



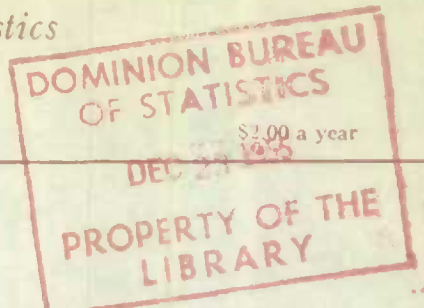
# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Industrial Production: Canadian industrial production in October was 10.8% above last year's October level and in the first ten months this year averaged 8.2% above the same 1954 period. Manufacturing was up 10.5% in the month and 6.9% in the ten months, with durable manufactures showing the larger gains of 15% and 8.3% respectively. Mineral output was up nearly 16% in the month and almost 15% in the ten months. (Page 2)

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Corporation Profits: Third-quarter corporation profits before taxes reached an estimated \$847,000,000 this year, 34% higher than last year, bringing cumulative profits for the nine months 22% above the 1954 level at an estimated \$2,236,000,000. Income tax liabilities were up an estimated \$77,000,000 in the third quarter and \$134,000,000 in the nine months, leaving profits after taxes higher by some 42% and 29% respectively. (Page 3)

...

Manufacturing: Canada's pulp and paper industry set another record last year with a gross production value of \$1,241,553,000. Output of newsprint and all paper and paperboards and of pulp exceeded all previous years in quantity, but pulp was down in value. (Page 4)

...

Labour: Employment fell less than usual from mid-October to mid-November this year, the number of persons with jobs dropping an estimated 58,000 only against 77,000 last year and 79,000 in 1953. Unemployment also increased less than usual, the number without jobs and seeking work rising by an estimated 20,000 to 162,000, which compares with 215,000 last year. The labour force at mid-November this year was 143,000 larger than a year earlier at an estimated 5,581,000 ... Average hourly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing rose 1¢ during September to 114.8¢ at October 1, while average weekly wages for all manufacturing rose 84¢ to \$60.09. Gains in average weekly wages were recorded also for mining, electric and motor transportation, and service, but a decline for construction. (Pages 7 to 9)

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Transportation: Railway car loadings resumed their advance in the first week of December with a rise of over 5%, after a slight decline in the last nine days of November, bringing the year's cumulative gain to 10.6%. (Page 10)

...

Power: Central electric station output was nearly 5% higher in October than last year; slightly over 11% higher in the ten months. (Page 14)

...

Index of Industrial Production Rose  
10.8% in October, 8.2% in 10 Months

Canada's composite index of industrial production for October, according to preliminary figures, stood at 283.6, or 10.8% above the October 1954 index of 256.0. The manufacturing component of the index was up 10.5% to 284.6 from 257.6 and the index of mineral output nearly 16% to 284.4 as compared with 245.5.

The index of non-durable manufactures, at 248.5, was 6.6% above last October's 233.2. Output of rubber products rose 27% as compared with October 1954, with the tobacco and textiles groups advancing over 11% and nearly 9% respectively. Gains of 4% to 6% over last October were recorded by the foods and beverages group and by the clothing, paper products and chemicals industries. Activity in the printing and publishing group fell off by not quite 5%.

The composite index of durable manufactures for October stood at 341.0, over 15% above last October's 295.8. All groups recorded advances over October 1954. The iron and steel, non-metallic minerals and electrical apparatus groups showed gains of 26%, over 24% and 21.5% respectively. October production of transportation equipment rose 6.5%. Output of non-ferrous metals showed a 5% gain in the October comparison.

For the first ten months of 1955, the index of industrial production averaged 264.1, 8.2% above the corresponding 1954 level of 244.1. The manufacturing index rose 6.9% to 269.0 from 251.6, the non-durables component advanced by 5.8% to 234.5 from 221.7 and the durables index rose by 8.3% to 323.2 from 298.3.

The mining index, in the ten-month comparison, advanced 14.9% to 238.5 from 207.5 and the electricity and gas index averaged 271.9, 8.9% higher than during the same period last year.

## THE PEOPLE

Fewer Births in November

Fewer births were registered in Canada in November than in the corresponding month last year. Death totals were virtually unchanged but marriages increased. In the January-November period births and deaths increased but there was a small decline in the number of marriages.

Births in November numbered 36,683 versus 36,942 a year earlier, the eleven-month total standing at 407,103 versus 399,689. January-November totals were higher this year for all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

Deaths in November totalled 10,674 versus 10,671, bringing January-November deaths to 116,609 versus 113,376. Larger numbers were registered in the cumulative period in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

There were 12,095 marriages in November versus 11,433 and 117,576 in the January-November period versus 117,849. Four provinces -- Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and -- reported fewer marriage registrations in the eleven months. (1)



Corporation Profits in Third Quarter Corporation profits before deduction of income taxes were estimated at \$847,000,000 for the third quarter of 1955, an increase of \$215,000,000 or 34% over last year's third quarter estimate of \$632,000,000. Cumulative profits before taxes for the nine months ending September amounted to \$2,236,000,000, up \$407,000,000 or 22.2% from the estimated \$1,829,000,000 for the corresponding 1954 period.

