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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The Home: The proportion of Canadian homes with modern facilities and equipment increased again this year. Sharpest jump was in the number with television sets -- 39% versus 22% last year, only 10% in 1953. (Page 3)

...

Labour: Industrial employment and payrolls reached all-time high levels at the start of September. (Page 4)

...

Prices: Four of the ten city consumer price indexes declined slightly between September 1 and October 1, five showed slight increases and one was unchanged. (Page 6)

...

Banking: With gains in all five economic regions, cheques cashed in clearing centres rose 16% in September and 9% in the first nine months over the corresponding periods last year. (Page 13)

...

Merchandising: Department store sales were up 8.2% in the first week of November following increases of 11.6% in October and 14.8% in September over the 1954 levels. . . . Retail sales averaged 11% higher than last year in September, were up 6.1% in the first three quarters. (Page 5)

...

Manufacturing: Shipments of Portland cement, most concrete building materials, paints, varnishes, lacquers and electric storage batteries were above last year's levels in September and the first nine months. (Page 8)

...

Food: 13% more creamery butter and 7% more cheddar cheese was made in October than in the same month last year. In the first ten months output of butter was up 1% but cheese was down 3%. (Page 9)

...

Minerals: Salt shipments rose sharply in September and the first nine months this year. . . . Gold production was slightly higher than last year in August and the first eight months. (Page 9)

...

Transportation: The number of railway cars loaded was up 12.7% in the last ten days of October, 16.8% in the month and 11.3% in the January-October period over 1954 levels. (Page 4)

...

General Gains Marked      Gains over a year earlier in purchases from all main  
Canada's August Imports      suppliers and areas and in the value of all nine com-  
modity groups contributed to the record value for  
August of Canada's commodity imports, according to final and detailed figures  
for the month released by the Bureau. The total was also close to the all-time  
peak reached in May this year.

Commodity imports in August rose 28.2% in value to \$429,830,000 from \$335,201,000 a year earlier, being exceeded only by the all-time monthly figure of \$434,000,000 set in May this year. For the eight months, imports totalled \$3,011,900,000 compared to \$2,726,600,000 last year. All commodity groups were also higher in value in the eight months this year than in 1954.

With a major increase in the iron group and increases in all other groups, imports from the United States increased in August to \$301,691,000 from \$238,937,000 a year earlier, accounting for two-thirds of the total rise. Purchases in the iron and products group from the United States climbed sharply to \$120,456,000 from \$83,631,000, in the non-metallic minerals group to \$35,402,000 from \$29,191,000 and in the chemicals and allied products group to \$18,544,000 from \$15,035,000. All groups were higher in the eight months.

Following the conclusion of strikes in that country, imports from United Kingdom advanced in the month to \$45,426,000 from \$31,146,000 with the non-ferrous metals and the iron and products groups showing the largest gains and increases as well in each of the other groups. With exception of the iron and products group, all groups were higher in the eight months but the total value was some 3% lower in that period.

Purchase from other Commonwealth countries as a whole rose moderately in August to \$18,438,000 from \$17,614,000, most of the gain being in imports from the Asia and Oceania groups.

Imports from the Latin American countries increased to \$32,570,000 from \$22,914,000, from Europe to \$18,120,000 from \$15,647,000, and from the remaining foreign countries together to \$12,581,000 from \$7,551,000.

Biggest increase in August among the commodity groups was in iron and its products, which jumped to \$137,485,000 from \$97,558,000 with increases in rolling-mill products, engines and boilers, farm implements and machinery, household, business and other machinery, automobiles and automobiles parts.

The non-metallic minerals group was also up sharply to \$70,874,000 from \$52,087,000 with major gains in crude petroleum and petroleum products. Non-ferrous metals increased to \$35,581,000 from \$28,003,000 and chemicals and allied products to \$22,620,000 from \$17,597,000, both with a variety of gains.

The fibres and textiles group moved up to \$34,253,000 from \$29,093,000, agricultural and vegetable products to \$45,264,000 from \$43,125,000, animals and animal products to \$9,354,000 from \$6,578,000, wood and paper to \$17,999,000 from \$14,071,000, and the miscellaneous group to \$56,399,000 from \$47,091,000. (1 & 2)



Continued Increase In Proportion Of  
Households With Modern Conveniences

The annual September survey of household facilities and equipment by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics -- findings of which were published this week -- shows that the proportion of homes with conveniences increased again this year.

The sharpest increase in the last two years has been in the number of homes with television sets. At the end of September this year an estimated 1,496,000 or nearly 39% had one as compared with less than 22% a year earlier and only 10% in 1953. Radio, however, has not been discarded. The proportion of households with one has remained at a record 96% for the last three years. In fact, only 3% of the homes with TV sets this September had no radio.-- but 11% had no telephone.

