



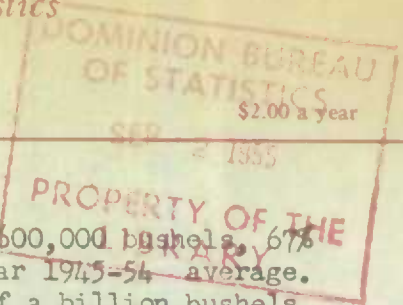
# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Agriculture: Canada's 1955 wheat crop is forecast at 500,600,000 bushels, 67% more than last year's low yield and 13% above the ten-year 1945-54 average. It would be the fourth crop in five years to exceed half a billion bushels. Production of most of the other principal field crops also promises to be substantially above last year's relatively low levels, with next-to record yields of barley and flaxseed in prospect... There were 8% fewer poultry on farms at the start of June than on the same date last year. (Pages 2 & 3)

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Food: The July heat wave cut milk production by 5%, and dairy factory intake dropped 8% below last year's July level... More lard and shortening but less margarine was produced this July... Nine-city stocks of creamery butter showed a moderate increase in the August 18-25 period... July-end stocks of refined sugar were smaller this year... Unfavourable weather reduced 1955's maple products yield 8% from last year's level. (Pages 3-5)

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Minerals: Coal production was off 10% this July and landed imports were 1% below last year's July level. The seven-month tally shows a decrease in production this year and an increase in landed imports... The flow of oil through Canadian pipe lines was up 24% in June and the first six months this year. (Pages 5 & 6)

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Labour: Unemployment insurance benefit payments fell sharply in July and ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register numbered 140,017 on July 29 versus 157,132 a month earlier and 188,913 on July 30 last year. Average weekly wages were higher at the start of June than a month earlier in mining and transportation, but lower in manufacturing, construction and service industries. (Page 3)

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Manufacturing: Outputs of rigid insulating board, floor tiles and mineral wool were above the 1954 levels in July and the first seven months this year... Shipments of motor vehicles and washing machines increased in June and the first six months of 1955. (Pages 9-11)

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Prices: Wholesale prices averaged a slight 0.1% less in July than in June... Farm product prices at terminal markets averaged 1.1% lower in July than in the preceding month, field products averaging 2.5% lower and animal products 0.2%... Residential building material prices rose 0.3% in July and non-residential building material prices 0.2%. (Pages 12 & 13)

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Forecast Larger Yields This Year  
Of Most Of Principal Field Crops

Canada's wheat crop this year may amount to 500,000,000 bushels and production of most other principal field crops promises to be substantially above last year's relatively low levels, with next-to-record yields of barley and flaxseed in prospect, according to the Bureau's first official forecast of 1955 production of principal field crops, released August 30. The forecast is based on yields indicated at August 15 and realization of the yields and production forecast is dependent on the continuation of favourable weather and other conditions throughout the remainder of the growing and harvesting season.

Indicated average yields per acre for nine of the ten crops included in the report (tame hay excepted) equal or exceed those of 1954, and for nine of the ten (mixed grains excepted) also exceed the ten-year (1945-54) averages. Production of all but three-winter wheat, fall rye and tame hay - is expected to exceed that of 1954, and all except winter wheat, spring rye and potatoes are expected to exceed the ten-year averages.

Forecast for this year's wheat crop is 500,600,000 bushels. If realized, this will be 67% greater than last year's low outturn of 298,900,000 bushels and about 13% above the ten-year (1945-54) average of 443,800,000 bushels. It would make the fourth crop in five years to equal or exceed a half-billion bushels. The indicated increase over last year is attributable entirely to the prospects of greatly increased average yields per acre, the total acreage seeded to winter and spring wheat being 11% less than last year at an estimated 21,500,000 acres.

This year's crop of spring wheat is forecast at 480,700,000 bushels and is being harvested from a seeded area estimated at 20,900,000 acres yielding an indicated 23.0 bushels per acre. Last year's spring crop, severely damaged by rust and adverse harvesting conditions, was estimated at only 274,800,000 bushels yielding an average of 11.7 bushels per acre. Ontario's winter wheat crop is put at 19,900,000 bushels, down 4,300,000 bushels from 1954 due to a decrease in area, the average yield being almost unchanged at 34.1 bushels per acre. This year's wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces is forecast at 478,000,000 bushels, up sharply from last year's crop of 272,000,000 bushels and 14% above the ten-year average of 419,400,000 bushels. The indicated average yield per seeded acre is 23.0 bushels.

Production of oats for grain this year is forecast at 435,900,000 bushels, 42% above last year's crop of 306,800,000 bushels and 18% above the ten-year average of 370,300,000 bushels. The indicated increase is due to a rise of 10% in seeded area and of 29% in average yield, which is currently placed at 39.0 bushels per acre.

