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HIGHLIGHTSOF THIS ISSUE

Production: Industrial output during Nay, as measured by the Bureau's composite index, was nearly $6 \%$ greater than in May last year and close to last October's record level for a month. Manufacturing was dver-5\% above a year earlier, durable manufactures showing a gain of over $8 \%$ as compared to $2.8 \%$ for non-durables. Mining continued to lead in rate of gain with a rise of 10.3\%.
(Page 2)

Border Trevel: Lagging behind 1955 during April and May after earlier gains, entries of foreign motor vehicles into Canada shot upward in June to set a new record for the month. Half-year total, however, was still below last year's.
(Page 2)

Labour: Employment continued to rise in June, the Bureau's monthly survey placing the estimated number of persons with jobs at June 23 some 148,000 higher than a month earlier and 189,000 higher than a year earlier and the number without jobs and seeking work 48,000 lower than in May and 40,000 lower than in June last year. The increase of 149,000 from June last year brought the estimated size of the labour force to 5,764,000.
(Page 3)

Foreign Trade: Final figures on April's record imports, which were $39 \%$ higher in value than a year earlier, show gains among a wide range of conmodities and specially marked increases in such items as non-farm machinery, roll-ing-mill products, automobiles, automobile parts, farm implements and machinery, and pipes, tubes and fittings.
(Pages 4 \& 5)

Transportation: Railway car loadings in the second week of July were nearly 10\% larger than last year ... Rural and inter-city bus lines had close to a tenth fewer passengers in the first quarter this jear than last but slightly higher revenue ... Net deliveries of oil through pipe-lines were $21 \%$ greater in May than a year earlier.
(Pages 5 \& 6)

New Citizens: Three times as many certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted last year to persons with former allegiance to other countries than in 1954.
(Page 7)

Merchandising: Television set sales were down again in May from last year and radio set sales up... Sales of farm implements and equipment, down in 1953 and 1954 from a peak level in 1952, moved up in 1955. (Page 8)

Mining: Iron ore shipments to the end of June this year were $55 \%$ greater than in the first half of 1955.

Industrial Production Index At Near-Record Level In May

Canada's composite index of industrial production for May, on the 1935-39 base, stood at 283.2, according to preliminary figures. This was $5.3 \%$ above last year's May index of 267.4 and only slightly below the all-time peak of 284.0 reached in October 1955. For the first five months this year the index averaged $272.4,7.7 \%$ above last year ${ }^{1}$ s corresponding figure of 252.9 .

The manufacturing component of the index for May rose $5.3 \%$ to 288.7 from 274.2 and the index of mining production $10.3 \%$ to 253.9 from 230.2 . The subindex measuring output of electricity and gas stood at $293.2,4.3 \%$ above the May 1955 index of 281.1.

The index of non-durable manufactures, at 245.0 , was $2.8 \%$ above the figure for May last year. Output in the rubber and clothing industries rose over $12 \%$ and nearly $9 \%$, respectively. In the tobacco products group production increased nearly $7 \%$. Output of paper products advanced $4.5 \%$. The printing and publishing and chemicals groups showed moderate gains of between $2 \%$ and $3 \%$ over May last year, while output of foods and beverages fell off $1.5 \%$. Activity in the textile industry was somewhat lower,

For durable manufactures the composite index for May rose to 357.1, 8.1\% above last year 's May figure of 330.3 . Output of iron and steel products increased nearly $16 \%$ in this comparison and production in the non-metallic minerals group advanced over $13 \%$. The electrical apparatus group showed a gain of $11.5 \%$, while output of transportation equipment rose $4 \%$. Small increases of $1 \%$ or less were recorded by the wood products and nori-ferrous metals industries.

The manufacturing index for the January-May period rose $6.8 \%$ to 277.3 . The non-durables component advanced $5.8 \%$ to 237.2 from 224 , while the durables index rose $7.9 \%$ to 340.1 . The mining index advanced $17.2 \%$ to 244.7 from 208.8 , and the sub-index for electricity and gas rose fractionally to 284.4 from 282.6 .

