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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Eight of the ten regional city consumer price indexes declined between February 1 and March 1, one showed no change and the other advanced. Mainly responsible for the decreases were cuts in coffee, beef, bacon and ham prices, which outweighed price hikes for tea, eggs and fresh vegetables.

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Merchandising: 7% fewer new passenger cars and one-third fewer new commercial vehicles were sold by automotive dealers this February, but March production was up 11% over last year to the highest level since the Spring of 1953.

(Pages 3 & 4)

Mining: A sharp drop in exports outweighed an increase in shipments to Canadian customers to put February iron ore shipments substantially below last year, the third drop in a row. In the first two months of 1955 shipments were down over 45%, but stocks at the end of February were 57% larger than a year earlier... February shipments of asbestos were 11% higher this year, with export shipments up 9%.

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Manufacturing: Boosted by record outputs in March, production of steel ingots rose 27% over last year in the first quarter and pig iron output by 16%... More household electric refrigerators and washing machines were produced in February than in the same month last year... Factory sales of electric storage batteries were higher this February... Shipments of mineral wool and rigid insulating board were up over a year earlier in February.

(Pages 4-6)

Banking: The value of cheques cashed in clearing centres across Canada increased over 1% in February, nearly 6% in the first two months, as compared with the corresponding periods last year.

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Transportation: A strong demand sent an all-time peak of 17,616,000 barrels of oil through Canadian pipe lines in January, 1,691,000 barrels more than in December and 2,249,000 more than in January last year.

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Agriculture: The Spring pig crop is now expected to be 21% larger than last year, with increases of 17% in the east and 26% in the west in the number of sows expected to farrow.

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Fishing: Canadian fishermen took 3% less fish from the sea this February, but their catch was worth 10% more than last year.

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Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Eight of the ten regional city consumer price indexes declined between February 1 and March 1, while one remained unchanged and one advanced. Lower foods were mainly responsible as nine indexes declined and one (St. John's) advanced fractionally. Item decreases were noted at most centres for coffee, most cuts of beef, bacon and ham. These outweighed advances in tea, eggs and most fresh vegetables.

Among other group indexes, clothing and household operation series were generally unchanged to lower. Other commodities and services indexes were mixed, being lower in six cities, unchanged in one and higher in three. Automobiles and batteries were lower at all centres, but in some cities these were more than outweighed by firmer quotations for other automobile operating cost series coupled with advances in local transportation and newspaper rates. Shelter indexes were unchanged in five centres, but advanced moderately in an equal number.

Total indexes for March 1 and February 1, and March 1 group index detail are shown in the following table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities at the beginning of March 1955 (Base 1949 = 100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - March 1, 1955				
	Feb. 1, 1955	Mar. 1, 1955	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's *	102.7	102.9	101.5	108.0	101.3	100.5	104.9
Halifax	114.6	114.5	106.6	123.3	114.7	118.9	118.5
Saint John	117.6	117.6	112.3	125.0	116.2	116.3	124.0
Montreal	117.1	116.7	114.2	134.5	107.1	116.0	116.8
Ottawa	117.0	116.8	110.2	132.2	111.2	116.6	119.7
Toronto	118.7	118.2	108.8	145.6	110.2	115.4	119.3
Winnipeg	115.4	115.2	109.7	126.0	112.7	113.5	117.9
Saskatoon-Regina	113.8	113.7	109.2	115.7	114.9	117.9	113.1
Edmonton-Calgary	114.5	114.2	108.5	121.1	112.6	115.7	118.2
Vancouver	118.3	117.9	110.0	126.1	112.5	125.6	122.6

* Index on the base June 1951 equals 100.

Security Price Indexes

Investors' Price Index

April 7

March 31
(1935-39-100)

March 10

Total Common Stocks	215.1	210.2	213.9
Industrials	220.3	214.7	217.6
Utilities	184.7	180.7	187.1
Banks	233.2	233.7	239.3

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	109.3	106.4	104.7
Gold	69.7	68.9	68.9
Base Metals	199.8	192.1	186.8

February Motor Vehicle Sales,
Financing Below Last Year

Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles during February showed the usual rise over January, but as in January were below the corresponding period of last year. Financing of sales of new motor vehicles by finance companies were also down from last year in number and value, while the financing of sales of used motor vehicles - up from last year in January - was slightly lower.

