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# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN 

Dominion Burcau of Statistics
OTTAWA - CANADA

KIGESMGHTS OP WHCSISSUE

Labour: Unemployment rose seasonally between mid-November andmid-December, but the nuwier of persors without jobs and seeking work at mid-lyecember was about $20 \%$ below a year earlier. At the same time the civilian labour force had risen to 5,533,000 as against 5,435,000.
(Page 2)

The People: Births in Canada during 1955 reached a record total of 142,000 , according to estinates based on registrations in provincial offices to the end of December. Total deaths increased to 126,570 from 123, 4 , 1 during 1954 , but the estimated crude death rate fell to a record low of 8.1 per 1,000 population. Mrriactes at 125,051 were slightly fewer than in 1954, the marriage rate continuing its gradual decline from the record rate set in 1946。
(Page 3)

Kerchandising: Department store sales for all Canada were 6.8, larger during last December than in December 1954, with gains in all provinces except Saskatchewan ... Credit purchases formed a larger proportion of Canadian retail sales in the third 1755 quarter than in the previous six quarters, but the increase over the second 1955 quarter was entirely in charge account sales. Biggest increase in instalment credit over a year earlier was in sales of motor vehicle denlers.
(Page 6)

Food: Storage holdings of meat, potatoes and onions, apples and creamery butter were larser on January 1 this year than twelve months earlier, but stocks of cheese, cabbace, frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives were smaller ... Production of creamery butter, ice cream, concentrated milk products, margarine and process cheese was up in 1955 over 1954, but output of cheddar cheese fell.
(Pages 7 \& 8)
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Kanufacturing: production of washing machines, mineral wool and a wide range of clay products.

Latest monthly reports show 1955 cwulative period gains for (Page 10)

Business: Cheques cashed in Conadian clearing centres were 12, larger in dollar value in November last and $g_{i}^{\prime}$ in the January-November period over the corresponding 1954 periods. Gains were recorded for all economic areas, excent the atlantic Provinces in the eleven months. (Page 19)

Mining: Total iron ore shipments were more than twice as large both in November and the eleven months ending November last year than in the same 1954 periods. Shipments were up sharply to Canadian consumers as well as for export.

Usual Seasonal Decline In Emplorment Between ilin-iNovember and Mid-Deceraber

Unemployment increased seasonally from mid-November to mid-December, but the number of persons without jobs and seek- ing work and the number registered for employment at National Mployment Services offices remained about 20, below year-earlier levels, states the joint monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour. In the week ended December 10, 1955, there were an estinated 5,338,000 persons with jobs, some 31,000 less than in November but 201,000 more than a year earlier and 250,000 more than in December 1953.

Despite the adverse effects of winter weather, non-farm enployment continued to show as much strength as in earlier months. The non-farm employment peak of 4,681,000 reached in Aurust, 1955 had changed very little by December 10 when there were an estimated 4,675,000 persons in non-farm jobs. This was 291,000 higher than a year earlier. Most major industries continued to show gains with manufacturing, trade and services leading.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work on December 10 was 200,000 versus 162,000 a month earlier and 248,000 a year ago. On December 3 the number of applications for employment on file at NES offices was 286,700, an increase of 58,300 over the total for November 17 but a decline of 76,000 from a year earlier. Canada's civilian labour force on December 10 stood at 5,588,000 versus 5,581,000 a month earlier and 5,435,000 a year earlier.

Persons at work 35 hours or more in the week endin December 10 totalled 4,749,000 versus 4,899,000 in the week ending November 19 and 4,632,000 a year earlier. The number at work less than 35 hours was 512,000 versus 381,000 in November and 450,000 at the same time in 1954. Persons with jobs but not at work for various reasons numbered 127,000 versus 149,000 a month earlier and 105,000 a year earlier.

Of the 512,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the December survey week, 234,000 or 4.2 \% of the labour force were regular part-time workers, while the remaining 278,000 or $4.9 \%$ of the labour force included 23,000 off work because of bad weather, 42,000 on short-time, 33,000 who were ill, 13,000 who were on vacation, and 162,000 with other reasons. Almost all of this latter group lost time during the week due to the observance of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Of the 127,000 or 2.3 ; who had jobs but did no work during the survey week, 123,000 usually worked full-time and these included 52,000 who were ill and 13,000 on vacation.

The increase as compared with a month aarlier in the number of applications for employment on file at NLS offices was distributed anong the regions in the following order: quebec, 17,800; Prairie region, 13,400; Ontario, 13,200; Atlantic region, 7,700; and the Pacific region, 6,200. The regional decreases as compared with a year earlier were as follows: Ontario, 39,600; Uuebec, 22,600; Pacific region, 6,000; Atlantic region, 5,600; and the Pacific region, 2,200. (1)

Record 1955 Baby Crop; Both Karriage \& Death Rates Down

An all-time record of 442,000 births occurred in Canada in 1955, according to estimates based on registrations filed in provincial offices up to the end of December. This compares with 435, 142 births in 1954. However, the birth rate (per 1,000 population) estimated at $28, \%$, declined for the first time in five years but it was still the third highest on record since 1921, comparing with the previous record rates of 28.9 in 1947 and 28.7 in 1954.

