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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Agriculture: Canada's farmers expect to harvest 61% more wheat, 34% more oats, 47% more barley, 6% more rye, 89% more flaxseed, 4% more mixed grains, 31% more shelled corn, 11% more fodder corn and 14% more potatoes this year than in 1954, about the same amount of buckwheat, and 25% less dry peas, 12% less sugar beets, 5% less soybeans and slightly less field roots and tame hay... The fall pig crop is now expected to top last year's yield by 14%.
(Pages 2 & 6)

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Food: Commercial canners packed more peas but fewer strawberries this year... 8% fewer eggs and 5% less wheat flour were produced in August than in the same month last year... Total October 1 stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities were 13% larger this year... Canned meat stocks were 10% below the 1954 level at the end of August.
(Pages 5 & 7)

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Production: Output of Canadian industry rose 11.4% above the 1954 level in July, averaged 7.4% higher in the first seven months. January-July production was up 5.8% in manufacturing, 10% in electricity and gas, 15% in mining.
(Page 17)

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Trade: Continued buoyancy marked Canada's foreign commodity trade in August, the value of exports increasing 18.5% over the 1954 level and the imports value a sharper 28.7%. The eight month tally showed exports at close to the 1952 record and 11.1% above last year, and imports 10.5% above last year at an all-time January-August peak.
(Page 15)

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Mining: August iron ore shipments were nearly triple last year's tonnage and eight-month shipments showed almost as sharp a gain... Less coal was mined in Canada in August and the first eight month this year, and landed imports were down in August but up in the eight months... Another sharp increase in June made Canada's half-year crude oil output more than one-third larger than last year.
(Page 14)

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Prices: Largely due to an advance in the food component, the consumer price index rose 0.3% between August 1 and September 1 to the same level as a year earlier... Prices of 30 industrial materials at wholesale averaged 0.3% higher on September 23 than on August 26... Farm product prices at terminal markets declined 1% during the same period... Wholesale prices averaged 0.5% higher in August than in July.
(Pages 8 & 9)

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September Forecast of Production
of Principal Field Crops In 1955

Earlier indications of above-average production of most of Canada's principal field crops in 1955 are being largely substantiated by harvesting results, according to the Bureau's September forecast. Estimates of this year's production of major grains, based on yields indicated at mid-September, are only slightly lower than those indicated at mid-August, estimates of hay and mixed grains remain virtually unchanged, but larger yields are now in prospect for potatoes. While deterioration in conditions between August 15 and September 15 caused relatively minor reductions in the estimates for major grains at the all-Canada level, fairly sharp declines in indicated production occurred for practically all grains in New Brunswick and British Columbia and, to a much lesser extent, for coarse grains and flaxseed in the Prairies.

In addition to those crops for which second estimates are now available, first forecasts of production for certain late-seeded crops and for fodder corn, field roots and sugar beets are included in this report.

Average yields per acre for the 18 crops included in the current estimates are expected to equal or exceed those of 1954 for all except dry peas, tame hay, field roots and sugar beets, and to exceed the ten-year (1945-54) averages except for mixed grains, buckwheat, dry peas, dry beans, fodder corn and field roots. Indicated production is greater than that of 1954 for all crops except winter wheat, fall rye, buckwheat, dry peas, soybeans, tame hay, field roots and sugar beets.

Near-ideal harvesting weather prevailed over the greater part of the Prairie Provinces until mid-September, enabling farmers to harvest a crop of high quality under generally excellent conditions. At September 15, the date of the Bureau's survey, harvesting was virtually completed in Manitoba and well advanced in Saskatchewan and those parts of Alberta where the crop was not late. Rain during the latter part of the month and an unseasonable fall of snow over some areas of Alberta on September 20 have seriously delayed harvesting in parts of the province. Elsewhere in the Prairies, grain harvesting is now practically completed except for late-seeded flaxseed.

Canada's 1955 wheat crop is now forecast at 498.3 million, which is 61% above last years revised estimate of 308.9 million bushels and 12% above the ten-year average of 445.9 million. However, a crop of the size indicated would be 29% below the record 701.9 million bushels harvested in 1952. Early-season indications have been maintained in all provinces except New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, with an indicated reduction of 2.0 million bushels in Alberta being the major factor in reducing the crop from the August forecast of 500.6 million bushels. The increase over last year's relatively low outturn is entirely attributable to greatly increased average yields per acre, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. The total acreage seeded to spring and winter wheat, estimated at 21.5 million acres is 11% below that of 1954. This year's all-Canada crop of spring wheat, including Durum, is forecast at 478.3 million bushels compared with the 1954 crop of 284.8 million and the ten-year average of 425.3 million. The indicated average yield per acre is 22.9 bushels per acre as against 12.1 bushels in 1954 and the ten-year average of 17.3 bushels. Ontario's winter wheat crop is estimated at 20.0 million bushels, a decrease of 4.1 million from last year's crop.

MORE

In the Prairie Provinces the 1955 wheat crop is now placed at 476 million bushels, an increase of 69% over last year's outturn and 13% above the ten-year average of 421.8 million. The forecast remains the same as that based on conditions at mid-August except in Alberta. Production in Saskatchewan, which accounts for more than 60% of this year's total indicated wheat crop, is estimated at 300 million bushels, almost double last year's 151.0 million. This year's crop is also well above that of 1954 in Alberta and Manitoba where production is forecast at 135.0 and 41.0 million bushels, respectively, compared with 105.0 million and 26.0 million last year.

The indicated average yield per seeded acre in the Prairie Provinces, on the basis of conditions at mid-September, is 22.9 bushels per acre, with Manitoba averaging 21.0, Saskatchewan 22.8, and Alberta 23.6 bushels. Current estimates of production in the Prairies include relatively small quantities of winter wheat, principally in Alberta, and an estimated 17.2 million bushels of Durum wheat.

Following last year's unusually severe rust damage to Durum wheat in the Prairies, a marked shift and net decrease in acreage seeded to this crop occurred in 1955. Despite the decrease in total acreage however, from 745,000 to 695,000 acres, sharply higher average yields in all three Prairie provinces have produced a 1955 crop of Durum estimated at 17.2 million bushels, compared with only 6.6 million in 1954.