TRAVEL

Foreizn Vehicle Entries Reached New Peak For June

A new high record for June was established in the number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits but entries in the first half of this year showed a small decline from a year earlier. Entries numbered 320,390 in June versus 289,577 last year and 775,484 in the half-year period versus 785,888 .

All provinces had larger numbers of entries in June: Ontario, 294,250 (183,706 year earliex); Quebec, 43,712 (38,671); British Columbia, 34,647 $(33,685)$; New Brunswick, $18,338(16,922)$; Manitoba, $7,060(6,764)$; Alberta, 6,571 ( 6,147 ); Saskatchewan, 3,596 (2,815) ; Newfoundland and Nova Scotla -by ship -- 1,335 (82); and Yukon Territory, 881 (795).

Entries in the half-year were: Ontario, 458,856 ( 472,239 in 1955); Quebec, 127,047 ( 122,683 ); British Columbia, 100,480 ( 103,545 ) ; New Brunswick, 49,853 ( 49,523 ) ; Manitoba, 15,854 (17,824); A1berta, 11,955 (11,562); Saskatchewan, 6,853 ( 5,999 ) ; Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship $-2,365$ (364) ; and the Yukon Territory, $2,221(2,149)$. (1)

Employment Continued To Expand At A Rapid Pace During June

Employment continued to expand at a rapid pace during June and was close to an all-time record by the week ended June 23 , according to the monthly joint statement by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Unemployment declined sharply and at the end of the month was below the June average of the last five years.

At June 23 the number of persons with jobs was estimated at $5,647,000$, some 148,00 higher than in May and 189,000 higher than in June 1955. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work was 117,000 in June, 48,000 lower than in May and 40,000 lower than in June 1955. The number registered for employment at NES offices showed similar changes.

All of the increase from mid-May to mid-June occurred in non-farm industries where employment rose by an estimated 161,000 to a level 266,000 above that of June 1955. Farm employment declined slightly during the month and was some 77,000 lower than in June: 1955. While there was strong demend for almost every type of labour during the month, consiruction appeared to be exerting the strongest pull on available supplies.

Canada's civilian labour force stood at 5,764,000 on June 23 versus 5, 664,000 a month earlier and $5,615,000$ a year ago. Persons at work 35 hours or more numbered $5,156,000$ versus $4,997,000$ on May 19 and 4,996,000 at the same time last year, and the number at work less than 35 hours was 348,000 versus 390,000 at mid-May and 333,000 a year ago.

A rapid increase in outdoor activities during June, after bad spring weather, brought employment in the Atlantic region to an all-time record level. The employment increase in Quebec in June was smaller than the record gain of June last year but greater than the increase during the same period in the two preceding years. In Ontario a further incresse in employment in June from the high spring totals brought employment to an all-time record level. Employment continued to increase in the Prairie region, also reaching the highest figure on record for the month. In the Pacific region there was a further rise from the high levels already attained early in the spring.

Man-Hours \& Hourly Earnings In 1955 Higher wage rates were mainly responsible for a general increase of $2.6 \%$ in 1955 average hourly earnings in manufacturing to a record high $144.5 \notin \mathrm{from} 140.8 \&$ in the preceding year, according to the Sureau's annual review of man-hours and hourly earnings. Lengthy labour-management disputes during the autumn in several components of the durable goods group and accelerated activity in a few industries paying below-average rates tended to minimize the effect of widespread though moderate increases in pay rates.

Average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing rose to a new high of $\$ 59.25$ from $\$ 57.16$ in the preceding year and the work-week averaged 41.0 hours, slightly longer than the preceding year's all-time low average of 40.6 hours.