While the cumulative total of 126,570 deaths reported for 1955 exceeded the 123,441 during 1954 by $2.5 \%$, the estimated crude death rate (per 1,000 population) of 8.1 for 1955 is a record Canadian low, breaking the previous record 8.2 of 1954.

The 125,851 marriages registered during the year 1955 represented a total just under the 126,541 registered in 1954. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population) which is provisionally estimated at 8.2 in 1955 compares with 3.5 in 1954 and has been gradually declining from the all-tine record of 10.9 in 1946.

Increases in the number of births registered during 1955 over those registered in 1954 were reported in all but two provinces but the magnitude was under $3 \%$ in each case except British Columbia which had an increase of $6.3 \%$. Births in Ontario rose to 140,503 from 137,502 in 1954, Quebec to 131,509 from 129,654 , Alberta to $34,4,65$ from 33,883, British Columbia to 33,886 from 31,389, Nova Scotia to 19,068 from 18,765, New Brunswick to 16,903 from 16, 344 , Newfoundland to 14,086 from 13,962, and Prince Edward Island to 2,815 from 2,738. Registrations in Baskatchewan declined to 24,783 from 25,047 and in Manitoba to 22,074 from $22,603$.

In 1955 the cumulative death totals increased for all but two provinces in comparison with the previous year. The number of deaths declined in lianitoba to 6,715 in 1955 from 6,822 in 1954 and in Prince Edward Island to 881 from 954. Registrations in Ontario totalled 45,673 in 1955 (45,004 in 1954) ; Quebec 32,64? (31,995) ; British Columbia 13,006 (12,716); Alberta 7,970 (7,499); Saskatchewan 6,628 (6,217); Nova Scotia 5,934 (5,736); New Brunswick 4,488 (4,284); and Newfoundland 2,578 (2,184).

In half the provinces there were more marriages in 1955 than in 1954. Registrations in Quebec totalled 34,067 (33,965 in 1954); lianitoba 6, 815 (6,746); lNew Brunswick 4,337 (4,217) ; Newfoundland 3,263 (3,050); and Prince Edward Island 673 (589). On the other hand registrations in (Intario in 1955 totalled 44,416 (44,935 in 1954) : British Columbia 10,957 (11,004); ilberta 9,510 (9,908); Saskatchewan $6,487(6,359)$; and Nova Scotia $5,326(5,368)$.

For the month of December, 1955 the 32,989 births registered represented the lowest monthly total since the previous February; it was under the 33,198 regist-rations of December 1954 but above the 5 -year median of 32,002 . The 7,775 marriage and the 9,961 death registrations in December 1955 were not only below the previous month but represented the lowest December totals of the past five years. (2)

## Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Consumer price indexes for seven regional cities registered changes

 of $0.1 \%$ or less between November 1 and December 1, 1955. The index for Halifax decrea ed $0.2 \%$, and for Montreal $0.3 \%$. The Vancouver index showed a substantial advance of $1.4 \%$, mainly as a result of price increases associated with an unusually severe cold spell on the west coast.Food indexes were lower in eight of the ten cities and only slightly higher in Saint John. Prices were lower in most cities for eggs, all cuts of beef and pork, particularly pork loins, while higher prices for oranges were reported across the country. An increase of 1.2 points in the Vancouver food index resulted largely from higher prices for all fresh vegetables. The freezing temperatures of mid-November were an important factor.

Shelter indexes showed little movement between November 1 and December 1, with seven city indexes unchanged and three recording slight increases. Clothing indexes were up in all cities except Halifax, largely due to higher prices. for women's fur coats. Household operation indexes were up slighly in most cities. A substantial increase in the Vancouver index resulted from higher prices for wood and sawdust, particularly the latter fuel, which was in short supply.

Other commodities and services indexes were unchanged in seven cities, and up in three cities. Increased local transportation costs in Saskatoon were responsible for most of the upward movement in the Saskatoon index.

Total indexes for December 1 and November 1, and December 1 group index detail are shown in the following table. These indexes siow 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.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada at the Beginning of December 1955 (base $1949=100$ )

|  | Nov. 1 Dec. 1 | Food | Shelter | Clothing | Household Operation | 0ther Commodities \& Seivices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. John's* | 104.6104 .5 | 100.5 | 209.7 | 100.5 | 103.2 | 110.9 |
| Halifax | 114.9114 .7 | 105.7 | 124.9 | 114.5 | 119.7 | 119.2 |
| Saint John | 117.6117 .7 | 110.9 | 127.5 | 116.2 | 117.2 | 124.1 |
| Montreal | 117.1116 .7 | 113.9 | 136.1 | 108.0 | 115.2 | 116.6 |
| Ottard | 117.7117 .8 | 110.5 | 135.9 | 111.6 | 116.5 | 120.8 |
| S=cos | 119.0118 .9 | 110.2 | 147.7 | 110.8 | 115.2 | 118.8 |
| Winnipeg | 116.9116 .9 | 113.5 | 126.9 | 113.1 | 114.1 | 119.2 |
| Saskatoon-Regina | 115.6115 .7 | 113.7 | 118.1 | 114.7 | 116.9 | 116.0 |
| Edmonton-Calgary | 115.1115 .1 | 111.5 | 121.1 | 112.9 | 115.8 | 117.6 |
| Vancouver | 118.6120 .3 | 115.9 | 128.0 | 112.8 | 131.0 | 119.6 |