February sales of new passenger cars totalled 22,084 units as against 17,810 in January and 23,788 in February last year, the two-month total of 39,894 comparing with 42,295 for January-February 1954. The retail value of February sales was \$58,041,000 versus \$60,550,000 last year, a drop of 4.1% as against one of 7.2% in number.

Commercial vehicle sales in the month were up moderately in number to 4,210 from 3,564 in January, but down 33% from 6,294 a year earlier. The retail value of sales declined 26.5% to \$11,995,000 from \$16,314,000 last year.

Sales of 6,842 new passenger cars were financed by finance companies in February as compared to 8,065 cars in February last year, the amount of financing declining somewhat less to \$13,041,000 as against \$14,227,000. The number of new commercial vehicles financed was down to 1,274 from 2,140 and the amount of financing to \$3,010,000 from \$4,764,000.

In the case of used motor vehicles, the number of passenger cars financed was down slightly to 18,700 compared to 18,721 in February last year, while the amount of financing was down somewhat more to \$15,667,000 from \$15,828,000. Used commercial vehicles financed by finance companies numbered 3,276 against 3,353 a year earlier and the amount of financing was \$2,895,000 compared to \$2,991,000. (1)

WAREHOUSING

Warehouse Revenues
6% Higher In 1953

Revenues of 173 warehousing establishments in 1953 aggregated \$30,737,433, 6% above the preceding year's \$29,189,001 reported by 176 firms, the Bureau's annual industry report shows. Operating expenses grossed \$26,269,970 versus \$24,948,832, and net operating revenues were \$4,467,463 versus \$4,240,169. Revenues from storage rose to \$13,490,776 from \$12,740,322, from cartage and moving to \$9,353,688 from \$8,723,736, and from other operations to \$7,892,969 from \$7,725,143.

These establishments had 46,972,777 cubic feet of dry storage space in 1953 versus 56,847,709 a year earlier and 21,383,609 cubic feet of cold storage space versus 21,634,727. Storage space occupied by household goods on December 1, 1953 totalled 13,669,338 cubic feet; merchandise storage, 35,955,355 cubic feet; and cold storage, 17,851,669 cubic feet.

Motor vehicle equipment of warehousing establishments in 1953 comprised 965 trucks (1,014 a year earlier); 402 tractors and semi-trailer units (369), and 63 trailers (70). (2)

March Production Of Motor Vehicles Reached Highest Point Since The Spring Of 1953

preliminary figures issued by the DBS show. This was 11% above last year's March output of 45,438, and compares with 32,846 in February (45,122 a year earlier), and 28,924 in January (20,215). This year's first-quarter output fell to 112,281 units from 131,162 in the same 1954 period.

Production of motor vehicles in March soared to 50,513 units, top month since the Spring of 1953,

The month's output of passenger cars climbed to 43,825 units from 36,251 a year earlier, and compares with 29,660 in February (35,564) and 25,520 in January (32,278). Commercial vehicle production fell in March to 6,688 units from 9,187 and compares with 3,186 in February (9,558), and 3,404 in January (7,937). (3)

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel Ingots Reached New Peaks In March

Boosted by all-time record monthly totals in March, Canadian production of both pig iron and steel ingots moved up substantially in the first quarter of this year. The three-month output of steel ingots climbed 27% to 1,002,904 tons from 789,767 a year earlier and pig iron advanced nearly 16% to 690,267 tons from 597,812.

