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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Manufacturing: Production of pig iron and steel ingots both showed further substantial increases in September to bring the cumulative gain over last year to 44% for pig iron and 40% for steel ingots. Output of steel castings was up in the month but down in the January-September period . . . Over twice as many motor vehicles rolled off the assembly lines in September as in the same month last year, and the number shipped to dealers rose for the sixth month in a row. In the first three quarters, deliveries ran well ahead of 1954 and were second only to the record volume of 1953.
(Pages 2 & 3)

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Food: September milk production topped last year's level by almost 7% and was at an eight-year high for the month . . . August sales of fluid milk and cream were up 9% this year . . . More margarine and lard but less shortening was made in the first three quarters this year . . . Factory sales of refined beet and cane sugar were moderately above last year's levels in September and the first nine months.
(Pages 10 & 11)

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Production: Canada's industrial production was 9.4% above the 1954 level in August and 7.5% above in the first eight months. Output in manufacturing was up 8.1% in the month, 5.9% in January-August, and mineral production increased 16% in August, 15.3% in the eight months.
(Page 13)

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Prices: With increases recorded for seven of the eight product groups, wholesale prices averaged 0.6% higher in September than in August. Sharpest advance was in non-ferrous metals, which showed an average increase of 4.9% mainly because of strong gains in copper and copper products.
(Page 12)

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Labour: Fewer claims for unemployment insurance benefit were received in local offices across Canada in September than a month and a year earlier, and benefit payments were off sharply in both comparisons.
(Page 9)

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Travel: Highway traffic crossing the border into Canada from the United States was 19% heavier in September than in the same month last year. Foreign vehicle entries were up 13% and re-entries of vehicles registered in Canada 28%.
(Page 3)

. . .

Transportation: Canadian airlines chalked up their fourth operating surplus in a row last year and the take topped 1953's by 45%. Freight traffic was down but passengers and mail continued to increase.
(Page 7)

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Auto Industry's Shipments Up In September, 9 Months Over twice as many motor vehicles rolled off the assembly lines in September as in the same month last year, and the number shipped to dealers rose for the sixth month in a row. In the first three quarters, deliveries ran well ahead of 1954 and were second only to the record volume of 1953.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics today placed the auto industry's September production at 19,215 vehicles and the month's shipments at 19,077. This compared with an output of 8,931 and shipments of 13,982 in September last year, and brought the number shipped to dealers since the start of the year to 370,279, which compares with 300,706 and 390,050 for the corresponding periods of 1954 and 1953.

A 13-month lag in shipments, begun in March last year and sparked by falling dealer sales, ended in April this year when deliveries zoomed well above the record 1953 level. Since then, shipments have been maintained at a substantially higher level than last year, and in three months -- May, June and August -- were also appreciably above the 1953 level. However, September shipments, while well above a year earlier, were substantially under the 1953 September movement of 35,021.

The step-up in deliveries in the month and the nine-month periods this year has been in both passenger cars and commercial vehicles, car shipments mounting to 14,019 from 10,548 in September and 302,821 from 241,555 in January-September, and truck and bus shipments to 5,058 from 3,434 in the month and to 67,458 from 59,151 in the three quarters.

The increase in the nine-month period was in evidence in both shipments to Canadian dealers and export shipments, although exports were less than half as large as last year in the latest month.

There were 18,019 vehicles (13,014 cars, 5,005 trucks and buses) shipped for sale in Canada in September versus 11,338 (8,901 and 2,437) in the same month in 1954. January-September deliveries to Canadian dealers rose to 340,310 from 273,407 last year, with cars up to 281,148 from 222,732 and trucks and buses to 59,162 from 50,675.

Export shipments dropped to 1,058 in September from 2,644 last year, and included 1,005 cars (versus 1,647) and 53 trucks (997). January-September exports, on the other hand, rose to 29,969 from 27,289, cars increasing to 21,673 from 18,823 and trucks showing a small decrease to 8,296 from 8,476.

Shipments in Canada of imported U.S.-made vehicles have also shown strong increases in both periods this year. The September total jumped to 3,067 from 738 a year earlier and the January-September total to 26,436 from 18,342. (1)

Clay Product Sales Higher Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays rose in value in July to \$3,369,822 from \$3,268,714 in the corresponding month last year and to \$18,179,376 in the January-July period from \$16,959,634. (2)

Pig Iron And Steel Ingot Output
Over 40% Higher in Nine Months

Production of pig iron and steel ingots during September both showed further substantial advances over last year to bring the cumulative increase over 1954 to nearly 44% for pig iron and to slightly over 40% for steel ingots. Production of steel castings was up in the month but January-September total was still below last year's.

Pig iron production in September amounted to 276,795 tons compared to 156,373 tons a year earlier, and in the nine months rose by 718,606 tons to 2,354,034. This year's nine-month aggregate compares with 2,271,754 tons in the January-September period of 1953.