Production of oats for grain in 1955 is forecast at 410.0 million bushels, 34% above last year's 306.8 million and 11% above the 1945-1954 average of 370.3 million. The reduction of 25.9 million bushels from the August forecast is largely attributable to lower indicated yields in the Prairie Provinces where production is now forecast at 298.0 million bushels, compared with 196.0 million in 1954 and the ten-year average of 251.2 million.

This year's oat crop in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba is estimated at 140.0 million, 108.0 million, and 50.0 million bushels, respectively. Estimated average yields are higher than those of 1954 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, while production exceeds last year's in all but the three Maritime Provinces. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 36.7 bushels per acre compared with 30.2 bushels in 1954 and the ten-year average of 33.3 bushels.

The 1955 barley crop is forecast at 258.0 million bushels, 47% above last year's outturn of 175.5 million and 40% above the ten-year average of 184.8 million. A crop of this size would be the third largest on record, exceeded only by the 1952 and 1953 crops of 291.4 million and 262.1 million bushels, respectively. The decline of some 10.8 million bushels from the August forecast is due to deterioration in Manitoba and Alberta where weather conditions and insect damage had a greater effect than previously indicated. Production in the Prairie Provinces is now placed at 250.0 million bushels compared with 167.0 million last year and the ten-year average of 174.2 million. Indicated average yields are greater than last year in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick Manitoba and British Columbia.

MORE

This year's flaxseed crop, now estimated at 21.2 million bushels, is almost twice as large as last year's 11.2 million, more than double the ten-year average of 9.6 million and second only to the record 26.1 million harvested in 1912. The sharp increase over last year's crop is due to a 65% increase in seeded acreage and an indicated increase of 15% in average yield per acre. The Prairie Provinces account for most of the crop.

Canada's 1955 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in Eastern Canada, is estimated at 64.1 million bushels, unchanged from the August forecast. This year's crop is some 4% greater than last year's 61.5 million and 19% above the ten-year average of 53.8 million bushels. The indicated average yield for all Canada is 37.6 bushels per acre, the same as in 1954. Some 46.3 million bushels of the year's crop was grown in Ontario where the average yield, at 41.3 bushels per acre, is somewhat below last year's 42.1 bushels.

The 1955 production of dry peas is placed at 658,000 bushels, a decrease of 25% below last year's outturn of 880,000 and 42% below the ten-year average of 1,125,000 bushels. The indicated decrease in this year's crop results from a combination of a decline in area from 50,000 to 44,500 acres and lower average yields. The dry bean crop is forecast at 1,254,000 bushels, 22% above last year's crop of 1,027,700 bushels and only slightly below the ten-year average of 1,274,000 bushels. Estimates of commercial production of this crop are confined to Quebec and Ontario where the indicated yields of 14.0 and 15.5 bushels per acre, respectively, are somewhat higher than those of last year.

Production of shelled corn in 1955 is forecast at a record 29.3 million bushels, almost 7 million bushels above last year's outturn and practically double the ten-year average of 14.8 million bushels. The area seeded to this crop increased from 418,000 acres in 1954 to a record 510,000 in 1955, and the average yield increased from 53.4 to an estimated 57.4 bushels per acre. With the exception of an estimated 250,000 bushels in Manitoba, all this year's crop of corn for grain is being produced in Ontario.

On the basis of yields indicated at mid-September, the 1955 potato crop is estimated at 58.1 million bushels, 14% above last year's 50.8 million but 8% below the ten-year average of 63.0 million. Indicated average yields either equal or exceed those indicated at mid-August in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia. Average yields per acre are expected to be greater than last year in all provinces except Ontario and Manitoba while production is expected to be greater in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia. Indicated production in the four major potato-producing provinces is as follows: New Brunswick, 13.6 million; Quebec, 13.0 million; Prince Edward Island, 10.2 million; and Ontario, 9.6 million bushels.

For the first time since 1943, production of soybeans in Canada has failed to exceed that of the previous year. The 1955 crop, currently forecast of 4.7 million bushels, is about 5% below last year's record 5.0 million but 67% above the ten-year average of 2.8 million. The decrease in this year's crop is due entirely to a reduction in area from 254,000 acres in 1954 to 214,000 in 1955, average yields having increased from 19.5 bushels per acre last year to an indicated 22.0 bushels this year.

MORE

The combined production of fall and spring rye is estimated at 15.0 million bushels, only slightly lower than the August forecast of 15.4 million and about 6% greater than last year's crop of 14.2 million. A crop of the size indicated would be 8% below the ten-year average of 16.4 million bushels and less than half the record 32.4 million harvested in 1922. Some 11.5 million bushels of this year's crop is fall rye, averaging 20.4 bushels per acre, while the spring rye crop is placed at 3.5 million bushels averaging 16.6 bushels per acre. Production of all rye in the Prairie Provinces is placed at 13.5 million bushels.

Production of tame hay, including clover and alfalfa, is currently placed at 19.4 million tons, only slightly below last year's 19.5 million and 10% above the ten-year average of 17.6 million. In the latter province a reduction from 6.7 million tons in 1954 to 5.9 million tons this year was the major factor in lowering the 1955 all-Canada total. Production of fodder corn is forecast at 3.3 million tons, 11% above the 1954 outturn of 3.0 million but 9% below the ten-year average of 3.6 million.

Production of sugar beets in the four beet-growing provinces is forecast at 885,000 tons, 12% below last year's outturn of 1,004,000 but 5% above the ten-year average of 846,000 tons. This is the first year since 1949 that the indicated production has fallen below 900,000 tons. Production of buckwheat, grown chiefly in Ontario and Quebec is estimated at 2.3 million bushels, virtually unchanged from last year but 30% below the ten-year average of 3.2 million. The crop of field roots (turnips, mangels, etc.), grown chiefly for livestock feed, is placed at 433,000 tons, only slightly below that of last year, but 30% below the ten-year average of 617,000 tons. (1)

Visible Supplies Of Wheat Larger Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on September 21 totalled 377,025,000 bushels, about 10% larger than last year's corresponding total of 341,974,000. Overseas export clearances during the week ending September 21 dropped to 3,035,000 bushels from 6,455,000 a year earlier. (2)

Wheat Flour Production Lower Wheat flour production was lower in August, amounting to 1,681,178 barrels versus 1,812,483 in the corresponding month last year and the 10-year average of 1,844,773 barrels. Exports in August fell to 593,034 barrels from 739,212 a year ago. (3)

Larger Pack of Peas Commercial pack of canned peas was substantially larger this year than last, a special compilation by DBS shows. It amounted to 9,467,231 dozen containers versus 7,313,009 dozen in 1954 and the contents weighed 134,056,121 pounds versus 100,103,454. Pack of quick-frozen peas increased to 19,051,271 pounds from 11,606,851. Raw peas used in processing rose to 114,164,436 pounds from 83,963,634.