This, in turn, does not indicate that the telephone is becoming less popular. The proportion of household with phones increased to 2,730,000 or 71% this year from 69% in 1954 and 67% in 1953. And while the telephone companies were placing phones in more and more homes, the appliance salesmen were just as busy. Since 1953 the proportion of households with mechanical refrigerators has increased to 76% from 66%, with powered washing machines to 83% from 80%, with gas or electric ranges to 63% from 58%, and with vacuum cleaners to 52% from 48%.

The car salesmen have also had a busy time: 56% of the household in Canada had one or more automobiles at the end of September as compared with 52% in 1953.

Even more important as an indicator of the steadily rising living standards of Canadians is the continued increase in the number of households with such basic facilities as water, light and central heating. Only 256,000 or 7% did not have electricity this September. Since September 1953 the number with running water totalled 3,062,000, up to 79% from 77%, and the proportion heated by furnaces rose to 54% from 51%.

Recent years have also seen a swing to oil, with 1,656,000 or 43% of all household having it as the principal heating fuel this year versus 35% in 1953. On the other hand, the proportion using coal or coke declined to 29% from 36% over the same period, and the proportion using wood to 20% from 22%. Gas and other fuels made up the difference.

The proportion of owner-occupied dwellings today is slightly larger than two years ago at 68% against 67% in 1953. For the tenant-occupied dwellings, rents have continued to climb. This year 62% rented for \$40 or more a month as against 51% last year and 46% in 1953. The proportion renting for over \$70 jumped to 24% from 19% in 1954 and 15% in 1953.

The Bureau's report on this year's September survey estimates the number of household in the 10 provinces (territories, Indian reserves, hotels, lodging houses, institutions, camps and clubs excluded) at 3,872,000. A year earlier the estimate was 3,734,000 (this figure also excluded remote areas in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia amounting to about 0.4% of the total). In 1953 the estimate (which, in addition, excluded remote areas in Ontario, in all about 1% of the total) was 3,641,000. (3)

Industrial Employment And Payrolls At New High Levels

Industrial employment and payrolls reached all-time high levels at the beginning of September, advance figures published by the DBS reveal. The general industrial employment index, on the 1949 base, stood at 118.1 versus 116.1 a month earlier and 112.9 a year ago, and that for payrolls at 168.7 versus 166.0 at the beginning of August and 155.5 last year

Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$61.10, down 3¢ from August 1 but considerably above the \$58.93 for September last year previously an all-time high for the season.

There were advances in employment over August 1 in all provinces except Newfoundland, where a reduction of 1.9% was reported. The gains in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia amounted to 2.1%, 1.4%, and 3.2%, respectively. The largest increase, relatively, was that of 4.2% in New Brunswick.

Except in Saskatchewan, the latest provincial index numbers of employment were equal to or higher than those recorded at September 1, 1954. The falling-off in Saskatchewan in the 12 months was slight.

There was improvement in manufacturing in all provinces at the beginning of September as compared with August 1. The general trend of employment in the non-manufacturing industries was also favourable, although most of these industrial divisions showed declines in some provinces. (4)

## T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Railway Car Loadings Higher

Railway car loadings continued to climb in the past 10 days of October, rising 12.7% to 114,450 cars from 101,516 a year earlier. This boosted the month's total 16.8% to 383,011 cars from 327,589, and the January-October total 11.3% to 3,395,816 cars from 3,049,754.

Receipts from foreign connections rose 29.7% in the 10-day period to 50,153 cars from 38,658, 26.8% in October to 150,294 cars from 118,445 and 15.3% in the cumulative period to 1,364,487 cars from 1,183,174.

Carried in larger numbers of cars in the 10-day period were: coal, 8,931 cars (8,200 a year ago); iron ore, 6,478 (1,845); fuel oil, 2,807 (2,240); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 7,543 (5,973); "other" nine products, 3,970 (2,582); automobiles, trucks and parts, 2,155 (1,151); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 7,367 (6,076). Grain was lighter at 8,293 (9,783).

Commodities showing substantially increased loadings in the January-October period were: iron ore, 158,339 (32,381); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 186,851 (133,519); "other" nine products, 102,149 (80,722); lumber, timber and plywood, 202,422 (169,750); automobiles, trucks and parts, 86,235 (61,922); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 223,012 (190,260). (5)



Department Store Sales Increased 8.2% In Week Department store sales increased 8.2% during the week ending November 5 as compared with a year earlier. Alberta had an increase of 23.8%, British Columbia 20.8%, the Atlantic Provinces 17%, Saskatchewan 12.3%, and Quebec 7.3%. There were decreases of 3.2% and 1.3% in Manitoba and Ontario, respectively.

Department Store Sales Up 11.6% In October Department store sales rose 11.6% in October as compared with the same month last year. All provinces shared in the rise, Ontario leading with 16.3%, followed by Alberta with 15.7%, Quebec 13.6%, the Atlantic Provinces 12.2%, Saskatchewan 12%, British Columbia 4.3%, and Manitoba 1.8%.