Output of steel ingots in the month increased to 367,005 tons from 241,553 tons last year, and in the nine months was up 922,839 tons to 3,210,801, comparing with 3,034,491 tons for the same period two years ago. Production of steel castings rose in September to 7,187 tons from 5,805 last year and for the nine months amounted to 62,450 tons compared to 64,595 a year ago and 80,347 in 1953. (3)

Shipments Of Steel Shapes
Up Sharply In July, 7 Months

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, were sharply higher in July at 300,043 net tons versus 201,740 in the corresponding month last year. This brought January-July shipments to 1,994,967 tons, almost 30% above last year's 1,539,143 tons. Producers' interchange jumped to 150,815 tons in July from 112,831 and to 957,196 tons in the seven months from 750,054.

July shipments included the following: 14,332 tons of semi-finished shapes (1,676 tons a year ago); 11,328 tons of structurals (5,366); 23,618 tons of plates (14,047); 26,318 tons of rails (32,165); 8,813 tons of tie plate and track material (4,997); 33,060 tons of hot rolled bars (22,880); 33,471 tons of pipes and tubes (27,862); 21,944 tons of wire rods (15,913); 33,402 tons of black sheets (20,501); 15,673 tons of galvanized sheets (10,423); 5,552 tons of castings (4,832); and 72,532 tons of other rolled products (41,078). (4)

Production of Iron
Castings Up In August

Production of iron castings of all kinds was substantially higher in August and the first eight months of this year than a year ago. The month's output amounted to 65,224 tons versus 43,258, bringing the eight-month total to 566,522 tons versus 473,606. Producers' shipments rose to 52,401 tons in August from 40,721 and to 418,279 tons in the eight months from 338,820. (5)

Net Sales Of Petroleum
Products Up 16.5% in May

Net sales of refined petroleum products were 16.5% larger in May at 16,531,130 barrels as compared with 14,184,077 in the preceding month, the DBS reports. Sales of some of the larger products were: motor gasoline, 7,314,568 barrels (5,345,974 in April); aviation gasoline, 370,919 (287,363); aviation turbo fuel, 214,013 (175,628); stove oil, 436,221 (713,216); diesel fuel oil 1,223,790 (894,180); light furnace oil, 1,343,521 (2,441,670); and heavy fuel oil, 3,801,449 (3,006,705). (6)

Production of Electric
Refrigerators Up In August

Canadian manufacturers produced larger numbers of domestic-type electric refrigerators in August and the first eight months of this year than a year ago. The month's total amounted to 21,580 units versus 13,467, bringing January-August production to 196,258 units versus 178,571. Month-end factory stocks were down to 21,379 units from 33,616.

Production of individual home and farm freezers rose to 1,268 units in August from 530 a year ago and to 8,264 units in the eight-month period from 5,563. End-of-August factory stocks climbed to 1,261 units from 991 last year. (7)

Mineral Wool Shipments Larger
In September And Nine Months

Shipments of all main forms of mineral wool were larger in September and the first nine months this year than in the same periods of 1954. September shipments of batts amounted to 22,848,191 square feet compared to 21,468,015 last year, granulated wool to 1,296,274 cubic feet (1,039,561), and bulk or loose wool to 198,639 cubic feet (124,044). Nine-month shipments comprised 157,711,568 square feet of batts (140,307,546 last year), 7,310,023 cubic feet of granulated wool (6,230,720) and 1,166,941 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool (569,240). (8)

Asphalt Roofing Production

Production of asphalt shingles and smooth surfaced rolls was lower in September than a year earlier, but higher for the nine-months ending September, while the output of mineral surfaced rolls was down in both periods. Production of roll-type sidings and tar and asphalt sheathings was larger both in the month and nine months.

Production of asphalt shingles in September amounted to 288,907 squares against 315,972 a year earlier, and in the nine months to 2,474,007 against 2,181,756 squares. Output of smooth surfaced rolls eased to 118,780 from 125,867 squares in the month, but for January-September was up to 817,402 from 799,522 squares; for mineral surfaced rolls, the figures were 85,580 against 94,059 squares for the month and 651,997 against 669,806 for the nine months.

Output of roll-type sidings was up in September to 37,125 from 31,646 squares and to 206,665 from 205,482 squares in the nine months, and of tar and asphalt sheathings to 1,838 from 1,745 tons in the month and to 13,303, from 12,115 tons in the January-September period. (9)

Production Of Floor Tiles

Production of asphalt floor tiles declined in September from a year earlier but the month's output of the vinyl-asbestos type rose sharply. Production was up slightly in the January-September period for asphalt tiles and steeply higher for vinyl-asbestos.