The pack of canned peas was larger this year for all container sizes. The 105-ounce size rose to 173,605 dozen from 92,822 in 1954; 20-ounce size to 4,145,740 dozen from 3,085,194; 15-ounce size to 3,969,638 dozen from 3,191,955; and the 10-ounce size to 1,178,248 dozen from 943,038.

Smaller Commercial Pack
Of Strawberries This Year

Commercial pack of canned strawberries was smaller this year than last, DBS reports in a special compilation. The pack this year amounted to 328,025 dozen containers versus 423,078 a year earlier and the contents weighed 3,814,882 pounds versus 4,884,285.

Strawberries processed other than by canning increased to 11,723,170 pounds from 9,975,214 in 1954. The amount of raw fruit used in canning weighed 17,898,975 pounds versus 17,497,838 in 1954.

By size of containers the pack was as follows: 105-ounce, 2,341 (1,824 in 1954); 20-ounce, 6,342 (7,073); 15-ounce 272,307 (367,754); and 10-ounce, 47,035 (46,427).

Increased Pig Crop This Fall

Canada's 1955 fall pig crop is expected to be about 14% above the crop in the fall of 1954, according to estimates based on farmers' reports at September 1. This reflects the prospect of 584,000 sows farrowing between June 1 and November 30 this year compared to 510,000 sows farrowed a year earlier. It is estimated that 278,000 sows farrowed during the June to August period, leaving 306,000 to farrow between September 1 and November 30. The expected increase amounts to 19% in Eastern Canada and 8% in the West.

Breeding and farrowing intentions reported by farmers on the June 1 semi-annual live stock survey had indicated farrowings were expected to increase 13% over 1954 fall farrowings. The present estimate represents a small upward revision. (4)

Canned Meat Stocks Down 10%

Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers at the end of August amounted to 14,886,571 pounds, a decrease of 10% from last year's corresponding total of 16,494,020 pounds, a special statement shows. Holdings were as follows by kinds: beef stews, ready dinners, etc., 3,483,518 pounds (4,175,614 a year earlier); roast beef, 335,298 (389,876); corned beef, 2,111,520 (1,776,046); other beef products, 1,309,287 (1,401,293); spiced pork and ham, 3,539,808 (4,070,728); roast pork and ham, 765,278 (1,337,111); other pork products, 1,177,198 (1,238,176); -- canned fowl, 580,903 (590,957); meat paste, 815,570 (888,141); and all other kinds, 768,191 (626,078).

Creamery Butter Stocks Larger

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 1 increased to 81,506,000 pounds from 71,986,000 pounds a year ago but the holdings of cheddar cheese declined to 22,454,000 pounds from 23,659,000. Stocks of cold storage eggs fell to 39,000 cases from 72,000.

Holdings of creamery butter on October 1 were as follows by cities (in thousand): Quebec, 5,346 pounds (4,127 a year ago); Montreal, 40,325 (33,732); Toronto, 10,198 (12,084); Winnipeg, 18,666 (14,737); Regina, 1,536 (1,491); Saskatoon, 950 (503); Edmonton, 2,522 (2,828); Calgary, 733 (923); and Vancouver, 1,230 (1,561). (5)

Production of Eggs Declined in August Production of eggs in August amounted to 25,400,000 dozen, unchanged from a month earlier but 2,100,000 dozen less than in the corresponding month last year. Estimated production for the January-August period totalled 256,800,000 dozen versus 258,900,000 dozen a year earlier. (6)

LABOUR

Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit In August Up From July, Down From Year Ago Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit received in local offices across Canada in August totalled 88,627, an increase of 8.6% over the preceding month's 81,578 but a decrease of 21.5% from last year's corresponding total of 112,659.

At the end of August the number of ordinary claimants on the live unemployment insurance register was 129,756 (84,837 males and 44,919 females), compared to 140,017 (91,078 males and 48,939 females) on July 29 and 191,258 (141,489 males and 49,769 females) on August 31, 1954.

New beneficiaries during August totalled 61,386 as against 49,990 in July and 77,150 in August last year. A total of \$8,727,318 was paid during August in compensation for 2,906,901 days as compared with \$8,947,552 and 2,960,905 days in July and \$12,066,717 and 3,921,598 days in August, 1954.

An estimated 110,600 persons received weekly benefit payments during August compared to 132,400 in July. During the week of August 28 to September 3 last year the number was estimated at 153,200. The average daily rate of benefit was \$3.00 versus \$3.02 in July and \$3.08 in August, 1954.

Initial and renewal claims filed in local offices in August were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland, 1,243 (1,106 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 269 (254); Nova Scotia, 4,179 (5,911); New Brunswick, 2,892 (3,276); Quebec, 24,447 (29,916); Ontario, 39,270 (52,421); Manitoba, 3,352 (3,195); Saskatchewan, 1,207 (1,213); Alberta, 3,640 (4,888); and British Columbia, 8,128 (10,479). (7)

Federal Government Payroll in June Classified civil servants on the payroll of the federal government in June numbered 142,724, down slightly from the preceding month's 142,838, but moderately above last year's corresponding total of 140,465. Their earnings rose to \$36,876,663 from \$36,860,365 in May and \$35,895,810 a year ago.

Prevailing rate employees rose in number to 27,276 from 24,977 in May and 24,995 in June last year, and their earnings to \$5,548,028 from \$5,171,716 in May and \$5,139,100 at the same time last year.

Ships' crews increased to 2,369 from 2,306 in May and 2,257 a year ago. Their earnings fell to \$558,505 from \$561,636 in the preceding month but rose from \$545,018 a year ago. (8)

Consumer Price Index Increased 0.3%
Between August 1 And September 1

The consumer price index increased 0.3% from 116.4 to 116.8 between August 1 and September 1. The change was largely attributable to an advance in the food component, although two other groups were fractionally higher. The September 1955 level of the total index was identical to that of a year ago. Food, clothing and household operation were somewhat lower, while shelter and other commodities and services were higher.

