



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 23 - No. 3

Friday, January 21, 1955

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The People: Canada's population reached an estimated 15,410,000 at the start of December last year, an increase of 405,000 or 2.7% since December 1, 1953. In the previous 12 months the gain amounted to 381,000 or 2.6%. (Page 2)

Labour: The usual decrease in employment took place during December, but at a much lower rate than a year earlier. In the week ending December 11 there were 5,167,000 Canadians employed, 36,000 fewer than in November but 51,000 more than in December 1953... Between October 1 and November 1 hourly earnings in manufacturing rose to 140.4¢ versus 139.7¢ and weekly wages to \$57.84 versus \$57.70, while the work week averaged 41.2 hours versus 41.3. (Page 2)

Manufacturing: Inventories were valued at \$3,418,400,000 in November, \$5,600,000 less than in October and \$176,900,000 less than in November 1953... Shipments showed the first increase in 1954 in November, the value rising 1% over both October and a year earlier. (Page 9)

Food: More creamery butter, cheddar cheese, concentrated milk products and margarine were produced last year than in 1953, but outputs of process cheese, ice cream and soft drinks were down... Licensed canners last year packed more than twice as many containers of blueberries as in 1953. Stocks of creamery butter, cheese, skim milk powder, ice cream and eggs were larger at the start of this year than on January 1, 1954, but holdings of poultry, evaporated whole milk, frozen cream, vegetables and cold storage meat were smaller. Frozen fish stocks were unchanged. (Pages 13 & 14)

Agriculture: A preliminary estimate places last year's cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous years' Prairie grain crops at \$2,408,600,000, about 12% less than in 1953 and 15% under the 1952 peak. Returns were higher from livestock, poultry, meat and dairy products, but sharply lower from wheat, coarse grains and eggs... There were 5,425,000 hogs on farms at the start of December, 15% more than a year earlier. (Pages 15 & 16)

Merchandising: Sales of department stores across Canada averaged 7.9% higher in December than in the same month of 1953. In the week ending January 8 sales were up 4.3% over last year... Sales of wholesalers in 9 lines of trade averaged 6.9% higher in November than in the same month of 1953. (Page 17)

Population Reached 15,410,000
At Start Of December Last Year

Canada's population increased by 97,000 in the three months from September 1 last year to bring it to 15,410,000 at December 1, according to the Bureau's quarterly estimates. This total compares with an estimated 15,005,000 at December 1, 1953, making a gain of 405,000 or 2.7% in the twelve months. Estimated increase for the previous twelve months was 381,000 or 2.6% and for the corresponding period ending December 1, 1952, was 396,000 or 2.8%.

The estimated gain in the months of September to November last year compares with 112,000 in the corresponding period of 1953, and was at an annual rate of 2.6% as against 3%. The smaller gain last year was due to fewer immigrant arrivals. In contrast, the increase in the preceding three months of 1954 was at a record level of 118,000.

The Bureau's quarterly estimates do not give any breakdown of population changes by provinces. This is presented only in the annual estimate for the June 1 Census date.

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Hourly And Weekly Earnings In
Manufacturing Up At November 1

Hourly and weekly averages of earnings in manufacturing were higher in the week ending November 1 than a month earlier, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Hourly earnings averaged 140.4¢ versus 139.7¢, and weekly wages \$57.84 versus \$57.70, while the work-sheet averaged 41.2 hours versus 41.3.

Earnings were higher in mining as a whole, the hourly figure rising to 158.4¢ from 157.0¢ in October and weekly earnings to \$69.54 from \$67.98. In electric and motor transportation the hourly average was slightly lower at 141.2¢ versus 141.7¢ and the weekly average fell to \$63.68 from \$64.33. Hourly earnings in construction rose to 145.7¢ from 144.7¢ and the weekly average to \$60.76 from \$60.48.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
 Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending
 Nov. 1 and Oct. 1, 1954 and Nov. 1, 1953.

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1
	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.4	41.3	41.2	137.4	139.7	140.4	56.88	57.70	57.84
Durable Goods	41.7	41.5	41.5	148.8	151.5	151.6	62.05	62.87	62.91
Non-Durable Goods	41.0	41.0	40.9	124.8	128.1	129.5	51.17	52.52	52.97
Mining	43.0	43.3	43.9	155.9	157.0	158.4	67.04	67.98	69.54
Electric and Motor									
Transportation	45.4	45.4	45.1	136.2	141.7	141.2	61.83	64.33	63.68
Construction	42.4	41.8	41.7	146.5	144.7	145.7	62.12	60.48	60.76
Service	41.3	40.8	40.6	81.1	84.7	85.3	33.49	34.56	34.63

Usual Decrease In Employment In December The usual decrease in employment took place during December, but at a much slower rate than a year earlier, according to the joint monthly statement by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the week ending December 11 a total of 5,167,000 people held jobs, 36,000 fewer than in November but 51,000 more than a year earlier. The civilian labour force also showed an increase of 107,000 during the year so that unemployment continued above the comparable 1953 levels.

Employment during December remained high in the logging, mining, trade and service industries. Seasonal declines occurred in agriculture, construction, transportation and some manufacturing industries. Activity in some of the durable goods manufacturing industries has recently strengthened and this trend continued in December. The strike of about 8,000 workers in Ford plants at Windsor, Oakville and Toronto, however, caused some new lay-offs in December and prolonged others in related industries in Ontario.

The Bureau's monthly labour force survey placed Canada's civilian labour force at 5,414,000 in the week ended December 11 versus 5,417,000 in the week of November 20. Persons at work 35 hours or more numbered 4,614,000 versus 4,747,000. Those who worked less than 35 hours numbered 448,000 versus 346,000, and without jobs and seeking work were 247,000 persons versus 214,000. During the corresponding week in 1953, there were 5,275,000 in the labour force of whom 4,550,000 worked full-time, 422,000 worked less than 35 hours, 113,000 had jobs but did not work during the week and 190,000 did not have jobs and were seeking work. The survey shows that of the 448,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the December survey week, 218,000 or 4% of the labour force were regular part-time workers, while the remaining 230,000 or 4.2% of the labour force included 42,000 on short time, 21,000 off work because of bad weather, 23,000 who were ill and 17,000 who were reported on vacation.

Applications for employment on file at offices of the National Employment Service on December 9 totalled 362,700, an increase of 64,100 since November 18 and 24,600 since December 10, 1953. All regions shared in the normal seasonal increase since November. As compared with a year earlier there were fewer applications on file in Quebec and the Pacific and Atlantic regions. These decreases, however, were outweighed by increases in Ontario and the Prairie region.

PRICES

Weekly Security Price Indexes

	January 13	January 6 (1935-39 = 100)	December 16
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	207.8	R 205.6	205.8
Industrials	211.6	R 209.0	209.3
Utilities	181.9	R 180.5	180.7
Banks	229.3	R 230.3	228.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	103.3	100.7	101.0
Golds	68.9	67.9	68.3
Base Metals	181.9	175.8	175.9

R - Revised according to annual revision.