Output of asphalt floor tiles amounted to 1,356,543 square feet in September versus 1,537,064 and to 12,744,215 square feet in the nine-month period versus 12,409,917. Production of vinyl-asbestos tiles amounted to 1,265,273 square feet in September versus 779,957 and to 8,012,482 square feet in the nine months versus 4,762,289. (10)

Manufacturers' Shipments Fell 2%
In Value In 1954 From 1953's Peak

Shipments from Canada's manufacturing plants in 1954 were valued at an estimated \$17,497,769,000, less than 2% below the preceding year's all-time high record value of \$17,785,417,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its annual preliminary statement. The number of employees in manufacturing declined to 1,268,449 from the peak total of 1,327,451 and their salaries and wages fell to \$3,881,378,000 from \$3,957,018,000. Material costs declined to \$9,205,701,000 from \$9,380,559,000, but the cost of fuel and electricity rose to \$422,689,000 from \$411,789,000.

In 1954 there were increased values of shipments in 9 of the main industrial groups and decreases in an equal number as compared with the preceding year. Foods and beverages again topped the list with shipments valued at \$3,527,928,000 versus \$3,491,962,000, followed by iron and steel products at \$1,933,617,000 versus \$2,098,551,000, transportation equipment at \$1,718,812,000 versus \$2,089,938,000, paper products at \$1,629,857,000 versus \$1,568,251,000 non-ferrous metal products at \$1,264,935,000 versus \$1,242,011,000, and wood products at \$1,228,510,000 versus \$1,242,015,000.

Next in order of value were: products of petroleum and coal, \$1,025,129,000 (\$823,089,000 in 1953); chemicals and allied products, \$921,103,000 (\$881,504,000); electrical apparatus and supplies, \$863,942,000 (\$848,190,000); textiles, \$641,435,000 (\$700,690,000); clothing, \$638,932,000 (\$697,189,000); printing, publishing and allied industries, \$578,602,000 (\$543,752,000); non-metallic mineral products, \$428,462,000 (\$408,909,000); rubber products, \$264,188,000 (\$290,735,000); tobacco and tobacco products, \$225,957,000 (\$214,146,000); leather products, \$204,435,000 (\$222,410,000); knitting mills, \$146,675,000 (\$160,792,000); and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, \$255,260,000 (\$261,283,000).

Estimated value of manufacturers' shipments were as follows by provinces: Ontario, \$8,526,057,000 (\$8,876,505,000 in 1953); Quebec, \$5,361,568,000 (\$5,386,785,000); British Columbia, \$1,470,169,000 (\$1,366,824,000); Alberta, \$570,470,000 (\$555,815,000); Manitoba, \$557,922,000 (\$584,872,000); Nova Scotia, \$305,071,000 (\$320,012,000); New Brunswick, \$289,545,000 (\$295,750,000); Saskatchewan, \$281,597,000 (\$266,613,000); Newfoundland, \$108,591,000 (\$106,525,000); Prince Edward Island, \$23,272,000 (\$23,199,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$3,507,000 (\$2,517,000). (11)

Wool Textile Industries in 1953

Shipments of Canada's wool textile industries in 1953 were valued at \$142,868,776, down from the 1952 output value of \$150,935,470 and the second drop in a row from the peak 1951 production value of \$192,217,597.

The annual report on the industries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the decrease in 1953 was confined to the wool cloth industry, where shipments were worth \$61,441,236 versus the 1952 output value of \$73,136,627. In the wool yarn industry there was an increase to \$36,030,551 from \$34,765,701, in the carpets, mats and rugs industry an advance to \$13,943,949 from \$13,427,279, and in the other wool goods industry an increase to \$31,453,040 from \$29,605,853. (12)

Smelting And Refining Industry
Production at Peak Last Year

Gross value of products shipped by Canada's smelting and refining industry climbed to an all time peak of \$922,578,998 last year from the previous high of \$870,918,142 in 1953, according to the annual report on the industry by the DBS.

The net value added by the industry in the processing of crude or semi-crude materials during 1954 totalled \$352,037,956 compared with \$310,207,228 in 1953. Refined products included gold, silver, nickel, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, tin, magnesium, calcium, barium, titanium, zirconium, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, selenium and tellurium. Other end-products of individual plants or companies were copper-nickel matte, cobalt salts, cobalt oxide, nickel oxide, nickel salts, bauxite concentrates, arsenious oxide, sulphuric acid, platinum metal residus, zinc oxide, zinc dust, blister and anode copper, titanium dioxide slag, iron ingots, columbium oxide and tantalum oxide.

The number of smelters and refineries operated by the industry increased to 22 last year from 18 in 1953, and employees numbered 26,048 from 5,115. The industry's payroll swelled to \$102,595,970 from \$94,545,611, fuel and electricity costs rose to \$55,225,387 from \$52,594,155, and process supplies and containers cost \$52,933,522 versus \$51,448,147. (13)

Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting
And Refining Industry In 1954

Gross value of the various primary products of Canada's nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining industry in 1954 reached a new peak total of \$489,256,000, up 16% from the preceding year's \$420,562,000, the Bureau's annual industry report shows. The industry employed 21,172 persons (20,887 in 1953) and paid them \$87,776,000 in salaries and wages (\$84,074,000). Costs of process supplies was \$220,227,000 versus \$203,362,000.