The barley crop is forecast at 268,800,000 bushels, 53% above last year's 175,500,000 bushels and 46% above the ten-year average of 184,800,000 bushels. If realized, it will be the second largest on record, exceeded only by the 1952 crop of 291,400,000 bushels. The area of this year's crop was a record 9,900,000 acres, but yields have been adversely affected by late seeding, heat and aphid damage.

M O R E



Combined production of fall and spring rye is forecast at 15,400,000 bushels, about 9% above last year's 14,200,000 bushels, in spite of a decrease of about 9% in total seeded area. Some 11,900,000 bushels of the total is fall rye. The flaxseed crop is currently placed at 22,300,000 bushels, nearly twice as large as last year's 11,200,000 bushels and more than double the ten-year average of 9,600,000 bushels. The sharp increase over last year's flaxseed crop is due to a 65% increase in seeded area and an indicated 20% increase in average yield per acre.

Production of mixed grains, grown mainly in Eastern Canada, is forecast at 64,100,000 bushels compared with last year's 61,500,000 bushels and the ten-year average of 53,800,000 bushels. Tame hay output is currently placed at 19,400,000 tons, slightly below the 1954 production of 19,500,000 tons but about 10% above the ten-year average of 17,600,000 tons.

Based also on conditions at August 15, the 1955 potato crop is forecast at 54,300,000 bushels, up 8% from the 1954 crop of 50,300,000 bushels but nearly 14% below the ten-year average of 63,000,000 bushels. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, indicated average yields equal or exceed those of 1954. (1)

Visible Supplies Of Wheat Little Changed Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on August 17 amounted to 374,723,000 bushels, slightly below last year's corresponding total of 375,119,000 bushels. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces on 1955-56 account during the week were 184,000 bushels versus 5,000 a year ago and overseas export clearances totalled 5,187,000 bushels versus 3,520,000. (2)

Fewer Poultry On Canadian Farms Estimated total number of poultry on Canadian farms at the beginning of June this year was 66,214,000 birds, a decrease of 5,616,000 birds or 8% from the preceding year's total of 71,830,000 according to results of the Bureau's semi-annual survey.

Total hens and chickens decreased 8% to 62,045,000, small increases in Saskatchewan and Alberta being offset by decreases in the other provinces. In spite of increases in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia, turkey numbers at 3,277,000 were down 3% from last year.

Decreases in Ontario and Quebec offset increases in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the number of geese on farms dropped to 357,000 from 366,000. Ducks at 535,000 increased in all provinces except British Columbia and were 9% more numerous than last year. (3)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter In Nine Cities Of Canada Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 25 amounted to 75,454 pounds, moderately above August 18 holdings of 73,816,000 pounds. Stocks were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 4,903 pounds (4,966 on August 18); Montreal, 35,846 (34,880); Toronto, 9,914 (9,791); Winnipeg, 18,140 (17,727); Regina, 1,569 (1,489); Saskatoon, 876 (884); Edmonton, 2,485 (2,398); Calgary, 641 (610); and Vancouver, 1,080 (1,071).

Heat Wave Reduces July Milk Yield 5% The heat wave that gripped Canada in July cut milk production by an estimated 5%, according to the Dairy Review. With temperatures across the country generally exceeding those of any July since 1914, the yield was reduced to 1,820,000,000 pounds, some 130,000,000 pounds less than in July last year. Pastures dried up and farmers were forced to do a great deal of supplementary feeding to maintain the milk flow, the Review states.

The reduction in the farm milk supply was reflected in the dairy factory intake, which was down almost 113,000,000 pounds or 8% from last year's level at 1,238,095,000 pounds. The amount used for creamery butter was cut by more than 8% this July to 939,814,000 pounds from 1,025,529,000 last year, the quantity used for cheddar cheese by over 22% to 109,208,000 pounds from 140,767,000, and the amount used for concentrated milk products by 10% to 98,650,000 pounds from 109,771,000. On the other hand, the quantity used for ice cream jumped by over 21% to 90,423,000 pounds from 74,579,000, another reflection of the unusually hot weather.

The July cut put the dairy factory intake of milk in the first seven months at 5,584,891,000 pounds, a decrease of more than 1% from the 1954 January-July intake of 5,664,984,000 pounds. Over 15% more was used for ice cream this year (343,485,000 pounds versus 297,772,000), nearly 2% less for creamery butter (4,225,760,000 pounds versus 4,293,408,000), over 10% less for cheddar cheese (471,152,000 pounds versus 525,855,000) and about 1% less for concentrated milk products (544,494,000 pounds versus 547,949,000).