Domestic Exports Declined 7.2% In
11 Months But Rose 3.4% In November

Canada's domestic exports in the first 11 months of 1954 were valued at \$3,490,800,000, 7.2% lower than 1953's \$3,761,600,000. The total value declined 7.7% in the first half of the year as compared with a year earlier and 6.6% in the July-November period. November's exports were valued at \$362,600,000, the highest monthly total since July 1953 and 3.4% above the November 1953 value of \$350,700,000.

Over the 11-month period the volume of exports averaged 4.6% lower than in 1953 and prices averaged 2.7% lower. In the first half of 1954 volume averaged 5.3% lower than a year earlier and 3.7% lower in the next five months, while prices averaged 2.5% lower in the first half and 3% lower in the January-November period. The rise in overall value of exports in November was the result of a 5.8% increase in volume which more than offset a 2.3% drop in prices.

Commodity-wise there were increases in the January-November period in the animal products, wood and paper, non-ferrous metals groups, but decreases in the other groups, more particularly in agricultural and vegetable products and iron products. In November there were increases in the wood and paper group, animals and animal products, and chemicals, but decreases in agricultural and vegetable products, iron and products and miscellaneous commodities.

Geographically, 11-month domestic exports were lower in value to all main areas. In November there were larger shipments to the United Kingdom, the United States and European countries, but smaller exports to the rest of the Commonwealth as a whole, Latin America and other foreign countries.

Domestic exports to the United States in the 11-month period declined to \$2,097,705,000 from \$2,199,713,000, decreases in agricultural and vegetable products, iron and products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and miscellaneous commodities out-stripping increases in animals and animal products and wood and paper products. In November there was a moderate rise to \$207,144,000 from \$200,671,000, a large increase in wood and paper, coupled with lesser gains in animals and animal products, iron and products, non-ferrous metals, and chemicals, outweighing a sharp decline in agricultural and vegetable products.

Exports to the United Kingdom in the January-November period were down to \$575,583,000 from \$617,908,000, mainly due to decreases in agricultural and vegetable and iron products, which more than offset increases in the wood and paper and non-ferrous metals groups. Large increases in the agricultural and vegetable products and wood and paper groups more than offset a sharp decrease in non-ferrous metals to raise November exports to \$70,434,000 from \$55,629,000.

Eleven-month exports to all other Commonwealth countries declined to \$178,702,000 from \$219,402,000 and in November to \$17,515,000 from \$18,172,000. Shipments were lower in value both in the month and cumulative period to the Union of South Africa and Pakistan but higher to New Zealand. Exports to India were lower in the 11 months but higher in November, and higher to Australia in the 11 months but lower in November.

MORE

Exports to Latin American countries in the 11 months dropped to \$168,-000,000 from \$183,242,000 and in November to \$14,878,000 from \$20,311,000. Both November and 11-month exports were smaller to Mexico and Venezuela but larger to Brazil and Colombia.

Exports to European countries in the January-November period fell to \$306,382,000 from \$349,058,000 in the corresponding 1953 period but in November climbed to \$38,484,000 from \$34,977,000. There were smaller exports in the 11 months but larger shipments in November to Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland. Exports to the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway increased in the 11 months but declined in November.

Chiefly as a result of a drop in exports to Japan, exports to all other countries as a group declined in the 11 months to \$152,627,000 from \$178,-673,000 and in November to \$13,307,000 from \$19,874,000.

Commodity group values in November were as follows in millions: agricultural and vegetable products, \$97.0 (\$103.8 a year earlier); animals and animal products, \$24.6 (\$20.5); fibres, textiles and products, \$2.4 (\$2.4); wood, wood products and paper, \$125.0 (\$104.2); iron and products, \$22.6 (\$26.5); non-ferrous metals and products, \$54.3 (\$56.0); non-metallic minerals and products, \$12.6 (\$12.6); chemicals and allied products, \$17.2 (\$11.8); and miscellaneous commodities, \$6.9 (\$13.0).

January-November commodity group values: agricultural and vegetable products, \$716.2 (\$1,000.2); animals and animal products, \$242.5 (\$226.3); fibres, textiles and products, \$18.8 (\$22.3); wood, wood products and paper, \$1,247.9 (\$1,174.6); iron and products, \$276.2 (\$335.4); non-ferrous metals and products, \$633.4 (\$629.6); non-metallic minerals and products, \$130.3 (\$133.7); chemicals and allied products, \$142.6 (\$126.5); and miscellaneous commodities, \$82.8 (\$113.0). (1)

The following table shows the values of Canada's major exports, listed in order of dollar size for this year's January-November period.

	November		January-November	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	(in thousands)			
Newsprint paper	\$47,634	\$54,701	\$556,417	\$574,014
Wheat	38,436	46,412	530,903	339,871
Planks & boards	21,551	32,300	260,519	296,026
Wood pulp	22,225	23,866	226,431	248,332
Nickel	15,141	13,599	149,976	164,216
Aluminum & products	16,284	10,062	162,008	162,815
Copper & products	9,479	12,185	116,445	121,351
Fish & products	9,631	14,837	102,815	119,834
Grains other than wheat	32,922	21,088	196,263	115,915
Wheat flour	8,727	6,402	93,590	81,371
Asbestos & products	6,782	7,331	76,356	74,479
Farm machinery & implements .	2,126	2,134	70,113	73,757
Alcoholic beverages	9,058	9,555	58,892	55,053
Zinc & products	2,965	4,991	53,920	50,891

Fewer Refrigerators, More Freezers Made In November

Fewer household-type electric refrigerators but more individual electric home and farm freezers were manufactured in November and the first 11 months last year than in the corresponding periods of 1953. There were 13,241 refrigerators made in November as compared with 14,772 a year earlier, and 223,757 in the 11-months as compared with 259,328. Stocks at the end of November stood at 39,719 units against 36,650 a year earlier. November production of freezers jumped to 699 from 179 a year earlier, and 11-month output was 8,234 as against 7,622, while November-end stocks were up to 1,560 compared to 908 in 1953. (2)

Rubber Consumption Higher In November

Total consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaim rubber in November rose to 7,487 tons from the preceding month's 6,678 tons but month-end stocks fell to 10,056 tons from 11,856. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rubber was steady at 8,284 tons versus 8,267.