[^0]Security Price Tndexes


## Mining Stock Price Index

| Total Mining Stocks $\ldots \ldots .$. | 126.1 | 126.9 | 119.7 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Golds $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 76.0 | 75.7 | 71.0 |
| Base Metals ............ | 240.8 | 244.0 | 231.3 |

Farm Product Prices Index Little Changed in November

Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products for November stood at 220.8, fractionally above the revised figure of 220.7 for October Lower prices for live stock were slightly more than offset by higher prices for dairy products, potatoes, and poultry and eggs.

November's provincial indexes were as follows, those for October being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 157.0 (151.8); Nova Scotia, 201.6 (202.5); New Brunswick, 186.6 (176.6); Quebec, 252.2 (251.3); Ontario, 245.3 (245.2); Manitoba, 209.4 (211.2); Saskatchewan, 190.9 (189.9); Alberta, 202.0 (205.1); and British Columbia, 257.5 (253.2). (3)

## FORESTRY

Production Of Sawn Lumber Up in October \& 10 Months

Canadian production of sawn lumber was larger in October and the first 10 months of 1955 than a year earlier. DBS reports production in British Columbia at $532,451,000$ board feet in 0ctober versus $416,283,000$ a year earlier and at $4,161,287,000$ board feet in the January-October period versus 3,743,720,000. In the rest of Canada production stood at $170,674,000$ board feet in October versus $157,225,000$ and at $2,788,651,000$ board feet in the ten months versus 2,567,990,000.

East of the Rockies there were production gains in 0ctober in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, but decreases in the other provinces. In the January-0ctober period production was larger in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

October production totals follow: Prince Edward Island, 550,000 board feet ( 391,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, $20,493,000(20,980,000)$; New Brunswick, $15,681,000(12,124,000)$; Quebec, $85,733,000(67,789,000)$; Ontario, $36,577,000(45,710,000)$; Manitoba, $2,974,000(2,278,000)$; Saskatchewan, 557,000 $(1,120,000)$; and Alberta, $8,109,000(6,833,000)$.

January-0ctober totals were: Prince Edward Island, 8,218,000 (7,012,000 a year earlier) ; Nova Scocia, $361,627,000(273,178,000)$; New Brunswick, $249,902,000(231,072,000)$ : Quebec, $968,921,000(932,904,000)$; Ontario, 713, 278,000 ( $690,352,000$ ) ; Manitoba, 48,004,000 (42,573,000); Saskatchewan, 81, 789,000 ( $90,081,000$ ) ; and Alberta, $356,912,000(300,818,000)$. ( 4 \& 5)

Department Store Sales Un 6.8\% In December But Declined $11.6 \%$ in First Week of January

Department store sales rose $6.8 \%$ in December as compared with the corresponding month of 1954 , acco:ding to the Bureau's preliminary estimate. Sales gains were posted for all provinces except Saskatchewan, where the decline was $4.2 \%$. The Atlantic Provinces had an increase of $6.7 \%$, Quebec $9.3 \%$, Ontario $4.2 \%$, Manitoba $4 \%$, Alberta $10.7 \%$, and British Columbia $12.5 \%$.

In the first week this year sales declined $11.6 \%$ as conpared with a year earliet, part of the decline being due to the occurrence of only five shopping days this year as compared with 6 days last year. There were sales declines in all provinces. The drop in the Atlantic Provinces was $19.9 \%$, Quebec $7.3 \%$, Ontario $7.6 \%$, Manitoba $18.1 \%$, Saskatchewan. $27.0 \%$, Alberta $12.1 \%$, and British Columbia 11.1\%.

Larger Proportion of Retail Sales On Credit In Third Quarter 1955

Credit purchases represenced a larger rroportion of sales in Canada's retail establishment in the third quarter of 1955 than in the previous two quarters and the four quarters of 1954, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on retail consumer credit. Compared to the second quarter of 1955, the increase was entirely in charge account sales, the instalment proportion showing a marked decline.

Out of the average dollar of retail sales in the third quarter, the part attributable to credit purchases rose to 37.6 cents from 36.9 cents in the second quarter and compared with 34.2 cents in the third 1054 quarter and the year's high of 35.9 cents in the first quarter of 1954 . The share of instalment sales in the third quarter last year, however, declined to 13.9 cents from 15.7 cents in the second quarter, but was higher than in the first quarter or the preceding three quarters of 1954.

Total retall sales in the third quarter last year showed the customary seasonal decline from second-quar.ur levels but were higher than in any previous third quarter. Cash sales increased $3.4 \%$ to $\$ 2,071,700,000$ from $\$ 2,004,000,000$ in the corresponding quarter of 1954, but were down from $\$ 2,148,400,000$ in the second quarter. Instalment sales rose $21.4 \%$ to $\$ 461,800$, 000 from $\$ 380,300,000$ the previous year, but were down from $\$ 535,600,000$ for April-June, 1955. Charge account sales moved up to an all-tfme high of $\$ 786,500,000,19.3 \%$ above the figure of $\$ 659,400,000$ a year earlier and substantlally above the preceding quarter's total of $\$ 721,300,000$.