More complete figures now place the June milk output at 2,070,948,000 pounds, an increase of 45,000,000 pounds or more than 2% over last year's June production. Output in the first half of 1955 is now estimated at 8,106,000,000 pounds, some 142,000,000 pounds more than in the January-June period last year. The amount used by dairy factories rose to 1,449,877,000 pounds from 1,422,752,000 in June and to 4,346,796,000 pounds from 4,314,338,000 in the first half. (4)

Fluid Milk & Cream Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream rose 5% in June and 4% in January-June over the 1954 levels. In pounds of milk, June sales amounted to 434,070,000 pounds this year and half-year sales to 2,633,390,000 pounds, all provinces except Prince Edward Island showing advances in both periods. June milk sales were up 4% at 357,086,000 pounds or 138,405,000 quarts. Cream sales were up 9% at 76,984,000 pounds. (5)

Sugar Supplies In July Refinery stocks of refined beet and cane sugar dropped to 113,313,000 pounds at the end of July from 123,956,000 at the same time last year but holdings of raw cane sugar rose to 120,658,000 pounds from 104,955,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Raw cane receipts dropped to 109,719,000 pounds in July from 125,806,000 a year earlier but meltings and sales rose to 96,545,000 pounds from 88,776,000. Production of refined beet and cane sugar in July increased to 91,196,000 pounds from 83,188,000 and sales to 151,542,000 pounds from 150,313,000. (6)



Less Margarine, More Lard And Shortening Produced This July Canadian manufacturers made more lard, shortening and tallow this July but less margarine, refined oils, grease and other oils and fats than in July last year, DBS reports. Seven-month production was up this year for margarine, lard, tallow and white grease, but below last year's levels for other items.

July production figures in thousands of pounds with data for July last year in brackets: margarine, 7,750 (7,802); package shortening, 3,241 (2,690); bulk shortening 7,307 (7,064); refined coconut oils, 961 (1,068); refined salad and cooking oils, 1,741 (1,866); lard, 7,693 (5,863); edible tallow, 2,615 (2,325); inedible tallow 8,760 (7,885); white grease, 302(374); other grease, 267 (302); other oils and fats, 813 (900). (7)

Production Of Maple Syrup And Sugar Down This Year Less favourable weather was the main factor in reducing Canada's production of maple products 8% this year from 1954. Expressed in terms of syrup the output amounted to 2,200,000 gallons versus 2,422,000 a year earlier and the 1948-52 average of 2,728,000 gallons. Production of maple syrup totalled 2,146,000 gallons versus 2,304,000 in 1954 and the 1948-52 average of 2,533,000 gallons. Maple sugar production this year amounted to 817,000 pounds versus 1,175,000 in 1954 and an average of 1,954,000 in the 1948-52 period.

Maple syrup production was down this year in both Ontario and Quebec but up in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick the 1955 crop was the same size as that of 1954. Sugar production was lower in all provinces except New Brunswick where there was a considerable increase.

This year the province of Quebec produced 89% of the syrup and 90% of the farm-made sugar. The province's output of syrup amounted to 1,913,000 gallons versus 2,025,000 in 1954 and farm-made sugar totalled 735,000 pounds versus 1,110,000.

Production of maple syrup in Ontario totalled 217,000 gallons (264,000 in 1954); New Brunswick, 11,000 gallons (11,000); and Nova Scotia 5,000 gallons (4,000). Output of farm-made sugar in New Brunswick amounted to 58,000 pounds (32,000 in 1954); Ontario, 12,000 (19,000); and Nova Scotia 12,000 (14,000). (8)

## MINERALS

Less Coal Mined In July, Seven Months Canada's coal mines yielded 781,000 tons in July, 10% less than in July last year when output amounted to 870,125 tons. Production in the first seven months of 1955 totalled 7,799,338 tons versus 8,302,871 tons a year earlier.

Landed imports of coal decreased 1% this July to 1,798,291 tons from 1,816,810 tons last year, but the cumulative total for the first seven months was larger this year at 10,064,480 tons versus 9,031,057. (9)

Flow Of Oil Through Pipe Lines Up Sharply In June & Half Year An average of 603,712 barrels of oil per day flowed through Canadian pipe lines during June, an 8% increase over the May average of 558,974 barrels and nearly 24% more than last year's June average of 487,203 barrels a day.

Total net deliveries reached 18,111,357 barrels in the month and compared with 17,328,184 barrels in May and 14,616,093 barrels in June last year. Half-year deliveries totalled 103,662,064 barrels, 20,016,561 or 24% more than in the January-June period of 1954.

Deliveries showed substantial gains in all receiving provinces in the first half. The figures, in barrels, with 1954 half-year data in brackets: British Columbia, 13,354,047 (6,191,168); Alberta, 8,345,927 (7,974,481); Saskatchewan, 7,767,819 (6,665,222); Manitoba, 23,228,643 (19,083,158); Ontario, 18,376,834 (15,974,647); and Quebec, 32,588,794 (27,756,827). Manitoba deliveries included 19,658,576 barrels (15,923,657) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company for transport through the United States, principally to Sarnia refineries. The remaining 3,570,067 barrels (3,159,501) were delivered within the province. (10)

## TRANSPORTATION

Fewer Passengers For City Transit Systems This June The post-war decline in city streetcar and bus traffic continued in June and the first half of 1955, June passengers decreasing to 98,961,452 from 103,722,477 a year earlier and the half-year total to 621,233,788 from 658,822,377 in 1954. However, total revenue of the urban transit systems advanced to \$9,700,239 in June from \$9,642,790 in June last year, and the Half-year total rose to \$60,384,080 from \$60,303,546.