Production of nickel from Canadian ores amounted to 161,000 tons valued at \$180,173,000 versus 144,000 tons valued at \$160,430,000 in the preceding year. Copper production in 1954 totalled 303,000 tons valued at \$176,469,000 versus 253,000 tons at \$190,954,000. (14)

Furniture Industry Had
A Banner Year in 1953

Canada's furniture industry shipped a record \$231,557,354 worth of products in 1953, an increase of almost 13.5% over the \$204,265,922 worth shipped in the preceding year. Shipments of most of the main types of furniture increased. Wooden furniture rose in value to \$95,116,941 from \$80,367,345, the sharpest gain being in phonograph radio and television cabinets to \$12,356,404 from \$4,951,905. Upholstered furniture increased to \$45,979,276 from \$41,646,912, metal furniture to \$37,860,957 from \$33,495,425, springs to \$7,334,577 from \$6,714,196, and mattresses to \$18,723,015 from \$18,183,780. Shipments of pillows and cushions decreased in value to \$1,270,442 from \$1,491,559 and comforters to \$367,034 from \$426,543, but other products rose to \$15,080,963 from \$14,169,182. Services and custom work brought the industry \$9,824,149 in 1953 versus \$7,770,980 in the preceding year. (15)

Airline Income Canadian airlines completed last year with an operating income
Up 45% In 1954 of \$1,876,920, an increase of \$581,320 or 45% over the \$1,295,-
600 reported in 1953, according to the Bureau's annual report on
civil aviation. This was the fourth successive surplus in as many years in
spite of continued heavy operating expenses.

All revenue accounts except bulk transportation registered gains over the
preceding year. Passenger fare revenues continued the rapid growth that has
characterized recent years and accounted for the greater part of gross earnings
with a record \$66,748,505, a gain of \$7,182,493 or 12% over 1953. Mail receipts
climbed to \$10,873,163 from \$10,089,106, freight earnings to \$5,979,693 from \$5,-
362,991, and excess baggage receipts to \$726,037 from \$622,609. Total unit toll
transportation revenues thus increased to \$84,327,398 from \$75,640,718, a gain
of \$8,686,680 or 11.5%.

Bulk transportation services earned \$15,149,492 as compared with \$19,664,102
other flying services produced revenues of \$5,984,893 as against \$5,716,720, and
non-flying services \$3,402,506 as against \$3,233,960, bringing total operating
revenues to \$108,864,289 versus \$104,255,500 in 1953.

Operating expenses kept pace with operating revenues, advancing in each
instance except aircraft operation and maintenance, which cost \$59,984,323 last
year as compared with \$60,618,261 in 1953. The other expense items increased
in varying degrees with ground operation and maintenance requiring \$27,840,216
versus \$25,186,828, traffic operation \$11,806,206 versus \$10,539,641, general
administration \$6,824,333 versus \$6,192,683, and general taxes \$532,291 versus
\$422,487. Total operating expenses totalled \$106,987,369, an advance of
\$4,027,469 over the 1953 figure of \$102,959,900.

The number of passengers carried during 1954 reflects some of the progress
made towards the popularity and general acceptance of air travel by the Canadian
public. Those carried in revenue unit toll transportation services numbered
1,986,099 compared with 1,822,748, a gain of 163,351 or 9%, while the number of
revenue passenger miles rose 14% to 1,023,134,596 from 895,597,913; this was
nearly 11 times the number reported ten years earlier. In addition, 330,566
passengers were carried in bulk transportation services while 65,110 persons
were transported in non-revenue services. Total passengers carried thus num-
bered 2,381,775 as compared with 2,273,143 in 1953.

The amount of revenue freight transported by air totalled 103,174,610 lbs.
of which 40,033,708 lbs. were carried in unit toll services and 63,140,902 lbs.
in bulk transportation services. In 1953 Canadian carriers gave airlift to a
considerably greater volume of goods with a total of 168,357,031 lbs. of which
35,627,336 lbs. were flown in unit toll flights and 132,729,695 lbs in bulk
transportation services. However, a new all time high was established last
year for the volume of air mail, which rose to 22,161,523 lbs. exceeding the
1953 record of 17,085,482 lbs. by 30%. Mail ton miles climbed to 8,138,079
from 6,307,456, an improvement of 29%

MORE

During 1954 Canadian carriers flew a total of 42,564,118 miles in revenue unit toll transportation, remaining aloft 238,121 hours. This compares with 40,883,420 miles flown in 231,511 hours in 1953. An additional 16,755,073 miles were flown in 147,501 hours in the performance of bulk transportation services, down somewhat from the 20,915,870 miles travelled in 173,039 hours in 1953.

Salaries and wages for the 11,690 employees engaged in the industry totalled \$47,171,414, which compares with the 10,703 employees who earned \$42,188,464 in 1953. The average salary thus rose from \$3,942 to \$4,035, a gain of almost 2.5%. All classes of personnel except co-pilots and despatchers showed an increase in number and in salary.