Among the specified trades in which the instalment type of credit sale is significant, motor vehicle dealers had a rise of $32.8 \%$ in instalment sales in the third quartex over a year earlier, department stores $31.6 \%$, furniture, appliance and radio stores $10.4 \%$, while instalment saies of family clothing stores doubled. Women's clothing stores were at the same level, and men's clothing, hardware, and jewellery stores had decreases.

In the case of charge sales, there were increases of $28.2 \%$ for motor vehicle dealera, $16.1 \%$ for furniture, appliance and radio stores, $11.4 \%$ for department stores, $4.1 \%$ tur women's clothing stores, and $1.7 \%$ for hardware stores. Men's clothing and family clothing stores were down $19 \%$ and $9 \%$, respectively.

Accounts receivable for all trades at the end of the third quarter aggregated $\$ 844,000,000$ versus $\$ 803,100,000$ three months earifer and $\$ 753,700,000$ at the end of the third 1954 quarter.

Visible Supplies of Wheat Up Slightly
bushe1s, DBS reports Deliveries from Prairie fams during the week fell to $3,869,000$ bushels from $5,673,000$ and overseas export clearances dropped to 2,495,000 bushels from $3,558,000$. (7)

Meat Stocks Larger Cold storage holdings of meat were $14 \%$ larger on January 1 , totalling $77,698,000$ pounds versus $67,877,000$ a year earlier. Holdings of frozen meat weighed $48,149,000$ pounds $(40,083,000$ a year earlier) ; fresh meat, $18,502,000$ pounds ( $15,802,000$ ); and cured meat, 11,047,000 pounds (11,992,000). (8)

## Stocks of Eruit And Vegetables

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

January 1 stocks of potatoes were $20,598,000$ bushels ( $16,514,000$ a year ago); onfons, 459,000 bushels ( 320,000 ); carrots, 463,000 bushels ( 332,000 ); cabbage, 96,000 bushels ( 132,000 ) ; celery, 30,000 crates ( 17,000 ); apples, $5,712,000$ bushels ( $4,366,000$ ); and pears, 50,000 bushels $(50,000)$.

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were $35,799,000$ pounds on Jamary 1 versus $37,023,000$ a year ago, and vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled $25,184,000$ pounds versus $21,478,000$.

More Hogs On Farms At December 1 There were an estimated 5,981,000 hogs on farms across Canada at the start of December, $10 \%$ more than on the same date in 1954 when the hog population was estimated at 5 , 425,000 , LBS reports on the basis of its semi-annual survey. Except for the Maritime Provinces the increase was general, resulting in a $13 \%$ rise co 3 , 318,000 in Eastern Canada and an increase of $7 \%$ to 2,663,000 in Western Canada.

The number of hogs over six months old was substantially greater than at December 1, 1954. The number of plgs saved from the summer and fall litters in 1955, estimated at $4,118,000$ pigs, was $4 \%$ greater than during the same period in 1954. The build-up of the hog population shows signs of tapering off, lncreases indicated by the current survey being the lowest since the climb began two years ago.

According co intentions reported by farmers at December $1,646,600$ sows are expected to farrow during the $\operatorname{six}$-month period ended May 31, 1956. Total winter and spring farrowings are expected to exceed those of last year by $3 \%$ (10)

Creamery Butter Stocks
In 9 Cities of Canada

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 12 totalled $63,637,000$ pounds. $15 \%$ larger than last year's 55,417,000 pounds, DBS reports. Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 4,964 pounds $(2,708$ a year ago); Montreal, $31,102(27,736)$; Toronto, $6,974(9,410)$; Winnip 9 g, $16,572(11,216)$; Regina, 904 (952); Saskatoon, 607 (278); Edmonton, 1, 243 (1,383); Calgary, 387 (281); and Vancouver, $884(1,453)$.

More Butter, Less Cheese In Storage

Stocks of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk, and skim milk powder were larger on January 1 this year than last, DBS reports. On the other hand, holdings of cheese, eggs and poultry meat were smaller. Holdings of creamery butter were $100,030,000$ pounds $(91,025,000$ a year ago); cheese, $38,295,000$ pourds $(42,424,000)$; evaporated whole milk, 40,856,000 pounds (39,563,000); skim milk powder, 13,174,000 pounds $(11,615,000)$; eggs, 209,000 cases $(351,000)$; and poultry meat, 25,096, 000 pounds $(26,654,000)$.
(11)

Production Of Creamery Butter Higher In 1955; Cheese Lower
year, preliminary figures show. Cheddar cheese production declined.

Larger quantities of creamery butter, ice cream and concentrated milk products were made in Canada in the year 1955 than in the preceding

Production of creamery butter rose $2 \%$ in the full year to $318,248,000$ pounds from $312,854,000$ in 1954. At the same time domestic disappearance rose $4 \%$ to 301,852,000 pounds from 292,936,000. Declines in production in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were outweighed by increases in the rest of Canada.

