



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

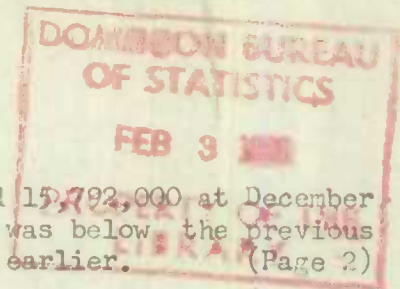
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



Population: Canada's population reached an estimated 15,792,000 at December 1 last, showing a 12-month's gain of 332,000. This was below the previous twelve months but well above the increase two years earlier. (Page 2)

...

Manufacturing: Value of manufacturers' inventories in October was up over September and October 1954. Shipments values were down from September but 17% above the previous October: for the ten months averaged nearly 14% higher than in 1954 ... Shipments of veneers and plywoods and sales of brick and other clay products were up in the latest month and cumulative period. (Pages 2 to 4)

...

International Securities Trade: Canada had a sales' balance or capital import of \$8,800,000 in October securities trading with other countries. Turnover was down sharply from September but at a high level compared with previous years. (Page 7)

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Transportation: Railway car loadings continued their upward trend in the second December week with a rise of 7.3% ... Freight volume through Canadian canals in September was 9.5% above the 1954 level ... Air carriers in July showed another gain in operating revenues and, despite higher operating expenses, in operating income. (Page 8)

...

Farm Income: Cash income of farmers from sale of farm products and participation payments on previous years' grain crops in the first nine months of 1955 was up moderately to \$1,667,500,000 from \$1,657,300,000 the previous year, when it fell sharply from the peak figure of \$1,963,800,000 in 1953. More important increases over 1954 were for wheat, flaxseed, dairy products and eggs, cattle and calves, potatoes and tobacco. By provinces, income was higher except in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. (Pages 9 to 10)

...

Population 15,792,000
At First Of December

Canada's population increased 86,000 during the three months September to November last to bring the total population at December 1 to 15,792,000, according to the Bureau's regular quarterly estimate. This gain was equal to an annual rate of 2.2% and compares with a rise of 97,000 and a rate of 2.6% for the corresponding period of 1954.

Over the six months from the June 1 census date to December 1, 1955 the gain was 191,000 or 2.4% compared to 215,000 or 2.8% in 1954 and 124,000 or 1.7% in 1953. In the twelve months ending November the increase was 382,000 (the six-month increases being identical in size), down from 405,000 in the previous twelve months but substantially above the total of 281,000 for the period ending November, 1953.

The Bureau's population estimate for December 1 provides no provincial figures. These are presented only in the estimate for the June 1 census anniversary date.

MANUFACTURING

Sugar Sales Decline
Slightly In November

Manufacturers sold 120,243,000 pounds of refined beet and cane sugar in November versus 121,228,000 in November 1954. In the January-November period sales were up to 1,427,069,000 pounds as against 1,341,948,000 the previous year.

Production was up both in the month and cumulative period and the total supply rose to 437,612,000 pounds in November from 384,932,000 and to 1,745,388,000 pounds in the January-November period from 1,608,547,000. End-of-November stocks were larger at 317,333,000 pounds versus 263,654,000.

Meltings and sales of raw cane sugar rose to 129,480,000 pounds in November from 123,476,000 a year earlier and to 1,270,638,000 in the January-November period from 1,164,351,000. Receipts were down to 162,835,000 pounds in November from 171,245,000 but were up to 1,264,539,000 pounds in January-November from 1,191,932,000. Total supply was down to 296,818,000 pounds in November from 308,250,000 but was up to 1,437,975,000 pounds in the eleven months from 1,349,126,000. (1)

Production And Shipments
Of Veneers And Plywoods

Larger quantities of veneers and plywoods were produced and shipped in Canada in October and the first 10 months of 1955 than a year earlier, DBS reports.