The latest change in the food index, from 112.4 to 113.7, was registered as higher prices were recorded for coffee, butter, margarine, eggs, most items of beef, and all cuts of fresh and cured pork. Almost all fresh and canned fruits and vegetables registered lower prices. The shelter series moved from 129.8 to 130.0 under the influence of fractional advances in both the rent and home-ownership components.

Clothing remained unchanged at 107.8, a few slight increases and decreases balancing each other. Household operation remained practically unchanged, moving from 115.8 to 115.9, largely as a result of seasonally higher prices for coal. A further decline in the price of automobiles, which outweighed advances in automobile maintenance, accounted for the change in other commodities and services from 118.0 to 117.9. (9)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
September 1, 1955	116.8	113.7	130.0	107.8	115.9	117.9
August 1, 1955	116.4	112.4	129.8	107.8	115.8	118.0
September 1, 1954	116.8	113.8	127.2	109.5	117.2	117.6

Industrial Material Prices Up In September

The weekly composite index for 30 industrial material prices at wholesale advanced 0.3% between August 26 and September 23, from 240.6 to 241.4. Higher prices were recorded for beef hides and copper, followed by lesser changes for zinc, raw rubber, steers, raw sugar, tin and iron ore. These however, were partially offset by declines in linseed oil, raw wool, raw cotton, oats, hogs and wheat.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets declined slightly between dates as the composite index moved down 1% from 204.5 at August 26 to 202.5 for September 23. In the field products group a decline of 1.7% from 156.0 to 153.4 was mainly attributable to lower prices for potatoes, although eastern rye, barley, corn and wheat, and western hay also receded. Western rye and eastern hay showed significant price increases while prices for western flax and eastern oats moved up slightly.

The animal products group recorded a decline of 0.6% reflecting lower prices for raw wool, lambs, hogs, eastern poultry and western calves, which outweighed price increases for eggs and eastern steers, calves, cheesemilk and butterfat. (9)

Wholesale Price Index
Up Slightly In August

Canada's general wholesale price index advanced 0.5% to 219.6 from 218.4 between July and August. Five of the eight major component groups advanced, two declined and one remained unchanged.

The largest increase was shown by the iron and its products index which rose 3.9% to 226.0, with all sub-groups contributing to the advance. A substantial increase in copper, accompanied by lesser increases in aluminum sheet, silver, gold, solder and tin moved the non-ferrous metals group index up 2.1% to 188.8. Animal products advanced 0.3% to 228.6 as increases in eggs, unmanufactured leather, butter, cured meats, fishery products, lard and tallow, and hides overbalanced decreases in fresh meats and poultry and a small net decrease in the live stock sub-group.

Wood, wood products and paper moved up 0.3% to 296.0 in response to higher prices for cedar lumber and shingles, spruce lumber and hardwoods. A slightly higher rate for the United States dollar in terms of Canadian funds, caused increases in newsprint and woodpulp. An increase in industrial gases outweighed a decrease in shellac to put chemicals and allied products up 0.1% to 176.5.

Vegetable products dropped 1% to 193.9, largely due to a decrease in potato prices, but supported by lesser decreases in tea, coffee and cocoa, milled cereal feeds, onions, vegetable oils, fresh imported fruits, miscellaneous vegetable products and canned vegetables. Increases were shown by rubber and its products, bakery products, and live stock and poultry feeds. Fibres, textiles and textile products declined 0.4% to 226.0 when decreases in cotton fabrics, worsted and woollen cloth, domestic and imported raw wool, and raw cotton outweighed an increase in cotton yarns. Non-metallic minerals stood unchanged at 173.7.

FARM PRODUCTS

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets receded 2.4% to 204.8 from 209.8 in July. Field products dropped 6.5% to 159.0 from 170.0 largely due to substantial decreases in potato prices. Decreases were shown also by western flax, rye and hay and eastern corn and rye, while declines in western barley and oats reflected the change from the interim payment for the 1954-55 crop year to the initial payment for the 1955-56 crop year. Animal products moved up 0.4% to 250.6 from 249.5. Increases in eggs, eastern hogs, calves, steers and cheese milk, and western hogs overbalanced decreases in lambs, raw wool, eastern poultry, and western steers and calves.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Residential building material prices advanced 0.5% to 285.5 from 284.2. Lumber, steel pipe, wire nails and metal weatherstripping were up, while shellac showed a small price decrease. Non-residential building material prices rose 1.6% to 124.2 from 122.3, mainly due to increases in steel and other metal items including steel pipe and wire nails. Lumber and roofing materials also showed small increases. (10)

Price Index Numbers Of Commodities And Services Used By Farmers Up In August

Canada's composite price index number of commodities and services used by farmers, inclusive of the farm living component, advanced 0.3% to 226.3 in August from 225.7. In April, moderate seasonal strength in farm wage rates outweighing declines in prices of equipment and materials. Compared with last year's August index of 225.8 there was an advance of 0.2%. Exclusive of the farm family living component, the composite index rose 0.4% to 241.3 between April and August and 0.5% over the comparable figure a year ago.

An April-August advance of 2.5% to 465.5 was registered by the all-Canada farm wage rate index, reflecting increases of 3.2% to 499.4 in the western series and 1.9% to 441.6 in the eastern series. The farm operating equipment and materials component declined 0.7% to 203.3 in August from 204.7 in April. Decreases of 5.6% and 3.4%, respectively, in the seed and feed sub-groups outweighed sub-groups increases of 1.7% for binder twine, 1.4% for building materials, 0.9% for machinery and 0.5% for hardware. Compounded fertilizer fell 0.5% to 180.6, reflecting a relatively sharp decline of 5.3% in the western regional index. Gasoline, oil and grease remained unchanged at 151.7.