Streetcar passengers decreased to 210,029,625 from 241,408,669, motor bus passengers to 287,503,299 from 292,888,446, and trolley bus passengers to 122,357,960 from 123,293,146, while chartered service passengers increased to 1,342,904 from 832,116. (11)

Fewer Passengers For Intercity; Rural Motor Carrers This April Canada's 225 intercity and rural motor carriers transported 5,306,071 passengers in April, 192,537 or 3.5% fewer than the number carried by 242 operators in April last year. This put the total number of passengers in the first four months at 21,409,161 versus 22,522,905 a year earlier.

Vehicle miles run decreased to 6,770,173 from 7,011,044 in April and to 27,299,494 from 28,341,074 in the four months. Gasoline consumption dropped to 851,378 gallons from 957,776 in April and to 3,695,458 gallons from 4,152,545 in January-April, but consumption of diesel oil rose to 229,564 gallons from 190,605 in April and to 943,191 gallons from 794,656 in the four months. Revenue declined to \$3,007,071 from \$3,021,721 in April and to \$11,303,828 from \$11,500,868 in the January-April period. (12)



Railway Carloadings Up Railway carloadings rose 15.4% in the second week of August to 85,258 cars from last year's corresponding total of 73,856. This raised cumulative 1955 loadings to 2,416,669 cars from 2,217,570. Cars received from connections rose to 31,770 cars in the week from 23,959 and in the cumulative period to 1,003,221 cars from 893,189.

Carried in larger volume in the second week of August were: iron ore 6,690 cars (1,324 a year ago); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 6,681 (4,472); "other" mine products, 2,827 (2,071); lumber, timber and plywood, 5,879 (5,064); pulpwood, 4,474 (3,583); automobiles, trucks and parts, 1,613 (1,019); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 5,633 (4,354). Shipped in fewer cars were: grain, 5,630 cars (7,350); and merchandise, L.C.L., 13,202 (13,696). (13)

## MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Ordinary Municipal Expenditures In Canada Up Over 9% In 1953 Ordinary expenditures of Canada's organized municipalities in 1953 (or their fiscal years nearest the calendar year 1953) aggregated \$922,473,000 and municipal revenues \$933,206,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on financial statistics of municipal governments for 1953, released today. The former figure represents an increase of 9.3% over the previous year and total revenues a rise of 9.8%. These increases compare with advances of 10.3% in ordinary expenditures and of 12% in revenues in 1952 over 1951.

Ordinary expenditures of the organized municipalities in 1953 were \$78,527,000 above the total of \$843,946,000 reported for 1952. The 1952 total, in turn was \$95,907,000 greater than the 1951 aggregate of \$748,039,000. Thus from 1951 to 1953 aggregate ordinary municipal expenditures rose by \$174,434,000 or 23.3%.

Municipal revenues in 1953 showed a somewhat larger increase over the previous year, in dollar terms as well as percentage-wise, rising by \$83,992,000 from \$849,214,000. This gain followed upon an increase of \$90,977,000 from \$758,237,000 in 1951, making a two-year advance of \$174,969,000 or 23%.

Out of the total 1953 revenues, taxation accounted for \$698,547,000 (up from \$643,753,000 in 1952), for total municipal purposes amounting to \$406,662,000 (\$383,054,000 in 1952) and for school purposes to \$291,885,000 (\$260,699,000). Revenue from licences and permits, government contributions, grants and subsidies, and from other sources amounted to \$234,659,000 (\$205,461,000).

Among main items of ordinary expenditures, education accounted for \$255,143,000 (\$233,986,000 in 1952), public works for \$128,307,000 (\$121,087,000), protection to persons and property for \$111,501,000 (\$102,861,000), debenture and other debt charges for \$154,817,000 (\$134,368,000), and general government for \$67,505,000 (\$62,110,000). Gross municipal debenture debt reached \$1,801,861,000 in 1953, up nearly 15% from \$1,567,854,000 a year earlier and over 29% above the 1951 figure of \$1,392,264,000. (14)

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments Off Sharply This July

Unemployment insurance benefit payments fell sharply in July, the \$8,947,552 total comparing with \$12,645,439 in June and \$12,760,098 in

July last year. Benefit days decreased to 2,960,905 from 4,113,157 in the preceding month and 4,157,128 a year earlier. The daily rate of benefit average \$3.02 as compared with \$3.07 in both the preceding month and July last year.