In this year's third quarter income tax liabilities increased an estimated \$77,000,000 or 25.2% to \$382,000,000 from \$305,000,000 a year earlier. Income taxes for the third quarter of 1955 were estimated at 45.1% of profits, whereas, for the comparable period of 1954, they were estimated at 48.3% of profits. Income tax liabilities for the nine months ending September increased an estimated \$134,000,000 or 15.1% to \$1,024,000,000 from \$890,000,000.

Corporation profits after taxes rose an estimated \$138,000,000 or 42.2% to \$465,000,000 in this year's third quarter from \$327,000,000 a year earlier. For the nine months ending September, estimated profits after taxes increased \$273,000,000 or 29.1% to \$1,212,000,000 from \$939,000,000 in 1954.

In the manufacturing sector increases in profits before taxes for the third quarter of 1955 over the third quarter of 1954 were shown in all industry groups, with an overall increase of \$114,000,000 or 36.5% in the sector as a whole to \$426,000,000 from \$312,000,000 in last year's third quarter. The most sizeable increases occurred in the iron and steel group which rose an estimated \$28,000,000 to \$76,000,000 from \$48,000,000; the wood and paper group, which increased \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000 from \$84,000,000; and the foods and beverages group which increased \$12,000,000 to \$57,000,000 from \$45,000,000.

The non-manufacturing sector showed an overall increase in profits before taxes of \$101,000,000 or 31.6% in the third quarter to \$421,000,000 from \$320,000,000. Except for public utility operation where no change occurred, all industry groups reflected an increase. Mining, quarrying and oil wells showed the greatest rise of \$30,000,000 to \$91,000,000 from \$61,000,000, followed by transportation, storage and communication which increased an estimated \$27,000,000 to \$88,000,000 from \$61,000,000, and wholesale trade which increased \$18,000,000 to \$68,000,000 from \$50,000,000. (2)

## MANUFACTURING

Production and Shipments Of Hard Board Increased Production and shipments of hardboard both were larger in November and the first 11 months of this year than last. Production amounted to 20,843,419 square feet in November (13,432,903 a year ago); domestic shipments, 12,184,161 square feet (8,569,811); and export shipments, 8,697,055 square feet (4,559,645). Eleven-month totals were : production, 182,956,939 square feet (137,611,022); domestic shipments 110,685,743 (99,003,880); and export shipments, 74,637,019 (34,376,604). (3)

Big Year for Pulp and Paper Industry

Canada's pulp and paper industry notched up a new record in 1954 when the gross value of its products reached \$1,241,558,000 as compared with \$1,179,665,000 the previous year and \$1,237,847,000 in 1951, the former record, states the Bureau's annual industry report.

Newsprint production reached still higher peaks of 6,001,000 tons valued at \$657,487,000 as compared with 5,775,000 tons valued at \$633,408,000 in 1953. This represents increases of 4.3% in tonnage and 3.8% in total value but a decrease in average value per ton to \$109.56 from \$110.05. Newsprint production increased by 7.1% in British Columbia, by 4% in Quebec, by 3.7% in Ontario and by 4.1% in the rest of Canada.

Total production of paper and paperboards topped all earlier records in 1954 at 7,650,000 tons as compared with the previous high of 7,377,000 in 1953 and these products were valued at \$925,591,000 or 4.2% more than the previous record of \$887,858,000 set in 1953.

Pulp production at 9,673,000 tons also surpassed the record of 9,314,000 in 1951; however, the total value of pulp at \$655,917,000 did not approach the \$727,880,000 reached in 1951, because both tonnage and average value of pulp exports were lower than four years ago. In 1953 pulp production amounted to 9,077,000 tons valued at \$624,866,000.

New peaks were also reached for most of the other principal statistics: employment rose by 4.5% to 60,837 persons from 58,194, in 1953; payrolls reached \$252,598,000, a gain of 7.2% over the previous year's \$235,742,000; expenditures for pulpwood and other materials and supplies were also higher, amounting to \$515,258,000 versus \$499,351,000 in 1953; cost of purchased fuel rose to \$49,779,000 from \$47,475,000 in 1953 and \$48,880,000 in 1951; and cost of purchased electricity reached \$35,112,000 as compared with \$32,905,000 the previous year. (4)

Rubber Consumption Down  
In October, Stocks Up

Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- declined in October from the preceeding month and month-end stocks moved up. Combined consumption in October amounted to 8,657 tons versus 9,052 and stocks totalled 14,026 tons versus 12,630.

Consumption of natural rubber amounted to 3,865 tons (3,996 in September); synthetic, 3,550 (3,700); and reclaim, 1,242 (1,356). Production of synthetic rubber stood at 9,891 tons versus 9,294, and of reclaim at 431 tons versus 493. Month end stocks of natural rubber were 4,609 tons (4,325); synthetic, 8,024 (6,863); and reclaim, 1,383 (1,442).

Radio and TV Sales Increased

Producers' sales of both radios and television receiving sets were higher in October and the first ten months of this year than last. Radio sales rose to 63,813 sets in October from 47,277 and to 472,347 sets in the January-October period from 368,354. TV set sales advanced to 108,763 units in October from 91,701 and to 568,346 units in the ten months from 438,760. (6)



Shipments Of Primary Iron And Steel up In September, 9 Months

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, were sharply higher in September and the first nine months this year as compared with a year earlier. Shipments in September amounted to 324,180 net tons versus 196,317, bringing the nine-month total to 2,651,807 tons versus 1,940,259. Producers interchanged 133,042 tons in September versus 106,964 and 1,230,918 in the nine months versus 963,802. (7)

Bicycle Output Slumped To Ten-Year Low In 1954

Canadian manufacturers produced 71,530 bicycles last year, 29,930 or more than 29% less than in 1953 and the smallest number since wartime 1944, according to the annual report on the bicycle manufacturing industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Value dropped to \$2,365,689 from \$3,559,464 in the preceding year and was the lowest since 1946. Peak year was in 1949 when output reached 130,413 bicycles worth \$4,141,629 at factory prices.