Flying for the year was done with an average fleet of 748 planes, an increase of 41 over the 1953 fleet average of 707. Canadian commercial aircraft consumed 46,411,787 gallons of gasoline and 632,122 gallons of oil, the cost of which amounted to \$15,611,647 and \$633,453 respectively. During 1953 the fuel requirements were 44,817,925 gallons of gasoline and 592,859 gallons of oil at a cost of \$15,002,452 for the gasoline and \$583,943 for oil.

On the safety front, there were more accidents but fewer fatalities last year. Flying accidents increased to 201 from 174 in 1953, and the number of lives lost decreased to 70 from 74. The dead included 47 passengers and 18 pilots in 1954 as compared with 43 passengers and 25 pilots in the preceding year. (16)

TRAVEL

More Traffic Crossed Border Into Canada This September

Highway traffic crossing the border into Canada from the United States was 19% heavier in September than in the same month last year, the DBS reported today. The total number of vehicles entering the country was 1,602,800 which compared with 1,345,600 a year earlier. Foreign vehicle entries increased by 99,400 or 13% to 884,000, while re-entries of vehicles registered by Canada rose by 157,800 or 28% to 718,400.

The latest total for rail bus, boat and plane arrivals from the United States shows an increase of nearly 3% in August to 438,600 from 428,500 in August last year. Foreign travellers arriving by these four means of transportation increased by 8% to 280,500 from 259,600, while returning Canadians decreased by 6% to 158,100 from 168,900. (17)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Increased 14.6% In Week

Department store sales rose 14.6% during the week ending October 22 as compared with a year earlier, all provinces sharing in the rise. Alberta led in size of sales gain (21.8%), followed by Ontario with 16.7%, the Atlantic Provinces 16.5%, Manitoba 13.5%, Quebec 11.8%, British Columbia 11.2%, and Saskatchewan 7.9%.

Fewer Claims For Unemployment Insurance Benefits in September

Fewer claims for unemployment insurance benefits were received in local offices across Canada in September, DBS reports in its monthly summary. The month's total stood at 87,562 versus 88,627 in August and 109,548 in September last year.

Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of September numbered 130,318 (86,416 males and 43,902 females), as against 129,756 (84,837 males and 44,919 females) on August 31, and 187,745 (138,415 males and 49,919 females) on September 30, 1954.

New beneficiaries in September numbered 61,203 compared with 61,386 in August and 78,225 a year ago.

Benefit payments totalling \$8,180,068 were paid in respect of 2,705,587 unemployed days as compared with \$8,727,318 and 2,906,901 days in August and \$12,397,571 and 3,974,847 days in September last year.

An estimated 109,200 beneficiaries received weekly benefit payments during September as against 110,600 in August. During the week ending October 1 last year the number of beneficiaries was estimated at 158,800. The average daily rate of benefit was \$3.02 for September, \$3.00 for August and \$3.12 for September 1954.

Smaller numbers of initial and renewal claims were filed in all provinces in September as compared with a year ago. Provincial totals were: Newfoundland, 1,148 (1,194 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 258 (275); Nova Scotia, 4,287 (4,898); New Brunswick, 2,951 (3,625); Quebec, 23,949 (32,814); Ontario, 36,084 (45,337); Manitoba, 3,509 (3,608); Saskatchewan, 1,645 (1,698); Alberta, 2,910 (4,408); and British Columbia, 10,821 (11,691). (18)

Federal Government Employment

Classified civil servants on the payroll of the Federal Government in July totalled 141,861, down from 142,724 in June but up from last year's July total of 139,475.

Their earnings in July aggregated \$36,891,460, up from \$36,876,663 in June and \$35,861,032 a year earlier.

Prevailing rate employees numbered 27,168 versus 26,193 in June and 25,808 in July last year, and their earnings stood at \$5,442,584 versus \$5,548,028 in the preceding month and \$5,319,656 a year ago.

Ships' crews were 2,462 versus 2,369 in June and 2,335 last year, and their earnings were \$605,932 versus \$558,505 in June and \$560,099 last year.

Casual and other employees numbered 15,774 versus 14,785 in June and 15,023 a year ago, and their earnings aggregated \$2,920,681 versus \$2,808,996 in June and \$2,871,376 last year. (19)

Highest September Milk
Production Since 1947

Canada's milk production reached an estimated total of 1,724 million pounds in September, according to the advance forecast contained in the September issue of the Dairy Review. This was almost 7% above that of the corresponding month in 1954 and represents the highest September milk-flow since 1947.

August's milk production of 1,821 million pounds was up 1.5% as compared with the 1,794 million pounds of a year earlier. All but three provinces -- Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario -- shared in the advance. Less milk was used in factory products, for live stock feeding and dairy butter manufacture, but greater quantities were used for fluid sales than a year ago.