The average number of beneficiaries per week during July was estimated at 132,400, down sharply from the June average of 170,000 and 183,500 in the week of July 24-30 last year. Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit filed in local offices numbered 81,578 in July versus 90,380 in June and 106,269 in July last year. New beneficiaries numbered 49,990 versus 64,865 a month earlier and 71,203 in July 1954. Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register numbered 140,017 on July 29, down from 157,132 on June 30 and 188,913 on July 30 last year. Men numbered 91,078 versus 106,805 a month before and 137,503 a year earlier, and women numbered 48,939 as against 50,327 at the end of June and 51,410 at the close of July last year. (15)

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings

The average hourly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing rose fractionally to 145.5 cents at

June 1. The average work week was 0.2 hours below the May 1 figure and the average weekly wages 24 cents lower. Average hourly earnings in the durable goods manufacturing group were 0.6 cents lower, largely because of increases of lower-paid seasonal help in saw mills and less overtime in transportation equipment manufacturing. Earnings in the non-durable goods division were 0.9 cents higher than a month earlier, partly the result of wage-rate increases in pulp and paper mills.

An increase of power-paid workers in seasonally operated quarries and mines was partly responsible for the small drop in earnings in mining. Due to longer working hours (notably in coal mining) the average weekly wages were 47 cents higher. Seasonal expansion in construction involving more less highly skilled workers lowered the average and weekly earnings in the industry.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners  
Reported in Specified Industries in the Week Ending  
May 1 and June 1, 1955 and June 1, 1954

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	May 1	June 1
	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	39.8	41.2	41.0	142.2	145.4	145.5	56.60	59.90	59.66
Durable goods	40.0	41.5	41.3	152.1	156.1	156.1	60.84	65.03	64.47
Non-durable goods	39.6	41.0	40.7	131.4	132.9	133.8	52.03	54.49	54.46
Mining .....	42.7	42.3	42.7	157.0	160.3	159.9	67.04	67.81	68.28
Electric & Motor									
Transportation	44.9	44.7	44.7	139.0	144.1	144.3	62.41	64.41	64.50
Construction ..	38.7	38.8	39.3	145.6	151.2	148.3	57.51	58.67	58.28
Service .....	40.6	40.6	40.4	83.1	85.9	86.0	33.74	34.88	34.74



More Motor Vehicles Shipped  
In June, First Half Of 1955

Canada's automotive industry shipped more motor vehicles to dealers at home and abroad in June and the first half of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1954, DBS reports. Shipments increased to 56,685 from 30,229 in June and to 278,121 from 243,347 in the six months.

Canadian dealers received 255,509 in the first half as compared with 222,945 in the first six months last year, while export shipments increased to 22,612 from 20,402. Shipments in Canada of imported US vehicles, on the other hand, decreased to 14,982 in the January-June period this year from 15,118 last year.

The increase in shipments of Canadian-made vehicles in the half-year was confined to passenger cars, which rose in number to 230,826 from 195,291, gains being recorded for all models of complete cars. Although about twice as many were shipped this June, half-year shipments of commercial vehicles decreased to 47,295 from 48,056, a drop in trucks outweighing a rise in buses. (16)

Output Of Refined Petroleum  
Products Increased Last Year

Output of refined petroleum products in Canada in 1954 climbed to 159,935,615 barrels from 146,037,096 in the preceding year, DBS reports. Receipts of crude during the year increased to 169,452,850 barrels from 150,751,697. Domestic supplies rose to 92,679,819 barrels from 69,345,587 but imported supplies fell to 76,773,031 barrels from 81,406,110.

The year's output was larger for most major products. Motor gasoline rose to 68,926,911 barrels from 64,620,755 in 1953, furnace oil to 21,806,327 barrels from 16,968,367, diesel fuel to 12,777,863 barrels from 10,728,041, stove oil to 9,254,044 barrels from 8,038,277, and asphalt to 5,805,451 barrels from 5,586,714. Output of heavy fuel oil was slightly lower at 30,008,143 barrels versus 30,012,863.

Output of refined products in the Maritimes and Quebec rose to 60,833,293 barrels from 59,876,283 in 1953, Ontario to 42,468,552 barrels from 35,881,940, Manitoba to 6,394,306 barrels from 5,719,817, Saskatchewan to 15,567,738 barrels from 14,472,540, and British Columbia to 14,371,797 barrels from 8,864,691. Production in Alberta and the Northwest Territories fell to 20,299,932 barrels from 21,221,825. (17)

Larger Numbers of Washing Machines  
Produced, Shipped In June & 6 Months

Canadian manufacturers produced and shipped larger numbers of domestic washing machines in June and the first six months of this year than last, DBS reports.