Last year's slump coincided with the second sharp increase in imports in a row, with the result that more bicycles were imported into Canada than were made here. Imported bikes numbered a record 91,382 versus 63,124 in 1953 and 30,315 in 1952. In 1945 imports numbered only 3,316 and Canadian-made bicycles 74,337.

On the other side of the ledger, Canada exported only 32 bicycles last year, 149 less than in 1953 and 4,346 less than in 1947, the record year. In 1944 Canadian exports were more than ten times as large as imports, 1,267 bicycles being sold to other countries and only 120 being purchased from other countries in that year.

Most of the Canadian-made bicycles are produced by firms in the bicycle manufacturing industry -- concerns with bicycles, tricycles and bicycle parts as their main products. These firms numbered six last year -- four in Ontario and two in Quebec -- one less than in 1953, three less than in 1952 and seven less than in 1949. Secondary products of these firms included ice skates, children's wagons and strollers. In 1954 the gross selling value of all products shipped by the industry was \$8,718,202, more than one-fifth less than the 1953 output value of \$10,944,497 but greater than the value for all earlier years.

The cost of materials used by the industry fell to \$2,117,083 last year from \$3,342,232 in 1953. The cost of fuel and electricity used declined to \$136,287 from \$158,610. Employees numbered 1,053 versus 1,323 in the preceding year, and the industry's payroll dropped to \$3,418,139 from \$4,108,869. (8)

## TRAVEL

Foreign Vehicles Entries Down In November, Up In 11 Months

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits totalled 91,588 in November, a drop of between 5 and 6% as compared with the corresponding month last year. Declines were quite pronounced in the western provinces where weather conditions were not conducive to travelling. Cumulative entries for the first eleven months of 1955 show a gain of 3% to 2,452,000 from 2,379,000. (9)

Creamery Butter Stocks Larger Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 15 amounted to 70,414,000 pounds, 14% larger than last year's corresponding total of 61,651,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 5,036 pounds, (3,177 a year ago); Montreal, 35,105 (30,634); Toronto, 7,197 (10,299); Winnipeg, 18,056 (12,418); Regina, 976, (1,140); Saskatoon, 632 (388); Edmonton, 1,692 (1,763); Calgary, 551, (541); and Vancouver, 1,169 (1,341).

Fish Stocks Smaller Storage stocks of fish on December 1 amounted to 45,494,000 pounds, 23% smaller than last year's corresponding total of 59,022,000 pounds. Cod stocks fell to 10,739,000 pounds from 11,650,000, haddock to 3,577,000 pounds from 6,012,000, halibut to 8,231,000 pounds from 11,691,000, salmon to 5,523,000 pounds from 12,044,000, and all other sea fish to 8,191,000 pounds from 8,561,000. Holdings of inland fish rose to 7,085,000 pounds from 5,425,000. (10)

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

December 1 stocks of potatoes were 25,132,000 bushels (19,950,000 a year ago); onions 638,000 bushels (463,000); carrots, 681,000 (497,000); cabbage, 152,000 (218,000); celery, 71,000 crates (64,000); apples, 7,667,000 bushels (6,232,000); and pears, 69,000 bushels (80,000). Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were 38,315,000 pounds versus 38,780,000, and vegetables, frozen and in brine, 27,197,000 pounds versus 21,798,000. (11)

Larger Output Of Carbonated Beverages In November, 11 Months Canadian production of carbonated beverages increased in November and the first eleven months of this year as compared with a year earlier. Output amounted to 8,134,855 gallons in November versus 8,080,932 a year ago and to 109,777,163 gallons in the January-November period versus 96,539,042. (12)

Shipments Of Stock And Poultry Feeds Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds in October comprised 26,162 tons of primary or concentrated feeds (19,891 a year ago); 167,120 tons of secondary feeds (139,003); and 51,691 tons of other animal feeds (47,323). January-October shipments were: primary or concentrated feeds, 231,321 tons (210,519); secondary or complete feeds, 1,535,319 tons (1,501,512); and other animal feeds, 446,437 tons (520,575). (13)

Visible Supplies of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on December 7 amounted to 363,074,000 bushels, almost 7% larger than last year's corresponding total of 340,158,000 bushels. Marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week dropped to 5,109,000 bushels from 9,556,000 and overseas export clearances fell to 2,624,000 bushels from 4,789,000. (14)

MORE



Supplies And Exports Of Wheat In Major Producing Countries Supplies of wheat remaining on or about November 1 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,191 million bushels, some 6% greater than the 2,058 million available a year ago, DBS reports in its monthly wheat review.