Farm cash income from the sale of dairy products increased to \$44,828,-000 in August from \$43,292,000 in the same month last year. The average price received by farmers for all milk products combined was \$2.71 per hundred compared with \$2.66 a year ago.

Domestic disappearance of butter advanced 500,000 pounds from a year earlier to 28 million pounds in August and rose approximately 4 million pounds to make a total of 205 million pounds in the January-August period. Domestic disappearance of cheddar cheese in August, at 6,711,000 pounds, increased 200,-000 pounds and the cumulative total for the eight months of 49 million pounds was up approximately 3 million pounds.

Revised statistics of milk production, with corresponding data on farm values and income for the years 1940 to 1949, are contained in a special supplement to the September Dairy Review. These revisions, based on the censuses of 1941, 1946 and 1951, show reductions in the all-Canada totals for dairy butter production, the quantities fed on farms and consumed in farm homes in comparison with those previously published, but increased quantities of fluid milk for distribution.

Total milk production data, as revised, together with figures previously published within brackets, are shown in a yearly sequence for 1940 to 1949, in millions of pounds, as follows: 1940, 15,448 (15,999); 1941, 16,068 (16,550); 1942, 16,737 (17,489); 1943, 16,732 (17,519); 1944, 16,847 (17,624); 1945, 16,843 (17,629); 1946, 16,130 (16,956); 1947, 16,344 (17,241); 1948, 15,782 (16,730); 1949, 15,918 (16,843). (20)

Milk Sales Increased

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, rose 9% to 450,958,000 pounds in August as compared with a year earlier, and 4% in the January-August period to 3,517,565,000 pounds. All provinces shared in the rise in sales both in August and the eight months.

Eight-month sales were as follows by provinces, percentage increases over a year ago being bracketed: Prince Edward Island, 18,618,000 pounds (1%); Nova Scotia, 123,106,000 (5%); New Brunswick, 102,074,000 (4%); Quebec, 1,328,-131,000 (4%); Ontario, 1,179,563,000 (4%); Manitoba, 152,310,000 (6%); Saskatchewan, 167,626,000 (3%); Alberta, 189,595,000 (5%); and British Columbia, 256,542,000 (5%). (21)

More Margarine In
First Nine Months

Despite a drop in the September output this year, margarine production in the first three quarters was up from last year at 90,827,000 lbs. versus 83,346,000.

Output of packaged shortening was smaller in both periods this year, the nine-month total of 43,023,000 lbs. comparing with 45,809,000 last year. Production of bulk shortening rose this September, but the nine-month output was slightly lower this year at 67,836,000 lbs. versus 67,845,000. With a further increase in September, lard production in the first three quarters rose to 75,310 lbs. from 62,710,000.

September production of refined coconut oils was slightly higher this year, but January-September output was off to 9,610,000 lbs. from 9,913,000. Less refined salad and cooking oils was made in both periods, the nine-month output dropping to 17,433,000 lbs. from 22,056,000.

Tallow production rose in both periods, January-September output advancing to 22,435,000 lbs. of edible and 77,664,000 lbs. of inedible from 21,319,000 and 70,968,000 last year. Grease output was lower in September, but nine-month production of white grease rose to 3,342,000 lbs. from 3,175,000 while output of other grease fell to 3,429,000 lbs. from 3,429,000 lbs. from 3,993,000. Output of other oils and fats declined in both periods, January-September production dropping to 7,667,000 lbs. from 8,790,000. (22)

More Sugar Sold
This September

Manufacturers sold 159,356,000 pounds of refined beet and cane sugar in September versus 151,026,000 in September last year. This put sales in the first three quarters at 1,172,061,000 pounds as against 1,097,959,000 a year earlier.

With production up in both periods, total supply of refined cane and beet sugar increased to 245,785,000 pounds from 240,448,000 in September and 1,261,137,000 pounds from 1,190,278,000 in January-September, but September-end stocks were below last year's level at 88,198,000 pounds versus 89,450,000.

Stocks of raw cane sugar dropped to 99,597,000 pounds at the end of September from 116,055,000 on the same date last year, with both receipts and total supply down and meltings and sales up. In the first three quarters total supply advanced to 1,097,258,000 pounds from 1,037,977,000, and meltings and sales increased to 997,662,000 pounds from 921,921,000. (23)

Slight Dip In
Wheat Visible

On October 19 the visible supply of Canadian wheat in all North American positions was 369,948,000 bushels, a slight decrease from the 370,228,000 bushels visible on October 12. Compared with a year earlier, however, the supply was considerably larger this year, comparing with 326,872,000 bushels visible on October 20, 1954.

MORE

Overseas exports of wheat were down sharply in the week ending October 19, totalling 2,624,000 bushels versus 4,984,000 in the corresponding week of 1954. Cumulative exports since August 1 were also appreciably smaller than a year earlier at 43,080,000 bushels versus 54,641,000.