Department Store Sales Had Broad Gains In September With gains in all regions and in all departments, all-Canada sales of department stores climbed to an estimated \$101,980,000 in September, 14.8% above last year's September sales of \$88,869,000. The large gain in September brought the cumulative total for the first nine months this year to \$745,215,000, which is 7.6% greater than for the period last year. Stocks at the end of September were valued at \$278,351,000, up 4.9% from \$265,282,000 a year earlier.

Regionally, Alberta had the largest proportionate rise in sales at 27%, and Quebec the smallest at 3.6%. There were closely similar increases of 13.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 13.0% in British Columbia and 17.6% in Saskatchewan. Next were Manitoba at 15.4% and Ontario at 12.1%.

September gains over last year among departments ranged from 44.1% for major appliances down to 1.4% for furs. Radio and music was up 31.4%, photographic equipment and supplies 22.2%, piece goods 21.7%, women's and misses' sportswear 19.9%, furniture 19.4%, home furnishings 13.1%, sporting goods and luggage 17.1%, and hardware and housewears 16.8%, while ten other departments and the "all other" classification showed gains of 10% and over. The ten ladies' apparel and accessories departments had an overall increase of 9.2%, while among the other clothing groups the men's furnishings category was up 14.9%, boy's clothing and furnishings 10.6% and men's clothing 9.9%. (6)

Retail Sales Increased 6.1% In January-September Period Boosted by an above-average rise of 11% in September after one of 11.9% in August, Canada's retail outlets had estimated dollar sales of \$9,258,563,000 in the first three quarters of this year as compared with \$8,723,283,000 in the like 1954 period, a rise of 6.1%.

The gain in third-quarter sales averaged about 9%, double the 4.5% increase for the first half of the year. September sales were valued at \$1,113,383,000 versus \$1,003,314,000 in the corresponding month last year.

All regions of the country except Saskatchewan shared in the rise in sales in the nine months, while September sales were larger in all areas. In the nine-month period the rise in the Atlantic Provinces was 6.6%, Quebec 4.3%, Ontario 7.4%, Manitoba 3.9%, Alberta 5.7%, and British Columbia 10.5%. The drop in Saskatchewan was 2.7%.

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September sales gains were as follows by provinces: Atlantic Provinces, 9.3%; Quebec, 8.3%; Ontario, 10.3%; Manitoba, 12.9%; Saskatchewan, 12.1% Alberta, 14.3%; and British Columbia, 16.5%.

In the nine-month period, motor vehicle dealers had the largest increase in sales of 13.8%, followed by lumber and building material dealers (8.9%), department stores (7.6%), grocery and combination stores (5.9%), variety stores (5.8%), furniture, appliance and radio (5%).

Other gains ranged from 0.4% for fuel dealers to 3.5% for garages and filling stations. The restaurant group, with a decrease of 0.5%, and women's clothing and shoe stores with no change, were the exceptions to the upward trend in sales in the 18 trade groups.

Motor vehicle dealers also led the sales advances in September, rising 21.4%. Lumber and building material dealers followed with 17.9%, department stores 14.8%, variety stores 14.2%, furniture, appliance and radio stores 10.9%, shoe stores, 10%, family clothing stores 9.2%, grocery and combination stores 8.9%, and garages and filling stations 8.6%. Eight other groups had increases ranging from 3.8% for restaurants to 7.7% for men's clothing. Fuel dealers alone had smaller sales. (7)

## P R I C E S

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Only slight movements were recorded in the ten regional consumer price indexes between September 1 and October 1, changes nowhere exceeding 0.3%. Four city indexes, St. John's, Halifax, Saint John and Montreal, were lower, that for Edmonton-Calgary was unchanged, while indexes for Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon-Regina and Vancouver were up.

The food components showed somewhat different movements from the total indexes, with five cities having declines, two unchanged and three recording increases. The shelter component was unchanged in six cities and showed an upward movement in the four cities.

Clothing indexes, continuing the trend of the past few months, showed little movement, with four city indexes unchanged, four up slightly and two down. Household operation indexes moved higher in four cities as advances were reported for fuel oil and some household supplies. The other commodities and services indexes were up in six cities and unchanged in the other four, with higher doctors' and dentists' fees reported in most cities.