November 1 supplies were held as follows, in millions: United States, 1,233.3 bushels (1,215.8 a year ago); Canada, 768.2 (671.7); Australia, 98.4 (98.8); and Argentina, 91.1 (71.7). 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 first quarter (August-October) of the current Canadian crop year, amounted to 167.4 million bushels, down 8% from the shipments of 182.8 million a year ago. Shipments from the United States were up to 54.4 million bushels from 53.8 and from Australia to 23.2 million from 21.5. Exports from Canada were down to 59.6 million from 73.8 and from Argentina to 30.2 million from 33.7. (15)

## LABOUR

Employment Fell And Unemployment Rose Between Mid-October And Mid-November Employment declined and unemployment increased between mid-October and mid-November but less than usual for this time of the year, according to the monthly joint statement by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Despite early winter weather, total employment in the non-farm industries remained relatively stable during the period; farm employment, which had fallen unusually sharply in the preceding four weeks, declined more moderately during the month under review. The number of persons with jobs dropped by an estimated 58,000 in contrast with declines of 77,000 and 79,000 during the same period in 1953 and 1954. At November 19, non-farm employment was estimated to be 300,000 higher than a year earlier and farm employment more than 100,000 lower.

Early snow and cold weather hampered outdoor activities during the period in most regions. Most affected were farming, construction and shipping; logging activity in British Columbia was also slowed down temporarily. As a result, the number of persons either working part-time or temporarily laid off increased more sharply than usual for the month. Activity in most non-farm industries continued to show strength, however, employment at October 1 being higher than a year earlier by 7% in manufacturing, 5% in trades and 4% in services and mining.

At November 19 the estimated number of persons with jobs stood at 5,419,000 versus 5,477,000 a month earlier and 5,223,000 a year ago. At the same time the number of persons without jobs and seeking work was 162,000 versus 142,000 in October and 215,000 a year ago. Number of persons at work 35 hours or more was 4,889,000 versus 5,014,000 in October and 4,765,000 a year ago, and the number at work less than 35 hours was 381,000 versus 332,000 a month earlier and 348,000 last year. The civilian labour force stood at 5,581,000 versus 5,619,000 a month earlier and 5,438,000 a year ago.

MORE

Of the 381,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the November survey week, 232,000 or 4.1% of the labour force were regular part-time workers, while the remaining 149,000 or 2.7% of the labour force included 41,000 off work because of bad weather, 33,000 on short-time, 27,000 who were ill, and 48,000 with other reasons. Of another estimated 149,000 who had jobs but did not work during the survey week, 145,000 usually worked full-time and these included 61,000 who were ill and 26,000 on vacation.

Applications for employment on file at National Employment Service offices on November 17 numbered 228,400, an increase of 35,700 from the 192,700 applications on file at October 20. This increase was common to all regions except Ontario which showed a small decline. In order of magnitude the increases were as follows: Pacific region 12,800, Prairie region 11,400, Quebec 8,100 and the Atlantic region 4,800. Compared with the same period last year the total for Canada was lower by 70,200. This decline was distributed between the regions in the following order: Ontario 39,500, Quebec 21,100, the Atlantic region 4,200, the Prairie region 3,200, and the Pacific region 2,200.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing rose to 144.8¢ at the beginning of October from 143.8¢ a month earlier, according to advance figures. The average work-week was fractionally longer and weekly wages at \$60.09 were higher than on September 1. Earnings were higher in both durable and non-durable branches of manufacturing. Wage-rate adjustments in primary iron and steel and some other branches of iron and steel manufacturing were partly responsible for the rise in earnings in the durable goods class. Activity increased in certain motor vehicle plants and in electrical apparatus manufacturing. On the other hand, labour-management disputes, notably in the automotive group, were an adverse factor. The higher earnings in the non-durable goods group were due in part to reduced employment for lower-paid workers in food-processing factories, and to overtime in rubber and chemical plants and some other industries.

Hours and earnings were somewhat higher in mining at October 1, when overtime, wage adjustments, and higher bonus payments were reported in metal mines. The work-week was a little shorter in the construction industry. The average hourly earnings rose by 0.7¢ to 150.7¢. The situation in the service group was affected by a release of lower-paid seasonal help in summer hotels.

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

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	41.3	41.2	41.5	139.7	143.8	144.8	57.70	59.25	60.09
Durable Goods.....	41.5	41.2	41.9	151.5	155.9	156.7	62.87	64.23	65.66
Non-durable Goods..	41.0	41.2	41.1	128.1	131.6	132.5	52.52	54.22	54.46
Mining .....	43.3	43.2	43.5	157.0	160.5	161.8	67.98	69.34	70.38
Electric and Motor..									
Transportation....	45.4	44.7	45.1	141.7	146.2	146.7	64.33	65.55	66.16
Construction .....	41.8	41.8	41.4	144.7	150.0	150.7	60.48	62.70	62.39
Service .....	40.8	40.6	40.5	84.7	84.2	86.0	34.56	34.19	34.83



Industrial Employment, Payrolls And Weekly Wages At New Peaks At October 1

Although there were important inter-industry shifts in the distribution of employment at October 1 as compared with a month earlier, the general level was unchanged. Labour management disputes in motor vehicle plants, with seasonal curtailment in the staffs of food canneries and some other industries, caused pronounced declines which were offset by considerable expansion in forestry and trade, with smaller gains in numerous branches of manufacturing.

On the 1949 base as 100, the employment index, at 113.3, was the highest in the record, unchanged from September but 4.3% above last year's October 1 figure. The payrolls index also reached a new maximum of 170.0, 0.6% above September and 8.2% above a year earlier. Average weekly earnings reached a new peak of \$61.46, comparing with \$61.11 a month earlier and \$59.25 a year ago.