Consumption of natural rubber amounted to 3,950 tons (3,618 in October); synthetic, 2,553 tons (2,138); and reclaim, 984 (922). Month-end stocks of natural rubber were 3,516 (4,044); synthetic, 5,091 (6,485); and reclaim, 1,449 (1,327). Domestic production of synthetic rubber amounted to 7,950 tons (7,961); and reclaim, 334 (306). (3)

Production And Shipments Of Iron Castings Lower

Production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings were lower in November and the first 11 months of 1954 than in the preceding year. The month's output amounted to 61,500 tons versus 69,400 a year earlier, bringing the 11-month total to 656,800 tons versus 753,500. Shipments totalled 44,800 tons in November versus 54,600, and 478,900 in the 11 months versus 544,300. (4)

Production And Shipments Of Wire Nails In November And 11 Months

Production and shipments of wire nails declined in November from a year earlier but January-November totals moved up. November production amounted to 6,819 tons versus 7,021, bringing the 11-month total to 73,897 tons versus 65,448. Shipments totalled 5,035 tons in November versus 5,923, and 72,258 tons in the 11 months versus 67,527. (5)

Shipments Of Primary Shapes By Steel Mills Lower In October And 10 Months

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 211,310 net tons in October, 27.5% below the preceding year's corresponding total of 291,387 tons. At the same time producers' interchange dropped to 103,817 tons from 117,978. In the January-October period shipments aggregated 2,151,569 tons versus 2,712,639 in the like 1953 period and producers interchanged 1,067,619 tons versus 1,221,519. (6)

Coke Supplies Smaller

Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada in the first 10 months of 1954 declined to 2,950,094 tons from the preceding year's corresponding total of 3,703,367 tons. Domestic production fell to 2,822,247 tons from 3,565,555, landed imports to 216,204 tons from 274,916, and exports to 88,357 tons from 137,104. (7)

Production Of Sawn Lumber
In January-October Period

Production of sawn lumber in 1954's January-October period was 5.3% higher in British Columbia than a year earlier and Saskatchewan's output rose 22.9%.

There were declines in the other provinces ranging from 2.5% in Nova Scotia to 35.7% in New Brunswick. In October there were increases of 26% in British Columbia, 57.5% in Nova Scotia and 3.3% in New Brunswick, but declines in the other provinces ranging from 5% in Quebec to 42% in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

January-October production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 3,517,068,000 board feet (3,340,000,000 a year earlier); Quebec, 913,146,000 (1,101,173,000); Ontario, 685,646,000 (784,635,000); Alberta, 284,089,000; Nova Scotia, 259,480,000 (266,062,000); New Brunswick, 218,628,000 (339,883,000); Saskatchewan, 80,764,000 (65,729,000); Manitoba, 51,360,000 (66,171,000); and Prince Edward Island, 5,934,000 (8,166,000).

October's totals follow by provinces: British Columbia, 388,769,000 board feet (308,159,000); Quebec, 66,356,000 (69,918,000); Ontario, 45,465,000 (57,165,000); Nova Scotia, 19,916,000 (12,648,000); New Brunswick, 11,473,000 (11,112,000); Alberta, 6,366,000 (7,803,000); Manitoba, 2,750,000 (4,745,000); Saskatchewan, 1,000,000 (1,262,000); and Prince Edward Island, 331,000 (570,000). (8 & 9)

Clay Product Sales Higher In
Value In September, 9 Months

Sales of clay products by Canadian manufacturer in the first 9 months of 1954 were valued at \$23,232,072, 10.5% above the preceding year's

corresponding total of \$21,021,880. September sales were up 8.6% to \$3,080,934 from \$2,835,655 a year earlier.

Nine-month sales by items were as follows: building brick, \$15,472,388 (13,094,448 a year earlier); structural tile, \$2,556,147 (\$2,559,629); drain tile, \$1,492,374 (\$1,360,175); sewer pipe, \$2,511,339 (\$2,659,854); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$236,148 (\$316,113); and pottery, \$330,288 (\$370,564). (10)

Rubber Products Industry In 1953

Gross value of production of Canada's rubber products industry rose in 1953 to \$290,-

735,000 from \$286,655,000 in the preceding year but was 6.7% below the all-time high \$311,678,000 in 1951, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

Output of tires of all kinds in 1953 rose in number to 6,664,456 from 5,582,275 in 1952 and in value to \$143,232,397 from \$143,019,868, and inner tube production increased to 5,219,511 from 4,425,318 and in value to \$13,313,977 from \$11,610,238.

Rubber footwear production was up slightly to 14,092,486 pairs from 14,040,272 but the value dropped to \$35,916,401 from \$39,108,674. The value of all other products rose to \$98,272,684 from \$92,915,849.

The rubber products industry, which comprised 72 establishments in 1953, employed 22,600 person (21,582 in 1952) and paid them \$70,994,643 in salaries and wages (\$65,477,683). Cost of materials used in 1953 was \$114,336,694 (\$120,799,295). (11)

Miscellaneous Leather Products Industry Gross factory value of shipments of 226 establishments comprising the miscellaneous leather products industry climbed in 1953 to \$26,258,000 from the preceding year's \$25,692,000. The number of employees rose to 4,674 from 4,535 and their salaries and wages to \$9,594,000 from \$8,970,000. Material costs fell to \$11,940,000 from \$12,101,000.

The industry is centred in Ontario and Quebec. Of the total value of shipments, 47% originated in Ontario and 45.7% in Quebec. Among the major products of the industry were: hand luggage, hand bags, brief cases, bill-folds, and wallets, school bags, body belts, leather washers and gaskets, and chamois lining. (12)

Manufacturers' Shipments Down 4% In Value In 9 Months Of 1954 Canadian manufacturers' shipments in the first 9 months of 1954 were valued at \$12,-894,173,000, moderately below the preceding year's corresponding total of \$13,431,949,000, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Third-quarter shipments fell in value to \$4,286,437,000 from \$4,457,792,000.

Shipments of consumers' goods in the 9-month period declined in value to \$7,963,380,000 from \$8,114,561,000 a year earlier. Non-durables rose to \$5,-036,660,000 from \$4,804,074,000, but semi-durables fell to \$1,575,742,000 from \$1,746,468,000 and durables to \$1,350,978,000 from \$1,564,019,000. Shipments of producers' goods declined to \$2,450,109,000 from \$2,640,012,000, capital goods to \$1,394,790,000 from \$1,541,322,000 and construction goods to \$1,085,894,000 from \$1,136,054,000.

Shipments were highest in value in the foods and beverages group of industries in the 9 months at \$2,674,139,000 versus \$2,554,372,000 in the like 1953 period, second highest in iron and steel products at \$1,434,458,000 versus \$1,606,119,000, third highest in transportation at \$1,349,958,000 versus \$1,635,938,000, and fourth highest in paper products at \$1,207,439,000 versus \$1,155,095,000. Next in order were wood products at \$961,959,000 versus \$999,443,000, and non-ferrous metals at \$840,115,000 versus \$948,219,000.

