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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Minerals: Boosted by new peak values for the four main groups -- metals, non-metallics, fuels and structural materials -- the overall value of Canada's mineral production in 1954 reached an all-time high of \$1,454,000,000, an increase of \$118,000,000 or nearly 9% over the 1953 value. This compares with an increase of less than \$51,000,000 or 4% in 1953 over 1952. All provinces shared in the increased value last year, Alberta ranking second to Ontario in total output value for the first time. (Page 2)

Prices: The consumer price index dipped from 116.8 to 116.6 between November 1 and December 1 as decreases in food, clothing and household operation costs overbalanced increases in rents and home-ownership costs. The biggest change was in food prices, lower quotations for eggs, beef, coffee and citrus fruits outweighing higher prices for canned fruit and vegetables, fresh vegetables, tea and butter. (Page 4)

Labour: At the start of November 0.8% fewer were employed in industry than a month earlier and 2.9% less than at the beginning of November 1953... Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment insurance register numbered 274,462 at the end of November, up from 209,099 a month before and 238,516 a year earlier. (Page 6)

Food: Visible supplies of Canadian wheat were 6% smaller than a year earlier on December 22... Egg production was up 8% over 1953 in the first 11 months of 1954... Fluid sales of milk and cream rose 2% over 1953 in the first 10 months of last year. (Page 8)

Transportation: Railway carloadings were a slight 0.4% under the 1953 level in the third week of December, but receipts from connections rose 15.5%... Nearly 7% more freight moved through Canadian canals in November than in the same month in 1953. (Page 3)

Merchandising: In the five shopping days before Christmas department store sales rose 32.2% above the level of the 1953 Christmas week of four shopping days. (Page 7)

Hotels: Canadian hotels boosted their receipts nearly 5% in 1953. More than half the \$410,715,000 total came from the sale of alcoholic beverages, 22.9% from room rentals, 17.3% from meal sales, and 8.7% from merchandise sales and other sources. (Page 7)

Mineral Production Value  
Reached New Peak In 1954

Boosted by new peak values for the four main groups -- metals, non-metallics, fuels and structural materials -- the overall value of Canada's mineral production in 1954 climbed to an all-time high total of \$1,454,000,000 according to the Bureau's annual estimate. This was \$118,000,000 or 8.8% higher than the 1953 value of \$1,336,000,000 and followed a rise of 3.9% or \$50,961,150 in 1953 over 1952. All provinces shared in the increased value in 1954.

Metals produced in 1954 were valued at \$763,000,000, an increase of 7.6% over the 1953 value of \$709,000,000. Gold production rose to 4,280,000 fine ounces from 4,056,000 and the value to \$145,814,000 from \$139,598,000. Copper production was encouraged by demand, rising to 599,851,000 pounds from 506,504,000 and the value to \$174,139,000 from \$150,954,000. Nickel production advanced to 319,983,000 pounds from 287,386,000 and the value to \$180,196,000 from \$160,430,000.

Production of lead increased to 442,543,000 pounds from 387,412,000 and the value to \$58,991,000 from \$50,077,000. but zinc production fell to 747,718,000 pounds from 803,523,000 and the value to \$89,278,000 from \$96,101,000. Iron ore shipments climbed to a new peak total of 7,280,000 pounds from 6,510,000 and the value to \$46,785,000 from \$44,103,000. Iron ore shipments from the new iron mines in New Quebec and Labrador counterbalanced the lessened exports to steel plants in the Great Lakes area. The year's output of silver rose to 31,542,000 fine ounces from 28,299,000 and the value to \$26,262,000 from \$23,774,000.

Mineral fuels were valued at \$354,700,000 in 1954, an increase of nearly 13% over the \$314,200,000 in 1953. Crude petroleum continued to lead all other minerals in value of production. The year's output amounted to 95,480,000 barrels valued at \$245,996,000 versus 80,899,000 barrels valued at \$200,582,000. Natural gas production also increased to 122,854,500 M cubic feet valued at \$12,683,000 from 100,986,000 M cubic feet valued at \$10,877,000. In contrast, coal output fell to 14,825,000 tons valued at \$96,078,000 versus 15,901,000 tons valued at \$102,722,000.