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

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**Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities of Canada  
at the Beginning of October 1955 (base 1949 = 100)**

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - October 1, 1955				
	Sept. 1, 1955	Oct. 1, 1955	Food	Shelter	Clothing	House- hold Oper- ation	Other Com- modities & Services
St. John's*	105.1	104.8	101.3	109.7	100.3	103.3	110.9
Halifax	115.2	114.9	106.5	124.9	114.6	119.6	119.1
Saint John	118.1	117.8	112.0	126.7	116.1	117.0	124.0
Montreal	117.1	117.0	114.9	136.0	107.0	114.5	116.8
Ottawa	117.5	117.7	112.0	134.7	111.1	116.0	120.2
Toronto	119.2	119.4	112.8	147.7	110.0	114.4	118.4
Winnipeg	116.5	116.6	112.8	126.6	112.4	114.1	119.4
Saskatoon-Regina	115.4	115.5	114.2	118.1	114.4	116.9	114.5
Edmonton-Calgary	115.2	115.2	112.3	121.1	112.5	115.7	117.6
Vancouver	118.1	118.5	114.8	127.6	112.5	123.9	119.6

\* Index on the base June 1951 = 100

Weekly Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>November 10</u>	<u>November 3</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>October 13</u>
Total Common Stocks .....	245.5	242.2	236.4
Industrials .....	254.8	251.4	245.3
Utilities .....	202.5	200.0	198.9
Banks .....	251.4	247.7	233.8

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	120.6	118.8	117.1
Golds .....	71.3	70.1	70.9
Base Metals .....	233.5	230.2	222.9

G O V E R N M E N T

Principal Taxes And Rates Of Federal  
Provincial And Municipal Governments

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its 1955 report "Principal Taxes and Rates", which contains data on tax changes introduced by the three levels of government -- federal, provincial and municipal. The tax changes for both federal and provincial governments were announced in the budget speeches delivered in the spring of this year. The data for municipal governments was prepared from submissions by the municipalities covered and for the most part apply to the calendar year 1955. (8)

Cement Production Rose Sharply In Nine Months With another boost in September Canadian production of Portland cement was almost 2,000,000 barrels above the 1954 level in the first three quarters, DBS reports. Output increased to 2,563,709 barrels from 1,992,085 in September and to 18,949,068 barrels from 16,952,936 in the nine months.

Shipments to customers jumped to 2,762,004 barrels in September from 2,064,267 in the same month last year, and in the January-September period were up to 19,723,710 barrels from 17,453,637. (9)

Concrete Building Material Shipments Up Nine Months Canadian cement manufacturers shipped larger quantities of most concrete building materials in the first nine months this year than in the January-September period of 1954.

Deliveries included 94,243,246 concrete bricks (61,874,712 last year), 62,608,892 gravel blocks (53,096,534), 11,274,074 cinder blocks (13,605,772), 5,958,495 haydite, slag and other concrete blocks (5,874,963), 692,871 concrete chimney blocks (739,978), 322,187 tons of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile (221,967 tons) and 2,710,050 cubic yards of ready-mixed concrete (1,652,266). (9)

Paint Sales Up Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for 96% of the total Canadian production were valued at \$9,748,150 in September as compared with \$7,985,105 in the same month last year. Nine-month sales were up to \$90,390,623 from \$81,949,088. (10)

Battery Sales Up In September, 9 Months Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were up substantially in value in September and the first nine months of this year from a year earlier, DBS reports. The month's sales amounted to \$2,979,992 versus \$2,197,114 a year ago, bringing cumulative sales to \$18,738,459 versus \$16,368,736. (11)

Consumption, Stocks Of Rubber Larger Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- jumped to 9,052 tons in September from 6,468 in the preceding month. Month-end stocks were slightly larger at 12,630 tons versus 12,425. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rose to 9,787 tons from 8,459.

September consumption of natural rubber amounted to 3,996 tons (2,868 in August); synthetic, 3,700 (2,686); and reclaim, 1,356 (914). End-of-September stocks of natural rubber amounted to 4,325 (4,823); synthetic, 6,863 (5,834); and reclaim, 1,442 (1,768). Domestic production of synthetic rubber totalled 9,294 tons (8,104); and reclaim, 493 (355). (12)

More Radios, TV Sets Sold Canadian manufacturers sold 69,739 televisions sets and 40,143 radios in August, DBS reports. This compares with 55,794 TV sets and 30,568 radios sold in August last year. Eight-month sales were up to 341,629 radios from 281,629 and 341,193 TV sets from 262,717. (13)



Leather Footwear Production  
Higher In August 8, Months

Canadian production of leather footwear was moderately higher in August and the first eight months this year as compared with a year earlier.

The month's output amounted to 3,427,333 pairs versus 3,226,197, bringing the January-August total to 25,248,208 pairs versus 25,147,209. There were increases in production in August in all size groups except those for babies and infants, while cumulative figures show increases for men, youths, children, and babies and infants, but decreases for boys, women and growing girls and misses. (14)

## MINERALS

Gold Production Up Slightly

Canadian production of gold was slightly higher in August and the first eight months of this year than last. DBS places the month's output at 386,019 fine ounces in August compared with 369,434 and at 2,985,717 fine ounces in the January-August period compared with 2,843,991.

In August production was larger than a year ago in all areas except the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon. The month's totals were as follows: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,080 fine ounces (854 a year ago); Quebec, 97,617 (95,939); Ontario 200,513 (182,611); Prairie Provinces, 18,683 (21,375); British Columbia, 25,983 (23,686); Yukon, 15,048 (19,677); and the Northwest Territories, 27,095 (25,292).