Nine-month shipments of chemical products were valued at \$676,656,000 (\$668,585,000 a year earlier); electrical apparatus, \$615,212,000 (\$615,212,000 (\$619,529,000)); products of petroleum and coal, \$602,940,000 (\$585,207,000); clothing, \$594,834,000 (\$657,134,000); textile products, \$469,079,000 (\$543,043,000); printing and publishing, \$434,039,000 (\$401,446,000); non-metallic mineral products, \$307,232,000 (\$305,461,000); rubber products, \$201,730,000 (\$217,122,000); tobacco products, \$167,005,000 (\$164,043,000); leather products, \$162,217,000 (\$176,004,000); and miscellaneous industries, \$195,161,000 (\$195,189,000). (13)

Revised Data On 1949-51 Inventories & Shipments

Revised monthly and annual data on the value of manufacturers' inventories and shipments for the period 1949-51 have been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 81-page report (Reference Paper No. 53) presents inventory values in all manufacturing industries, index numbers of the value of total inventory investment and shipments in selected industry group, index numbers of the value of inventory investment, by components, and shipments in individual, and year-end inventory values. Copies are available at the price of 75¢ each. (14)

Manufacturers' Investment In Inventory In November Manufacturers' investment in inventory in November totalled \$3,418,400,000, down from October's \$3,424,000,000 and 1953's corresponding total of \$3,595,300,000, according to preliminary figures. Value of inventory held but not owned by reporting manufacturers was \$523,600,000, slightly below the preceding month's \$525,800,000 but substantially above the 1953 total of \$457,200,000.

Showing the first increase in 1954 the value of shipments in November rose 1% over both the preceding month and November 1953. Cumulative shipments for the January-November period were 4.2% lower in value than in 1953. Value of unfilled orders for 900 firms reporting this item fell 1.5% from October and 4.7% from a year earlier.

		Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payment Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods In Process	Finished Products
(in millions of dollars)							
<u>All Industries</u>							
Nov.	1953	3,595.3	457.2	4,052.5	1,699.5	1,039.6	1,313.4
Oct.	1954	3,424.0	525.8	3,949.8	1,538.5	1,115.9	1,295.4
Nov.	1954	3,418.4	523.6	3,942.0	(not available)		
<u>Consumers' Goods</u>							
Nov.	1953	2,103.3	64.3	2,167.6	917.3	411.5	838.8
Oct.	1954	2,035.5	105.4	2,140.9	855.9	455.0	830.0
Nov.	1954	2,054.0	105.4	2,159.4	(not available)		
<u>Capital Goods</u>							
Nov.	1953	485.3	325.4	810.7	220.7	420.0	170.0
Oct.	1954	414.8	372.0	786.9	183.9	450.3	152.7
Nov.	1954	403.0	370.0	773.0	(not available)		
<u>Producers' Goods</u>							
Nov.	1953	727.2	2.8	730.0	397.6	125.5	206.8
Oct.	1954	696.6	4.4	691.0	352.2	127.9	210.9
Nov.	1954	688.0	4.4	692.4	(not available)		
<u>Construction Goods</u>							
Nov.	1953	279.5	64.7	344.2	163.8	82.6	97.8
Oct.	1954	287.1	43.9	331.0	146.5	82.7	101.8
Nov.	1954	273.4	43.8	317.2	(not available)		
<u>Indexes of Shipments</u> (Dec. 1952=100)							
		All Industries	Consumers Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Construction Goods	
Nov.	1953	99.3	101.7	83.0	100.6	107.3	
Oct.	1954	99.4	103.9	66.6	97.3	132.2	
Nov.	1954	100.5	106.3	73.5	97.8	113.2	
<u>Indexes of Outstanding Orders</u> (Dec. 1952=100)							
		All Industries	Textiles	Wood & Paper	Iron & Steel	Transportation Equipment	Electrical Apparatus
Nov.	1953	78.4	60.4	56.1	74.3	54.2	114.3
Oct.	1954	75.8	61.1	63.6	54.8	66.2	97.5
Nov.	1954	74.7	64.8	54.9	56.1	64.2	97.5

Fertilizer Sales Slightly Smaller Sales of fertilizers for consumption in totalled 811,641 tons in the 12 months ending June 30, 1954, a slight drop from the all-time peak of 819,803 tons sold in 1953.

Sales of mixed fertilizers were up to 651,160 tons from 640,203 but fertilizer materials for direct application to the soil dropped to 160,481 tons from 179,600. Mixed fertilizers accounted for 80.2% of the sales for consumption (78.1% in 1953) and fertilizer materials for 19.8% (21.9%).

Sales for consumption were larger in Ontario and Quebec but smaller in the other provinces. Ontario sales rose to 426,611 tons from 399,380 the year before and Quebec sales to 139,211 tons from 131,446. Together these two provinces accounted for 69.7% of the sales in 1954, up from 64.7% the year before.

Fertilizer exports declined 2.4% in the 12 months ending June 1954 to 732,529 tons from 750,884 a year earlier. At 693,150 tons, exports of fertilizer materials were down slightly from 697,288, while exports of mixed fertilizers dropped sharply to 39,379 tons from 53,596. (15)

Output Of Chemicals Up More Than 2% In 1952 Canadian manufacturers produced \$796,562,234 worth of chemicals and allied products in 1952, an increase of more than 2% over the 1951 output value of \$776,-489,391, according to the Bureau's annual general review. The 14 industries in the group had 1,075 plants in 1952 and employed 47,694. The 538 factories in Ontario accounted for 59% of the production and 49% of the employees, and the 346 establishments in Quebec 29% of the output and 41% of the workers. The other 191 plants were spread across eight provinces.

Gross production value increased in 1952 over 1951 in all but five of the industries: fertilizers to \$78,743,491 from \$74,488,720; paints and varnishes to \$107,406,164 from \$104,839,285; soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations to \$84,461,282 from \$73,718,714; toilet preparations to \$27,059,783 from \$22,535,080; inks to \$10,923,553 from \$10,582,762; polishes and dressing to \$15,966,171 from \$13,244,675; compressed gases to \$16,201,464 from \$15,378,-363; coal tar distillation to \$12,634,276 from \$12,077,290; and miscellaneous chemical products to \$143,546,514 from \$131,543,294.

Output value decreased in the acids, alkalies and salts industry to \$114,-187,526 from \$117,822,758; the medicinal and pharmaceutical industry to \$88,-022,387 from \$89,248,867; the primary plastics industry to \$34,638,754 from \$39,370,423; the vegetable oils industry to \$51,931,990 from \$60,202,123; and the adhesives industry to \$10,838,879 from \$11,437,037. (16)

Leather Glove & Mitten Industry Gross value of shipments of Canada's leather glove and mitten industry in 1953 was \$9,-686,000, a drop of 17.6% from the preceding year's \$11,756,000. Cost of materials was cut to \$4,801,000 from \$6,253,000, employees to 2,068 from 2,194 but salary and wage payments rose to \$3,603,000 from \$3,447,000. Shipments of leather gloves and mittens declined to 640,437 dozen from 730,359 dozen and the value to \$8,942,000 from \$10,712,000. (17)

More Perfume, Talcum, Lipstick, Less
Gold Cream & Toothpaste Made In 1953

worth in the preceding year. This was the fifth straight increase since the postwar low of \$20,972,000 in 1948.