The value of other non-metallics rose last year to \$136,600,000 from \$126,039,000 in 1953. The greater portion of this total was derived from the production of 966,900 tons of asbestos valued at \$93,080,000 versus 911,000 tons valued at \$86,053,000 the year before. The year's output of gypsum amounted to 3,957,000 tons valued at \$7,054,000 versus 3,841,000 tons valued at \$7,400,000 in 1953, and the production of salt amounted to 962,000 tons valued at \$8,507,000 versus 955,000 tons valued at \$6,975,000.

Production of structural materials amounted in value to \$199,386,000 versus \$187,202,000 the year before. Clay products -- brick, tile, etc., -- were produced to the value of \$31,520,000 versus \$29,778,000. The year's output of cement totalled 22,553,000 barrels valued at \$59,405,000 as compared with 22,238,000 barrels worth \$58,842,000. Lime production was slightly lower at 1,217,000 tons valued at \$14,333,000 versus 1,229,000 tons valued at \$14,484,000. Sand and gravel rose to 105,431,000 tons from 101,034,000 and the value to \$56,885,000 from \$53,485,000.

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Ontario led the provinces in the value of minerals produced in 1954 at \$484,993,000 (\$465,877,000 in 1953). Alberta for the first time was next at \$281,462,000 (\$248,863,000), with Quebec in third instead of second place at \$275,141,000 (\$251,382,000), and British Columbia fourth at \$161,309,000 (\$158,488,000).

Production values for the other provinces and territories were as follows, in order of size: Nova Scotia, \$75,121,000 (\$67,364,000 in 1953); Saskatchewan, \$56,978,000 (\$48,082,000); Newfoundland, \$44,869,000 (\$33,781,000); Manitoba, \$34,953,000 (\$25,264,000); Yukon, \$16,308,000 (\$14,739,000); New Brunswick, \$12,515,000 (\$11,664,000); and Northwest Territories, \$10,549,000 (\$10,300,000). (1)

Coal Production Down In November Coal production continued to decline in November but imports increased. The month's output amounted to 1,563,000 tons versus 1,631,015 a year earlier, bringing the 11-month total to 13,302,804 tons versus 14,247,199. Landed imports in November totalled 2,049,282 tons versus 1,930,690 and in the 11 months aggregated 17,716,161 tons versus 21,927,137. (2)

## TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadings Slightly Lower In 3rd Week Of December Railway car loadings in the third week of December totalled 68,513 cars, slightly below (0.4%) last year's 68,765 cars, but receipts from connections rose 15.5% to 29,880 cars from 25,875. From the beginning of 1954 loadings in Canada aggregated 3,607,172 cars, down 7.7% from 3,908,998, and receipts from connections dropped 12.2% to 1,387,509 cars from 1,580,963.

Among commodities loaded in reduced volume in the third week of December were grain, 8,752 cars (versus 9,322 a year ago); coal, 5,664 (6,359); and merchandise, L.C.L., 13,321 (13,955). Carried in larger volume were: lumber, timber and plywood, 3,684 (3,151); and pulpwood, 3,127 (2,472). (3)

Freight Traffic On Canadian Canals Rose 6.6% In November Volume of freight transported through Canadian canals in November amounted to 3,514,136 tons, an increase of 6.6% over the preceding year's November total of 3,296,648. Increased shipments of barley, oats, petroleum products, sand and other freight through the Welland Ship Canal and barley, oats and soft coal through the St. Lawrence canals resulted in the advance over the preceding November.

In November, 6,048,599 tons of freight were shipped through the combined locks of the Sault Ste. Marie system, nearly 30% under last year's 8,626,998 tons. East-bound freight fell to 5,158,686 tons from 7,933,407, large declines being shown for iron ore, crude petroleum and grains other than wheat; wheat shipments increased. Heavier movements of soft coal and oil and gasoline boosted total west-bound freight to 889,913 tons from 693,591.

Volume of freight transported through the Welland Ship Canal in November rose to 2,047,282 tons from 1,863,918 a year earlier. On the St. Lawrence system tonnage rose to 1,210,280 tons from 1,100,257. (4)

Consumer Price Index Declined 0.2 Points Between November & December

The consumer price index declined from 116.8 to 116.6 between November 1 and December 1. The change was largely attributable to lower food prices which moved the food index from 113.4 to 112.6. Eggs dropped 10¢ a dozen, and prices were also lower for coffee, citrus fruits and all cuts of beef. Higher prices were recorded for canned fruits and vegetables, fresh vegetables, tea and butter.