For the most part, the industrial changes in employment were in accord with the seasonal movements. Manufacturing was an exception, showing a contra-seasonal decline of 0.7%, due to strikes. Without this factor, the index for manufacturing and also the industrial composite would have risen from their September 1 positions.

The advance in employment in forestry operations was below-average, partly due to curtailment in British Columbia on account of fire hazard. The moderate reductions in mining, construction and public utility operation approximated the post-war averages; that in transportation was slightly larger, due to slow movement of grain, while the falling-off in the service industries was below average. (16)

Industrial Employment Moderately Lower In 1954 Than In 1953

Industrial employment levels in 1954 were moderately lower than in 1953, reversing the steadily upward movement of preceding years from 1947, according to the Bureau's annual review. The annual index, at 109.9 on the 1949 base, was also below the 1952 figure, but was otherwise the highest in the record, 24% above its position in the last year of the Second World War, and 83% higher than in 1939. These changes brought the index numbers closer together than in other years of their brief record going back to 1949.

Employment declines in 1954, compared with 1953, were quite widespread, viewed both industrially and geographically. Nevertheless, levels in many industries and areas were exceeded only by those in the year or two immediately preceding, and in some industries and certain areas, new all-time highs were established in 1954.

The industrial composite index of payrolls showed little change, falling insignificantly to 151.3 from its 1953 maximum of 151.5. Average weekly earnings were higher, continuing the series of increases recorded annually since 1939. The 1954 figure, at \$58.38 versus \$57.30, showed the smallest gain since wartime controls on wages and salaries were removed late in 1946. Since then, the per capita earnings have risen by 73%.

The general movement in industrial employment was downward in nine provinces, and in forestry, mining, manufacturing, transportation, storage and communication and construction. The losses in employment recorded in construction and in the durable goods group of manufacturing had the greatest effect upon the general index. Industrial disputes in these divisions were particularly serious in 1954, accounting for well over two-thirds of the 1,475,000 working days lost from this cause during the year.

The payroll index was higher than in the corresponding period of 1953 during the first quarter of 1954, and again at August 1 and December 1. The increases then recorded in the 12-month comparison were small, but were noteworthy in view of the lower levels of employment generally prevailing. The declines in other parts of the year were also slight, reducing the annual index by only 0.1%.

The Canada figure of per capita weekly earnings was higher throughout the year. The rates of gain in the 12-month comparisons diminished from the first quarter and were consistently lower than those in 1953 and immediately preceding years. In most cases the increases in wage and salary rates arranged in 1954 were on a smaller scale than in earlier parts of the post-war period.

Prolonged labour-management disputes in several industries in which earnings usually exceed the general level, and a shorter work-week in some branches of manufacturing, were also factors limiting the upward movement of the industrial composite average. There were, nevertheless, widely distributed moderate advances in the per capita figures in nearly all areas and industries. (17)

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railway Car Loadings Up 5.1% In First Week Of December

Railway car loadings rose 5.1% in the first week of December to 78,790 cars from 74,950 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the total for the year to date to 3,833,416 cars, up 10.6% from 3,467,364 a year ago. Receipts from connections rose 20.8% in the week to 33,634 cars from 27,836 and 15.7% in the cumulative period to 1,537,787 cars from 1,329,481.

Loaded in more cars during the week were: coal, 7,297 cars (6,369 a year ago); iron ore, 661 (137); crude petroleum, 1,042 (519); fuel oil, 3,195 (2,450); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 5,104 (4,362). Loadings of grain fell to 7,372 cars from 9,552. (18)

### Net Operating Revenues Of Railways Lower In 1954

Operating revenues of railways which operated in Canada during 1954 amounted to \$1,095,441,000, down 9.2% from \$1,205,935,000 in the preceding year. At the same time operating expenses fell to \$1,019,535,000 from \$1,100,394,000. The result was a lower net operating revenue of \$75,906,000 as compared with \$105,542,000.

Revenues from the movement of freight fell to \$872,438,000 from \$971,759,000, passenger revenues to \$82,106,000 from \$85,976,000, express revenue to \$47,882,000 from \$51,788,000, and switching revenues to \$8,451,000 from \$9,479,000. Revenues from dining and buffet service rose to \$7,458,000 from \$7,143,000.

Expenses incurred for the maintenance of ways and structures declined to \$206,713,000 from \$227,050,000. Maintenance of equipment charges dropped to \$227,235,000 from \$254,036,000. Transportation expenses (rail line) fell to \$474,946,000 from \$513,690,000. General expenses at \$69,465,000 rose from \$63,962,000 with the increase resulting mainly from a \$5,400,000 addition to pensions which totalled \$42,385,000. (19)



Railways Revenues, Expenses Up Gross revenues of Canadian railways in September amounted to \$107,081,762, 15.1% above the \$93,-002,241 for the same month last year. The increase was accounted for mainly by a \$14,000,000 addition to freight revenue. Total expenses at \$89,724,731 were 5.9% higher than the \$84,734,430 last year, maintenance of equipment increasing \$2,000,000 and maintenance of way and structures, and transportation expenses each increasing by \$1,000,000. As a result, net operating revenue amounted to \$17,357,031, more than double the \$8,267,811 for September, 1954.