In June production amounted to 25,451 units versus 22,052 a year ago, bringing the half-year output to 127,403 units versus 109,540. Shipments totalled 24,303 in June versus 17,494 a year ago and 126,021 in the half-year versus 108,287. End-of-June factory stocks were slightly lower at 28,099 units versus 30,588. (18)

Lumber Production Increased Canadian production of sawn lumber increased in May and the first five months of this year as compared with a year earlier. British Columbia's output of sawn lumber and ties rose to 383,376,000 board feet in May from 338,208,000 a year ago and to 1,943,547,000 board feet in the five months from 1,586,947,000. East of the Rockies the output rose to 301,489,000 board feet in May from 277,239,000 and in the five months to 1,237,745,000 board feet from 1,105,074,000. (19 & 20)

Production, Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Production of rigid insulating board was higher in July and the first seven months of this year than last. The July output amounted to 29,571,779 square feet versus 25,628,103, bringing the January-July total to 180,286,747 square feet versus 170,098,386. Shipments amounted to 26,922,249 square feet in July versus 27,708,686 and to 155,727,806 square feet in the seven months versus 155,319,708. (21)

Larger Quantities Of Floor Tiles Produced Larger quantities of floor tiles were produced in July and the first seven months of this year than last, DBS reports. Production of asphalt floor tiles amounted to 1,154,365 square feet in July versus 894,648 a year ago and to 10,232,159 square feet in the seven months versus 9,256,928. Output of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles amounted to 584,556 square feet in July versus 534,076 and 6,096,017 square feet in the seven months versus 3,494,011. (22)

Asphalt Roofing Shipments Shipments of asphalt shingles by Canadian producers continues to increase in July, rising to 387,106 squares from 341,289 a year ago and bringing cumulative for the seven months ending July to 1,796,558 squares from 1,465,703 last year.

Shipments of smooth-surfaced rolls were down in the month at 102,587 squares (104,577 last year) but up in the seven months at 577,802 squares (529,540), while shipments of mineral-surfaced rolls were lower in both periods at 91,124 squares in July (104,190) and 462,965 squares (464,489) in the seven months. Shipments of roll-type sidings also declines to 29,062 squares (35,424) in the month and 134,043 squares (156,712) in the cumulative period, but those of tar and asphalt felts rose to 6,407 tons (4,716) and 30,494 tons (24,666) respectively, and of tar and asphalt sheathings to 1,618 tons (1,264) and 10,979 tons (8,683). (23)

Clay Products Sales Increased In April Factory sales of products made from Canadian clays were valued at \$2,201,758 in April versus \$2,059,116 in April last year, the total for the first four months showing a slight increase of \$7,833,283 from \$7,804,543 a year earlier.

April dollar sales of structural tile rose to \$266,659 this year from \$249,090, drain tile to \$200,055 from \$126,243, and sewer pipe to \$331,192 from \$209,878, but sales of building brick fell in value to \$1,346,250, fire-clay blocks and shapes to \$19,132 from \$19,446, and pottery to \$24,521 from \$44,091. Sales of other clay products advanced to \$83,556 from \$64,118. (24)



Mineral Wood Shipments Up Shipments of mineral wool were larger in July and the first seven months of this year than last. July shipments comprised 23,089,278 square feet of batts (19,505,972 a year ago) and 993,785 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool (838,170). Seven-month shipments comprised 110,340,001 square feet of batts (94,673,158 last year) and 5,768,302 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool (7,723,674). (25)

Less Lime Last Year Canadian producers shipped or used 1,214,839 tons of lime last year, a drop from 1,228,760 tons in 1953, but plant value rose to \$14,742,149 from \$14,484,013, according to the annual report on the lime industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The industry included 40 establishments in 1954, two less than in 1953, and employees numbered 1,012 versus 1,057.

Quicklime sold or used decreased to 894,109 tons worth \$11,262,114 from 923,133 tons valued at \$11,300,914 in 1953, but hydrated lime deliveries increased to 320,730 tons worth \$3,480,035 from 305,627 tons valued at \$3,183,099. Of the latter, 188,882 tons against 180,868 went to industrial and chemical plants, and 131,848 tons against 124,759 to the building and agricultural trades and other consumers. (26)

Production Of Garments In This Year's First Quarter Production of men's and youths' all-wool one-and two-pant suits and pants and slacks was higher in the first quarter of this year than a year ago. Quantities of men's and youths' fine nylon dress shirts increased but fine cotton dress shirts decreased. Fewer women's and misses' wool coats and dresses but more cotton blouses were made.

There were 273,270 men's and youths' all-wool one-pant suits produced in the first quarter as compared with 268,923 in the same period last year. All-wool two-pant suits totalled 104,702 as against 92,697, and boys' all-wool one-pant suits amounted to 3,270 versus 7,508. Production of men's and youths' all-wool pants and slacks totalled 229,796 versus 214,888 a year ago. There were 5,826 dozen men's and youths' fine nylon dress shirts made against 5,301, and 152,724 dozen fine cotton dress shirts produced against 158,120 dozen.