Other group indexes except shelter, were slightly lower or unchanged. The clothing series moved from 108.2 to 108.1 under the influence of scattered decreases. Household operation changed from 117.2 to 117.1, as small decreases were recorded for a number of items of home-furnishings. Other commodities and services remained unchanged at 118.2. The shelter index advanced from 127.9 to 128.2, following a further gain of 0.2% in the rent index and an advance of 0.3% in the home-ownership component. (5)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
December 1, 1954	116.6	112.6	128.2	108.1	117.1	118.2
November 1, 1954	116.8	113.4	127.9	108.2	117.2	118.2
December 1, 1953	115.8	112.1	125.2	110.2	117.4	116.3

Narrow Change In Wholesale Price Index During December

Canada's composite average index for 30 industrial material prices at wholesale moved within narrow limits in December as the total index changed from 223.4 to 223.5 between the weeks of November 26 and December 24. The December 1954 preliminary average index of 223.2 compares with a 1954 low of 221.7 in September and 225.8 in December 1953. Among commodity changes in December higher prices occurred for raw rubber, fir timber, raw wool, sisal, raw cotton, wheat and beef hides. Lower quotations were observed for rayon yarn, hogs, steers, tin, oats, iron ore and bleached sulphite pulp.

The index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets moved down to 204.5 from 207.1 between the weeks of November 26 and December 24. Both sub-groups were lower with animal products registering the greater change as the index moved to 245.8 from 250.4, due to lower prices for hogs in addition to steers, eggs and cheesemilk in eastern Canada and lambs in the West. These outweighed advances in calf prices, raw wool in eastern Canada and western steers. Lower quotations for rye, eastern barley, oats and potatoes were reflected in a decline in field products to 163.2 from 163.9. Firmer prices were noted for western potatoes and flax and eastern corn and wheat. (5)

Wholesale Price Index Up Slightly In November

Canada's general index number of wholesale prices rose 0.2% in November to 214.8 from 214.3 in the preceding month but declined 1.8% from last year's 218.7. Three of the eight main commodity group indexes moved up from October, four receded and one remained unchanged. Animal products led the group index advances with an increase of 1.3% to 224.8 from 221.9 in October, gains in butter, livestock, cured meats, fowl, fishery products, hides and skins, lard and tallow outweighing declines in eggs, leather and men's shoes. Increases in live stock and cured meats were mainly supported by renewed strength in hogs and pork products, while stability in the fresh meats sub-group reflected a balancing of decreases in beef carcass with advances in pork, veal and lamb carcass.

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In the iron and steel group, increases in steel scrap and alloy steel bars outweighed small declines in castings to advance the index 0.6% to 213.5 from 212.3. Vegetable products moved up 0.2% to 195.0 from 194.6, reflecting increases in grains, potatoes, raw rubber, milled cereal foods, coffee beans, onions, dried fruits and raw sugar. Imported fresh fruits, and vegetable oils and their products moved lower.

Declines in raw cotton, cotton knit goods, domestic and imported raw wool, worsted yarns, wool hosiery and wool cloth outweighed small advances in cotton yarns and cotton fabrics, and the fibres, textiles and textile products index declined to 227.8 from 229.3.

The non-ferrous metals index receded 0.1% to 168.4 from 168.5, an increase in lead all but counterbalancing decreases in copper and tin. In the non-metallics group, decreases in crude oil balanced an increase in United States anthracite coal, leaving the index unchanged at 175.7.

The chemical products index, at 176.9, was 0.1% below October's 177.1, reflecting a decrease in crude iodine which proved of more importance than increases in copper sulphate and ammonium sulphate. The wood, wood products and paper index was narrowly lower at 289.0 versus 289.1, declines in spruce lumber and export prices for newsprint and woodpulp being slightly more important than increases in furniture and western cedar lumber.

Farm Product Prices The index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets rose 1.3% to 203.8 from 201.1 between October and November. Field products increased 1.4% to 164.0 from 161.8, due to increases in eastern grains and potatoes. Animal products moved up 1.3% to 243.6 from 240.5, as hogs and butterfat prices advanced generally, and calves, lambs, poultry and cheese milk recorded increases in eastern Canada. Sub-group declines occurred for eggs and raw wool.