Marketings of wheat by Prairie farmers amounted to 3,964,000 bushels in the week ending October 19, up from 3,199,000 in the week ending October 12 but well below the movement of 8,745,000 bushels in the week ending October 20 last year. Crop-year marketings to date, however, stand well above last year at 39,324,000 bushels versus 16,761,000. (24)

PRICES

General Wholesale Price Index Rose 0.6% Between August and September

Canada's general wholesale price index advanced 0.6% to 220.9 from 219.6 between August and September, reflecting increases

in seven of the eight component groups, DBS reports.

Non-ferrous metals recorded the largest gain, moving up 4.9% to 198.0, due to large increases in copper and copper products accompanied by lesser increases in zinc, gold, antimony, silver and tin. In non-metallic minerals, increases in petroleum products, coal, coke, plate glass and sulphur outweighed small decreases in clay and allied products and asbestos products, to move the index up 0.9% to 175.2.

Animal products as a group rose 0.7% to 230.1, as increases in fishery products, cured meats, live stock, butter, lard tallow, eggs, hides and skins overbalanced decreases in fresh meats, fowl and raw furs. An increase of 0.3% in iron and its products was caused by advances in the rolling-mill products, hardware and castings sub-groups.

Textiles and textile products moved up 0.1% to 226.2, as increases in cotton fabrics and cotton yarns proved slightly more important than decreases in raw cotton, wool cloth and raw wool. Increases in hardwood and wood pulp prices, along with a higher rate for the U.S. dollar reflected in prices of newsprint, cedar shingles and wood pulp for export, outweighed a decrease in cedar lumber and moved wood, wood products and paper up 0.1% to 296.3. Chemicals and allied products rose 0.1% to 176.7, as increases in copper sulphate and paint materials overbalanced a decrease in industrial gases.

Vegetable products, the only group to register a decline fell 0.5% to 192.9. Decreases in potatoes, grains, vegetable oils, live stock and poultry feeds, onions, canned fruits, cocoa products and fresh imported fruits more than offset increases in rubber and its products, raw sugar, milled cereal foods, cocoa beans, coffee beans and miscellaneous vegetable products.

MORE

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets declined 1% to 202.7 from 204.8 between August and September, reflecting a decrease of 3.2% to 153.9 from 159.0 in field products. Lower prices for eastern potatoes, barley, corn and wheat, western hay and flax, considerably overbalanced increases in rye, eastern hay and oats and western potatoes. Animal products advanced 0.4% to 251.6 from 250.6 in August as prices rose for calves, steers, eggs, eastern butterfat and cheese~~milk~~, and western hogs. Lower quotations were recorded for raw wool, lambs eastern poultry and hogs.

Residential building material prices were 0.5% higher in September as the index changed to 286.8 from 285.5. Items with price increases were chiefly in the electrical equipment and fixtures, lumber, and plumbing and heating groups. Non-residential building material prices rose 1.2% to 125.7 from 124.2. The advance in copper was reflected in an upward movement for some electrical equipment and plumbing and heating items. Lumber, hardware and plate glass were also generally above August levels, while linseed oil was lower. (25)

Weekly Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>October 27</u>	<u>October 20</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>September 29</u>
Total Common Stocks.....	239.6	239.1	252.8
Industrials.....	248.1	248.2	263.3
Utilities.....	199.3	200.1	208.5
Banks.....	246.9	238.1	249.8

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks.....	116.7	116.6	124.7
Gold.....	69.8	70.6	73.2
Base Metals.....	224.2	221.9	242.7

M I N E R A L S

Pipe-Line Deliveries Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe-lines climbed to 20,054,245 barrels in August from 13,976,647 in the corresponding month last year and to 143,415,453 barrels in the January-August period from 112,415,352 last year, DBS reports.

Provincial deliveries to the end of August were as follows (1954 data in brackets): British Columbia, 18,837,746 barrels (8,527,734); Alberta, 11,904,927 (11,126,965); Saskatchewan, 10,749,905 (9,285,685); Manitoba, 33,267,464 (27,211,139); Ontario, 24,468,378 (20,960,899); Quebec, 44,187,033 (35,302,930). (26)

Industrial Production Up 9.4%
In August, 7.5% In Eight Months

Canada's composite index of industrial production for August stood at 269.8, according to preliminary figures. This was 9.4% above last year's August figure of 246.7. The manufacturing component of the index rose 8.1% to 272.9 from 252.5. The index of mineral output advanced 16% to 262.3 from 226.2.

The index of non-durable manufactures, at 242.7, was 5.2% above last August's 230.8. Output in the textiles and rubber products groups rose 14% with the foods and beverages and paper products industries advancing nearly 7% and over 4%, respectively. Smaller gains over last August were recorded by the clothing and the printing and publishing groups. Output of tobacco products fell off nearly 4%.

The composite index of durable manufactures for August stood at 320.2, 11.8% above last August's index of 286.4. All groups recorded increases as compared with August 1954. Production of non-metallic mineral products advanced nearly 20%, with output of electrical apparatus rising 19%. Production in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal groups recorded increases of 14% and 12%, respectively in this comparison. The wood products and transportation equipment industries showed gains of 6% and 5.5%, respectively.