In October 92,529,000 square feet of veneers were produced (59,406,000 a year earlier), 95,828,000 square feet were shipped (68,860,000), and month-end stocks were 25,436,000 square feet (35,117,000). In the January-October period 854,294,000 square feet were produced (613,379,000) and 856,451,000 square feet were shipped (621,998,000).

Plywood production amounted to 97,793,000 square feet in October (84,118,000 a year earlier), shipments were 96,752,000 square feet (83,880,000) and month-end stocks totalled 35,318,000 square feet (35,412,000). In the January-October period 939,878,000 square feet were produced (750,522,000) and 949,532,000 square feet were shipped (762,664,000). (2)

Total value of manufacturers' investment in inventory in October was \$3,536,200,000, up \$18,300,000 from September and \$26,900,000 from a year earlier, according to a report by the Census Bureau. Inventory held but not owned (largely held under progress orders) was \$569,300,000 from \$553,500,000 in September and its value declined 3% during October from September 1954. Shipments values declined 3% during October from September 1954 and their cumulative value for the first ten months of 1954 was 13.4% higher. New orders during October 1954 had a cumulative value 13.4% higher.

	Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payment Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods in Process	Finished Products
	(in million of dollars)					
<u>All Industries</u>						
Oct. 1954	3,509.3	552.5	4,061.8	1,593.7	1,154.6	1,313.5
Sept. 1955	3,517.9	553.5	4,071.4	1,648.1	1,203.0	1,220.3
Oct. 1955	3,536.2	569.5	4,105.7	(Not Available)		
<u>Consumers' Goods</u>						
Oct. 1954	2,086.4	102.6	2,189.0	858.7	464.7	865.6
Sept. 1955	2,096.6	116.9	2,213.5	901.7	491.0	820.8
Oct. 1955	2,108.0	117.8	2,225.8	(Not Available)		
<u>Capital Goods</u>						
Oct. 1954	410.2	382.1	792.3	197.7	453.8	140.8
Sept. 1955	388.5	364.6	753.1	185.0	454.2	113.9
Oct. 1955	388.9	380.9	769.8	(Not Available)		
<u>Producers' Goods</u>						
Oct. 1954	738.9	3.4	742.3	386.8	148.4	213.1
Sept. 1955	757.1	3.2	760.3	410.3	156.1	193.9
Oct. 1955	772.0	3.2	775.2	(Not Available)		
<u>Construction Goods</u>						
Oct. 1954	273.8	64.4	338.2	150.5	93.7	94.0
Sept. 1955	275.7	68.8	344.5	151.1	101.7	91.7
Oct. 1955	267.3	67.6	334.9	(Not Available)		

All Industries	Consumers' Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Construction Goods
101.8	104.6	69.7	100.1	154.2
122.9	122.9	78.6	133.2	190.1
119.0	119.9	78.0	128.4	171.6

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	All Industries Textiles Wood & Paper Iron & Steel								Transportation Electrical Equipment Apparatus			
	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.
Oct. 1954	78.4	83.0	62.2	93.9	66.1	76.0	59.0	60.1	66.9	21.1	108.2	91.1
Sept. 1955	80.1	106.5	80.1	106.5	72.6	88.5	92.8	86.0	57.0	53.7	113.7	161.1
Oct. 1955	79.2	103.7	79.2	103.7	67.5	84.9	97.0	100.7	55.3	57.3	111.7	112.9
U.O. - Unfilled Orders			N.O. - New Orders									

Production Of Leather And
Stocks Of Hides & Skins

Production of cattle sole leather, upper leather, glove and garment and horse leather increased in October as compared with a year earlier but production of calf and kip skin upper leather declined, DBS reports. End-of-October stocks of raw cattle hides and calf and kip skins were smaller than in 1954 but holdings of goat and kid skins, sheep and lamb skins and horse hides were larger.

October production of cattle sole leather amounted to 1,311,806 pounds (922,585 a year earlier); cattle upper leather, 5,721,261 square feet (3,732,073); glove and garment leather, 851,062 square feet (656,141); calf and kip skin upper leather, 839,550 square feet (946,237); and horse leather, 219,381 square feet (55,966).