January-August totals follow: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 6,792 (6,609); Quebec, 774,847 (711,466); Ontario, 1,651,776 (1,547,855); Prairie Provinces, 144,257 (160,856); British Columbia, 167,719 (183,081); Yukon, 29,252 (34,345); and Northwest Territories, 212,074 (199,779). (15)

Shipments Of Salt Larger

Shipments of dry common salt rose to 83,905 tons in September from 70,247 in the preceding month and 44,935 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-September shipments to 446,863 fine ounces versus 363,047 a year ago. (16)

## FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE

Production of Butter,  
Cheese Up n October

Production of creamery butter in October totalled 28,853,000 pounds, 13% larger than last year's corresponding total of 25,504,000 pounds. This brought the January-October make to 285,198,000 pounds, 1% above last year's 282,984,000 pounds. Domestic disappearance was virtually unchanged in October at 27,432,000 pounds versus 27,327,000, but 3% larger in the 10-month period at 247,726,000 pounds versus 240,566,000.

Cheddar cheese production rose 7% in October to 8,265,000 pounds from 7,719,000 a year ago, but fell 8% in the 10 months to 71,600,000 pounds from 77,525,000. Output of ice cream rose to 1,872,000 gallons in October from 1,793,000 and to 29,362,000 in the January-October period from 25,415,000. Production of concentrated milk rose to 42,470,000 pounds in October from 33,369,000 and to 421,878,000 pounds in the 10 months from 405,081,000. (17)

Creamery Butter Stocks In 9 Cities Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 10 totalled 81,779,000 pounds versus 82,381,000 on November 1, according to the DBS. Holdings were as follows by cities, November 1 stocks being in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 5,255 pounds (5,459); Montreal, 41,700 (41,951); Toronto, 9,291 (9,414); Winnipeg, 19,257 (18,888); Regina, 1,414 (1,550); Saskatoon, 743 (780); Edmonton, 2,269 (2,405); Calgary, 648 (690); and Vancouver, 1,201 (1,244).

Creamery Butter Stocks 12.8% Larger On November 1 Stocks of creamery butter were 12.8% larger on November 1 at 128,032,000 pounds versus 113,512,000 a year earlier, DBS reports. At the same time the holdings of cheese were smaller at 45,319,000 pounds versus 49,044,000, skim milk powder at 13,387,000 pounds versus 17,133,000, poultry meat at 16,029,000 pounds versus 17,879,000, and eggs at 260,000 cases versus 320,000. Stocks of evaporated whole milk were up to 62,684,000 pounds versus 59,774,000. (18)

Production And Stocks Of Margarine Production of margarine in October declined slightly from a year earlier but the January-October output was moderately higher. The month's production amounted to 11,314,000 pounds versus 11,717,000, bringing the ten-month total to 102,141,000 pounds versus 95,063,000. November 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on November 1 were 2,903,000 pounds versus 3,142,000. (19)

Production, Stocks Of Process Cheese Production of process cheese in October rose 43% to 3,819,000 pounds from 2,676,000 pounds in the preceding month but declined 4% from last year's corresponding total of 3,960,000 pounds. Output in the January-October period rose 1% to 37,094,000 pounds from 36,786,000 a year earlier. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of October totalled 1,197,000 pounds versus 1,732,000 a month earlier and 1,319,000 a year ago.

Stocks Of Fruits & Vegetables Stocks of potatoes, onions and carrots held in cold and common storage, including the holdings of commercial growers, were larger on November 1 than a year ago, but the stocks of cabbage and celery were smaller. Holdings of both apples and pears were larger. Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were smaller but the holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, were larger.

November 1 stocks of potatoes were 28,011,000 bushels (23,408,000 a year ago); onions, 824,000 bushels (664,000); carrots, 746,000 bushels (579,000); cabbage, 201,000 bushels (622,000); and celery, 150,000 crates (185,000); apples, 8,451,000 bushels (7,691,000); and pears, 277,000 bushels (231,000). Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were 38,616,000 pounds versus 40,612,000, and stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 31,231,000 pounds versus 23,972,000. (20)

Meat Stocks Up 13% Stocks of meat in cold storage were about 13% larger on November 1 than at the same time last year, DBS reports. The holdings totalled 61,475,000 pounds (54,522,000 a year ago), and included 28,336,000 pounds of frozen meat (22,940,000), 20,643,000 pounds of fresh meat (19,571,000), and 12,497,000 pounds of cured meat (12,011,000). (21)



Landings Of Sea-Fish Smaller In September And Nine Months Landings of sea-fish were 15% smaller and 24% less valuable in September than in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports in its monthly review. The September drop brought the landings in the January-September period 7% and the value to 8% below last year.

The total yield in September amounted to 162,884,000 pounds worth \$8,793,000 as compared with 190,642,000 pounds worth \$11,504,000 in the corresponding month last year. January-September landings were 1,379,526,000 pounds valued at \$65,449,000 as compared with 1,483,849,000 pounds valued at \$71,049,000 a year ago.