Revenue freight carried rose 20.4% to 17,519,547 tons from 14,547,675 and freight ton miles increased to 6,238,424,000 from 5,413,701,000. There were 2,191,116 revenue passengers carried during the month, off 5.8% from 2,325,564, but passenger miles rose to 250,837,000 from 247,337,000. Employees on railway payrolls numbered 188,489, up slightly from 187,944, with their earnings increasing to \$55,348,945 from \$53,272,582. (20)

## MINING

Production Of Leading Minerals Production of all but three of Canada's 16 leading minerals was higher in the first nine months this year than a year earlier, DBS reports in its monthly summary. Among the larger increases were iron ore, crude petroleum, natural gas, asbestos, cement, clay products, gypsum, salt and zinc. Coal, lead and silver declined.

Nine-month production totals were: asbestos, 782,513 tons (676,823 a year ago); cement, 19,733,334 barrels (17,510,550); clay products, \$25,335,627 (\$23,232,072); coal, 9,865,326 tons (10,357,704); copper, 238,548 tons (221,442); gold, 3,380,719 fine ounces (3,217,801); gypsum, 3,245,058 tons (2,976,047); iron ore, 11,611,717 tons (4,988,633); lead, 155,502 tons (164,481); lime, 974,460 tons (902,353); natural gas, 101,673,455 M cubic feet (85,533,950 M); nickel, 132,143 tons (117,850); petroleum, 92,005,157 barrels (69,423,647); salt, 845,898 tons (692,598); silver, 20,688,041 fine ounces (23,467,581); and zinc, 316,151 tons (270,557).

September production: asbestos, 95,039 tons (98,800); cement, 2,763,633 barrels (2,079,125); clay products, \$3,533,004 (\$3,080,934); coal, 1,255,868 tons (1,258,368); copper, 27,502 tons (23,772); gold, 395,002 fine ounces (373,810); gypsum, 549,460 tons (452,828); iron ore, 2,477,367 tons (1,410,216); lead, 16,636 tons (17,317); lime, 113,785 tons (99,153); natural gas, 10,417,948 M cubic feet (7,475,150); nickel, 14,084 tons (13,521); petroleum, 10,889,191 barrels (8,864,351); salt, 127,666 tons (77,617); silver, 2,331,735 fine ounces (2,804,384); and zinc, 35,735 tons (31,495). (21)

Gold Production Up In Gold production in October amounted to 395,550 fine ounces, October & 10 Months the highest monthly total so far this year. It compares with 395,002 in September and 378,887 in October last year. The January-October output rose to 3,776,269 fine ounces from 3,555,688 a year earlier.

The ten-month production totals were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 8,855 fine ounces (8,517 a year ago); Quebec, 967,581 (899,215); Ontario, 2,083,697 (1,942,611); Prairie Provinces, 180,734 (199,483); British Columbia, 208,659 (228,191); Yukon, 59,717 (64,366); and Northwest Territories, 267,026 (254,305). (22)

Imports Up Sharply In September, 9 Months Substantially larger purchases from all main geographical areas and in all nine main commodity groups boosted the value of Canada's commodity imports to an all-time peak for the month of September, according to final and detailed figures for the month released by the Bureau. As in other recent months the gains were generally distributed over most types of commodities and reflect strong demands for industrial materials and components for Canadian industry, machinery and industrial equipment, and finished consumer goods.

Merchandise imports in September rose 27.5% in value to \$414,200,000 from \$324,800,000 a year earlier, being exceeded in earlier months only by August's \$429,800,000 and the peak for any earlier month of \$434,000,000 in May this year. In the January-September period, imports totalled \$3,426,100,000, up 12% from last year's \$3,051,300,000. All commodity groups were also higher in value in the nine months than a year ago.

With a particularly large increase in the iron and products and gains in all other groups, imports from the United States rose sharply to \$302,354,000 in September from \$227,720,000 and to \$2,527,674,000 in the nine-month period from \$2,209,995,000. The iron group advanced to \$118,396,000 in September from \$78,152,000 and to \$1,052,843,000 in the nine months from \$894,731,000. Contributing prominently to recent gains were large rises in imports of such commodities as automobiles and parts, machinery and equipment and primary iron and steel.

Imports from the United Kingdom were slightly higher in September at \$31,652,000 versus \$30,379,000 but moderately lower in the January-September period at \$293,520,000 versus \$300,643,000. In September there were declines in agricultural and vegetable products and non-ferrous metals and products but increases in the other groups. In the nine months only iron and products moved lower. Purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth moved up to \$23,099,000 in September from \$18,886,000 and to \$152,805,000 in the January-September period from \$133,610,000. There were increased purchases from all but the Africa group both in September and the nine months.

Imports from the Latin American countries climbed to \$27,220,000 in September from \$22,164,000 a year earlier and to \$230,517,000 in the nine months from \$214,328,000. Purchases were larger in September from Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Brazil; in the nine months imports were larger from the first two countries and smaller from the last two. Purchases from European countries rose to \$19,583,000 in September from \$16,938,000 a year ago and to \$136,793,000 in the nine months from \$128,276,000. There were larger purchases both in the month and the nine months from Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden. With increased purchases from Japan, Netherlands Antilles and Lebanon, imports from all other countries rose to \$9,607,000 in September from \$7,132,000 and to \$78,675,000 in the nine months from \$53,256,000.