There were 451,415 women's and misses' wool coats produced versus 496,631. Output of women's and misses' dresses totalled 2,927,436 versus 3,239,602, and production of women's and misses' cotton blouses amounted to 108,202 dozen versus 87,325 dozen. (27)

Raw Hides & Leather Tanners, packers and dealers held 512,632 cattle hides, 428,837 calf and kip skins, 12,509 goat and kid skins, 44,651 dozen sheep and lamb skins and 29,530 horse hides at the end of June. The month's production of finished leathers included 1,104,522 pounds of cattle sole leather (1,187,354 in June last year), 4,939,701 square feet of cattle upper leather (4,732,862), 765,513 square feet of cattle glove and garment leather (522,056), and 912,347 square feet of calf and kip skins upper (926,687). (28)

Cotton Textiles Industries In 1953      Factory value of shipments from Canadian cotton textile factories in 1953 totalled \$231,188,000, DBS reports. Inventories of finished goods held in plants and plant warehouses were valued at \$28,389,000 at the end of 1953 compared with \$21,107,000 a year earlier. Allowing for this increase of \$7,282,000 the estimated gross value of production fell slightly to \$238,470,000 from \$246,397,000 in 1952.

There were 80 factories in the group in 1953, 1 less than in the preceding year. They employed an average of 24,808 persons versus 24,472 and paid them \$59,297,000 in salaries and wages versus \$57,580,000. The cost of materials used in 1953 was \$144,302,000 versus \$155,376,000.

Broadwoven fabric is the principal commodity of the cotton textile industry. In 1953, factory shipments of this product amounted in value to \$123,651,000 or 53% of the industry's total output. Woven tire fabric shipments totalled 29,235,000 pounds worth \$23,060,000.

Raw cotton is the industry's principal material. The amount consumed in 1953 was 156,173,000 pounds costing \$55,909,000 as compared with 161,038,000 pounds at a cost of \$64,684,000 in 1952. Purchased yarns of all kinds cost \$33,522,000 as compared with \$34,081,000. The cost of dyes, bleaches, chemicals, etc. was \$5,383,000 versus \$5,844,000. (29)

## PRICES

Wholesale Prices Off 0.1% In July      Wholesale prices averaged a slight 0.1% less in July than in June, the general index on the base of average 1935-39 prices equalling 100 declining to 218.4 from 218.7, DBS reports. Decreases in animal and vegetable products and chemicals and allied products outweighed increases in non-ferrous metals, wood, wood products and paper, non-metallic minerals and iron and iron products.

Animal product prices averaged 1.1% lower in July than in June, decreases in cured meats, livestock (except steers), fresh meats (except steer carcass) and lard outweighing increases in eggs, steers and steer carcass, butter, raw furs and tallow. Vegetable product prices receded 0.4%, cuts in grains, potatoes, canned vegetables, green cocoa beans and cocoa products, coffee beans, livestock and poultry feeds, miscellaneous vegetable products, canned fruits, raw sugar and malt outweighing advances in raw rubber, vegetable oils, onions and fresh imported fruits.

Prices of chemicals and allied products declined 0.1% as decreases in inorganic chemicals and industrial gases overbalanced an increase in organic chemicals. Non-ferrous metal prices rose 0.3% largely due to higher prices for zinc, aluminum, silver, tin and solder. Increases in fir lumber and timber, spruce lumber, cedar shingles, and newsprint and wood pulp for export advanced wood, wood products and paper prices 0.2%.

MORE



Non-metallic mineral prices also moved up 0.2%, increases in coal, coke and sulfur proving more important than a small decrease in crude oil. Increases in pig iron and galvanized sheets raised iron and iron product prices 0.1%. Fibres, textiles and textile product prices showed no overall change, increases in raw cotton, cotton yarns and miscellaneous fibre products balancing decreases in cotton knit goods and imported raw wool.

#### Farm Products

Prices of farm products at terminal markets averaged 1.1% lower in July than in June, the index on the 1935-39 base dropping to 209.8 from 212.2. Substantial decreases in eastern potatoes and grains and smaller decreases in hay and western potatoes and grains resulted in a 2.5% reduction in field product prices. Animal product prices fell 0.2%, decreases in calves, hogs and lambs outweighing increases in eggs, steers, poultry and eastern cheese milk.