The Pacific Coast catch of sea-fish fell to 40,503,000 pounds in September from 49,977,000 and the value to \$4,591,000 from \$6,773,000. Cumulative landings declined to 287,024,000 pounds from 331,925,000 and the value to \$23,488,000 from \$27,951,000. Main decreases were in salmon, halibut and herring.

September's catch on the Atlantic Coast dropped to 122,381,000 pounds from 140,665,000 a year ago and the value to \$4,202,000 from \$4,731,000. In the nine-month period the landings fell to 1,092,502,000 pounds from 1,151,924,000 and the value to \$41,961,000 from \$43,098,000. There was a sharp drop in landings of cod but an increase of herring.

Mainly a result of a sharp decline in the landings of cod, the catch of seafish in Newfoundland fell to 46,242,000 pounds in September from 50,142,000 and the value to \$1,117,000 from \$1,545,000. Nine-month landings were down to 476,290,000 pounds from 560,290,000 and the value to \$12,296,000 from \$14,289,000. Nova Scotia catch rose to 43,457,000 pounds in September from 38,579,000 and the value to \$1,515,000 from \$1,507,000. In the nine-month period there was an increase in landings to 346,225,000 pounds from 306,225,000 and in value to \$18,834,000 from \$18,051,000.

New Brunswick's catch in September fell to 20,543,000 pounds from 22,453,000 and the value to \$962,000 from \$1,024,000. In the January-September period the landings were cut to 131,787,000 pounds from 183,642,000 and the value to \$5,214,000 from \$5,904,000. Prince Edward Island's catch of sea-fish was slightly lower in September at 3,526,000 pounds versus 3,532,000 but the value was narrowly higher at \$338,000 versus \$304,000. In the nine-month period, landings rose to 29,608,000 pounds from 26,754,000 and the value to \$3,035,000 from \$2,580,000.

September landings of sea-fish in Quebec declined to 8,613,000 pounds from 12,477,000 and the value to \$220,000 from \$351,000. January-September landings rose to 108,592,000 pounds from 75,233,000 and the value to \$2,499,000 from \$2,244,000. (22)

Wheat Stocks Larger Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit on November 2 totalled 366,890,000 bushels, some 10% larger than last year's 334,313,000 bushels, DBS reports. Deliveries from prairie farms during the week ending November 2 dropped to 4,058,000 bushels from 9,266,000. At the same time overseas export clearances rose to 4,542,000 bushels from 2,705,000. (23)

Supplies And Exports Of Wheat  
In Major Producing Countries

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about October 1 in the four major exporting countries for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years, amounted to 2,240,900,000 bushels, some 5% greater than the 2,125,200,000 a year ago, the Bureau's monthly wheat review shows. October 1 supplies were held as follows: United States, 1,244,200,000 bushels (1,236,400,000 a year ago); Canada, 786,300,000 (696,700,000); Australia, 108,700,000 (109,200,000); and Argentina; 101,700,000 (82,900,000). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries for the two months, August and September, at 119,100,000 bushels, were 3% larger than last year's 115,500,000. Shipments from the United States were up to 45,100,000 bushels from 33,100,000 and from Australia to 12,900,000 bushels from 11,100,000. Exports from Canada were down to 41,500,000 bushels from 48,800,000 and from Argentina to 19,600,000 from 22,500,000. (24)

Wheat Flour Production  
Declined 7% In September

Canadian production of wheat flour in September amounted to 1,792,384 barrels, some 7% below last year's corresponding total of 1,931,984 barrels. Wheat milled for flour in September fell to 8,039,098 bushels from 8,594,018. Wheat flour exports in September amounted to 767,952 barrels, bringing August-September exports to 1,360,986 barrels versus 1,561,260. (25)

Holdings Of Canned Fruits  
And Vegetables Up Sharply

Stocks of canned fruits held by commercial canners, wholesalers and chain store warehouses at the end of September were about one-third larger than a year ago and the stocks of canned vegetables were up slightly more than 22%, advance figures released by the Bureau show. Canned fruit stocks amounted to 9,183,148 dozen containers versus 6,886,636, and the holdings of canned vegetables totalled 26,298,871 dozen versus 21,520,727 dozen. There were general increases in the stocks of canned fruits, largest gains being in apples, applesauce, apricots, cherries, fruit cocktail for salad, peaches, pears, pie-filling fruits, pineapple and strawberries. Stocks of raspberries were smaller. Main increases in the holdings of canned vegetables were in baked beans, beets, carrots and peas combined, corn, peas, and tomatoes. Stocks of green or wax beans and pumpkin and squash were smaller.