The farm family living index was unchanged between April and August at 203.8, as an advance of 0.2% for the western series to 206.3 was counterbalanced by a decrease of 0.2% to 201.3 for the eastern series. Contrary movements in food indexes largely accounted for differences in movement between eastern and western series. At the August level of 203.8 the index was 0.3% below that of a year ago. Group index movements were narrow, the largest change being a 1% decrease for fuel to 197.2. Health maintenance moved up 0.4% to 199.2, due to increases in hospital charges. (11)

Security Price Indexes (1935-39=100)

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>September 29</u>	<u>September 22</u>	<u>September 1</u>
To all Common Stocks	252.8	259.2	251.7
Industrials	263.3	270.3	260.0
Utilities	208.5	211.8	210.6
Banks	249.8	257.4	262.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	124.7	129.0	129.9
Gold's	73.2	75.3	75.5
Base Metals	242.7	251.8	254.5

M E R C H A N D I S I N G

Department Store Sales Increased 14.5% In Week

Department store sales increased 14.5% during the week ending September 24 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All provinces shared in the sales gain, Alberta leading with a rise of 39.1%, the Atlantic Provinces and Saskatchewan following with 18.7% each, British Columbia 15.4%, Quebec 11.4%, Ontario 8.9% and Manitoba 7.9%.

Output of Gypsum Products Up Output of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and tile increased in August and the first eight months of this year as compared with a year earlier. August's production amounted to 75,528,633 square feet versus 62,577,098, bringing the cumulative total to 447,969,937 square feet versus 386,795,199. Production of gypsum plasters amounted to 31,744 tons in August versus 28,857 and to 195,855 tons in the eight months versus 168,993. (12)

Output of Rigid Insulating Board Up, Domestic Shipments Down Production of rigid insulating board increased in August and the first eight months of this year as compared with a year earlier but domestic shipments declined in the month and cumulative period, DBS reports. The month's output amounted to 32,659,764 square feet versus 25,943,492 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total to 212,946,511 square feet versus 196,041,878. Domestic shipments amounted to 30,117,262 square feet in August versus 30,822,316 and in the 8 months to 185,845,070 square feet versus 186,142,024. (13)

Production of Asphalt Roofing Production of asphalt shingles and smooth-surfaced roll roofing increased in August as compared with a year earlier, but there were decreases in mineral-surfaced roll roofing and roll-type sidings. Production of asphalt shingles in August amounted to 354,791 squares (349,854 a year ago); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 124,069 (118,751); mineral-surfaced roofing, 104,947 (112,974); and roll-type sidings, 28,342 (40,126). January-August production totals follow: asphalt shingles, 2,185,100 square feet (1,865,784); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 698,622 (673,655); mineral-surfaced roofing, 566,417 (575,747); and roll-type sidings, 169,540 (173,836). (14)

Larger Supplies of Coke Available for Consumption Supplies of coke available for consumption rose to 365,463 tons in July from 283,604 in the corresponding month last year and to 2,410,714 tons in the January-July period from 2,085,100. In July, 340,288 tons were produced versus 274,804 a year ago, 30,268 tons were imported versus 16,984, and 5,093 tons were exported versus 8,184. January-July production amounted to 2,276,186 tons versus 1,987,076, imports totalled 195,575 tons versus 158,517, and the exports amounted to 61,047 tons versus 60,493. (15)

April Output Of Petroleum Products Canadian refineries produced 13,871,699 barrels of petroleum products in April as compared with 10,089,882 in the corresponding month last year. Refineries received 14,460,757 barrels of crude oil during the month versus 12,306,855 and used 13,626,101 barrels versus 11,257,303. Inventories of crude at the end of the month amounted to 17,421,133 barrels (not available for 1954).

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels, as computed from production, imports, exports, changes in inventories, etc., were as follows in April; naphtha specialties, 102,484 barrels; aviation gasoline, 287,363; motor gasoline, 5,345,974; tractor fuel, 17,665; aviation turbine fuel, 175,628; kerosene, 45,604; stove oil, 713,216; diesel fuel, 894,180; furnace oil, 2,441,670; other light fuel oil, 132,206; and heavy fuel oil, 3,006,705 barrels. (16)

Radio Sales Up In May Canadian manufacturers sold larger numbers of radio re-
But TV Set Sales Down ceiving sets in May than in the corresponding month
 last year but there was a small decline in TV-set sales,
 DBS reports. January-May sales of both radios and TV sets moved up from a
 year earlier.

Radio-set sales rose to 51,376 in May from 33,291 a year ago and to
 211,433 in the five months from 185,994. The value climbed to \$3,549,327 in
 May from \$2,322,537 and to \$15,852,349 from \$14,037,319.

TV-set sales in May fell to 20,709 from 21,392 and the value to \$6,469,852
 from \$6,995,271. In the January-May period the sales rose to 216,540 from
 158,115 and the value to \$67,494,877 from \$57,429,386. (17)

Sawmill Products Worth Gross value of all sawmill products turned out in
\$581 Million In 1953 1953 reached \$580,693,704, 2.2% above the preceding
 year's \$568,023,148, according to the Bureau's
 annual report on the lumber industry. Employment remained at about the same
 level with 60,933 persons against 60,931 in 1952, but salaries and wages rose
 4.9% to \$142,131,003 from \$135,540,707. The number of mills decreased to
 8,194 from 8,283.

Production of sawn lumber in 1953 was 7.3% greater in volume than in the
 preceding year and 2.3% higher in total value. The mills producing sawn lumber
 reported an output of 7,305,958,000 feet board measure valued at \$494,385,993
 as compared with 6,807,594,000 feet valued at \$483,195,323 in 1952.

Output of wood shingles rose to 2,610,068 squares in 1953 from 2,424,818
 in 1952 and the value to \$19,897,877 versus \$19,269,747, but production of
 railway ties fell to 7,553,174 from 9,407,090 a year earlier and the value to
 \$14,408,175 from \$18,516,170.

British Columbia led the provinces in the production of sawn lumber,
 accounting for over half of the all-Canada output in 1953. Quebec was next
 with 16.4%, followed by Ontario with 11.3%. Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova
 Scotia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the
 Yukon and Northwest Territories followed in order.

Lumber production was higher in 1953 than in the preceding year in British
 Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and the
 Yukon and Northwest Territories, but lower in the other provinces. (18)

Miscellaneous Textiles Industries Value of factory shipments was higher in
 1953 than in the preceding year for all
 four sections of the textiles group of industries covered by the annual
 report on the miscellaneous industries by the DBS. In the oilcloth, linoleum
 and coated fabrics industry the value of shipments rose to \$30,833,083 from
 \$30,545,392; embroidery, pleating, hemstitching, etc., to \$10,208,233 from
 \$8,915,278; fabric auto accessories to \$11,340,386 from \$7,817,461; and
 miscellaneous textile goods to \$41,694,679 from \$40,260,735. (19)

Electrical Apparatus And
Supplies Industry in 1954

Factory shipments of products manufactured by establishments comprising Canada's electrical apparatus industry climbed to an all-time peak value of \$863,942,144 in 1954, an increase of about 2% over the preceding year's \$848,190,254, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. There were 457 establishments in the industry versus 422 the year before, their employees numbered 75,075 versus 76,856, and salaries and wages aggregated \$258,509,601 versus \$250,646,777.