The year's make of cheddar cheese declined $7 \%$ to $78,638,000$ pounds from $84,436,000$ a year earlier. All provinces had smaller totals. With increases in all provinces except Nova Scotia, production of ice cream in 1955 increaved $13 \%$ to $32,502,000$ pounds from $28,642,000$,

Output of concentratad milk products increased $5 \%$ in 1955 to 472,530,000 pounds from $450,189,000$ in the preceding year. Production of whole milk products rose to $347,500,000$ pounds from $331,021,000$ and milk by-products to $125,030,000$ pounds from 119,168,000. (12)

Margarine Production 8\% Larger In 1955

Production of margarine in the full year 1955 amounted to $125,094,000$ pounds, an increase of $8 \%$ over the preceding year's 115,868,000 pounds. December production jumped to $11,376,000$ pounds from $9,884,000$. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of January this year were $2,920,000$ pounds, down from 3,035,000 a month earlier and 3,642,000 a year ago. (13)

Production And Stocks Of Process Cheese

Production of process cheese in 1955 amounted to 45,014, 000 pounds, a small increase of $1 \%$ from the preceding year's $44,440,000$ pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. The December make dropped to $3,669,000$ pounds from $4,245,000$ in November and $3,824,000$ a year earlier. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of December were 1,719,000 pounds versus $1,776,000$ a month earlier and 1,278 , 000 a year ago.

Production Of Prepared St.ock \& Poultry Feeds

Production of prepared stock and poultry feeds in November comprised the following: primary or concentrated feeds, 28,464 tons ( 25,349 a year earlier); secondary or complete feeds, 177,888 tons $(160,888)$; and all other anlnal feeds, 58,488 tons $(46,913)$. January-November production totals were: primary or concentrated feeds, 259,785 tons (235,868); secondary or complete feeds, $1,713,207$ tons $(1,662,400)$; and all other animal feeds, 504,925 tons ( 567,488 ). (14)

Sea-Eish Catch Smalier In November: 11 Months

Catch of sea-fish was smaller and less valuable in November and the first 11 months of 1955 than a year earlier. DBS figures place the month's catch at 116, 889,000 pounds valued at $\$ 2,876,000$ versus $137,856,000$ prunds wovth $\$ 3,792,000$ a year ago. The January-November catch was $1,592,548,000$ pounds worth $\$ 73,413,-$ 000 versus $1,804,2.58,000$ pounds valued at $\$ 81,586,000$.

November"s catch on the Atlantic fell to $46,346,000$ pounds valued at $\$ 1$, 670,000 in November from $59,546,000$ pounds valued at $\$ 2,046,000$ a year earlier. In the January-November period landings dropped to $1,220,681,000$ pounds valued at $\$ 46,047,000$ from $1,280,709,000$ pounds valued at $\$ 47,375,000$.

The Pacific coast catch fell in November to $70,543,000$ pounds from 78 , 310,000 and the value declined to $\$ 1,206,000$ from 746,000 . In the 11 -month period landings dropped to $371,867,000$ pounds from $523,549,000$ and the value to $\$ 26,366,000$ from $\$ 34,211,000$. (15)

Production of Carbonated Beverages Up $13 \%$ in 1955

Production of carbonated beverages in the year 1955 amounted to $118,823,000$ gallons, $13 \%$ larger than 1954 s $105,317,000$ gallons, DBS reports. The December output rose to $9,068,000$ gallons from $8,135,000$ in November and 8,778,000 a year earlier. (16)

## MANUEACTURING

Production Of Washing Machines Up In November and 11 Months

Production of domestic washing machines continued to climb in November, rising to 27,664 units from 22,136 a year earlier. This brought January-

November production to 246,198 units from 198,467 . Factory shipments rose to 24 , 414 units in November from 19,828 and to 251,406 units in the 11 -month period is from 203,406. End-of-Yovember factory stocks declined to 21,509 units from 24,796 the previous year. (17)

Production Of Mineral Wool Production of mineral wool in November comprised $21,051,021$ square feet of batts versus $21,067,222$ a year earlier and $1,489,152$ cubic feet of bulk or loose wool versus $1,363,271$. January-November production comprised $194,057,829$ square feet of the former versus $178,588,008$ and $11,669,438$ cubic feet of the latter versus $9,690,179$.

## Clay Product Sales Increased Sales of products made from Canadian clays rose <br> in value to $\$ 3,461,000$ in October from $\$ 2,932,000$

 in the corresponding month of 1954 and to $\$ 28,874,000$ in the January-October period from $\$ 26,165,000$. January-Ortober sales were as follows for che main items: building brick, $\$ 18,409,000(\$ 17,384,000$ a year earlier) ; structural tile, $\$ 3,103,000(\$ 2,867,000)$; drain tile, $\$ 2,124,000(\$ 1,716,000)$; sewer pipe, $\$ 3,520,000(\$ 2,844,000)$; Irerlay blocks and shapes, $\$ 318,000(\$ 271,000)$; pottery, $\$ 459,000(\$ 371,000)$; and other clay products, $\$ 942,000(\$ 711,000)$.Stocks of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal Stocks of non-fercous scrap metal at the end of September were as follows, corresponding
figures for 1954 being in brackets: aluminum, $2,284,018$ pourds ( $3,046,446$ );
copper, $12,671,243(7,949,436)$; magnesium, $18,253(43,124)$; nickel, 301,021
$(307,125) ;$ lead, $9,109,664(9,703,452)$; and zinc, $3,988,402(3,832,230)$.

