.19</td>
<td>65.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>155.8</td>
<td>160.5</td>
<td>160.5</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>33.42</td>
<td>34.13</td>
<td>34.17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## PRICES

**General Wholesale Price Index Lower in October**

Canada’s general wholesale price index declined 0.14% in October to 220.0 from 220.9 in the preceding month but was 2.7% over last year’s October figure of 214.3. Three of the eight major groups receded from September, while five advanced.

Animal products dropped 2.8% from September to 223.6, largely due to decreases in live stock, coupled with smaller declines in fresh and cured meats, fowl and eggs. These declines were only slightly offset by increases in fishery products, lard and tallow, boots and shoes, hides and skins, and a seasonal increase in fresh milk. Vegetable products moved down 1.1% to 190.7 when decreases in wheat, raw rubber, potatoes, live stock and poultry feeds, canned vegetables, flour, cocoa products, and fresh imported fruit, over-balanced increases in raw sugar, onions, rosin, vegetable oils and imported dried fruit. Fibres, textiles and textile products declined 0.04% to 226.1 as decreases in domestic raw wool and worsted yarn proved slightly more important than increases in raw cotton, worsted and wool cloth and imported raw wool.

Increases in copper, lead, gold, silver, zinc and tin moved non-ferrous metals up 0.8% to 199.5. Wood, wood products and paper rose 0.7% to 298.5, due to advances in wood pulp, newsprint and wrapping paper, pine lumber, spruce lumber, and furniture. Decreases were recorded by fir and cedar lumber. Increases in coal, coke and sulphur outweighed a small decrease in imported crude oil to move the index for non-metallic minerals up 0.6% to 176.3. Chemicals and allied products rose 0.7% to 177.7 due to strength in paint materials and inorganic chemicals, while a small decrease occurred in industrial gases. An increase in the hardware sub-group placed iron and its products at 227.1, up 0.2% from the preceding month.
Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets receded 2.9% between September and October from 202.7 to 196.8. Declines were concentrated chiefly in animal products as the index moved down 3.9% to 241.9 from 251.6, reflecting lower prices for live stock, raw wool, poultry, eggs, and eastern cheesemilk which considerably outweighed a seasonal increase in milk for fluid sales. In the field products group a drop of 1.4% to 151.7 from 153.9 reflected lower prices for eastern potatoes, wheat and corn, which more than offset advances for barley, rye, western potatoes and eastern oats.

Residential building material prices were unchanged in October at 286.8 as increases in paint, shellac and wire cloth were balanced by a decline in lumber. Within the lumber group, however, price movements were diversified as advances in white pine and Quebec spruce descriptions were overbalanced by decreases in fir dimensions and western cedar siding.

Non-residential building material prices rose fractionally to 125.9 from 125.7, reflecting scattered minor price increases which outweighed a net decline in lumber. (25)

Weekly Security Price Indexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investors' Price Index</th>
<th>November 24</th>
<th>November 17 1935-39 = 100</th>
<th>October 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Common Stocks............</td>
<td>246.6</td>
<td>248.3</td>
<td>239.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials....................</td>
<td>256.5</td>
<td>258.5</td>
<td>248.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities......................</td>
<td>201.2</td>
<td>202.1</td>
<td>199.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks.........................</td>
<td>251.6</td>
<td>252.4</td>
<td>246.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mining Stock Price Index

| Total Mining Stocks............ | 119.0       | 119.8                     | 116.7      |
| Golds......................... | 71.7        | 71.7                      | 69.3       |
| Base Metals................... | 227.3       | 230.0                     | 224.2      |

M I N E R A L S

Crude Petroleum Production Larger In August, 8 Months

Canadian production of crude petroleum continued to climb in August, rising to 11,870,682 barrels from last year's corresponding total of 9,136,216. This raised the January-August output to 81,115,966 barrels from 60,559,296 a year ago.

Natural gas production rose to 8,813,386 M cubic feet in August from 6,920,083 M last year and to 91,255,507 M cubic feet in the eight-month period from 76,058,710 M.

Sales of natural gas climbed to 5,407,668 M cubic feet in August from 3,774,185 M a year earlier and to 73,348,785 M in the eight months from 59,253,441 M. Manufactured gas sales declined to 1,243,479 M cubic feet from 1,745,029 M last year and to 12,563,315 M cubic feet in the eight months from 17,768,104 M. (25)
Gold Production Up In September & 9 Months

Production of gold rose to 395,002 fine ounces in September from last year’s corresponding total of 373,310. Nine-month production totals were as follows: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 7,735 fine ounces (7,501 a year ago); Quebec, 271,722 (301,942); Ontario, 1,865,019 (1,749,101); Prairie Provinces, 162,236 (179,556); British Columbia, 189,843 (207,292); Yukon, 44,793 (47,129); and the Northwest Territories, 239,371 (225,274). (27)

Output of Leading Minerals In August

Production of thirteen of Canada’s sixteen leading minerals was larger in August than a year earlier, and the cumulative output for the eight months was also larger for the same thirteen.

The outstanding gain continued to be in iron ore with output of 2,675,718 tons in August against 992,271 a year earlier, and 9,134,350 against 3,573,417 tons in the eight months. Petroleum was up to 11,370,682 barrels in August from 9,136,216 and in the eight months to 81,115,966 from 60,559,296 barrels; and natural gas to 8,313,386 M. cubic feet from 6,920,083 in the month and to 91,255,507 from 78,058,710 in the eight months.