There was a major increase in value of shipments of television sets to \$105,682,414 from \$81,304,912 in 1953, and lesser advances in electrical switchgear and protective equipment to \$41,877,087 from \$41,239,030, electric lighting fixtures to \$25,577,072 from \$23,242,989, electric storage batteries and parts to \$21,366,340 from \$19,366,340 from \$19,896,710, industrial control equipment to \$13,487,893 from \$12,351,129, pole line hardware to \$8,654,600 from \$8,169,035, dry cell batteries to \$7,827,077 from \$7,770,113, watthour meters to \$7,368,439 from \$6,936,263, conduit for electrical wiring to \$7,142,185 from \$6,273,960, domestic water-tank heaters to \$5,759,048 from \$5,606,443, and electric toasters to \$2,756,834 from \$2,522,067.

Among the products with lower shipments values were: electrical wires and cables \$122,928,760 versus \$123,440,783; refrigeration equipment, \$67,622,263 versus \$75,781,463; transformers, \$49,614,592 versus \$59,143,212; household mechanical refrigerators, \$44,033,304 versus \$50,943,211; electric stoves, \$42,549,729 versus \$47,913,619; electric motors and parts, \$39,860,515 versus \$46,714,789, domestic washing machines, \$24,842,693 versus \$28,061,606; radio receiving sets, \$16,509,275 versus \$28,021,087; electric generators and parts, \$14,366,087 versus \$20,589,514; wiring devices, \$12,241,199 versus \$14,794,119; incandescent lamps (standard size), \$12,088,636 versus \$12,217,077; vacuum cleaners and parts, \$7,363,314 versus \$7,922,452; and flat irons, \$4,088,680 versus \$4,233,716. (20)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadings
Continue To Increase

Railway car loadings in the third week of September increased 15.1% to 89,106 cars from 77,439 in the corresponding week last year, raising cumulative loadings from the beginning of the year 10.5% to 2,890,746 cars versus 2,615,772. Receipts from connections in the third week of September rose 20.5% to 32,266 cars from 26,769, and were up 13.8% in the cumulative period to 1,172,028 cars from 1,029,582.

Of the commodities carried in increased volume in the third week of September the principal changes occurred in the following: iron ore, 6,948 cars (1,137 a year ago); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 6,381 (4,663); "other" mine products, 2,734 (1,937); lumber, timber and plywood, 5,418 (4,324); automobiles, and parts, 1,489 (698); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 6,195 (4,921). Agriculture implements and farm tractors trebled to 178 cars from 69. Carried in fewer cars were: grain, 5,440 (8,168); and grain products, 2,614 (3,055). (21)

Fewer Passengers Carried
By Urban Transit Companies

Passengers carried by 118 transit systems which filed returns for July amounted to 88,064,747, a decrease of 5,875,104 or 6.3% from last year's

July total of 93,939,851 passengers carried by 119 companies. This brought the cumulative total for the January-July period to 709,296,286 as compared with 752,762,228 a year earlier. (22)

MINERALS

Iron Ore Shipment Up Sharply
In August And 8-Month Period

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines rose sharply again in August to 2,675,718 tons, nearly treble last year's tonnage of 992,271

tons. January-August shipments climbed to 9,134,350 tons from 3,578,417. Month-end stocks moved up to 2,101,221 tons from 1,511,388 a year earlier.

Shipments of ores for export increased to 2,461,487 tons in August from 903,297 a year ago, and to 8,311,624 tons in the eight months from 2,962,053. Ores shipped to Canadian consumers rose in August to 214,231 tons from 88,974 and to 822,726 tons in the cumulative period from 615,364. (23)

Less Coal Produced,
Imported in August

Domestic production of coal was lower in August and the first eight months of this year than a year earlier.

Landed imports also declined in August but the cumulative total was larger than last year. August's production amounted to 767,900 tons versus 796,465, bringing the 8-month total to 8,567,238 tons versus 9,099,336. Landed imports totalled 2,139,850 tons in August versus 2,257,134 a year ago, and 12,204,330 tons in the January-August period versus 11,275,391. Domestic production in August was as follows by provinces: Nova Scotia, 281,932 tons (284,136 a year ago); Alberta, 243,657 (273,583); British Columbia and Yukon, 102,121 (101,290); New Brunswick, 65,394 (68,356); and Saskatchewan, 64,796 (69,200). (24)

One-Third Jump In Output Of
Crude Petroleum In Half-Year

Canadian output of crude petroleum in the first half of this year amounted to 56,868,041 barrels, more than one-third larger than last year's

corresponding total of 42,230,398 barrels. June's output rose to 10,829,020 barrels from 7,867,990. Half-year production totals were as follows by provinces: Alberta, 50,519,152 barrels (39,020,940 a year ago); Saskatchewan, 4,255,793 (2,015,728); Manitoba, 1,633,047 (787,058); Ontario, 243,878 (196,646); Northwest Territories, 210,140 (203,693); and New Brunswick, 6,031 (6,353).

Output of natural gas increased in the six-month period to 73,781,104,000 cubic feet from 64,501,785,000 a year earlier. June production rose to 8,852,301,000 cubic feet from 7,388,130,000. Natural gas sales in the half-year increased to 62,553,418,000 cubic feet from 51,509,680,000 a year earlier, and in June to 6,288,717,000 cubic feet from 4,905,966,000. Sales of manufactured gas were lower, falling to 9,985,267,000 cubic feet in the six months from 14,135,127,000 and to 1,456,552,000 cubic feet in June from 2,087,099,000. (25)

Increase in Incorporated Companies Since The War

The proportion of incorporated companies in the manufacturing industries of Canada has increased at the expense of individually owned concerns, partnerships and co-operatives since the war, according to the latest report on the type of ownership of Canada's manufacturing industries by the DBS. Incorporated companies included 38.2% of all manufacturing firms in 1953 versus 33.4% in 1946, while the proportion of individually owned concerns was 44.4% versus 47.3%, partnerships 14.8% versus 16%, and co-operatives 2.6% versus 3.3%.