Building Material Prices The index of residential building materials declined 0.1% to 278.6, weakness in spruce lumber outweighing a small increase in shellac. The index of non-residential building material prices recorded no change at 120.5, despite minor increases in concrete mix and hemlock lumber.  
(6)

### Security Price Indexes

	<u>December 30</u>	<u>December 23</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>December 2</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks .....	212.1	208.5	202.2
Industrials .....	215.8	212.3	206.0
Utilities .....	187.1	183.0	177.6
Banks .....	232.3	229.7	221.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks .....	103.2	101.9	98.4
Golds .....	69.1	68.3	65.5
Base Metals .....	181.4	178.7	173.8

Industrial Employment Declined  
At The Beginning Of November

Industrial employment was at a lower level at the beginning of November than a month and a year earlier, the Bureau's advance index dropping 0.8% from October and 2.9% from November last year. The payroll index, on the other hand, showed a minor rise from October 1 but was insignificantly lower than at November 1, 1953. Per capita weekly earnings rose to a new high.

The November 1 index of industrial employment stood at 112.5 as compared with 113.4 a month earlier and 115.9 a year ago, and that for payrolls at 157.3 as compared with 157.2 at the beginning of October and 157.4 last year. Per capita weekly earnings averaged \$59.82 as compared with \$59.26 a month earlier and \$58.14 a year ago.

Generally greater industrial activity as compared with October 1 was recorded only in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The curtailment in employment indicated in the remaining areas ranged from 0.2% in Quebec to 2.2% in New Brunswick and British Columbia, and 3.1% in Newfoundland.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing at November 1 was 1.6% lower than at the beginning of October and the amounts distributed in weekly payrolls fell 0.9%. Average weekly wages and salaries rose to a new high \$61.89 from \$61.40. Employment in this group of industries was 6% below its level 12 months ago when industrial disputes had been a factor of lesser weight.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and trade showed seasonal advances in employment at the beginning of November. Transportation, storage and communication, construction and a few other classes were quieter. (7)

Claims For Unemployment Insurance Benefit In  
November Up From October, Down From Year Ago

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit received in local offices across

Canada numbered 187,744 in November. While this is an increase of some 60,000 over the 127,609 claims recorded in October, it is a slight decline from the figure of 188,881 for November 1953.

Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of November numbered 274,462, up from the preceding month's 209,099 and last year's corresponding total of 238,516. New beneficiaries in November climbed to 110,736 from 84,051 in October and 94,642 a year ago.

During November, \$14,020,255 was paid in compensation for 4,512,055 days as compared with \$11,779,296 paid for 3,780,046 days in October and \$10,172,035 paid for 3,337,519 days in November last year.

Initial and renewal claims in November were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland, 3993 (4,694 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 869 (821); Nova Scotia, 7,641 (8,253); New Brunswick, 7,266 (8,410); Quebec, 54,665 (58,499); Ontario, 65,338 (63,179); Manitoba, 9,267 (7,795); Saskatchewan, 5,725 (3,934); Alberta, 9,793 (9,827); and British Columbia, 23,187 (23,469). (8)



Department Store Sales      Canadians went on a shopping spree in the five shopping  
Jump In Christmas Week      days before Christmas that boosted department stores  
sales 32.2% above the level of the 1953 Christmas week  
of four shopping days. Preliminary estimates released today by the Dominion  
Bureau of Statistics reveal that in the week ending December 24 sales were  
higher than a year earlier in all parts of the country.

The biggest boost over the corresponding week of 1953 was a 46.4% sales  
jump for department stores in the four Atlantic Provinces. On the other side  
of the country, British Columbia department stores rang up a 40.3% sales gain.  
Ontario sales were up 34.4%, Alberta sales 27.4%, Quebec sales 25.6%, Sask-  
atchewan sales 25.4%, and Manitoba sales 20.6%.

Hotels Increased by 52,      There were 5,209 full-year and seasonal hotels in  
Receipts By 5% In 1953      operation throughout Canada in 1953 and their  
receipts totalled \$410,715,000, 4.8% more than the  
\$391,936,000 reported by 5,157 hotels in 1952. The number of rooms increased  
from 149,615 to 149,653 during the year, but the percentage of room occupancy  
declined from 58% to 55%. The average room rate was \$3.64 as compared with  
\$3.29 in 1952.