Canadian manufacturers shipped a record \$39,478,000 worth of toilet preparations in 1953 as compared with \$37,281,000

Manufacturers shipped more perfumes (\$1,191,619 versus \$920,487), and toilet waters, colognes and lotions (\$4,472,421 versus \$4,222,455) in 1953 than in 1952, but less bay rum, hair tonics, alcoholic liquid brilliantines and alcoholic wave-sets (\$618,311 versus \$626,926), a drop in sales to barber and beauty parlour trades outweighing an increase in other sales. Deliveries of creams of all kinds, such as cold cream and almond cream, declined to \$3,-262,523 from \$3,502,077, solid brilliantines to \$65,543 from \$71,349 face powders to \$1,272,951 from \$1,297,168, and sachet powders to \$152,612 from \$153,730. Talcum powders increased to \$1,580,777 from \$1,497,153, lipstick and refills to \$1,696,446 from \$1,392,814, rouge and refills to \$188,049 from \$177,557, and powder and rouge compacts to \$140,881 from \$82,680.

Liquid and cream shampoo shipments rose to \$3,609,572 from \$3,368,942, but those of shampoo powders fell to \$71,889 from \$113,712. Factory shipments of personal deodorants dropped to \$1,610,645 from \$1,700,073, while those of bath salts and oils increased to \$471,636 from \$397,121, depilatories to \$50,-797 from \$38,606, non-alcoholic toilet waters and lotions to \$302,837 from \$191,920, hair tonics, non-alcoholic liquid brilliantines, and non-alcoholic wave-sets to \$2,939,080 from \$2,649,886, manicure preparations to \$637,160 from \$624,867, and home permanent wave kits, including refills and accessories to \$3,548,569 from \$3,418,145. Outputs of dentifrices of all types were lower: pastes, \$6,017,117 versus \$6,130,481; powders, \$547,715 versus \$610,921; and liquid, \$3,841 versus \$15,553. Production of all other toilet preparations was valued at \$5,025,088 as compared with \$4,075,974 in 1952.

There were 94 plants as against 101 the previous year principally engaged in making toilet preparations and these accounted for about 67% of the 1953 output, the rest being produced mainly in the soaps and washing compounds industry and the medicinal and pharmaceutical industry. While there were 7 fewer plants in the toilets preparations industry in 1953 than in 1952, they employed 1,955 as against 1,870, and their payroll was up to \$4,648,547 from \$4,244,777, and material costs to \$11,309,157 from \$9,720,012. The industry's products were valued at \$30,438,474 (toilet preparations accounting for \$26,-773,000) as against \$27,059,783 (\$23,819,000) in 1952. (18)

Output Of Textile Industry
Down Less Than 2% In 1952

according to the Bureau's general review of all textiles.

Canada's textile industry produced \$1,597,292,851 worth of goods in 1952, a drop of less than 2% from 1951 production value of \$1,626,489,328,

Despite the small overall percentage drop the year was one of fluctuating activity in the industry and contrasting results rewarded the endeavours of the two component industrial groups. The output of the clothing group rose by about 9% to \$853,151,206 from \$780,012,025, but the production of other textiles fell by more than 12% to \$744,141,645 from \$846,477,303.

For textiles except clothing it was a difficult year. The outbreak of war in Korea in June, 1950, was followed by a period of intense activity. The fear of shortages and increased prices gave rise to inventory accumulation of textiles at all levels. When the threatened shortages failed to develop the demand for textiles fell off abruptly, necessitating a sharp curtailment in manufacturing. The recession which began about mid-1951 continued into 1952 reaching its worst point in May. This textile group began to recover in August and by year-end was operating at a relatively satisfactory level. For the year as a whole, however, activity was 9% below the average of the past three years.

Cotton textiles, the largest component of textiles except clothing, reported a gross value of production of \$246,397,090 in 1952 compared with \$297,285,085 in 1951, a drop of 17%. The output of the wool textiles fell by 21% from \$192,217,597 to \$150,935,470 and synthetic textiles and silk by 5% from \$166,549,897 to \$157,628,515.

The clothing group on the other hand operated at record level. Several of the industries, notably knitted goods, reported activity somewhat below 1951 but for the group as a whole it was a banner year. Like textiles except clothing, the clothing industries entered 1952 in a state of recession. Recovery, however, began much earlier (about February) and activity became progressively higher throughout the remainder of the year. By December employment was 11% above the 1951 level for the month and well above the average for the previous three years. Men's, women's and children's factory clothing industries accounted for the major portion of the group's advance, their output increasing from \$482,176,234 in 1951 to \$550,054,898, a 14% gain. Production of the children's factory clothing industry jumped by nearly one-fourth to \$42,071,853 from \$33,768,340. (19 & 20)

Tobacco Products Industry In 1953 Gross value of products of Canada's tobacco and tobacco products industry in 1953 totalled \$378,851,000, down from the all-time 1952 peak of \$389,773,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Excise duties and taxes fell to \$231,462,000 from \$251,349,000 and the net output value rose to a new high figure of \$147,388,000 versus \$138,424,000.

Output of cigarettes, the principal product, rose to 21,156,092,000 from 18,037,368,000 but the factory selling value fell to \$289,425,000 from \$290,948,000. Production of cigars increased to 236,248,000 from 201,517,000 and the value to \$18,233,000 from \$15,487,000. Production of smoking tobacco dropped to 26,659,000 pounds from 31,635,000 and the value to \$65,716,000 from \$77,789,500. Output of chewing tobacco rose to 1,448,000 pounds from 1,445,000 and the value to \$3,253,000 from \$3,232,000, but snuff fell to 384,000 pounds valued at \$2,162,000 from 870,000 pounds valued at \$2,299,000.

Expenditures on materials in the tobacco products industry rose in 1953 to \$79,262,000 from \$73,168,000 the year before. All told the industry consumed 92,089,000 pounds of raw leaf tobacco versus 87,873,000 in 1952. Consumption of domestic raw leaf tobacco amounted to 90,586,000 pounds versus 86,199,000. In all there were 42 plants in the industry (47 in 1952). Their employees numbered 7,711 (7,587), and salary and wage payments grossed \$23,376,000 (\$22,037,000). (21)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter In Nine Cities Of Canada Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 15 totalled 55,417,000 pounds versus 47,823,000 a year earlier, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 2,708 (3,537 a year ago); Montreal, 27,736 (23,424); Toronto, 9,410 (9,397); Winnipeg, 11,216 (7,522); Regina, 952 (626); Saskatoon, 278 (146); Edmonton, 1,383 (1,221); Calgary, 281 (400); and Vancouver, 1,453 (1,550).

More Butter, Cheese, Eggs Less Poultry On January 1 Stocks of creamery butter, cheese, skim milk powder, ice cream and eggs were larger at the start of this year than on January 1, 1954. On the other hand, holdings of poultry, evaporated whole milk and frozen cream were smaller.