For the first eight months of 1955, the index of industrial production averaged 259.4, 7.5% above the corresponding 1954 level of 241.4. The manufacturing index rose 5.9% to 265.0 from 250.3 in this comparison. The non-durables component advanced 5.3% to 230.4 from 218.8, while the durables component rose to 319.1 from 299.5, a gain of 6.5%.

The mining index, in the eight-month comparison, increased 15.3% to 228.1 from 197.9. The electricity and gas index averaged 273.1, almost 10% higher than during the same period last year.

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

- 1 -Motor Vehicle Shipments, September, 10¢
- 2 -M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, July, 10¢; June, 10¢
- 3 -M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, September, 10¢
- 4 -Primary Iron & Steel, July, 25¢
- 5 -M: Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, August, 10¢
- 6 -M: Refinery & Marketing Inventories, Domestic Demand & Net Sales
of Refined Petroleum Products, May, 10¢
- 7 -M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, August, 10¢
- 8 -M: Mineral Wool, September, 10¢
- 9 -M: Asphalt Roofing, September, 10¢
- 10-M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, September, 10¢
- 11-Preliminary Statement of Manufacturers, 1954, 75¢
- 12-The Wool Textile Industries, 1953, 25¢
- 13-Smelting & Refining Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 14-Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting & Refining Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 15-The Furniture Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 16-Civil Aviation, 1954, 25¢
- 17-Travel Between Canada & The United States, September, 20¢
- 18-Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act,
September, 25¢
- 19-M: Federal Government Employment, July, 10¢
- 20-The Dairy Review, September, 25¢
- 21-M: Fluid Milk Sales, August, 10¢
- 22-M: Oils & Fats, September, 10¢
- 23-M: Sugar Situation, September, 10¢
- 24-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 19, 10¢
- 25-Prices & Price Indexes, September, 25¢
- 26-M: Pipe Lines (oil) Statistics, August, 10¢
 - New Residential Construction, August, 25¢ -- Summarized in Bulletin of
October 28
 - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, August, 25¢ --
Summarized in Bulletin of October 28
 - Trade of Canada: Exports, August (detailed), 50¢
 - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, August, 25¢
-- Summarized in Bulletin of October 28.

M: Memorandum

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Fewer Locomotives Shipped Last Year 244 locomotives worth \$41,105,-000 were shipped from Canadian factories last year, a decrease from 260 worth \$42,259,233 shipped in 1953.

More Tooth Brushes Some 509,373 dozen tooth brushes worth \$750,701 were shipped by Canadian firms last year, a sharp increase over the 392,256 dozen worth \$659,294 shipped in 1953.

Death Rate At New Low Point Canada's death rate in 1954 was 3.2 per 1,000 population -- the lowest ever recorded. This was the 11th consecutive annual decrease from 1943's rate of 10.1, a drop of almost 20% in a little over a decade.

More Pyjamas Than Nightgowns For Women, Misses & Children In 1954 factories in Canada shipped 350,380 dozen pyjamas and 234,739 dozen nightgowns for women, misses and children. The pyjamas were worth \$6,934,836 and the nightgowns \$5,316,435.

Fewer Records Canadian shipments of phonograph records dropped to 10,051,749 last year from 11,785,357 in 1953. Factory value fell to \$5,343,603 from \$5,-956,501.

More Radio And TV Transformers There were 2,701,-384 radio and television transformers shipped by Canadian factories last year, a sharp increase over the 2,-113,929 shipped in 1953. The total factory value, however, fell to \$3,-050,464 from \$3,329,046.

More Yoghurt There were 53,600 gallons of yoghurt shipped in Canada last year versus 53,319 in 1953. Factory value increased to \$181,000 from \$176,765.

Fewer Skis Output of skis fell to 44,940 pairs worth \$243,000 last year from 96,971 pairs worth \$375,082 in 1953. The value of ski poles and fittings shipped dropped to \$46,000 from \$169,713.

More Dog Biscuits Canadian factories shipped 3,763 tons of dog biscuits worth \$757,000 last year versus 3,376 tons worth \$655,946 in 1953.

Peat Moss Close to 100,000 tons of peat moss were shipped in Canada last year, of which 83,000 tons were for use in horticulture and 16,400 tons for poultry and stable litter.

More Ice Skates Shipments of ice skates jumped to 576,079 pairs worth \$1,068,000 last year from 355,662 pairs worth \$727,-839 in 1953.

Fewer Infants Died In First Year Of Life Despite an increase in live births to a new high 435,142 in 1954, 923 fewer infants died in their first year of life than in the preceding year -- 13,841 versus 14,764 in 1953 -- thus establishing a record low rate of 32 per 1,000. The rate has been gradually reduced from over 100 in 1923 but the most notable reductions have been made during the last 10 to 15 years during which the rate has been cut in half.

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