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of October were: cattle, 487,835 (528,102); calf and kip skins, 390,564 (534,010); horse hides, 23,262 (20,849); and sheep and lamb skins, 51,527 dozen (50,542 dozen). (3)

Clay Product Sales Higher In
Value In September, 9 Months

Sales of products made from Canadian clays were higher in value in September and the first nine months of 1955 than in 1954. The Bureau places sales at \$3,533,004 in September versus \$3,080,934 and at \$25,335,627 in the January-September period versus \$23,232,072.

Nine-month sales were as follows by products: building brick, \$16,161,257 (\$15,472,338 a year earlier); structural tile, \$2,771,274 (\$2,556,147); drain tile, \$1,874,637 (\$1,492,374); sewer pipe, \$3,059,414 (\$2,511,339); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$274,718 (\$236,148); pottery, \$402,886 (\$330,288); and other clay products, \$791,441 (\$633,388). (4)

Petroleum Products Sales in July

Net sales of petroleum products by Canadian oil companies during last July amounted to 16,458,087 barrels, according to the Bureau's preliminary report for the month on refined petroleum products. Motor gasoline accounted for 7,450,053 barrels of the total, heavy fuel oil for 3,475,077 barrels, diesel fuel oil for 1,377,967 barrels and light furnace oil for 1,041,058. (5)

Decline Of 4% In Output Of
Carbonated Beverages In 1954

Production of carbonated beverages in Canada was slightly lower in 1954 than in the preceding year, the total for all industries amounting to 105,930,881 gallons valued at \$92,770,753 versus 110,174,824 gallons worth \$94,076,502 in 1953.

The major part of the total (103,815,984 gallons versus 107,892,389 in 1953) was made in the 536 plants (526 in 1953) which comprised the carbonated beverages industry. Including concentrates, syrups, extracts and other products of secondary importance these plants had a factory value of shipments of \$108,158,510 (\$108,560,409 in 1953). They employed 7,773 persons (7,838 in 1953) with earnings of \$20,206,175 (\$20,485,552). (6)

1954 Record Year For Pharmaceutical Firms Canada's medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry shipped a record \$97,395,558 worth of products in 1954, over 4% more than in 1953 when shipments were valued at \$93,557,168 and over half as much again as in 1945 when output was worth \$60,330,928. The annual report on the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that Ontario's 94 firms accounted for 50% of the Canadian output in 1954, and Quebec's 96 plants for 48%. The remainder was produced by 26 establishments in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Among products shipped in larger values in 1954 were biologicals and vaccines (\$4,820,692 versus \$3,267,902), ethical specialties for human use (\$29,575,961 versus \$28,840,795), vitamin preparations (\$12,354,717 versus \$12,282,451), oral antiseptics (\$774,578 versus \$721,611), toilet preparations (\$3,972,744 versus \$3,672,808) and veterinary medicines (\$1,684,794 versus \$1,525,415).

Among antibiotics, penicillin-streptomycin combinations increased to \$1,498,223 from \$1,172,035 but penicillin preparations decreased to \$2,366,945 from \$2,919,078 and streptomycin preparations to \$103,784 from \$127,865. Other antibiotics and preparations increased to \$7,070,409 from \$5,180,935. Shipments of sulpha preparations increased to \$1,318,821 from \$1,235,853, but sex hormones decreased to \$2,098,008 from \$2,254,608 and registered patent medicines to \$18,113,729 from \$18,560,574. (7)

Toilet Preparations Industry Canadian manufacturers shipped a record \$41,105,000 worth of toilet preparations in 1954, a 4% increase over the preceding year's \$39,478,000, the Bureau's annual industry report shows. This was the sixth consecutive increase since 1948's post-war low of \$20,972,000.