August and eight-month production of other minerals showing gains (with comparative 1954 figures in brackets) were: asbestos, 93,800 tons (80,783) and 687,-474 (585,989); cement, 3,041,077 barrels (2,304,309) and 16,969,701 (15,431,425); clay products, $3,623,247 ($3,209,747) and $21,302,623 ($20,771,444); copper, 27,-844 tons (26,312) and 211,046 (197,670); gold, 386,019 fine ounces (369,134) and 2,985,717 (2,843,991); gypsum, 490,650 tons (475,657) and 2,695,598 (2,523,219); lime, 112,078 tons (101,169) and 860,675 (303,200); nickel, 15,0427 tons (13,428) and 118,059 (104,329); salt, 116,476 tons (80,617) and 713,232 (614,981); and zinc, 36,079 tons (32,822) and 280,116 (239,062).

Decreases in the two periods were: coal, 781,957 tons (796,465) and 8,609,458 (9,099,336); lead, 16,676 tons (18,394) and 138,866 (115,144); and silver, 2,481,-607 fine ounces (2,840,385) and 18,356,306 (20,663,197). (28)

Travel

Border Crossings Up 23% In October, 14% In Nine Months

Volume of highway traffic crossing the border between Canada and the United States was 23% heavier in October and almost 14% heavier in the January-October period than in the corresponding periods last year. In October border crossings were counted at 1,347,869 versus 1,093,821 a year ago. The number of foreign vehicles entering Canada was 656,835 versus 561,424 and returning Canadian vehicles totalled 691,034 versus 532,397. In the January-October period 13,779,847 vehicles crossed the border versus 12,127,953 in the like 1954 period. (29)
1. Survey of Production, 1949-1953, 25¢
2. Motor Vehicle Shipments, October, 10¢
3. Motor Castings, & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, September, 10¢
4. Products Made From Canadian Clays, August, 10¢
5. Hard Board, October, 10¢
6. Preliminary Report on Refined Petroleum Products, June, 10¢
8. Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, September, 10¢
10. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, September, 10¢
12. Fourth Estimate of Commercial Fruit Production, 1955, 10¢
13. Production of Eggs, October, 10¢
14. The Dairy Review, October, 25¢
15. Fluid Milk Sales, September, 10¢
16. Oils & Fats, October, 10¢
17. Sugar Situation, October, 10¢
18. Grain Statistics Weekly, November 16, 10¢
20. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, November 14, 10¢
21. Railway Operating Statistics, August, 10¢
22. Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, September, 10¢
23. Motor Carriers -- Passenger -- Intercity & Rural, May, 10¢
24. Employment & Payrolls, September, 25¢
25. Prices & Price Indexes, October, 25¢
26. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, August, 15¢
27. Gold Production, September, 10¢
28. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, August, 10¢
29. Travel Between Canada & the United States, October, 20¢
--- Trade of Canada: Imports (detailed), August & Eight Months Ended August, 50¢
--- Trade of Canada: Exports (detailed) September, 50¢
--- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, September, 25¢

M: Memorandum
R: Reference Paper

Prepared in Press & Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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

4502-503-125
Clothes Dryers  Production of automatic electric clothes-dryers rose to 21,000 units last year from 8,000 two years earlier.

Clothes Brushes  Nearly 26,400 dozen clothes brushes were made in Canada last year, 3,000 dozen more than in 1953.

Toy Brooms  More than 19,500 toy brooms were shipped from Canadian factories in 1954, an increase of 6,600 dozen over the preceding year.

More Biscuits  Over 96,600 tons of plain and fancy biscuits and 23,000 tons of soda biscuits were made in Canada last year, both slightly more than in 1953.

More Spices  Canadian establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of biscuits used 61,060 pounds of spices in 1954 compared to 53,292 pounds in 1953.

Movie-Goers  Canadians spent $105,516,000 on motion picture entertainment last year, 3.3% less than in 1953. Paid admissions dropped 8.5% to 237,265,000. Drive-in theatres alone had larger patronage and increased receipts.

Manufactures Account  Manufactures accounted for 55% of the net value of Canadian commodity production in 1953, construction for 16.9%, agriculture 15.4%, mining 5.1%, forestry 3.5%, electric power 3.1%, fisheries 0.6% and trapping 0.1%.

Mainly Frozen Eggs  Canadian biscuit manufacturers used 645,210 pounds of frozen eggs in 1954, 66,152 pounds of egg powder, and 10,100 dozen eggs in shell.

Wooden Laths  Wooden laths, which were formerly used as a base for plastering, have for the most part been replaced by other materials. Statistics of production show that 1926 was the top year when 1,378,366 laths were made. Gradual reductions over the years brought production down to only 195,574 laths in 1953. Laths are now used largely in packaging tobacco leaves and for snow fences.

Shingles  Several hundred mills make wooden shingles in Canada, but the mills in British Columbia accounted for 26% of the all-Canada total of 2,610,000 squares in 1953. All of the shingles sawn in British Columbia were of western red cedar, while in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick eastern red cedar formed the greater part of the production. Spruce heads the list in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Per Capita Net Value  Per capita of commodity production in Canada reached an all-time high of $999 in 1953, $33 above the previous top figure of $966 in 1952. Ontario had the highest value among the provinces at $1,222, followed by Alberta with $1,168, British Columbia $1,063, and Saskatchewan $1,030. Prince Edward Island had the lowest figure of $320.