End-of-September stocks of individual items in dozen cans, with 1954 figures in brackets, are detailed below:

Canned fruits: apples, solid pack, 117,726 (46,237); crabapples, 12,986 (15,074); applesauce, 372,812 (190,782); apricots, 628,883 (442,076); blueberries, 127,044 (122,695); cherries, 724,363 (529,742); fruit cocktail for salad, 902,036 (670,599); grapefruit, 29,463 (23,818); loganberries, 33,257 (19,446); peaches, 3,842,319 (2,861,862); Bartlett pears, 353,299 (275,486); Keiffer pears, 223,784 (54,813); pie-filling, apple, 74,766 (12,578); pie-filling, other than apple, 114,746 (74,145); pineapple, 522,167 (462,578); plums, gages, etc., 462,296 (447,565); raspberries, 266,158 (305,367); rhubarb, 5,277 (3,935); strawberries, 320,296 (275,385); and all other fruits, 49,470 (52,453).

MORE



Canned vegetables: asparagus, 385,351 (311,309); green or wax beans, 2,873,627 (3,511,149); baked beans, 1,732,444 (1,608,552); beets, 806,832 (558,645); carrots, 289,253 (159,787); carrots and peas combined, 512,615 (435,313); corn, 7,276,822 (4,938,386); mixed vegetables, 3,848,460 (321,611); peas, 8,635,442 (6,723,936); pumpkin and squash, 261,750 (291,262); sauerkraut, 199,642 (162,369); spinach, 173,933 (172,660); tomatoes, 2,570,073 (2,147,635); and all other vegetables, 212,607 (178,113).

Other canned foods: fruit juices, apple, 927,427 (274,180); fruit juices other, 689,562 (740,652); apple juice concentrate, 421 (34); instant and junior foods -- fruits, 2,829,108 (1,986,855); soups, 496,787 (452,912); vegetables, 1,451,495 (947,835); others, 2,360,204 (1,736,323); jams, 488,810 (457,474); jellies, 92,213 (72,279); marmalades, 131,635 (144,788); mayonnaise and salad dressing, 177,371 (104,613); peanut butter, 110,104 (105,055); pickles, 524,467 (552,366); prepared mustard, 130,122 (173,271); relishes, 77,867 (72,972); ready dinners, 363,085 (364,732); sandwich spread, 58,388 (49,380); Chili sauce, 267,279 (196,365); meat sauce, 77,865 (58,754); other sauces, 201,364 (150,963); soups, 8,740,509 (7,150,209); spaghetti, 480,293 +555,516; tomato juice, 5,396,464 (4,011,567); tomato ketchup, 2,752,613 (2,271,889); tomato pulp, paste and puree, 300,404 (245,330); vinegar, 146,033 (238,686); and honey, 90,783 (90,301).

#### Shipments Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds Increased

Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds increased in September as compared with the corresponding month last year. The month's shipments of primary or concentrated feeds amounted to 23,002 tons (19,672 a year ago); secondary or complete feeds, 157,870 tons (146,902); and all other animal feeds, 49,365 tons (48,690). Nine-month shipments were: primary or concentrated feeds, 205,159 tons (190,628); secondary or complete feeds, 1,368,199 (1,362,509); and all other animal feeds, 394,746 (473,252). (26)

## BANKING

#### Banks Debits Larger In September & 9 Months

With gains in all five economic regions, cheques cashed in clearing centres rose 16% in September and 9% in the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding periods last year, DBS reports. The all-Canada total for September was \$13,635,582,000 versus \$11,745,027,000, bringing the aggregate for the nine months to \$120,837,066,000 versus \$110,453,173,000.

September totals were as follows by economic regions: Atlantic Provinces, \$384,521,000 (\$332,912,000 a year ago); Quebec, \$4,016,948,000 (\$3,29,754,000); Ontario, \$6,126,082,000 (\$5,154,284,000); Prairie Provinces, \$2,028,026,000 (\$1,907,592,000); and British Columbia, \$1,080,005,000 (\$910,485,000).

Nine-month totals were: Atlantic Provinces, \$3,288,488,000 (\$3,225,943,000); Quebec, \$35,593,295,000 (\$31,913,295,000); Ontario, \$54,481,922,000 (\$49,244,378,000); Prairie Provinces, \$18,195,249,000 (\$17,390,687,000); and British Columbia, \$9,278,112,000 (\$8,678,870,000). (27)

Canadians Drove 6% More Motor Vehicles Last Year A record 3,644,589 motor vehicles were registered to residents of Canada at the end of last year, an increase of 6.2% from 3,430,672 a year earlier and a gain of 143.4% from the 1,497,081 registered at the end of 1945, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its annual publication "The Motor Vehicle".

Passenger cars numbered 2,638,465, up 6.9% from 2,513,754 at the end of 1953 and 131.7% from 1,160,058 at the close of 1945. Commercial vehicles numbered 918,459 from 876,741 a year earlier and 184.5% from 322,329 at the end of 1945. Motorcycles decreased to 37,665 from 40,177 in 1953, but were up 165.3% from 14,194 at the close of 1945 (the peak was 43,670 in 1950).