Type of ownership varies widely among the different manufacturing industries. In 1953 the proportion of incorporated establishments ranged from 18.6% for wood products to 93% for products of petroleum and coal. Among individual ownerships the range was from 3% for products of petroleum and coal to 62.2% for wood products. In partnerships the range was from 2% for products of petroleum and coal to 19.7% for clothing establishments. The foods and beverages group had the largest proportion of co-operatives -- 11.2%.

Despite the increase in the proportion of incorporated companies, the bulk of the manufacturing establishments in Newfoundland (50.4%), Prince Edward Island (49.3%), Nova Scotia (55%), New Brunswick (55.9%), Quebec (48.7%), Saskatchewan (58.6%), Alberta (50.9%), and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (48.3%) were individually owned in 1953.

Incorporated companies formed the largest group in Ontario (45.0), in Quebec (44.1%), and in British Columbia (42.6%). Newfoundland had the largest proportion of partnerships (35.1%) and New Brunswick the lowest (11.2%). Prince Edward Island had the highest proportion of co-operative ownerships (7.1%). (26)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Foreign Commodity Trade Rose Sharply In August

Continued buoyancy marked Canada's foreign commodity trade in August when total exports rose 18.5% in value over a year earlier to bring the value of the year's export trade to the end of August close to the 1952 record for the period, and imports increased a still sharper 28.7% to set a new record imports value for the first eight months.

Commodity imports in the month climbed to an estimated \$431,700,000 from \$335,200,000 in August last year, falling only narrowly below the all-time monthly record value of \$434,000,000 set in May this year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the eight months ending August, aggregate imports rose 10.5% to an estimated \$3,013,700,000 from \$2,726,600,000, exceeding the previous high value for the period of \$2,967,200,000 in 1953.

Total exports in August were valued at \$387,900,000 as compared to \$327,300,000 a year earlier. This is the highest monthly figure for exports reached this year, which has been marked by uninterrupted monthly gains over 1954. For the eight months, exports aggregated \$2,808,100,000, up 11.1% from \$2,527,800,000 in the corresponding 1954 period and comparing with the record figure of \$2,848,700,000 in 1952.

MORE

With the greater rise in imports than exports, the import surplus for August rose to \$43,800,000 from \$7,800,000 last year. Over the eight months, the cumulative gains over 1954 were nearly equal (\$280,300,000 against \$287,-000,000) and the cumulative import surplus rose moderately to \$204,600,000 from \$198,800,000.

Commodity exports to the United States increased to \$243,700,000 in August from \$196,000,000 last year, accounting for about four-fifths of the month's total gain and setting an all-time record value for a month's sales to that country. It brought the year's shipments to a value of \$1,674,700,000 from \$1,535,700,000, exceeding the previous 1953 record of \$1,622,200,000 for the period. Imports from the United States rose more sharply than exports in the month to an estimated \$303,500,000 from \$238,900,000, raising the aggregate for the eight months 12.3% to \$2,227,100,000 from \$1,982,300,000 and slightly above the 1953 record value of \$2,203,700,000. With the larger gains in imports, the import surplus with the United States increased to \$59,800,000 in August from \$42,900,000 and in the eight months to \$552,400,000 from \$446,600,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom in August increased to \$63,300,000 from \$58,700,000, making an eight-month total of \$513,600,000 against \$401,600,000 last year. Imports from the United Kingdom also advanced to an estimated \$45,300,000 in August from \$31,200,000, narrowing the decrease from last year in the cumulative total to \$261,900,000 for the eight months against \$270,300,000. The export balance with the United Kingdom was thus down to \$17,800,000 for August from \$27,500,000 last year and for the eight months stood at \$251,700,000 compared to \$131,300,000.

Exports to other Commonwealth countries also rose in August to \$24,600,000 from \$18,600,000 and in the eight months to \$154,900,000 from \$129,800,000. Imports from these countries showed a small rise in August to \$18,400,000 from \$17,600,000, the eight-month total standing at \$130,400,000 against \$114,700,000. Shipments to all other countries were slightly higher in the month at \$56,300,000 versus \$54,000,000 and in the eight months at \$464,900,000 versus \$460,700,000. Commodity imports from these countries showed a larger rise in August to an estimated \$64,300,000 from \$47,500,000 and in the cumulative period to \$394,300,000 from \$359,300,000.

The preliminary figures for August and the eight months are summarized in the table following. The import figures are estimates and subject to revision. Those for exports are final figures, which will be released in detail shortly.

	<u>1954 - August - 1955</u>		<u>1954 Jan.-Aug. 1955</u>	
	Millions of Dollars			
Exports: United Kingdom	58.7	63.3	401.6	513.6
Other Commonwealth	18.6	24.6	129.8	154.9
United States	196.0	243.7	1,535.7	1,674.7
Other Foreign	54.0	65.3	460.7	464.9
Totals	327.3	387.9	2,527.8	2,808.1
Imports: United Kingdom	31.2	45.4	270.3	261.9
Other Commonwealth	17.6	18.4	114.7	130.4
United States	238.9	303.5	1,982.3	2,227.1
Other Foreign	47.5	64.3	359.3	394.3
Totals	335.2	431.7**	2,726.6	3,013.7**

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

Industrial Production Canada's composite index number of industrial production rose 11.4% in July as compared with a year earlier, according to preliminary figures. The index, which is on the 1935-39 base, stood at 265.8 versus 238.5. The manufacturing component of the index rose 11.1% to 268.0 from 241.2, and the mineral production component 15.5% to 263.0 from 227.8.

The index of non-durable manufactures, at 232.9, was 9% above last July's 213.7. Output in the textiles and the rubber products groups advanced 16% as compared with July 1954, with the tobacco products and foods and beverages industries also showing substantial increases of 14% and 10% respectively. More moderate gains of between 3.5% and 5.5% were recorded by the clothing, paper products, printing and publishing and chemicals groups. The composite index of durable manufactures for July stood at 322.8, 13.5% above last July's index of 284.3. All groups recorded increases of 10% or more as compared with July 1954. Non-metallic mineral industries showed a gain of nearly 19% in this comparison, with output in the iron and steel and transportation equipment groups rising by 16% and 15%, respectively. Production of electrical apparatus advanced nearly 14%, while increases of 10% were recorded in the wood products and non-ferrous metals industries.