There were larger shipment values for non-alcoholic creams, \$3,408,000 (\$3,263,000 in 1953); talcum powders, \$1,744,000 (\$1,581,000); personal deodorants, \$1,833,000 (\$1,611,000); hair tonics, non-alcoholic brilliantines, wave sets, \$3,258,000 (\$2,939,000); home permanent wave kits, including refills, \$3,592,000 (\$3,549,000); dentrifices, \$7,126,000 (\$6,569,000); manicure preparations, \$911,000 (\$637,000); bath salts and bath oils, \$570,000 (\$472,000). Products with lower values were: alcoholic perfumes, \$1,141,000 (\$1,192,000); alcoholic toilet waters, colognes and lotions, \$4,378,000 (\$4,472,000); face powders, \$1,206,000 (\$1,273,000); lipstick and refills, \$1,625,000 (\$1,696,000); shampoos, \$3,604,000 (\$3,681,000); and non-alcoholic toilet waters and lotions, \$238,000 (\$303,000). (8)

MINING

Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry Gross value of shipments by firms engaged in mining, exploring and developing silver-lead-zinc ores in 1954 amounted to \$136,257,000 up from the preceding year's \$123,803,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The net value of shipments was \$78,078,000 versus \$67,898,000. The industry gave employment to 6,386 persons in 1954 as against 7,144 the year before and the wage and salary bill aggregated \$24,847,000 versus \$28,695,000. Ores mined in 1954 fell to 7,272,000 tons from 7,540,000 in 1953 and ores milled to 7,240,000 tons from 7,508,000. (9)

Sand And Gravel Industry Commercial sand and gravel produced in Canada in 1954 amounted to 110,961,034 short tons valued at \$58,-987,671 as compared with 101,033,949 tons worth \$53,485,401 in 1953, the DBS reports in its annual industry report.

Sand and gravel production in Ontario, amounting to 46,433,191 tons in 1954, was 6% higher than in 1953: in Quebec the output of 30,052,887 tons showed an increase of 12%. Sand and gravel plants washed or screened 18,235,951 tons in 1954 compared with 16,269,734 in 1953 and the bank or pit-run grades amounted to 92,725,083 tons compared with 84,764,215 tons in 1953.

There were 7,751 establishments in operation during the year versus 7,485. They employed 4,437 persons versus 4,377 and paid out \$12,933,759 in salaries and wages versus \$12,610,734. (10)

P R I C E S

Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products for October is estimated at 220.6, 5.7 points below the revised estimate of 226.3 for September. Price declines recorded for grains, live stock, potatoes, and poultry and eggs far more than offset somewhat higher prices for dairy products. The index has been revised to include the recently-announced final payment on the 1954 crops of oats and barley amounting to 5.4¢ and 5.8¢ per bushel, respectively.

Provincial indexes were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 151.9 (170.5 for September); Nova Scotia, 202.2 (205.1); New Brunswick, 176.8 (180.7); Quebec, 251.5 (260.2); Ontario, 244.7 (251.2); Manitoba, 211.2 (214.2); Saskatchewan, 189.7 (193.2); Alberta, 205.1 (212.1); and British Columbia, 254.3 (255.3). (11)

Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price Index

December 22 December 15 November 24
1935 - 39 = 100

Total Common Stocks	246.6	246.3	246.6
Industrials	255.6	255.5	256.5
Utilities	204.4	203.1	201.2
Banks	253.9	253.3	251.6

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	121.9	119.7	119.0
Gold	73.5	71.0	71.7
Base Metals	232.7	231.3	227.3

Trading In Outstanding Issues
Of Securities In October

Canadian trading in outstanding issues of securities led to a sales balance or capital import of \$8,800,000 in October. Net sales of Canadian bonds and debentures amounted to \$6,800,000 in contrast to consistent repurchases for a long period before September this year. At the same time, the extended period of net sales of Canadian common and preference stocks came to an end. The turnover, although down sharply from the previous month, was still at a high level in comparison with earlier years.