Stocks of creamery butter totalled 91,067,000 pounds on January 1 as against 71,227,000 a year earlier, cheese 41,682,000 pounds as against 33,057,000, evaporated whole milk 35,000,000 pounds as against 41,038,000, skim milk powder 11,474,000 pounds as against 10,709,000, ice cream 893,000 gallons as against 852,000, frozen cream 315,000 pounds as against 510,000, eggs 359,000 cases as against 175,000, and poultry 26,031,000 pounds as against 30,816,000. (22)

More Butter, Cheese Produced Last Year More creamery butter, cheddar cheese and concentrated milk products were manufactured in Canada last year than in 1953. Ice cream production was down slightly. Output of creamery butter amounted to 312,665,000 pounds in 1954, a 3% increase over the 302,606,000 pounds produced in 1953. Domestic disappearance increased 2% to 292,653,000 pounds from 285,481,000. Production rose last year in all provinces except Saskatchewan. Output of cheddar cheese was 82,127,000 pounds last year, 9% more than the 75,185,000 produced in 1953. Output rose in all producing provinces except Saskatchewan.

Ice cream production fell 1% to 28,571,000 gallons from 28,838,000 in 1953, and domestic disappearance showed a small percentage decline to 28,497,000 gallons from 28,729,000. Output of concentrated milk products totalled 449,567,000 pounds in 1954, a 2% increase over the 439,911,000 produced in 1953. Production of whole milk products rose 2% to 330,919,000 pounds from 323,320,000, a 3% increase in evaporated milk outweighing a 7% decrease in condensed milk; output of whole milk powder showed a slight increase. Production of milk products also rose 2% to 118,643,000 pounds from 116,591,000 in 1953. Outputs of skim milk powder and powdered buttermilk were slightly higher while production of casein jumped 27%. Condensed skim milk, evaporated skim milk and whey butter each showed production decreases of 2%. (23)

Production Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds In November November production of prepared stock and poultry feeds amounted to 234,259 tons, up from the preceding month's 207,398 tons. Production of primary or concentrated feeds rose to 25,349 tons from 19,891 in October and secondary or finished feeds to 160,888 tons from 139,003. (24)

Process Cheese Output Down Slightly In 1954 Canadian manufacturers produced slightly less process cheese last year than in 1953, output totalling 44,440,000 pounds versus 44,768,000. December production amounted to 3,824,000 pounds, slightly less than the 3,830,000 produced in November but 13% more than the 3,312,000 made in the last month of 1953. Stocks of process cheese held by manufacturers at the end of last year totalled 1,278,000 pounds, 150,000 pounds more than a month earlier and appreciably above the 1,096,000 pounds in store at the end of 1953.

5% More Margarine Produced Last Year Canadian production of margarine was upped almost 5% last year to 115,868,000 pounds from 110,499,000 in 1953. December production was off to 9,884,000 pounds from 10,441,000 a year earlier, but output was higher last year in all other months except January, which also showed a drop.

Stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses totalled 3,337,000 pounds at the start of this year, down from 3,629,000 at the beginning of December and 3,385,000 pounds on January 1, 1954. This year's January 1 holdings were larger than a year earlier in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, but were smaller in the Atlantic Provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (25)

Frozen Fish Stocks Lower Stocks of frozen fish on January 1 totalled 51,939,000 pounds, down 16% from December 1 holdings of 61,925,000 pounds but virtually unchanged from a year ago. Stocks of cod were 7,485,000 pounds versus 4,877,000 last year; haddock, 7,008,000 pounds versus 2,512,000; salmon, 9,781,000 pounds versus 11,784,000; sea herring, 2,832,000 pounds versus 8,038,000; other sea fish, 20,430,000 pounds versus 20,085,000; and inland fish, 4,403,000 pounds versus 4,649,000. (26)

Cold Storage Holdings Of Meat Cold storage holdings of meat on January 1 were down to 66,590,000 pounds from 68,027,000 a month earlier and 75,561,000 a year ago. Holdings of frozen meat amounted to 39,473,000 pounds (49,633,000 on January 1 last year); fresh meat, 15,342,000 pounds (15,082,000); and cured meat, 11,775,000 pounds (10,846,000). (27)

Cold Storage Stocks Of Vegetables Lower Stocks of vegetables in cold and common storage were smaller on January 1 than at the same time last year. Holdings of potatoes fell to 16,514,000 bushels from 19,936,000, onions to 320,000 bushels from 847,000, carrots to 332,000 bushels from 618,000, cabbage to 132,000 bushels from 185,000, and celery to 17,000 crates from 52,000. January 1 stocks of apples were up to 4,366,000 bushels from 3,656,000 but pears fell to 50,000 bushels from 74,000. Holdings of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, rose to 36,613,000 pounds from 31,070,000, but stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, fell to 20,644,000 pounds from 22,066,000. (28)

Stocks & Marketing Of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on January 5 totalled 355,755,000 bushels, up slightly from December 29 stocks of 355,114,000 bushels but down 6% from last year's 379,543,000 bushels. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 5 moved up to 5,673,000 bushels from 4,991,000 and the overseas export clearances to 3,358,000 bushels from 2,489,000. (29)

Wheat Supplies And Exports In Four Major Exporting Countries Wheat supplies in the four major exporting countries for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,896,000,000 bushels on December 1, 3% larger than the 1,858,300,000 bushels available a year earlier, according to the December issue of the Wheat Review.

Supplies at December 1, 1954 were held as follows, the preceding year's figures being in brackets: United States, 1,121,400,000 bushels (1,019,200,000); Canada, 635,900,000 (745,400,000); Australia, 93,800,000 (35,700,000); and Argentina, 44,900,000 (58,000,000).

December 1 supplies in the two Southern Hemisphere countries consisted only of the carryover at the end of their crop years. Preliminary estimates of the new crops indicate that their combined total may amount to some 422,400,000 bushels versus 426,800,000 the year before.

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries for the first four months of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 241,700,000 bushels, slightly above the shipments of 238,600,000 in the comparable period of 1953-54.

Exports from the United States in the August-November period rose to 72,500,000 bushels from 70,000,000 a year earlier, Argentina to 45,200,000 bushels from 43,200,000, and Australia to 103,400,000. (30)

New High Value Of Shipments For Process Cheese Industry Value of products shipped by Canada's process cheese industry in 1953 reached an all-time high figure of \$27,271,000, up 7% from the preceding year's \$25,483,000. Material costs climbed to \$21,734,000 from \$20,347,000, employees to 1,070 from 1,050 and the salary and wage bill to \$3,064,000 from \$2,817,000.