Receipts of seasonal hotels showed a greater percentage gain than receipts  
of full-year hotels in 1953. Receipts of 198 licenced seasonal hotels rose by  
11.5% to \$11,092,000 from \$9,944,000 in 1952, and receipts of 856 non-licensed  
seasonal hotels by 9.7% to \$12,466,000 from \$11,362,000. The 3,319 full-year  
licensed hotels reported an increase of 4.5% in receipts to \$360,023,000 from  
\$344,076,000, and 846 full-year non-licensed hotels and increase of 3.7% to  
\$27,134,000 from \$26,154,000.

The rental of rooms accounted for 22.9% of hotel receipts in 1953, the same  
proportion as in 1952. The sale of beer, wine and liquor accounted for 51.1%  
as against 51.5%, and sales of meals for 17.3% as against 17.2%. Revenue from  
merchandise sales and all other sources accounted for 8.7% as against 8.4% of  
the total. Provincially, the proportion of total receipts derived from the sale  
of alcoholic beverages ranged from a total exclusion in Prince Edward Island and  
New Brunswick to 68.5% in Saskatchewan.

There were more hotels with 11 to 25 rooms in Canada in 1953 than any other  
room-size classification, and this category obtained a greater proportion of the  
total receipts than any other. These hotels numbered 2,252 or 43% of the total  
and their receipts of \$103,301,000 constituted 25% of the total. There were 11  
hotels with more than 500 rooms and these had the highest rate of occupancy (77%)  
in 1953, while 1,196 hotels with 10 rooms or less had the lowest rate (27%).

Quebec had more hotels in 1953 than any other province with a total of  
1,555, followed by Ontario with 1,536. However, Ontario had the most rooms  
(46,740 versus 40,325 in Quebec) and the highest receipts (\$132,143,000 versus  
\$98,979,000 in Quebec).

Among cities, Vancouver led with 68 full-year hotels, followed by Winnipeg with 54, Montreal with 46, Toronto with 40, Edmonton with 37, and Calgary and Quebec with 27 each. Vancouver also led in number of rooms (5,957), followed by Montreal (5,059), Toronto (4,869), Winnipeg, (3,301), Calgary (2,582), Edmonton (2,467), and Quebec (1,926).

Toronto led in receipts (\$26,948,000), followed by Montreal (\$23,514,000), Vancouver (\$15,016,000), Edmonton (\$10,235,000), Winnipeg (\$10,124,000), Calgary (\$9,397,000), Ottawa, with 18 hotels and 1,443 rooms (\$8,515,000), and Quebec (\$6,189,000). Percentage of room occupancy ranged from a low of 49% in Sherbrooke to a high of 84% in Halifax, and average daily room rates from \$3.05 in Hull to \$6.96 in Montreal. (9)

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Visible Supplies And Marketings Of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on December 22 totalled 350,144,000 bushels, slightly larger than the 344,539,000-bushel total of a week earlier, but 6% smaller than last year's 371,064,000 bushels. Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week were sharply lower at 10,690,000 bushels versus 25,522,000 a year ago. At the same time overseas export clearances rose to 3,080,000 bushels from 1,546,000. (10)

Production Of Eggs Increased In November And 11 Months Production of eggs increased in November and the first 11 months this year as compared with a year earlier. The month's production amounted to an estimated 31,700,000 dozen as compared with 28,800,000 in the preceding month and 31,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought cumulative production for the January-November period to 343,500,000 dozen as compared with 317,900,000. (11)

Fluid Milk And Cream Sales In October And 10 Months Combined sales of fluid milk and cream were unchanged in October from a year earlier but January-October sales rose 2%. The month's sales amounted to 433,894,000 pounds, bringing cumulative sales to 4,216,354,000 pounds.

In October there were small sales gains in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia but no changes occurred in the other provinces. In the 10-month period sales were moderately lower in Prince Edward Island, unchanged in Quebec, but higher in the other provinces. (12)

## MANUFACTURING

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel Ingots Lower In November. 11 Months Canadian production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings continued below last year's level in November. Pig iron production fell to 210,476 tons from 254,643 a year earlier, bringing the 11-month output to 2,027,799 tons versus 2,791,743. November output of steel ingots fell to 282,110 tons from 324,497 and January-November production dropped to 2,844,493 tons from 3,713,468. Output of steel castings dropped to 5,063 tons in November from 8,206 and in the 11 months to 74,557 tons from 96,571. (13)

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Output Of Iron Castings, Cast Iron Pipe And Fittings Lower In October