Narrow Fabrics Industry Factory value of shipments of products manufactured by 50 establishments classified in the narrow fabrics industry in 1954 were valued at $\$ 15,680,000$, a decline of 10.2, from the preceding rear's $17,454,000$, according to the 3ureau's annual report on the industry. The employees declined in number to 2,062 from 2,163 and the salaries and wages to $34,-$ s10,000 from 35,021,000.

Among the industry's chief products were: webbing, $32,834,000$ ( $34,668,000$ in 1953); ribbons, $\$ 2,639,000(32,680,000)$; tapes, $\$ 1,540,000$ ( $11,315,000$ ); lace, $31,-$ 4 $90,000(\$ 1,477,000$ ); shoe laces, $\$ 1,095,000$ ( $\$ 1,137,000$ ); woven labels, $\$ 1,130,000$ ( $\$ 1,369,000$ ); braids, $\$ 1,396,000(\$ 1,389,000)$; binding, $\$ 624,000(\$ 652,000)$; cords, fringes and tassels, $1510,000(369,000)$; and trimmings, $341,000(370,000)$. (21)

## Rubber Products Industry

Gross factory value of shipments of Canada's rubber products industry in 1954 amounted to $\$ 264,185,000$, a decline of $111^{\prime}$ from $1953^{\prime}$ s $\$ 290,735,000$, the Bureau's annual industry report shows.

The industry shipped $6,595,656$ tires of a11 kinds valued at $3130,771,000$ and 4,428,193 tubes worth $\$ 9,723,090$. Shipments of rubber footwear amounted to 12,545, 217 pairs valued at $330,449,362$, and all other products, including such products as rubber heels and soles, rubber belting and hose, medical and drugeists' supplies, were valued at $\$ 93,236,279$.

This industry, which comprised 73 plants in 1954 and 72 in 1953, employed 20,894 persons (22,600 in 1953) and paid them $\$ 67,476,000$ in salaries and wages ( $\$ 70,995,000$ ). Cost of materials used was $\$ 106,502,000$ ( $\$ 21_{+}, 337,000$ ). (22)

Canada's Tobacco Products Industry In 1254 1954 totalled $\$ 339,750,000$, up from $\$ 379,351,000$ in the preceding year and virtially unchanged from 1952 's all-time peak of $3339,773,000$, the 033 reports. Bxcise duties and taxes rose to $\$ 237,716,000$ from $3231,462,000$ and the net output value advanced to a new high of $\$ 152,034,000$ from $\$ 147,383,000$.

Uutput of cirgarettes -- the chief product of the industry -- rose to a record $22,425,791,000$ from $21,156,092,000$ in 1953 and the factory selling value climbed to $\$ 303,632,000$ from $3299,425,000$. Production of cigars increased to $240,520,000$ from $236,21,8,000$ but the value declined to $\$ 17,926,000$ from $318,233,000$.

Production of smoking tobacco dropped to $25,125,000$ pounds from 26,659,000 and the value to $\$ 62,604,000$ from $\$ 65,716,000$. Output of chewing tobacco fell to 1,307,400 pounds from $1,448,100$ but the value was narrowly higher at $33,260,000$ versus $33,-$ 253,000. Production of snuff rose to 353,000 pounds valued at $\$ 2,211,000$ from 831 , 000 pounds valued at $\$ 2,162,000$.

Fxpenditures on materials in the tobacco products industry eased to $\$ 79,009,000$ from $\$ 79,262,000$. All told this industry consuned $90,603,000$ pounds of raw leaf tobacco versus $92,089,000$ the year before, of which $39,246,000$ pounds was of domestic origin versus 90,587,000.

There were 39 plants in the industry in 1954 ( 42 in 1953). The employees nurbered $7,418(7,711)$ and salary and wage payments grossed $34,000,000(323,376,000)$. (23)

Factory value of shipments from 11 factories comprising the coal tar distillation industry in 1954 totalled $\$ 12, \$ 73,000$, a drop of about $6 \%$ from the preceding year's $313,-$ 635,000 , DBS reports. lia,jor products included pitch valued at $34,757,000$ ( $34,-$ 783,000 in 1953); creosote oil, $32,978,000(33,846,000)$; and refined tar, $326,-$ $000(\$ 42,000)$. All other products were worth $\$ 4,317,000(\$ 4,163,000)$. (24)

Pactory Value of Products Of Printing Trades dt New Pak

Products of the printing trades and allied arts of Canada, which comprise several closely related industries -- publishing and printing, printing and bookbinding, lithographing, engraving, stereotyping and electro-typing, and trade composition -- reached a new peak value of $\$ 498,083,000$ in 1953, an increase of $10.8 \%$ over the preceding year's $\$ 449,509,000$, according to the Bureau's annual report.