Shipments of process cheese -- excluding a small amount shipped by dairy factories -- in 1953 amounted to 44,842,000 pounds worth \$17,189,000 versus 40,659,000 pounds worth \$15,962,000 a year earlier. Shipments of cream cheese totalled 2,603,000 pounds valued at \$1,453,000 versus 2,330,000 pounds valued at \$1,258,000. All other products, including salad dressing, sandwich spread, margarine, etc., were shipped to the value of \$8,630,000 versus \$8,263,000. (31)

15% More Hogs On Farms At Start Of December There were 5,425,000 hogs on Canadian farms at the start of December last year, 15% more than the 4,721,000 on farms a year earlier, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated today. Numbers increased in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Increases were greater in western than eastern Canada, amounting to about 25% and 8% respectively.

Estimates of hogs, by provinces, with the estimates for December 1, 1953 in brackets, were: Prince Edward Island, 65,000 (69,000); Nova Scotia, 41,000 (42,000); New Brunswick, 70,000 (65,000); Quebec, 1,093,000 (949,000); Ontario, 1,660,000 (1,595,000); Manitoba, 364,000 (295,000); Saskatchewan, 550,000 (433,000); Alberta, 1,530,000 (1,229,000); British Columbia, 52,000 (44,000).

MORE

The fall pig crop (pigs saved in the June to November period) was 7.3% larger than that of 1953, with the number of sows farrowed about 10.8% greater. The average number of pigs saved per sow farrowed decreased from 8.03 in 1953 to 7.78 in 1954.

These data on the fall pig crop of 1954 indicate a sharp retrenchment from breeding intentions reported on the June survey, six months earlier. Farmers' intentions at that date indicated a 27% increase over the fall of 1953 and, whereas some error is associated with forecasting on the basis of intention reports, there is no doubt that this year farmers actually did change their plans after June 1 with respect to pig production. Modification was due probably in part to the fear of serious price declines which might be expected to occur if the June 1 forecast of intended productions were fully realized. An additional factor was the adverse crop development during the late summer and fall with consequent poor distribution of feed supplies, while at the same time the hog-barley price relationship became much less favourable to hog production.

A moderate increase in production can be expected in 1955. According to intentions reported by farms at December 1, sows to farrow during the six-month period ending May 31 may exceed last year's spring farrowings by about 13%. Increases of 12.5% and 14% are expected for East and West, respectively. Intentions reported by farms in the quarterly pig survey indicate that about 40% of the December to May farrowings should occur before March 1 in contrast to 32% last year. (32)

Farm Cash Income Down 12% In 1954
According To Preliminary Estimate

A preliminary estimate places last year's cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous years' Prairie grain crops at \$2,408,600,000. This is about 12% below the estimated cash income of \$2,741,300,000 in 1953 and about 15% under the all-time high of \$2,826,600,000 in 1952. Supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to \$2,427,000, up from \$1,572,000 in 1953 but down from \$5,131,000 in 1952.

Last year's drop in farm income is due in large part to the substantial reduction in returns from the sale of wheat. There were also fairly substantial reductions in grain participation payments and in receipts from the sale of coarse grains and eggs. These declines were offset to some extent by higher income from the sale of live stock, poultry meat and dairy products. Provincially, the reduction from 1953 in farm income was confined to the three Prairie Provinces, the Bureau's preliminary estimates showing marked decreases for each with the largest decline for Saskatchewan. All other provinces had gains over the previous year. Compared with 1952, cash income was lower in 1954 in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Ontario.

The Bureau's preliminary estimate of 1954 cash income by provinces, with 1953 estimate in brackets, is as follows (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$23,320 (\$22,435); Nova Scotia, \$42,859 (\$40,566); New Brunswick, \$47,114 (\$46,051); Quebec, \$408,234 (\$387,075); Ontario, \$741,890 (\$692,657); Manitoba, \$181,835 (\$214,187); Saskatchewan, \$465,612 (\$743,352); Alberta, \$394,102 (\$491,529); and British Columbia, \$103,623 (\$103,400). The Bureau's regular annual estimate of farm cash income, based on more complete data and including details by commodities, will be issued about the first of March. (33)

Sharp Jump In Pack Of Blueberries Last Year Licensed canners last year packed 139,078 dozen containers of blueberries, more than double the 53,493 dozen packed in 1953, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Net weight of contents was up even more sharply to 2,138,929 pounds from 651,063.

More cans of all sizes were packed last year than in 1953. The pack of 15-ounce containers increased to 101,461 dozen from 48,822 dozen, 20-ounce containers to 31,490 dozen from 4,400 dozen, and 105-ounce containers to 6,127 dozen from 271 dozen. There was also a sharp increase last year in the quantity of blueberries quick frozen. The amount quick frozen not for reprocessing jumped to 3,307,578 pounds from 864,159, and the amount quick frozen for reprocessing to 493,389 pounds from 311,485. All told, Canadian manufacturers used 5,412,262 raw pounds of blueberries last year as compared with only 1,733,539 raw pounds in 1953.

Soft Drink Output Off 2% Last Year Canadian manufacturers produced 105,317,370 gallons of soft drinks last year, a drop of about 2½% from the revised 1953 production of 107,892,389 gallons but appreciably above the 1953 output of 101,395,491 gallons, according to a preliminary estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production was higher last year than in 1953 in six months - February, March, April, June, August and November - and lower in all others, including December, when production amounted to 8,778,328 gallons as compared with 8,907,307. (34)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Increased 4.3% In Week Department store sales rose 4.3% in the week ending January 8 as compared with a year earlier. British Columbia led the regional increases with a rise of 20.2%, Alberta was next with 11.6%, then the Atlantic Provinces 3.9%, Ontario 0.6%, and Quebec 0.2%. Saskatchewan had a decrease of 8.5% and Manitoba a small drop of 0.3%.

Department Store Sales Increased 7.9% In December Department store sales in December rose 7.9% over the corresponding month of 1953, according to the Bureau's monthly preliminary release. All provinces shared in the advance except Saskatchewan where there was a decrease of 2.5%. The rise in British Columbia was 14.4%, Ontario 11.1%, Atlantic Provinces 8.4%, Alberta 6%, Manitoba 4%, and Quebec 2.5%.

Wholesale Sales Up 6.9% In November Sales of wholesalers in nine lines of trade in November averaged 6.9% above the corresponding month in 1953 and the value of month-end inventories was up a moderate 0.2%. The general index of sales, on the 1935-39 base, stood at 385.3 versus 361.7.

Seven of the nine trades had sales gains, grocery wholesalers leading with a rise of 10.8%, fruit and vegetable dealers next with 10.6%, auto parts and equipment 8%, clothing 7.3%, drugs 7.1%, tobacco and confectionery 4.2% and dry goods 1.6%. Footwear wholesalers' sales declined 2.6% and hardware 1.1%. (35)

Railway Carloadings Railway carloadings in the full year 1954 fell 7.5% to
Fell 7.5% Last Year 3,691,923 cars from the preceding year's 3,992,332. At
 the same time receipts from foreign connections dropped
 11.7% to 1,424,445 cars from 1,613,421.