Production of motor vehicles in March soared to 50,513 units, top month since the Spring of 1953,

Production of steel ingots in March amounted to 377,237 tons (240,515 a year ago); in February, 314,814 tons (258,765); and January, 310,853 tons (290,487). March output of pig iron was 275,721 tons (200,763 a year earlier); February, 215,082 tons (182,050); and January, 199,464 tons (214,999). (4)

Battery Sales Up In February

Canadian manufacturers sold \$1,927,812 worth of electric storage batteries in February as compared with \$1,779,079 worth in the same month last year, putting January-February sales at \$3,948,223 as against \$3,882,901. February sales were higher for passenger car and light truck batteries, and for cells for farm lighting plants and railway service, but lower for all other purposes. Two-month sales were higher for all types except passenger and light truck batteries. (5)

Production Of Refrigerators And Washing Machines Up In February

Canadian manufacturers produced larger numbers of domestic electric refrigerators and domestic washing machines in February than in the corresponding month last year. Factory shipments were larger for washing machines but virtually unchanged for electric refrigerators, while month-end factory stocks of both appliances were smaller.

The month's output of electric refrigerators amounted to 20,719 units versus 17,064, factory shipments totalled 17,651 units versus 17,674, and month-end producer stocks were 43,865 units versus 47,907. Production of individual electric home and farm freezers amounted to 645 units versus 573, shipments totalled 963 units versus 530, and end-of-February inventories were 1,435 units versus 1,064.

February output of domestic washing machines totalled 19,159 units versus 16,406 a year earlier, factory shipments were 21,019 units versus 16,607, and month-end stocks totalled 25,847 units versus 29,082. (6 & 7)

Electric Refrigerator Output Down, Shipments Up, In January Canadian production of domestic-type electric refrigerators totalled 15,860 units in January as compared with 18,125 in January last year, while shipments for sale in Canada rose to 17,705 against 12,558 units. Stocks at the end of the month totalled 40,930 units in comparison with 48,527 a year earlier.

Output of domestic-type electric home and farm freezers moved up to 611 units in the month versus 532 last year and domestic shipments to 611 versus 395 units. Month-end factory stocks were substantially higher than last year at 1,753 compared to 1,021 units. (8)

Fertilizer Manufacturing Industry Factory shipments by factories engaged principally in the manufacture of fertilizers were valued at \$84,354,369 in 1953, up 7% from the preceding year's \$78,743,491, according to the Bureau's annual report on the fertilizer industry. The rise in 1953 continued an unbroken series of post-war annual increases.

In addition to the production of these plants, establishments mainly engaged in the manufacture of other products made fertilizers to the value of \$7,287,809 versus \$12,377,126 in the preceding year. Total production of fertilizers thus amounted to \$91,642,178 versus \$91,120,617.

There were 40 plants occupied chiefly in the manufacture of fertilizers in 1953, one more than in 1952. They employed 3,199 persons (3,205 in 1952) and their salary and wage payments totalled \$11,511,643 versus \$11,325,300. (9)

Iron Castings Industry In 1953 Total factory sales of iron and steel pipe and tubing were 11% lower in value in 1953 than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the iron castings industry. The value for the year was \$89,035,000 versus \$99,530,000 in 1952.

Factory sales of steel pipe and tubing fell to \$41,943,000 from \$56,040,000 the year before, malleable iron pipe fittings of all kinds to \$5,924,000 from \$6,380,000, and rivetted or welded steel pipe to \$1,652,000 from \$2,005,000.

Sales of cast iron soil pipe and fittings rose to \$10,873,000 from \$9,724,000, cast iron water pipe and fittings to \$11,128,000 from \$9,244,000, steel pipe fittings to \$3,401,000 from \$2,697,000, and culvert pipe formed from steel sheets to \$10,048,000 from \$9,492,000.

Total value of products shipped by 201 establishments comprising the iron castings industry in 1953 fell to \$157,465,000 from \$170,969,000 the year before. The employees declined to 15,346 from 15,937, while salary and wage payments increased to \$52,986,000 from \$51,142,000. Cost of materials used in the industry fell to \$69,150,000 from \$78,461,000. (10)

Production, Shipments Of Mineral Wool

February production of mineral wool comprised 11,336,322 square feet of batts (10,160,717 a year earlier), and 757,481 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool (546,972). Shipments during the month were 11,139,737 square feet of batts (10,883,210), and 675,829 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool (606,835). (11)