For the first seven months of 1955, the index of industrial production averaged 258.3, 7.4% above the corresponding 1954 level of 240.6. The manufacturing index rose 5.8% to 264.4 in this comparison. The non-durables component advanced 5.6% to 229.3 from 217.1, while the durables component rose 5.9% to 319.3 from 301.4. The mining index increased over 15% to 223.0 from 193.8. The electricity and gas index stood at 275.6, almost 10% higher than in the same period last year.

ACCIDENTS

Traffic Accidents In June There were 10,028 motor vehicle accidents reported to the police in all parts of Canada except Quebec in June and the toll was 160 dead, 4,215 injured and \$3,675,231 property damage. There were 144 accidents involving fatalities, 2,916 causing injuries and 6,968 occasioning property damage only.

Province	Number of Accidents				Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage
	Fatal	Injury	Property Damage Only	Total			
Nfld.	4	35	78	117	6	43	\$ 44,940
P.E.I.	-	10	27	37	-	10	17,500
N. S.	9	169	600	778	10	209	191,668
N. B.	9	114	196	319	10	134	125,064
Ont.	78	1,567	3,008	4,653	84	2,282	2,118,816
Man.	8	191	724	923	11	250	..
Sask.	6	146	416	568	6	210	193,491
Alta.	16	254	924	1,194	16	426	400,262
B. C.	14	417	981	1,412	17	632	565,915
Yukon & N.W.T. ..	-	13	14	27	-	19	17,575
TOTAL	144	2,916	6,968	10,028	160	4,215	3,675,231

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

- 1 - September Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, 10¢ --
Released September 30.
 - 2 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, September 21, 10¢
 - 3 - M: Grain Milling Statistics, August, 10¢
 - 4 - M: Report on Live Stock Surveys -- Quarterly Pig Survey, September 1, 10¢
 - 5 - M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement,
October 1, 10¢
 - 6 - M: Production of Eggs, August, 10¢
 - 7 - Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act,
August, 25¢
 - 8 - M: Federal Government Employment, June 10¢
 - 9 - Price Movements, August, 10¢
 - 10 - Prices & Price Indexes, August, 25¢
 - 11 - Price Index Numbers of Commodities & Services Used by Farmers, August, 10¢
 - 12 - M: Gypsum Products, August, 10¢
 - 13 - M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, August, 10¢
 - 14 - M: Asphalt Roofing, August, 10¢
 - 15 - Coal & Coke Statistics, July, 25¢
 - 16 - Refined Petroleum Products, April, 25¢
 - 17 - Radio & Television Receiving Sets, May, 10¢
 - 18 - The Lumber Industry, 1953, 50¢
 - 19 - Miscellaneous Textiles Industries, 25¢
 - 20 - Electrical Apparatus & Supplies Industry, 1954, 25¢
 - 21 - M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, September 21, 10¢
 - 22 - M: Urban Transit Statistics, July, 10¢
 - 23 - M: Iron Ore, August, 10¢
 - 24 - M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, August, 10¢
 - 25 - M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, June, 15¢
 - 26 - M: Type of Ownership of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1953, 25¢
 - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, July, 25¢ --
Summarized in Bulletin of September 30.
 - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July, 25¢ --
Summarized in Bulletin of September 23.
 - Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June, 1955, 25¢
- M: Memorandum

Prepared in Press & Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of
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Our Coffee Comes From Many Lands The coffee Canadians drink comes from many parts of the world. In the first half of this year over 49,000,000 pounds of green coffee worth \$27,387,926 were purchased from 24 countries on five continents.

Cigarettes: A Pack And A Half A Week Canadians smoked a record 1,455 cigarettes per capita last year, or almost a pack and a half per person per week. This was 34 cigarettes per capita more than in 1953, 218 more than in 1952 and 337 more than in 1951.

\$19,500,000 Worth Of Light Fixtures Last year Canadian factories shipped \$4,372,794 worth of electric lighting fixtures for residential use and \$15,068,550 worth for commercial and industrial use.

Toasters-- Automatic Models Take The Lead The "pop-up" toaster has become Canada's favorite. Production of automatic household electric toasters climbed from 1,183 in 1947 to 159,878 last year, while output of non-automatic models declined from 275,467 to 110,455.

Nova Scotia Hens Are Best Layers The hens of Nova Scotia qualify as Canada's champion layers, averaging 201 eggs each last year. Tied for second place, the hens of Prince Edward Island and Ontario averaged 179 each, one more than the hens of New Brunswick and British Columbia. Layers in Quebec averaged 175 eggs each, in Manitoba 159, in Alberta 158 and in Saskatchewan 145. The average for all Canada in 1954 was 173 eggs per hen.

More Peat Bogs Last year 40 peat bogs or plants were worked in Canada, four more than in 1953 and 18 more than in 1941.

More & More TV Sets Made Here The manufacture of television sets is now big business in Canada, but only six years ago -- in 1948 -- production was confined to four sets worth \$931. By 1951 output had risen to 48,657 sets valued at \$12,902,090, and by last year had reached 611,206 sets worth a total of \$105,682,414 at the factory.

Steam Irons Lead Canadian manufacturers now turn out more steam irons than any other type of electric flat iron. Out of a total of 496,968 irons produced last year, 234,624 were steam, 207,620 were automatic and 54,724 were non-automatic.

Less Beer Last Year Canada's brewers shipped 200,459,309 gallons of beer, ale, stout and porter in 1955, a decrease from the 206,908,214 gallons shipped in 1953, and the first drop since 1950. Factory value declined to \$317,725,745 from \$324,203,939. At the same time the number of firms in the brewing industry increased from 61 in 1953 to 62 last year.

Eggs Cost Least In Saskatchewan The farm price of eggs is lowest in Saskatchewan and highest in New Brunswick. Last year the average farm value per dozen was 31¢ in Saskatchewan, 32¢ in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, 34¢ in Alberta, 38¢ in Ontario, 41¢ in Quebec, 42¢ in British Columbia, 43¢ in Nova Scotia and 45¢ in New Brunswick -- the average for all Canada working out at 38¢ a dozen.

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