Production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings continued below last year's level in October. Production fell to 61,100 tons from 73,600, and January-October production dropped to 595,300 tons from 684,100. Shipments declined in October to 46,900 tons from 55,900 and in the 10 months to 434,000 tons from 489,800. (14)

Battery Sales Higher In November, 11 Months

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in November were valued at \$2,070,284 versus \$1,863,663 a year earlier, bringing cumulative sales for the first 11 months of 1954 to \$20,635,873 versus \$19,068,793. (15)

Output Value Of Iron And Steel Product Industries Climbed To New Peak In 1952

Gross output value of Canada's iron and steel product group of industries climbed to an all-time peak total of \$2,135,032,000 in 1952, an increase of 12% over the preceding year's \$1,904,650,000, according to the annual review of the group by the Bureau. Gains were made in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and in all industries except wire and wire goods.

During the year establishments in the group increased to 2,625 from 2,435, employees to 189,191 from 183,323, and salary and wage payments to \$617,011,000 from \$547,315,000. Costs of materials advanced to \$947,993,000 from \$860,566,000 and fuel and electricity costs to \$52,996,000 from \$52,750,000.

Gross production values were as follows by industries, in thousands: agricultural implements, \$205,775 (\$171,172 in 1951); boilers and plate work, \$94,428 (\$75,081); bridge and structural steel work, \$139,717 (\$109,650); hardware, tools and cutlery, \$123,741 (\$116,458); heating and cooking apparatus, \$86,839 (\$74,139); iron castings, \$170,969 (\$165,175); machine shops, \$41,574 (\$36,954); household, office and store machinery, \$98,769 (\$91,749); machine tools, \$16,508 (\$11,270); other machinery, \$227,026 (\$201,990); primary iron and steel, \$504,000 (\$464,587); sheet metal products, \$213,585 (\$197,114); wire and wire goods, \$105,660 (\$106,512); and miscellaneous industries, \$110,400 (\$82,798). (16)

Output Of Asphalt Roofing Materials

Production of asphalt shingles increased over 1953 in November and the first 11 months this year. Output of smooth surfaced roll roofing was higher in the month but lower in the cumulative period, while the production of mineral surfaced roofing and roll-type sidings declined in both periods.

The month's output of asphalt shingles amounted to 200,120 squares versus 158,271 a year earlier, bringing the 11-month total to 2,629,820 squares versus 2,484,149. November output of smooth surfaced roll roofing totalled 98,392 squares (83,554 a year earlier); mineral surfaced roll roofing, 55,033 squares (58,120); and roll-type sidings, 13,711 squares (21,646). Eleven-month production totals follow: smooth surfaced roll roofing, 1,001,889 squares (1,025,014); mineral surfaced roll roofing, 791,739 squares (841,126); and roll-type sidings, 241,123 squares (298,507). (17)

Production & Shipments Of Hard Board  
Up In November, Lower In 11 Months

Production, domestic shipments and export shipments of hard board were larger in November but smaller in the January-

November period than in 1953. The month's output amounted to 13,432,903 square feet (10,273,391 a year earlier), domestic shipments 8,569,811 square feet (8,116,515), and export shipments to 4,559,645 square feet (1,673,871). January-November totals: production, 137,611,022 (145,660,604 a year ago); domestic shipments, 99,003,880 (107,717,373); export shipments, 34,376,604 (36,450,641). (18)

Production Of Mineral  
Wool Up In November

Production of mineral wool in November comprised 21,067,222 square feet of batts (18,935,570 a year ago) and 1,363,271 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool (1,227,098). January-November production comprised 178,588,008 square feet of the former (169,918,027) and 9,690,179 cubic feet of the latter (9,833,183). (19)

Textile Output  
Down In 1952

Canadian production of all textiles except clothing was valued at \$744,141,645 in 1952, a drop of \$102,335,658 or 12% from the output of the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual general review of this group of industries. The group comprises the cotton textile industry, the wool textiles industry, the synthetic textiles and silk industry, the dyeing and finishing of textile goods industry, the narrow fabrics industry, and miscellaneous textile products industries. These industries employed 72,739 in 1952, a decrease of 11% from the 81,710 employed in the preceding year. The group's payroll totalled \$178,689,466 as against \$185,030,489 in 1951. Materials cost the group \$418,522,518 in 1952, 15.5% less than the \$495,304,102 total of the preceding year. (20)

Volume Of Forest Production Down  
Slightly In 1952. But Value Up

Volume of Canada's forest production in 1952 was slightly below the all-time peak set in 1951 but the value climbed to the highest point on record. Final estimates show a cut of 3,565,609,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber valued at \$815,651,000 versus 3,602,957,000 cubic feet valued at \$782,525,000 in the preceding year. Preliminary estimates for 1953 indicate a further drop in volume to 3,498,731,000 cubic feet.