Production And Domestic Shipments Rigid Insulating Board In February

Production of rigid insulating board was moderately lower in February than in the corresponding month last year but domestic shipments moved higher. The month's output amounted to 23,163,799 square feet versus 23,514,754 and domestic shipments totalled 17,746,280 square feet versus 16,829,684. In the two months, January and February, production rose to 46,884,800 square feet from 45,171,768 and domestic shipments to 34,967,605 square feet from 33,117,133. (12)

MINERALS

Iron Ore Shipments Down Stocks Up. In February

Total shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in February fell below a year earlier for the third successive month, dropping to 83,704 tons as compared with 115,184 in February last year. Two-month total was down more sharply at 193,139 against 352,289 tons in 1954. The decline in the month was in ore shipped for export, shipments to Canadian consumers rising to 24,378 tons compared to 19,191 last year following a sharp drop to 11,903 tons (revised) in January from 116,739 tons.

Total stocks at the end of February increased to 1,739,491 tons from 1,535,802 a month earlier and were up from 1,107,893 tons a year earlier. Stocks of Ontario ore increased in the month to 815,122 tons from 623,801 at the end of January, but were below last year's February-end stock of 840,456 tons. (13)

Asbestos Shipments Up 11% In February

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines increased 11% in February to 68,520 tons from last year's corresponding total of 61,629, DBS reports. The month's exports rose 9% to 61,664 tons from 56,600 a year earlier. (14)

Shipments Of Common Salt

Shipments of dry common salt from Canadian mines in February amounted to 42,360 tons versus 47,356 in the preceding month and 37,776 in the corresponding month last year. Producers' stocks at the end of the month were 16,752 tons versus 21,580. (15)

Production Of Portland Cement Up Slightly In February. Shipments Down. Stocks Up

Production of Portland cement was slightly higher in February at 1,658,861 barrels as compared with 1,609,378 in the corresponding month last year, but shipments to customers were cut to 889,258 barrels from 1,185,733. Month-end stock at plants and warehouses rose to 2,656,752 barrels from 2,029,546. (16)

Bank Debits Up 1.4% In February Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in February totalled \$11,434,000,000, 1.4% above last year's corresponding total of \$11,282,000,000. This brought the cumulative total for January and February to \$23,887,000,000, nearly 6% above last year's \$22,600,000,000.

Debits in Quebec rose by over 6% in February and Ontario recorded a fractional advance. By contrast, payments in the Atlantic Provinces were nearly 9% lower than in February 1954, and the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed similar declines of about 3% and 1%, respectively.

The month's totals were as follows by economic areas: Atlantic Provinces, \$302,432,000 (\$330,811,000 a year ago); Quebec, \$3,458,424,000 (\$3,249,748,000); Ontario, \$5,232,251,000 (\$5,206,847,000); Prairie Provinces, \$1,591,397,000 (\$1,635,215,000); and British Columbia, \$849,341,000 (\$858,899,000). (17)

TRANSPORTATION

Pipe-Line Deliveries Of Oil Reached New High In January A record demand for oil in January brought deliveries through Canadian pipe lines to a new high monthly total of 17,616,000 barrels versus 15,925,138 in the preceding month and 15,366,806 in the corresponding month last year. The daily average was 568,259 barrels versus 513,714 in December and 495,703 in January, 1953. Provincial deliveries were: British Columbia, 2,176,000 barrels (939,868 a year ago); Alberta, 1,688,358 (1,418,191); Saskatchewan, 1,036,936 (1,221,726); Manitoba, 4,103,642 (3,911,760); Ontario, 3,316,605 (2,837,248); and Quebec, 5,294,488 (5,038,013). (18)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Estimated Increase Of 21% In Number Of Sows To Farrow Prospects for the number of sows to farrow for the 1955 spring pig crop (December 1 to May 31) are now estimated at 21% above the number farrowed last spring, according to the Bureau's quarterly pig survey of March 1. The increases now expected amount to 17% in the East and 26% in the West.

The increase over last year now estimated is an upward revision of the estimate made on the basis of breeding and farrowing intentions reported by farmers on the live-stock survey of December 1, 1954 from which a prospective increase of 13% was indicated. An increase of 16% over last year is now expected in Ontario rather than 9% previously indicated and Alberta's increase is now expected to be 23% instead of 7%. Changes from the previous estimates for other provinces are more moderate.