Loadings in the eastern division fell to 2,386,378 cars from 2,551,353 and receipts from connections were down to 1,272,318 cars from 1,459,741. In the western division loadings totalled 1,305,545 cars versus 1,440,979 and receipts from connections totalled 152,127 cars versus 153,680.

Loaded in larger volume in 1954 were: coal, 259,645 cars (256,325 a year earlier); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 154,492 cars (138,317); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 162,785 cars (162,598); lumber, timber and plywood, 201,716 cars (199,803); newsprint, 141,302 cars (136,072); and wood-pulp, 43,804 cars (40,910).

Loaded in smaller volume in the year were: merchandise, L.C.L., 717,777 (805,411 in 1953); grain, 364,160 cars (522,763); pulpwood, 165,111 (165,914); gasoline, 136,900 (140,027); grain products, 134,909 (136,655); automobiles and parts, 73,329 (87,558); livestock, 59,214 (60,782); manufactured iron and steel products, 54,958 (64,762); logs, posts, poles and piling, 53,841 (58,011); cement, 48,350 (50,667); and iron ore, 41,020 (45,868). (36)

Pipe-Line Deliveries Of Oil Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines
Higher In October, 10 Months in October amounted to 14,824,697 barrels, up 15%
 from the preceding year's corresponding total of
 12,925,109 barrels. This brought cumulative deliveries for the January-October
 period to 141,628,549 barrels, up 18% from 119,985,808 a year earlier.

Provincial totals for the 10-month period were as follows: British Columbia, 11,158,737 barrels (267,064 a year earlier); Alberta, 13,597,923 (14,110,827); Saskatchewan, 11,735,616 (11,813,177); Manitoba, 34,576,115 (29,416,491); Ontario, 26,390,231 (20,223,614); and Quebec, 44,169,927 (44,154,635). The Trans-Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company made its first deliveries to British Columbia terminals in October, 1953. (37)

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

- 1- Domestic Exports - Summary - November, 20¢
- 2- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, November, 10¢
- 3- Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, November, 25¢
- 4- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, November, 10¢
- 5- M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, November, 10¢
- 6- Primary Iron & Steel, October, 25¢
- 7- Coal & Coke Statistics, October, 25¢
- 8- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,
October, 25¢
- 9- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,
October, 25¢
- 10- M: Products made from Canadian Clays, September, 10¢
- 11- Rubber Products Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 12- Miscellaneous Leather Products & Leather Belting Industries, 1953, 25¢
- 13- Estimated Value of Manufacturers' Shipments, Third Quarter, 1954, 25¢
- 14- R: Inventories & Shipments in Manufacturing Industries, Revised Base Series,
1949-1951, Reference Paper No. 53, 75¢
- 15- Fertilizer Trade, July 1, 1953 - June 30, 1954, 25¢
- 16- Chemicals & Allied Products, General Review, 1952, 25¢
- 17- Leather Glove & Mitten Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 18- Toilet Preparations Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 19- General Review of All Textiles, 1952, 25¢
- 20- General Review of the Clothing Industries, 1952, 25¢
- 21- Tobacco & Tobacco Products Industries, 1953, 25¢
- 22- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, January 1, 10¢
- 23- Dairy Factory Production, December, 10¢
- 24- Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, November, 25¢
- 25- M: Margarine Statistics, December, 10¢
- 26- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, January 1, 25¢
- 27- M: Stocks of Meat & Lard, January 1, 10¢
- 28- M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, January 1, 10¢
- 29- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, January 5, 1955, 10¢
- 30- The Wheat Review, December, 25¢
- 31- M: Process Cheese Industry, 1953, 10¢
- 32- M: Live Stock Survey of December 1, 1954 -- Hogs -- 10¢
- 33- M: Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, 1954, 10¢
- 34- M: Production of Carbonated Beverages, December, 10¢
- 35- Wholesale Trade, November, 10¢
- 36- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 48th period ending December 31, 1954, 10¢
- 37- M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, October, 10¢
- Trade of Canada: Imports (detailed) October, 50¢
- Crop Reporting Calendar, 1955

M - Memorandum

R - Reference Paper

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

January 21, 1955

22% Less Steel 1954 production of steel ingots is estimated at 3,113,379 tons, over 22% less than 1953's 4,009,813 tons and the smallest output since 1949. On the basis of a rated ingot capacity of 4,657,500 tons per annum, Canada's steel furnaces operated at less than 67% of capacity last year.

More Hockey Pucks There were 31,352 dozen hockey pucks made in 1953, 7,512 dozen more than in 1952.

Fewer Baby Pants Output of rubber, oiled silk and plastic baby pants dropped to 75,046 dozen in 1953 from 78,060 dozen in 1952.

More Balloons 111,484 gross of balloons were manufactured in 1953 versus 100,189 gross in 1952.

No Tires Made For Horse-Drawn Vehicles No tires have been produced for horse-drawn vehicles since 1946, when 351 were made. In 1939 there were 2,017 produced.

More Hot Water Bottles Output of hot water bottles rose to 18,504 dozen in 1953 from 16,522 dozen in 1952.

More Cigarettes But Value Lower Output of cigarettes increased to 21,156,092,000 in 1953 from 18,037,368,000 in 1952, but factory selling value decreased to \$289,424,673 from \$290,947,786.

Fewer Lumbermen's Boots Made In 1953 There were over 569,600 pairs of all-rubber lumbermen's boots made in 1953, over 31,600 pairs less than in 1953. Output of lumbermen's boots with rubber bottoms and leather uppers fell by more than 47,800 pairs to 132,400 pairs.

Some Have TV Sets-- No Radio, Telephone Of the 820,000 Canadian homes that had television sets last September, 22,000 had no radio and 84,000 had no telephone, according to a sample survey.

Fur Coats For Men: 52% More There were 352 men's fur coats shipped from Canadian factories in 1953, almost 52% more than the 232 shipped in 1952. Total value increased 46% to \$64,585 from \$44,180.

Fur Coats For Ladies: \$1 Off Canadian fur goods manufacturers shipped 220,717 ladies' fur coats in 1953, some 1,260 fewer than in 1952. The average value was \$228 or \$1 less than in the preceding year.

Fewer Nipples Canadian firms made 317,767 dozen nipples and soothers in 1953 as against 417,006 dozen in 1952.

Nearly 10 Times As Many Whips Production of leather whips jumped to 4,417 in 1953 from 483 in 1952, and factory value climbed to \$3,518 from \$336.

Fewer Dog Collars 120,392 dog collars were made in 1953 as compared with 141,080 in the preceding year.

Fewer Wallets Output of leather billfolds and wallets dropped to 1,098,728 in 1953 from 1,387,020 in 1952.

64% Of Rented Homes Let Unfurnished & Unheated A DBS sample survey taken last September shows that 64% of an estimated 1,078,000 Canadian households rented for cash were let unfurnished and unheated, slightly more than 5% were heated and furnished, about 30% were heated only, and less than 1% were furnished only.



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