An estimated 1,392,947,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber were taken out of the woods in the form of logs and bolts, chiefly for the production of lumber (1,409,071,000 in 1951); 1,198,703,000 cubic feet as pulpwood (1,279,583,000); and 841,417,000 cubic feet as fuelwood (817,374,000). The remainder consisted of other forest products in various forms such as round mining timber, poles and piling, hewn railway ties, fence posts and rails.

According to provincial statements compiled by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, forest fires destroyed in 1952 the equivalent of 157,913,000 cubic feet, while insects and tree diseases destroy annually about 500,000,000 cubic feet of wood. The total drain on Canada's forest resources in 1952 was, therefore, approximately 4,355,265,000 cubic feet. About 82% of this was used and 18% was wasted.

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Preliminary estimates for 1953 show an increase in sawlog production to 1,397,876,000 cubic feet and a 5.1% reduction in the output of pulpwood to 1,137,369,000 cubic feet. Fuelwood production rose to 862,956,000 cubic feet. With fire losses estimated at 157,913,000 cubic feet and 500,000,000 cubic feet destroyed by insects and fungi, total depletion in 1953 reached an estimated 4,156,644,000 cubic feet.

Latest available estimates indicate that Canada (including the island of Newfoundland but not Labrador) possesses 397,313,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber, of which 158,738,000,000 cubic feet are considered to be accessible to commercial operations.

Volume of forest production in 1952 was as follows by provinces in order of size (thousand cubic feet): Quebec, 1,158,746 (1,208,851 in 1951); British Columbia, 845,339 (832,170); Ontario, 709,413 (695,877); New Brunswick, 251,058 (273,420); Alberta, 164,008 (158,505); Newfoundland, 107,531 (103,953); Nova Scotia, 137,980 (138,871); Manitoba, 87,761 (87,198); Saskatchewan, 86,739 (88,656); Prince Edward Island, 17,034 (15,456). Provincial production values were (in thousands): Quebec, \$280,424 (\$267,682); British Columbia, \$204,147 (\$214,051); Ontario, \$170,534 (\$150,921); New Brunswick, \$63,793 (\$64,635); Nova Scotia, \$27,713 (\$25,025); Newfoundland, \$25,186 (\$22,084); Alberta, \$17,228 (\$16,067); Manitoba, \$13,472 (\$11,552); Saskatchewan, \$10,514 (\$8,737); and Prince Edward Island, \$2,641 (\$1,770). (21)

## HEALTH & WELFARE

Release Final Report On      The Bureau released at the year-end its final annual  
Vital Statistics For 1952      report on vital statistics for the year 1952. This  
is the 32nd issue since 1921 by the Bureau on data  
obtained under arrangement with provincial registration offices for the production of national vital statistics.

Although reduced considerably from its predecessors, the 134-page report contains comprehensive statistics for 1952 births, deaths, marriages and divorces for provinces, local areas and urban centres in Canada, a comparative table of Canadian vital statistics rates with those of other countries, basic population figures, historical series of Canadian rates, numerous detailed data for 1952 according to sex and age, proportions of births and deaths occurring in hospitals, causes of deaths, marital status and religion of brides and grooms and similar particulars.

The report contains an appendix giving detailed 1952 statistics not previously released for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. It shows that, of the 1,032 infants born in these Territories in 1952, 422 were born to white parents, 307 to Indian parents and 303 to Eskimos. Of the 435 deaths, 200 were Eskimos and 129 Indians.

The report also contains for the first time a table showing divorces granted in each province since 1918 and comparable rates. Considerable additional unpublished vital statistics data are available on request from the Bureau or from provincial registration offices. (22)

Volume III Of The Foreign  
Trade Of Canada Released

Volume III of the foreign trade of Canada for the calendar year 1953 was released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It contains final detailed statistics on imports by articles and countries of origin for the years 1951, 1952 and 1953.