If the prospective farrowings are fully realized and if the number of pigs saved (alive at weaning age) approximates 7.5 per sow farrowed, which is the spring farrowing average over the last three years, the spring pig crop will be about 5,225,000 pigs as compared with 4,215,000 last year. (19)

\$50,000,000 Slump In Value Of
Output Of Canned Food In 1953

For the first time in a decade the value of Canadian production of canned food fell in 1953, totalling \$307,476,965 as against \$359,476,965 in 1952 and \$325,458,613 in 1951. The 1953 output value, however, was still considerably higher than in all years previous to 1951, and compared with \$224,-884,912 in 1946 and \$69,897,222 in 1938. The drop was only the third (other years: 1943, 1949) since 1935, when production was worth less than \$50,000,000.

Values declined in 1953 for all canned foods except fish and fruits, the former increasing to \$47,510,289 from \$40,793,468 in 1952 and the latter to \$19,015,945 from \$14,681,209. By far the sharpest drop was in canned meats, value of which fell to \$41,002,821 from the abnormally high 1952 value of \$81,-773,875, when production was inflated by the government controlled canning programme (the 1953 value was higher than those for all other years since 1946). The other decreases among canned foods were: vegetables, \$50,467,103 from \$60,-133,387; soups, to \$33,185,145 from \$34,672,953; concentrated milk products, to \$55,865,900 from \$61,755,498; and miscellaneous foods, to \$62,429,762 from \$65,-574,899. Both exports and imports of canned food were worth more in 1953 than in 1952, the former showing the largest increase, to \$48,061,154 from \$40,853,-575, and the latter an advance to \$34,046,875 from \$30,395,377. The gain in exports was accounted for by fish, meats and miscellaneous foods, sales of fruits, vegetables, soups and concentrated milk products declining. The increase in imports was in fish, fruits, soup and soup preparations, and miscellaneous foods, decreases being recorded for vegetables, meats and concentrated milk products.

Per Capital Consumption Higher

- Canadians ate more canned fruits, vegetables, concentrated milk products, tomato juice and baby food in 1953 than in 1952, but less canned meats, soups, apple juice, and jams, jellies and marmalades. Compared with 1946 per capita consumption was higher in 1953 for all except soups, tomato juice, and jams, jellies and marmalades. Per capita consumption of canned fruits jumped from 14.3 pounds in 1952 to a new peak of 16 pounds in 1953, with increases for all fruits except raspberries and strawberries, consumption of which showed no change. Peaches were far and away the most popular canned fruit, averaging 4 pounds per Canadian in 1953 versus 2.6 pounds for apple products, 1.7 pounds for pears, 0.5 pounds for apricots, 0.3 pounds for strawberries and 0.2 pounds for raspberries. Per capita consumption of all other canned fruits totalled 7 pounds.

Consumption of canned vegetables showed only a slight increase in 1953 to 30.6 pounds per Canadian from 30.4 pounds in 1952. Canadians ate more canned corn, less peas and tomatoes, and about the same amount of other vegetables as in the preceding year. Peas remained the favourite, averaging 6.5 pounds per capita, followed by baked beans, 6.4; tomatoes, 5.8; corn, 5.1; green and wax beans, 3.0; and asparagus, 0.3. Per capita consumption of all other canned vegetables totalled 3.3 pounds in 1953. Per capita consumption of concentrated milk products rose to 27.5 pounds in 1953 from 24.6 in 1952, with increases in all except whole milk powder, which showed no change. Consumption of condensed and evaporated milk averaged 19.5 pounds per Canadian, skim milk powder 4.7 pounds, whole milk powder 0.3 pounds, and other concentrated milk products 3 pounds. Among other canned foods, per capita consumption of soups was 12.1 pounds in 1953; tomato juice, 9.7 pounds; jams, jellies and marmalades, 6 pounds; meats, 5.7 pounds; baby food, 2.7 pounds; and apple juice, 2.4 pounds. (20)

3% Smaller Catch Worth
10% More This February

Canadian fishermen took 56,709,000 pounds of fish from the sea in February, 3% less than the 58,584,000 pounds landed in the same month last year, but the catch was 10% more valuable at \$1,889,000 versus \$1,722,000, according to the Bureau's monthly review of Canadian fisheries statistics. January-February landings weighed 189,999,000 pounds as against 150,800,000 last year, and were worth \$5,141,000 as against \$4,279,000.