Trading with the United States resulted in a sales balance of \$3,000,000. There were net sales of \$3,700,000 of Canadian bonds and debentures to United States residents. This sales balance is in sharp contrast to the purchase balances recorded, with only three exceptions, for each month since 1951. Transactions in Canadian common and preference stocks resulted in a capital export of \$1,900,000. This is only the second month since 1953 in which net repurchases have been recorded, the first month being last August. During October, Canadians sold \$2,900,000 of Canadian government and municipal issues and \$800,000 of Canadian corporate bonds. Transactions in foreign securities were dominated by the net sales balance of \$1,300,000 recorded for United States bonds and debentures.

Transactions with the United Kingdom and with other overseas countries led to sales balances of \$2,100,000 and \$3,600,000, respectively. Residents of the United Kingdom added to their holdings \$1,000,000 of Canadian common and preference stocks and \$400,000 of Canadian bonds and debentures. Residents of other overseas countries, on the other hand, favoured Canadian bonds and debentures and increased their holdings by \$2,600,000 funded debt and \$600,000 of Canadian common and preference stocks. (12)

S E R V I C E S

Receipts Of Laundries And Dry Cleaning
Plants Reached New High Record In 1954

Receipts of Canada's laundries, cleaners and dyers reached an all-time high figure of \$117,736,000 in 1954, a rise of 4% over the preceding year's \$113,150,000, DBS reveals in its annual industry report. The number of plants rose to 1,406 from 1,339. The employees fell to 29,239 from 29,398 but salary and wage payments rose to \$58,148,000 from \$55,700,000.

Power laundry receipts rose to \$50,513,000 from \$49,121,000 but the number of plants fell to 299 from 310 and the employees to 13,754 from 14,164. Salary and wage payments climbed to \$26,636,000 from \$25,802,000.

The 1,107 cleaning and dyeing plants (1,029 in 1953) had receipts of \$67,223,000 (\$64,029,000), 15,485 employees (15,234) and salary and wage payments of \$31,513,000 (\$29,898,000).

In the volume of business handled by power laundries, the top 10 cities were: Montreal, \$9,364,000; Toronto, \$6,884,000; Vancouver, \$5,708,000; Hamilton, \$2,565,000; Winnipeg, \$1,808,000; Calgary, \$1,512,000; Quebec, \$1,352,000; London, \$1,245,000; Ottawa, \$1,182,000; and Victoria, \$1,058,000.

The leading 10 in volume of business handled by dry cleaning and dyeing plants were: Toronto, \$7,374,000; Montreal, \$5,074,000; Winnipeg, \$3,451,000; Vancouver, \$2,675,000; Edmonton, \$2,258,000; Hamilton, \$2,067,000; Ottawa, \$1,987,000; Quebec, \$1,233,000; Calgary, \$1,191,000; and Halifax, \$981,000 (13)

Railway Car Loadings Rose 7.3%
In Second Week Of December

Railway car loadings in the second week of December totalled 76,523 cars, up 7.3% from 71,295 in the corresponding week in 1954, raising the cumulative total 10.5% to 3,909,939 cars from 3,538,659. Receipts from connections rose 23.2% in the week to 34,676 cars from 28,148 and 15.8% in the cumulative period to 1,572,463 cars from 1,357,629.

Carried in larger volume in the week were: coal, 6,988 cars (versus 5,690 in 1954); manufactured iron and steel products, 1,461 cars (875); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 2,925 (2,359); "other" mine products, 2,561 (1,787); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 5,216 (4,301). Carloads of grain dropped to 7,116 cars from 8,392. (14)

Canal Traffic Increased In September

Volume of freight cleared through Canadian canals in September totalled 4,318,622 tons, an increase of 375,514 tons or 9.5% over the September 1954 total of 3,943,108 tons. Increased shipments of iron ore, bituminous coal and other freight through the Welland and St. Lawrence systems were mainly responsible for the advance over the previous September. The ship channel cutting through the Canso Causeway between Cape Breton and the Nova Scotia mainland is included in these statistics for the first time. During the month 126 vessels carrying 3,076 tons of freight passed through this canal.