#### Building Materials

Residential building material prices averaged 0.3% higher in July than in June, gains in sprucelumber, cedar shingles and metal weatherstripping more than offsetting declines in some electrical fixtures. Non-residential building material prices rose 0.2%, largely due to increases in spruce and pine lumber, electrical conduit, galvanized sheets and rubber tile. (30)

#### Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>August 25</u>	<u>August 18</u>	<u>July 28</u>
Total Common Stocks .....	249.1	243.9	250.8
Industrials .....	257.3	251.1	257.0
Utilities .....	207.6	205.3	214.1
Banks .....	262.6	261.2	273.4

#### Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	131.8	128.5	127.6
Golds .....	75.9	75.5	75.7
Base Metals .....	259.7	249.8	246.3

(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- 1 - August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, 10¢ -- Released August 30
  - 2 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, August 17, 10¢
  - 3 - M: Report on the Poultry Survey of June 1, 1955, 10¢
  - 4 - The Dairy Review, July, 25¢
  - 5 - M: Fluid Milk Sales, June, 10¢
  - 6 - M: The Sugar Situation, July, 10¢
  - 7 - M: Oils & Fats, July, 10¢
  - 8 - M: Production of Maple Products, 1955, 10¢
  - 9 - M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, July, 10¢
  - 10 - M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, June, 10¢
  - 11 - M: Urban Transit Statistics, June, 10¢
  - 12 - M: Motor Carriers, Passenger, Intercity & Rural, April, 10¢
  - 13 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, August 14, 10¢
  - 14 - Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, 1953, 25¢
  - 15 - Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July, 25¢
  - 16 - Motor Vehicle Shipments, June, 10¢
  - 17 - Refined Petroleum Products, 1954, 50¢
  - 18 - M: Domestic Washing Machines, June, 10¢
  - 19 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May, 25¢
  - 20 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May, 25¢
  - 21 - M: Regid Insulating Board Industry, July, 10¢
  - 22 - M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, July, 10¢
  - 23 - M: Asphalt Roofing, July, 10¢
  - 24 - M: Products Made From Domestic Clays, April, 10¢
  - 25 - M: Mineral Wool, July, 10¢
  - 26 - The Lime Industry, 1954, 25¢
  - 27 - Quarterly Production of Garments (Selected Items), First Quarter, 1955, 25¢
  - 28 - M: Statistics of Hides, Skins and Leather, June, 10¢
  - 29 - Cotton Textiles Industries, 1953, 25¢
  - 30 - Prices & Price Indexes, July, 20¢
  - Quarterly Stocks of Canned Fruits & Vegetables on Hand, June 30, 25¢ --  
summarized in Bulletin of August 19
  - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, June, 25¢ --  
Summarized in Bulletin of August 26
  - The Labour Force, June, 25¢ -- Summarized in Bulletin of August 26
  - Trade of Canada: Exports (detailed) June & Six Months, 50¢
- M: Memorandum

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



More Oatmeal Canadian production of oatmeal jumped to 9,413,927 pounds in the 1954-55 crop year from 4,848,016 in 1953-54.

More Cigarettes Sales of excise revenue stamps indicate that 12,336,781,000 cigarettes were withdrawn from bond for consumption in Canada in the first half of this year, 1,319,826,000 or almost 12% more than in the first six months of 1954.

54% More Freezers There were 6,348 electric home and farm freezers shipped to dealers across Canada in the first half of this year, 2,226 or 54% more than in the first six months of 1954.

Water-Tank Heaters Canadian factories sold 178,486 household water-tank heaters in the first half of this year, 41,887 or 31% more than in the first six months of 1954.

More Farms Have Water About 33% of Canada's 629,785 farm homes had inside running water in 1951 versus 12% of 1941's 703,782 farm dwellings. Regional percentages in 1951 ranged from a low of 9% in the Prairie region to a high of 55% in British Columbia.

Exports to China Canada sold nothing to China (except Taiwan) in the first half of 1954 but in the first six months this year exports were worth \$1,002,296. Included were \$993,450 worth of ammonium sulphate, \$7,400 worth of acids, a passenger car worth \$1,355, \$46 worth of newspapers and magazines and \$45 worth of books.

More Wheat Wheat milled for flour in Canada increased to 92,408,261 bushels in the 1954-55 crop year from 91,855,269 in 1953-54, but flour production decreased by 87,000 barrels to 20,713,534 barrels.

More Parking Meters 7,188 parking meters were made in Canada in 1953 as against 5,476 in 1952, factory value increasing to \$485,835 from 376,137.

More Potatoes On the basis of mid-August conditions the 1955 potato crop is forecast at 54,300,000 bushels, 4,000,000 or 8% above last year's yield but 9,700,000 or 14% below the average crop in the ten years 1945-54.

More Umbrellas Canada's eight umbrella factories turned out 40,671 dozen umbrellas in 1953 versus 33,708 dozen in 1952. Factory value increased to \$1,193,940 from \$1,044,402.

More Stuffed Animals Canadian toy makers produced \$1,342,232 worth of stuffed animals in 1953 versus \$987,830 worth in 1952.

Nearly 13 Times As Many Axes Exported Canada exported 2,167 dozen axes to seven countries in the first half of this year as compared with only 171 dozen sold to two countries in the first six months of 1954. This year's sales included 1,872 dozen to New Zealand (99 dozen last year), 191 dozen to Jamaica (72 dozen), 51 dozen to the United Kingdom, 3 dozen to the Union of South Africa and one dozen to the United States.



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