September imports were as follows by main commodity groups: agricultural and vegetable products, \$46,600,000 (\$42,000,000); animals and animal products, \$8,600,000 (\$7,700,000); fibres, textiles and products, \$31,400,000 (\$25,000,000); wood, wood products and paper, \$17,700,000 (\$14,000,000); iron and products, \$131,700,000 (\$89,900,000); non-ferrous metals and products, \$38,300,000 (\$32,200,000); non-metallic minerals and products, \$60,000,000 (\$53,100,000); chemicals and allied products, \$23,700,000 (\$18,100,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$56,200,000 (\$42,700,000).



Nine-month totals: agricultural and vegetable products, \$403,300,000 (\$383,700,000); animals and animal products, \$75,300,000 (\$63,500,000); fibres, textiles and products, \$283,600,000 (\$247,400,000); wood, wood products and paper, \$142,200,000 (\$127,100,000); iron and products, \$1,176,200,000 (\$1,035,900,000); non-ferrous metals and products, \$277,100,000 (\$252,100,000); non-metallic minerals and products, \$470,400,000 (\$433,600,000); chemicals and allied products, \$188,800,000 (\$162,700,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$409,100,000 (\$349,400,000). (23 & 24)

## FORESTRY

Volume Of Forest Production Up Slightly In 1953, But Value Down

Volume of Canada's forest production in 1953 was 0.4% higher than in the preceding year but the value was 3.9% lower, according to final estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's cut amounted to 3,579,336,000 cubic feet valued at \$783,546,958 as compared with 3,565,609,000 cubic feet valued at \$815,651,194 in 1952. Preliminary estimates for 1954 indicate an increase in volume to 3,660,828,000 cubic feet.

An estimated 1,474,287,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber or 41.2% of the 1953 total were taken out of the woods in the form of logs and bolts, chiefly for the production of lumber (1,392,947,000 in 1952); 1,137,368,000 cubic feet or 31.8% were taken out as pulpwood (1,198,703,000) and 860,046,000 cubic feet or 24% was fuel wood (841,417,000). The remaining 107,635,000 cubic feet or about 3% consisted of other forest products, such as round mining timbers, poles and piling, hewn railway ties, fence posts and rails, wood for distillation, etc.

Preliminary estimates for 1954 show a slight increase in sawlog production to 1,477,829,000 cubic feet and a 5% increase in the output of pulpwood to 1,194,591,000 cubic feet. Fuel wood production rose to 864,006,000 cubic feet. Expressed as percentages of the total cut (3,660,828,000 cubic feet), these products account for 40.4%, 32.6% and 24.1%, respectively, leaving about 2.9% (104,402,000 cubic feet) for other products. With fire losses estimated at 81,170,000 cubic feet, 500,000,000 cubic feet destroyed by insects and fungi, total depletion in 1954 would have reached 4,363,482,000 cubic feet.

According to the last available estimates, Canada (including the Island of Newfoundland but not Labrador) possesses 417,823 million cubic feet of merchantable timber, of which 288,232 million cubic feet are considered to be accessible to commercial operations. The accessible timber consists of 640,509 million feet board measure of material large enough for saw timber and 1,884 million cords of smaller material.

Volume of forest production in 1953 was as follows by provinces in order of size (thousand cubic feet): Quebec, 1,180,499 (1,153,746 in 1952); British Columbia, 907,419 (845,339); Ontario, 687,192 (709,413); New Brunswick, 224,953 (251,058); Alberta, 159,790 (164,008); Nova Scotia, 129,453 (137,980); Newfoundland, 105,149 (107,531); Saskatchewan, 87,668 (86,739); Manitoba, 81,036 (87,761); and Prince Edward Island, 16,127 (17,034).

Provincial production values in 1953 were (in thousands): Quebec, \$277,500 (\$280,424 in 1952); British Columbia, \$202,364 (\$204,147); Ontario, \$165,135 (\$170,534); New Brunswick, \$49,816 (\$63,793); Newfoundland, \$26,138 (\$25,186); Nova Scotia, \$23,653 (\$27,713); Alberta, \$15,797 (\$17,228); Manitoba, \$11,311 (\$13,472); Saskatchewan, \$9,873 (\$10,514); and Prince Edward Island, \$1,999 (\$2,641). (25)

Electric Energy Output      Output of Canada's central electric stations was up 4.9%  
Rose Again In October      in October to 6,430,524,000 kilowatt hours from 6,131,-  
    271,000 a year earlier, continuing a series of monthly  
 gains over the previous year that has been uninterrupted since April 1954. In the  
 ten months ending October, production aggregated 62,636,627,000 kilowatt hours,  
 slightly more than 11% above the output of 56,374,246,000 for the corresponding  
 1954 period.