Total freight transported through the St. Lawrence system in September increased 6% to 1,477,592 tons from 1,394,320 a year earlier. The tonnage through the Welland was up 16.1% to 2,504,561 tons from 2,157,539. Although the volume of freight transported through the Canadian lock in September declined to 280,603 tons from 343,435, the total shipped through the combined Sault Ste. Marie system rose nearly 42% to 16,069,198 tons from 11,322,949. (15)

Continued Gains In Operations Of
Canadian Air Carriers In July

Continued gains were indicated in the operating results of Canadian air carriers last July when total operating revenues amounted to \$16,110,675 compared with \$10,463,985 in July 1954 and \$10,241,738 in July 1953. The increase over July 1954 was \$5,646,690 or 54%. Operating expenses were also higher than those of a year earlier, rising \$4,977,473 or 57% to \$13,713,127 from \$8,735,654. The resulting operating income amounted to \$2,397,548 as against \$1,728,331.

All revenue accounts except mail showed sizeable gains. Passenger fares advanced to \$7,387,990 from \$6,809,797; mail earnings declined to \$867,940 as against \$888,194; goods receipts rose to \$630,801 from \$471,945; and excess baggage revenues accounted for \$81,441 as compared with \$72,649. Bulk transportation revenue at \$5,888,044 was more than three times the \$1,660,816 reported a year earlier.

The expense items all moved to higher levels. Aircraft operation and maintenance, geared to heavier traffic and greater mileage flown, rose to \$8,814,507 from \$4,863,622, ground charges accounted for \$2,845,651 compared with \$2,283,235, and traffic expenses amounted to \$1,203,153 against \$1,038,846. (16)

Nine-Month Farm Cash Income
Up Slightly From Previous Year

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products and participation payments on previous year's grain crops amounted to \$1,667,500,000 in the first nine months of 1955, according to preliminary estimates by the DBS. This compares with \$1,657,300,000 a year earlier and the all-time high for the period of \$1,963,800,000 established in 1953.

Increases in cash income as compared with a year earlier occurred in all provinces except Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. On a commodity basis the more important increases in cash returns were recorded for wheat, flaxseed, potatoes, tobacco, cattle and calves, dairy products and eggs. The more important reductions occurred in the case of participation payments, oats, barley and hogs.

In addition to cash income from the sale of farm products, supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act to farmers in Western Canada during the nine months of 1955 amounted to \$32,500,000 as compared with \$1,100,000 and \$2,300,000 received during the corresponding periods of 1953 and 1954, respectively.

Farmers' cash income from the sale of wheat during the January-September period amounted to \$262,800,000 as against \$213,700,000 for the corresponding 1954 period; substantially higher marketings more than offset lower average prices. Wheat participation payments totalling \$25,700,000 compared with \$58,400,000 in the same 1954 period.

Partly offsetting the smaller wheat payments were interim payments on oats and barley amounting to \$11,100,000. Marketings of both oats and barley up to the end of September were very much below the level of the 1954 marketings for the same period. Although average prices for these two grains were somewhat higher in 1955 than in 1954 they were only a partial offset to the reduced marketings, with the result that the total returns from these products amounted to \$66,500,000, 36.4% below the \$104,600,000 realized in 1954.

A remarkable increase in marketings of flaxseed together with somewhat higher average prices provided an income from this commodity of \$15,600,000 in 1955, nearly three times that for the first nine months of 1954. Income from the sale of potatoes at \$26,700,000 compared with \$18,000,000. Substantially higher average prices more than offset somewhat lower marketings.

Cash income from the sale of live stock totalled \$493,400,000, 4.8% below the total of \$518,500,000 received during the same period of 1954. Lower returns from hogs more than offset increased income from the sale of other live stock. Although marketings of hogs were above the 1954 level, they were more than offset by much lower prices. In the case of cattle, slight increases were recorded for both prices and marketings.