Boosted by substantial increases in the haddock catch in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and a large increase in smelt landings in New Brunswick, the February catch on the Atlantic coast was 12% greater this year at 33,106,000 pounds versus 29,643,000, and the value was 14% higher at \$1,439,000 versus \$1,265,000. January-February landings totalled 67,280,000 pounds versus 61,324,000 last year, and were worth \$3,347,000 as against \$3,008,000.

With the herring season closed on February 9, several weeks earlier than usual, in order to conserve stocks for spawning purposes, British Columbia fishermen hauled in only 23,603,000 pounds of fish in February, a drop of 18% from the 28,941,000 pounds taken a year earlier. Value was down only 2% to \$450,000 from \$457,000. Partly offsetting the drop in the herring catch was a substantial increase in sole landings. (21)

More Prepared Stock And
Poultry Feeds Produced

Canadian manufacturers produced 24,891 tons of primary or concentrated feeds, 147,310 tons of secondary or complete feeds and 41,218 tons of other animal feeds in January, according to the Bureau's monthly report on prepared stock and poultry feeds. Last year's January output amounted to 21,746 tons of primary or concentrated feeds, 138,757 tons of secondary or complete feeds and 48,060 tons of other animal feeds. Among the primary or concentrated feeds, calf concentrates were up to 156 tons from 94, dairy and cattle concentrates to 6,419 from 5,513, swine concentrates to 8,273 from 6,845 and poultry concentrates to 10,043 from 9,294 tons.

Among secondary or complete feeds, calf feeds were up to 1,920 tons from 1,746, dairy and cattle feeds to 37,359 from 32,688 and swine feeds to 44,417 from 39,650 tons, but poultry feeds were down to 63,614 tons from 64,673. Among other animal feeds, output of dog and cat foods was down to 3,818 tons from 4,069 a year earlier, but production of mineral mixtures was up to 957 tons from 766, fox and mink foods to 435 from 418, scratch feeds to 6,345 from 5,965, other animal feeds to 1,900 from 1,620, and chopped, ground or crushed grain feeds to 27,763 tons from 35,222. (22)

More Beekeepers, Fewer
Bee Colonies Last Year

The number of beekeepers in Canada increased to 14,940 in 1954 from 13,950 in 1953, but the number of bee colonies declined to 339,700 from 341,300. Both totals were substantially lower than the 1943-52 average of 31,550 beekeepers and 487,500 colonies. These figures are contained in the Bureau's final estimates of honey production for 1954, which place the honey crop at 19,900,000 pounds, 25% less than in 1953, 43% less than the 1943-52 average, and the smallest crop since 1926. Unfavourable weather conditions throughout most of Canada are blamed for the drop in the average yield per colony to 59 pounds from 77 in 1953 and an average of 71 pounds for 1943-52. The average price per pound rose by a cent last year to 17 cents, the same level as in 1943-52, but the total value of the crop was only \$3,424,000, 16% less than in 1953. The average 1943-52 value was \$5,932,000.