Altogether there were 2,744 establishments classed in the printing trades in 1953, 25 more than in 1952. The average number of employees in the industry increased $2.8 \%$ to 61,602 from 59,916 , and the salary and wage payments jumped to $\$ 195,727,000$ from $\$ 177,373,000$. Raw materials used and services received by the printing trades cost $3152,512,000$, up from $138,376,000$.

Periodicals valued at $\$ 207,579,000$ ( $\$ 184,720,000$ in 1952) accounted for about $46 \%$ ( $45 \%$ ) of the value of printed matter and other products, daily newspapers alone contributing $\$ 149,623,000$ ( $\$ 132,532,000$ ). The value of periodicals is made up of $150,619,000$ received for advertising $(\$ 130,160,000)$ and $\$ 56,960,000$ received for subscriptions and sales of pulications ( $554,559,000$ ). Only periodicals printed in the publishers' own plants are included in these figures.

Other printed matter and other products were valued at 246,607,000 in 1953 ( $\$ 227,736,000$ in 1952), comprising $\$ 31,963,000$ for printed and bound books ( $328, \ldots$ 619,000), \$42,321,000 for miscellaneous printed advertising (39,083,000), \$3,724,000 for bound blank books ( $\$ 7,331,000$ ), \$151,029,000 for miscollaneous printed goods and printed stationery ( $\$ 141,455,000$ ), and $\$ 12,565,000$ for other products, such as paper boxes, waxed paper and rubber stamps ( $\$ 11,297,000$ ).

BUSINESS

Cheques Cashed Up 12\% In November, $9 \%$ In 11 Konths

Cheques cashed in clearing centres rose 12 in November and $9_{0}^{\prime \prime}$ in the January-November period last year as compared with 1954. All five economic areas shared in the rise in November and paymentc in the 11 months were larger for all but the Atlantic Provinces. The national total stood at $15,715,098,000$ in November versus $314,045,-$ 164,000 and at $\$ 150,913,012,000$ in the 11 -month period versus $\$ 138,950,384,000$.

Totals for November follow by economic areas: Atiantic Provinces, $\$ 417,042,000$ $(\$ 416,219,000$ a year earlier $)$; uuebec, $34,643,109,000(\$ 4,037,231,000)$; Ontario, $\$ 6,-$ $963,179,000(\$ 6,150,757,000)$; Prairie Provinces, $22,445,907,000(32,268,277,000)$; and British Columbia, $\$ 1,245,860,000(\$ 1,121,680,000)$.

January-November totals were : Atlantic Provinces, 34,093,952,000 (34,216,538, 000) ; Quebec, $\$ 44,442,331,000(39,992,718,000)$; Untario, $367,920,768,000(32,002,-$ $313,000)$; Prairie Provinces, $22,320,764,000(21,382,930,000)$; and British Columbia, \$11,530,197,000 (\$10, 855,686,000). (26)

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines were sharply higher in November and the first 11 months of 1955 than a yeur earlier. DBS places November shipments at $1,933,172$ tons ver is 85 i .382 and Janary-November shipments at $16,119,449$ tons versus $7,177,976$. Estimated cutput for the Iull jear stands at approximately $17,000,000$ tons, steeply above 1954's 7. 200,000 tons.

Ore shipped for export jumped to $1,805,827$ tons in November from 826,610 a year tarlier und to $14,786,166$ tons in the 11 months from $6,345,432$. Shipments of ore to Cumaian consumers moved up to 127,345 tons in November from 24,772 and to 1,333,283 tons in the 11 months Irrom 832.544. Fnd-of-November stociss were larger at 2,074,169 tons versus 1.355:953.

Shipments of ore from Ontario sources rose to 400,912 tons in November from 245, 720 and to $4,330.888$ tons in the 11 months from $2.385,968$. November shipments from other provinces climbed to $1,532,260$ tons from 605,662 and to $11,788,561$ tons in the 11 months from 4,792,008. (27)

Shipments of Asbestos Up Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in November climbed to 112,532 tons from 87,443 in the corresponding month of 1954 , bringing the January-Movember total to 992,628 tons versus 852.660 . Output for the full year 1955 amounted to an estimated $1,055,000$ tons versus 924,000 in 1954. (28)

## TRAISEORTATION

Pussenger trafinic on Passengers carried by urban transit systems last October numbered Uroun Trunsit Systems
$100.755,882$, almost $9 \%$ above the September figure of $98,266,312$ but 2.3\% below 155's October total of 103,127,996. In the January-October period pusseriger truffic Jropped to $1,000,470,032$ from $1,048,345,053$ a year earlier.

In Octob : passengers curried by motor buses rose to $48,387,959$ from $46,262,905$ a year earlie. trolley buses to $20,155,067$ from $19,949,774$, and chartered services to 440,630 from 160,122. Fewer pussengers were carried on electric cars -- 31, 772,226 versus $36,755,195$.