Production was higher in October this year than last in all provinces except  
 New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba, and was higher in the ten months in all except  
 New Brunswick. Ten-month totals by provinces in thousand kilowatt hours, with  
 comparative 1954 figures in brackets, were: Newfoundland, 493,164 (193,551); Prince  
 Edward Island, 37,132 (26,993); Nova Scotia, 975,850 (913,843); New Brunswick, 721,-  
 728 (724,790); Quebec, 29,830,547 (28,554,586); Ontario, 20,548,787 (16,857,303);  
 Manitoba, 2,506,621 (2,458,332); Saskatchewan, 1,161,734 (1,048,134); Alberta, 1,-  
 355,773 (1,202,760); British Columbia, 4,930,904 (4,353,954); Yukon and Northwest  
 Territories, 74,387 (not available). (26)

## P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes .

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>December 15</u>	<u>December 8</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>November 17</u>
Total Common Stocks.....	246.3	250.0	248.3
Industrials.....	255.5	260.2	258.5
Utilities.....	203.1	204.4	202.1
Banks.....	253.3	253.4	252.4

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks.....	119.7	121.2	119.8
Gold.....	71.0	71.8	71.7
Base Metals.....	231.3	234.2	230.0

Wholesale Price Indexes

	<u>November</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>November</u> <u>1955</u>
	1935 - 1939 = 100		
General Index.....	214.9	220.0	220.7
Vegetable Products.....	195.3	190.7	191.6
Animal Products.....	224.4	223.6	221.3
Textile Products.....	227.8	226.1	226.1
Wood Products.....	289.0	298.5	303.1
Iron Products.....	213.8	227.1	227.6
Non-ferrous Metals.....	168.4	199.5	200.5
Non-metallic Minerals.....	175.8	176.3	176.4
Chemical Products.....	176.9	177.7	177.9
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)..	219.0	249.1	250.0



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

- 1-Vital Statistics, November, 10¢
- 2-Corporation Profits, Third Quarter, 1955, 25¢
- 3-M: Hard Board, November, 10¢
- 4-Pulp & Paper Industry, 1954, 50¢
- 5-Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, October, 25¢
- 6-Radio & Television Receiving Sets, October, 10¢
- 7-Primary Iron & Steel, September, 25¢
- 8-Bicycle Manufacturing Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 9-M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits,  
November, 10¢
- 10-M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, December, 10¢
- 11-M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, December 1, 10¢
- 12-M: Production of Carbonated Beverages, November, 10¢
- 13-Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, October, 25¢
- 14-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, December 7, 10¢
- 15-The Wheat Review, November, 25¢
- 16-Employment & Payrolls, October, 25¢
- 17-Annual Review of Employment & Payrolls, 1954, 50¢
- 18-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, December 7, 10¢
- 19-Railway Transport, Part 11 -- Financial & Employment Statistics -- 50¢
- 20-M: Railway Operating Statistics, September, 10¢
- 21-Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, September, 10¢
- 22-M: Gold Production, October, 10¢
- 23-Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, September, 10¢
- 24-Imports for Consumption (Summary), September, 20¢
- 25-Operations in the Woods, Final Estimates of Forest Production, 1953, 25¢
- 26-M: Central Electric Stations, October, 10¢
- The Labour-Force, November, 25¢
- M: Memorandum

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# D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Cost Per Day In Mental Hospitals The cost per patient day in mental hospitals last year ranged from \$1.98 in Quebec to \$4.81 in Newfoundland, averaged \$2.92 for all Canada.

Rose 225% In 7 Years Net value of construction in Canada rose 79% from 1949 to 1953, and 225% from 1946 to 1953.

Carbonated Beverages Nearly 106,000,000 gallons of soda water and other carbonated beverages were made in Canada in 1954. Record quantity up to 1954 was 110,175,000 gallons in 1953.

94% Of Timber Cut Retained In Canada Out of a total of 3,579,336,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber cut in 1953 in Canada, 94% was kept for immediate use or as raw material for further manufacture in some Canadian industry and 6% was exported in a more or less manufactured form.

World Newsprint Exports Canada accounted for 32.9% of world exports of newsprint in 1953, estimated at 6,481,000 tons. Finland was second with 6.8%, Sweden third with 3.5%, and Norway fourth with 2.2%.

Forest Utilization And Forest Waste During the ten years from 1945 to 1954 the estimated proportion of Canada's forest resources used has ranged between 73.4% and 85.1% of the year's total depletion, and waste from fire, insects and diseases between 21.6% and 24.9%. Highest figure for waste since 1926 was 35.3% in 1936.

Dry Cleaning And Dyeing Number of dry-cleaning and dyeing plants in Canada nearly tripled from 335 in 1945 to 1,107 in 1954, and their receipts rose from \$18,618,000 to \$67,223,000.

Book And Writing Paper Production In 1954 Output of book and writing paper in Canada amounted to 269,353 tons with a factory selling value of \$68,613,800 in 1954 compared to 155,498 tons with a value of \$23,700,310 ten years earlier.

More Medicinal And Pharmaceutical Goods Factory selling value of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations made in Canada was at a new peak of \$90,799,000 last year, while imports reached a record value of \$24,931,000 and exports amounted to \$5,476,000.

Fewer Bikes Made, But More Imported Canadian output of bicycles slumped more than 29% to a ten-year low last year while imports of bicycles surged 45% to an all-time peak, with result that more bicycles were imported into Canada in 1954 than were made here. Production dropped to 71,530 bicycles from 101,460 in 1953 and imports rose to 91,382 from 63,124.

Share Of Manufactures Differs Widely In Provinces Manufactures in 1953 accounted for 69% of the net value of production in Ontario, 63.7% in Quebec, 46.7% in British Columbia, 45.9% in New Brunswick, 40.1% in Manitoba, 38.8% in Nova Scotia, 17.4% in Prince Edward Island, 17.1% in Alberta and 9% in Saskatchewan.



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