Income from the sale of dairy products, estimated at \$337,000,000 for the first nine months of 1955 compares with the 1954 estimate for the same period of \$332,500,000. Farm income from the sale of eggs at \$86,300,000 is also running somewhat above the 1954 level as a result of slightly higher marketings and prices.

MORE

January-September farm cash income totals were as follows by provinces, in millions: Prince Edward Island, \$19,726 (\$16,352 in 1954); Nova Scotia, \$31,377 (\$30,043); New Brunswick, \$33,161 (\$32,476); Quebec, \$298,540 (\$299,445); Ontario, \$527,314 (\$519,606); Manitoba, \$115,983 (\$119,193); Saskatchewan, \$301,834 (\$310,203); Alberta, \$265,853 (\$258,841); British Columbia, \$73,681 (\$71,014). (17)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1-M: Sugar Situation, November, 10¢
- 2-M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, October, 20¢
- 3-M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, October, 10¢
- 4-M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, September, 10¢
- 5-Preliminary Report on Refined Petroleum Products, July, 10¢
- 6-Carbonated Beverages Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 7-Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 8-Toilet Preparations Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 9-Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 10-Sand and Gravel Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 11-M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, October, 10¢
- 12-Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, October, 10¢
- 13-Laundries, Cleaners and Dyers, 1954, 25¢
- 14-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, December 14, 10¢
- 15-M: Summary of Canal Statistics, September, 10¢
- 16-Civil Aviation, July, 15¢
- 17-M: Farm Cash Income, July to September, 1955, 25¢
- M: Memorandum

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D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

More Javelle Water Factory shipments of javelle water were valued at \$6,577,000 in 1954, up from \$5,851,000 in 1953.

Toilet Soap Sales Up Factory sales of toilet soaps (except liquid types) were valued at \$12,192,000 in 1954, up from \$11,227,000 in 1953.

Sand & Gravel Commercial production of sand and gravel in Canada rose to a record 110,961,034 tons worth \$58,987,671 in 1954 from 101,033,949 tons valued at \$53,485,401 in 1953.

Forest Losses From Fire, Insects & Disease Fire destroyed an estimated 81,170,000 cubic feet of Canada's forests in 1954, and insects and tree diseases 500,000,000 cubic feet.

Employment In Gold Mining 16,579 were employed in Canada's gold mining industry in 1954, of which 10,875 worked underground, 4,204 were surface employees at mines and 1,500 worked in mills.

Patent Medicines Canada's medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry sold \$18,113,729 worth of registered patent medicines in 1954 versus \$18,560,574 worth in 1953.

Scrap Gold And Silver The Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa received 16,721.565 ounces of jewellery and dental scrap in 1954, which yielded 8,377.752 fine ounces of gold and 1,447.03 fine ounces of silver.

Less Lipstick Factory shipments of lipstick and refills were valued at \$1,625,000 in 1954, down from \$1,696,000 in 1953.

More Manicures The value of factory shipments of manicure preparations jumped to \$911,000 in 1954 from \$637,000 in 1953.

Home Kits For Permanent Waves Canadian manufacturers shipped \$3,592,000 worth of home permanent wave kits and refills and accessories in 1954 versus \$3,549,000 worth in 1953.

More Dentifrices Factory shipments of dentifrices were valued at \$7,126,000 in 1954 as compared with \$6,569,000 in 1953. Toothpastes increased to \$6,534,000 from \$6,017,000, powders to \$585,000 from \$548,000 and liquids to \$7,000 from \$4,000.

Gold: Over Half Mined In Ontario 54% of the 4,366,440 troy ounces of gold produced in Canada in 1954 came from Ontario, 25% from Quebec and 7% from the Northwest Territories. The rest was produced in British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Yukon, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Canada's Forests The area of productive forest land in Canada (excluding Labrador) is estimated at 826,330 square miles, of which 577,000 square miles or nearly seven-tenths are accessible. Merchantable timber is estimated at 417,823 million cubic feet, of which 288,232 million cubic feet are considered commercially accessible.

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