January-October passenger traffic was as follows: electric car, $333,458,824$ ( 3 1,090,727 a year earlier); trolley bus, $198,904.970$ (199,491,066); motor bue, 465,1u9, $441(466,195,833)$; and chartered service, $2,916,738(1,577,427)$. (29)
(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)
1-The Labour Porce, December, 25d
2-Vital Statistics, December, 1955, 10 d
3-1i: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Apricultural Products, November, 10k
4-Production, Shipments \& Stocks on Hand of Sawaills Wast of the Rockies, ()ctober, 256
5 -Production, willments \& Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Colunbia, Uctober, 25k
b-Retail Consumer CTredit, Third Quarter, 1955, 256
7-11: (Irain Statistics Weekly, January 4, 10\&
3-1:: Cold Storage Holdings of heat \& Lard, January 1, 106
9-11: Stocks of Fruit \& Veg tables, January, 10
10-M: Report on Live Stock Surveys, December 1 -- Hogs -- 10k
11-M: Stocks of Dairy \& Poultry Products, January 1, 10
12-Dairy Production, December, 10k
13-M: Margarine Statistics, December, 10k
14 -Shipments of Prepared Stock ? Poultry Feeds, November, 256
15-lionthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, November, 256
16-11: Production of Carb snated Beverages, December, 10k
17-M: Domestic Nashing Kachines, November, 10k
18-M: Mineral Wool, November, lok
19-1: Products Made From Canadian Clays, Uctober, 10k
20-M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Netal \& Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, 3rd Quarter, 1955, 106
21-Narrow Fabrics Industry, 1954, 256
22-Rubber Products Industry, 1954, 256
23-Tobacco \& Tobacco Products Industries, 1954, 256
24-Coal Tar Distillation Industry, 1954, 256
25-The Printing Trades, 1953, 50d
26-Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, November, 10k
$27-M$ : Iron Ore, November, $10 \mathcal{L}$
28-1: As Asbestos, November, 10¢
29-N: Urban Transit Statistics, October, 10k
-- Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July-September, 25k

- New Residential Construction, October, 256 -- Jumarized in Weekly Bulletin of January 13.
-_ Fan-Hours \& Ilourly Earnings with Average Veekly Wages, November, 25d -Sumarized in Neekly Bulletin of January 13.
M: liemorandum

Prepared in Press \& Publicity Section, Information Services Division
Bdmond Cloutier, C.M. G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer \& Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1956

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#### Abstract

Loss Stroptomycin Canadian manufacturers shipped streptonycin preparations to the value of 104,000 in 195!, down from ;123,000 in 1953.

Eitch Shiments of pitch from Canadian plants in the coal tar distillation industry amounted in 1954 to 135,912 tons, nearly double the 1945 shiments of $08,1 \psi+$ tons.


More Ziolozicals Jinipments of biomend Vaccines logicals and vaccines from Canadian factories jumped almost 47\% in value in 1954 to $3,121,000$ from 1753's 33,268,000.
$\frac{\text { Shipping aass }}{\text { And Labels }}$
Production by Canariian printing plants of shipping tags, labels and forms attached to goots or packaces were valued at over 16,771,000 at the plant in 1953.

Two inllons Prelininary fisures Per Head indicate that proluction of ice cream in Canada last jear reached a new peak of 32,502,000 3allons, which is about equal to two gallons for every man, wonan and child in Ganada.

Liore Blank There were $33,724,000$

Newspaner inales Bales of daily nevapmpers in 1953 amounted to $33,329,000$ compared to 37,392,000 in 1952, while advertising netted $3109,79!, 000$ as arainst $\$ 94,037,000$ the mevious year.

Hockey Pucks Shipnents of hockey pucks frora Canadian rubber factories rose to $33,190 \mathrm{doz}-$ en in 1951 from 31, 352 dozen in 1953 but factory sellina value lecreased to $\$ 36,001$ from 39,017 .

Creanerr Butter Prelininary data show production of creamery butter in 205 at a new high of $313,000,00$ pounds. This compares vith 313,000,000 pounds in $1954,303,000,000$ in 1753, 283,000,000 in 1952 and $257,000,000$ in 1951.

Printine erade of the $2,74 / 4$ estabstablishments lishrients classed in the printine trades in 1953, there were 1,696 printing and book binding plants in operation, 795 publishins and printing, 129 enjraving, stereotroing and eiectrotiping, 7/t lithographing and 50 trade composition.

Rever urewshoes Pactory shiments And oloshes of orershoes and goloshes by Canadian manufacturers of rubber products dropped to $3,390,762$ pairs in 1954 from 5,321,569 in 1953, while shipments of li hat and heavy rubbers increased to $3,599,641$ from $3,407,21+3$ pairs.

Books lade worth of bound, blank books made in Canada in 1953 as against 37,331,000 the previous year. These included looseleaf binders, counter check books, diaries, ledgers and account books, scribblers and exercise books.

Ownership uf Plants of the $2,74 \mathrm{~d}$ In Printine Irades printing trade establishments in Cmada in 1953, 1,231 were operated under individual omershin, 431 under partnersinip, 1,069 as incorporated companies and 13 under cooperative amership. There were 25 more plants in operation in 2953 than in the previous rear.


[^0]:    * Index on the base June $1951=100$.