At the end of last year there were ten motor vehicles for every 42 Canadians, Alberta leading with ten for every 31 and Newfoundland trailing with ten for every 116. There were ten passenger cars for every 57 persons in Canada, Ontario leading with ten for every 42 and Newfoundland trailing with 10 for every 116.

Provincial and territorial governments collected \$329,552,161 in revenues from gasoline taxes (sales were up 6.2% to 2,021,000,000 gallons from 1,902,000,000) and the licencing of vehicles, drivers and dealers, an increase of \$21,837,997 or 7.1% over 1953. (28)

## L U M B E R

Lumber Production Higher Canadian production of sawn lumber increased in August and the first eight months of this year as compared with a year earlier, DBS reports.

In British Columbia production rose to 461,260,000 board feet in August from 446,407,000 a year earlier and to 3,256,390,000 board feet in the January-August period from 2,875,953,000.

East of the Rockies, August production was slightly higher at 326,749,000 board feet versus 323,510,000 and the January-August output rose to 2,333,297,000 board feet from 2,168,441,000. (29 & 30)



- 1-Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, August, 10¢
- 2-Imports for Consumption (Summary), August, 20¢
- 3-Household Facilities & Equipments, September, 25¢
- 4-Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, September 1, 10¢
- 5-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, October 31, 10¢
- 6-Department Store Sales & Stocks, September, 10¢
- 7-Retail Trade, September, 25¢
- 8-M: Principal Taxes & Rates--Federal, Provincial and Selected Municipal Governments, 1955, 25¢
- 9-M: Cement & Cement Products, September, 10¢
- 10-M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, September, 10¢
- 11-M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September, 10¢
- 12-Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, September, 25¢
- 13-Radio & Television Receiving Sets, August, 10¢
- 14-M: Production of Leather Footwear, August, 10¢
- 15-M: Gold Production, August, 10¢
- 16-M: Salt, September, 10¢
- 17-Dairy Factory Production, October, 10¢
- 18-M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, November 1, 10¢
- 19-M: Margarine Statistics, October, 10¢
- 20-M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, November 1, 10¢
- 21-M: Cold Storage Holdings of Meat & Lard, November 1, 10¢
- 22-Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September, 25¢
- 23-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, November 2, 10¢
- 24-The Wheat Review, October, 25¢
- 25-M: Grain Milling Statistics, September, 10¢
- 26-Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, September, 25¢
- 27-Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, September, 10¢
- 28-The Motor Vehicle, 1954, 25¢
- 29-Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August, 25¢
- 30-Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August, 25¢
- M: Memorandum

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Prepared in Press & Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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More Corn Brooms 246,000 dozen  
And More Mops corn brooms were shipped from Canadian factories last year, little changed from the preceding year's 245,000. At the same time shipments of mops increased to 300,000 dozen from 296,000.

More Acids Canadian factories shipped \$19,174,000 worth of acids last year, a sharp increase over 1953 when shipments were valued at \$14,651,000.

Clothes Brushes 26,400 dozen clothes brushes were shipped from Canadian factories last year, an increase of 3,000 dozen over the year before.

Heart Disease Diseases of the  
And Cancer heart accounted for one-third of all deaths in Canada last year, and cancer for 16%.

More Jute Bags Manufacturers in Canada shipped 72,-467,079 dozen jute bags last year versus 67,903,463 in 1953. Factory value rose to \$13,245,412 from \$12,-317,543.

Butternut Lumber Canadian sawmills produced 201,000 board feet of butternut lumber in 1953, about 4% more than in 1952. Mills in Quebec accounted for 136,-000 feet, Ontario 57,000, and New Brunswick the remaining 8,000.

More Smelters Canada's smelting  
And Refineries and refining industry operated four more smelters and refineries in 1954 than in 1953, a total of 22.

Fewer Railway The number of stand-  
Cars Shipped ard railway cars shipped by Canadian manufacturers dropped to 3,237 last year from 3,464 in 1953, but the total value increased to \$33,395,000 from \$35,379,182.

Fluorescent Bulbs Over 4,200,000 fluorescent electric lamp bulbs were produced in Canada last year, almost triple the number made in 1945.

More Paper Factory shipments of  
Doilies Made paper doilies were valued at \$590,614 in 1953 versus \$302,162 in 1952.

More Horse Meat Shipments of fresh and frozen horse meat in Canada rose to 24,066,140 pounds last year from 17,553,463 in 1953.

Fewer Household Fewer household  
Industrial Brushes and industrial brushes were shipped from Canadian factories last year, the former dropping to 595,000 dozen from 651,000 in 1953, and the latter to 224,000 dozen from 255,000.

Feldspar and Industry Canadian industry consumed 12,000 tons of gravel last year, largest users being manufacturers of clay products, glass, and scouring powders and cleansers.

More Canned Soups Shipments of soups by Canadian manufacturers increased to 221,-356,000 pounds last year from 192,-616,753 in 1953. Value rose to \$35,417,000 from \$33,135,145.



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