The number of beekeepers rose last year in all provinces except Quebec and Alberta, where the number decreased; the number of bee colonies showed no change in Prince Edward Island, but was higher in all other provinces except Quebec and Ontario, where decreases occurred. In recent years there has been a trend in the beekeeping industry towards larger enterprises, the number of colonies per beekeeper averaging 23 in 1954 as compared with an average of 15 in the 1943-52 decade. Production was lower last year than in 1953 in all provinces except Quebec and Prince Edward Island, the largest drop among the other seven being in Ontario, the leading producer. (23)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, February, 25¢
 - 2- Warehousing, 1953, 25¢
 - 3- Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, March, 10¢
 - 4- Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, March, 10¢
 - 5- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February, 10¢
 - 6- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, February, 10¢
 - 7- M: Domestic Washing Machines, February, 10¢
 - 8- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, January, 10¢
 - 9- Fertilizers Industry, 1953, 25¢
 - 10- Iron Castings Industry, 1953, 25¢
 - 11- M: Mineral Wool, February, 10¢
 - 12- M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, February, 10¢
 - 13- M: Iron Ore, February, 10¢
 - 14- M: Asbestos, February, 10¢
 - 15- M: Salt, February, 10¢
 - 16- M: Cement & Cement Products, February, 10¢
 - 17- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, February, 10¢
 - 18- M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, January, 10¢
 - 19- M: Report on the Quarterly Pig Survey of March 1, 1955, 10¢
 - 20- Canned Foods Summary, 1953, 25¢
 - 21- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, February, 25¢
 - 22- Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, January, 25¢
 - 23- M: Honey Production 1954, Final Estimates, 10¢
- M - Memorandum

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

Most Fur Farms Of the 2,513 fur
Now Raise Mink farms in operation
in Canada at the
start of last year, 1,894 raised
mink, 423 chinchilla, 278 fox, 27
raccoon, 12 marten, 5 fisher, 5 nut-
ria, 3 fitch, and one ermine.

Miners' Lamps Last year Canada
purchased \$210,555
worth of miners' lamps and accessor-
ies from the United States, Sweden
and the United Kingdom.

Ships Canada sold ships valued at
\$6,844,812 to foreign coun-
tries last year. Principal buyers
were Liberia, Panama, Costa Rica,
Yugoslavia and Italy.

Increased Use Of Canadian consump-
Petroleum Fuels tion of petroleum
fuels has increa-
sed steadily since the war, the 1953
total of 1,350,500,000 gallons com-
paring with 164,900,000 gallons in
1945.

Magazines & Newspapers Canada im-
ported some
\$26,263,322 worth of unbound maga-
zines and newspapers and \$685,533
worth of newspaper or comic sections
from nine foreign countries last
year.

Swordfish Canada's fish processing
industry marketed \$46,-
600 worth of swordfish livers and
oil in 1953, \$3,600 worth more than
in 1952.

Washing Machines Last year Canada
Sold To 54 Lands sold 4,886 home
electric washing
machines to 54 countries for \$529,-
681. Biggest customers were Peru
(813 washers), Switzerland (757) and
Venezuela (566), and the smallest
(one each) Czechoslovakia, Denmark,
the Gold Coast, Greenland, France
and Nicaragua.

Less Pottery \$436,529 worth of
flower pots, stone-
ware and other pottery was made by
the domestic clay products industry
last year, \$38,538 worth or 8% less
than in 1953.

Iron Ore Last year Canada imported
3,035,191 tons of iron
ore worth \$20,415,600 from the Unit-
ed States, Brazil and Liberia, and
exported 6,126,938 tons worth \$39,-
718,740 to the United States, the
United Kingdom, West Germany and
Japan, sales exceeding purchases by
3,091,747 tons valued at some \$19,-
303,140.

More Clothes Pins Canadian produc-
tion of wooden
clothes pins jumped to 647,160 gross
in 1953 from 440,580 gross in 1952.

Maple Sugar Sales Canadian export-
Twice Syrup Value ers made twice
as much from
maple sugar as from maple syrup last
year - \$3,920,157 versus \$1,746,259.
Shipments, mainly to the United
States amounted to 6,743,283 pounds
of sugar and 325,291 gallons of
syrup.

Drain Tile Drain tiles cost an av-
Price Down erage of \$61 a thousand
at the factory last
year, about \$1 less than in 1953.

Suspenders Canada exported \$132
worth of braces and
suspenders in 1954, all of them to
Jamaica.

Ice Skates Last year 15 countries
bought 118,560 pairs of
Canadian ice skates for \$261,051,
the biggest buyers being the United
States (91,909 pairs), Switzerland
(7,141), West Germany (6,624), and
Japan (4,339). Alaska was at the
bottom of the list, purchasing only
two pairs.

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