This volume, which is part of a set of three annual reports on the foreign trade of Canada, may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, at \$2.00 per copy. The set of three volumes -- Total Trade (Volume I), Exports (Volume II), and Imports (Volume III), may be obtained for a total of \$5.00. (23)

## RELEASED THIS WEEK

(Publications numbered similarly to reviews to indicate source of latter)

- 1- Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, 1954, 10¢
  - 2- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, November, 10¢
  - 3- M: Railway Carloadings, Week Ending December 21, 10¢
  - 4- M: Summary of Canal Statistics, November, 10¢
  - 5- Price Movements, December, 10¢
  - 6- Prices & Price Indexes, November, 20¢
  - 7- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, November, 10¢
  - 8- Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, November, 25¢
  - 9- Hotels, 1953, 25¢
  - 10- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, December 22, 10¢
  - 11- M: Production of Eggs, November, 10¢
  - 12- M: Fluid Milk Sales, October, 10¢
  - 13- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, November, 10¢
  - 14- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, October, 10¢
  - 15- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November, 10¢
  - 16- Iron & Steel Products, General Review, 1952, 25¢
  - 17- M: Asphalt Roofing, November, 10¢
  - 18- M: Hard Board, November, 10¢
  - 19- M: Mineral Wool, November, 10¢
  - 20- General Review of Textiles Except Clothing, 1952, 25¢
  - 21- Operations in the Woods; Final Estimate of Forest Production, 1952, 25¢
  - 22- Vital Statistics -- Final -- 1952, \$1.00
  - 23- Trade of Canada: Volume III -- detailed -- 1953, \$2.00
  - Trade of Canada, Articles Imported from Each Country, Nine Months Ended September, 50¢
- M - Memorandum
- 

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



Timber Resources According to the latest estimates Canada possesses 397,313,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber, of which about two-fifths are considered accessible to commercial operations at the present time.

Window Cleaners There were 55 window cleaning concerns in Canada at the time of the last census and their 1951 receipts totalled \$1,246,600. Ontario had 23 of the firms, Quebec 14, British Columbia 13, Manitoba 2, Alberta 2 and Nova Scotia 1. There were none in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick or Saskatchewan.

Canada Fourth In Butter Consumption Among the nine butter producing countries of the world Canada ranked fourth in domestic disappearance in 1953 with a per capita figure of 21 pounds.

Three Times As Many Sawyers In the 20 years between 1931 and 1951 the number of sawyers in Canada tripled from 4,124 to 13,257.

22% Of Homes Have TV Sets An estimated 820,000 Canadian homes had TV sets last September, or about 22% of the country's households. There were some in every province, but the bulk were in Ontario (478,000) and Quebec (266,000). British Columbia had the third largest number (51,000) and Manitoba the least (14,000).

No Private Agencies In 5 Provinces The last census showed 14 detective agencies in Canada -- 5 in Ontario, 3 in British Columbia, 2 in Quebec, and 1 in Alberta. During 1953 they employed from 73 to 104, including 10 working proprietors, had a payroll of \$101,700 and total receipts of \$228,600.

5% Of Homes Have Two Or More Cars An estimated 55% of the households in Canada have automobiles, according to a sample survey taken last September by DBS. Of these, 178,000 or 9% have two or more cars -- about 5% of all the homes in the country.

50% More Butchers 14,777 Canadians were employed as butchers or meat cutters in 1951, an increase of more than 50% over the 9,485 in this occupation in 1931.

79 Volumes Per Student There were 179 academic libraries in Canada at last count and they had 7,387,887 books on their shelves -- about 79 volumes per student. Of the total, 90 libraries were English language and 89 French language, the former accounting for 59.5% of the total number of volumes.

Day's Care In Mental Hospital Costs \$2.70 The cost of a day's care in Canada's mental hospitals averaged \$2.70 in 1953 and provincial averages ranged from a low of \$1.89 in Quebec to a high of \$4.33 in Newfoundland.

27% Fewer Tailors Canadian tailors numbered 7,672 in 1951, some 2,864 or 27% fewer than 20 years earlier. Self-employed tailors numbered only 1,375, a decrease of 56% from 3,160 in 1931, indicating a definite trend away from custom-made clothes.

Theatres Can Seat Almost A Million Canada's 1,906 regular theatres could seat 978,162 persons in 1953, 2.4% more than in 1952. Potential capacity (seats multiplied by the number of performances during the year) was 818,265,591, an increase of 1.7%. Less than three-tenths of the potential capacity was utilized in 1953 as compared with 31% in 1952.

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