In the post-war years there have been substantial increases in average earnings per hour and per week, while the average work-week has been considerably shortened. In 1945 hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturig averaged 69.4 , weekly wages averaged $\$ 30.74$, and the work-week averaged 44.3 hours. (2)

New All-Time High Record Value For Imports In April

Value of Canada's imports topped all other months by a wide margin in April, reflecting the high levels of economic activity in Canada and in particular the extent of investment. Gains were widespread among the comnodit. ies but were especially large for such items as non-farm machinery, rollingmill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, engines and boilers, farm implements and machinery, and automobiles and parts. Imports from the United States and the United Kingdom soared to record-breaking levels and sharp gains were also posted for Latin American countries and Europe.

Imports from all countries in April were valued at $\$ 532,400,000$, up $39 \%$ from last year's corresponding total of $\$ 382,600,000$. This boosted JanuaryApr11 purchases $31 \%$ to $\$ 1,804,600,000$ from $\$ 1,373,300,000$ a year earlier. Volume of imports jumped almost $35 \%$ in April and prices averaged about $3 \%$ higher.

Purchases from the United States in April were valued at $\$ 400,294,000$, steeply above last year ${ }^{\circ} \$ \$ 284,784,000$, raising the four-month total to $\$ 1,-$ $361,782,000$ from $\$ 1,030,458,000$. Imports from the U.S. accounted for $75 \%$ of all imports in April, a slightly larger proportion than a year earlier. All commodity groups except fibres and textiles were larger in value in April and the four months and were especially large in the iron and products group which contime my kinds of machinery and equipment and materials used in investment.

Imports from the United Kingdom jumped to $\$ 50,046,000$ in April from $\$ 33$, 792,000 a year earlier and to $\$ 147,841,000$ in the January-April period from $\$ 119,225,000$. Except for a small decline in the agricultural group in the January-April period, imports were larger in value both in April and the four months for all maln conmodity groups, the increase being largest in absolute terms in the iron and products section.

Purchases from the rest of the Comonwealth dropped in value to $\$ 13,941,=$ 000 in April from $\$ 18,246,000$ a year earlier and four-month imports from the group eased to $\$ 52,959,000$ from $\$ 53,834,000$. Imports were smaller than a year ago in April from Australia, Malaya and Singapore, India, Ceylon and British East Africa.

Mainly accounted for by substantially larger purchases from Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Colombia and Brazil, total imports from all Latin American countries rose in value in April to $\$ 30,704,000$ from $\$ 23,682,000$ in the corresponding month last year and to $\$ 122,012,000$ in the January-April period from \$91,901,000.

Larger purchases from all main European sources, including Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland, boosted imports from the area to $\$ 25,980,000$ in April from $\$ 15,465,000$ a year earlier and to $\$ 72,361,000$ in the January-April period from \$47,716,000.

Imports from all other countries climbed to $\$ 10,942,000$ in April from $\$ 6,-$ 087,000 a year ago and to $\$ 45,178,000$ in the January-April period from $\$ 28,265,-$ 000. Japan, Netherlands Antilles, and Lebanon were the major sources both in April and the four-month period. ( 3 \& 4)

The table on the following page shows the value of canada's chief commodity imports in April and the January-April period, ranked according to size in the four months, with comparative data for 1955:

| April |
| :---: |
| (In thousands of dollars) |$\frac{\text { Jamuary }- \text { April }}{1955}$

Machinery, non-farm
Automotile parts
Automobiles
Farm implements \& machinery
Petroleum, crude
Rolling-mill products
Engines \& boilers
Cotton products
Petroleum products
Aircraft \& parts
Fruits
Coal
Pipes, tubes \& fittings
Rubber \& products
Cotton, raws \& linters
Books \& printed matter
Coffee \& chicory
Wool products
Plastics \& products
Paper
Refrigerators \& parts Vegetables
Synthetic fibre \& products
Canadian tourist purchases

36,580
56,702
26,655
10,816
17,368
16,938
8,242 23,882
11,122
7,492
8,146
11,723
8,539
8,498
3,507
6,021
6,034
5,732
4,785
5,067
4,877
4,012
4,785
6,242
3,817
8,052 7,555

127,768
192,765
91,016 104,364
34,190 92,488
50,861 85,862
66,552 76,252
31,161 72,690
39,751 $\quad 44,188$
30,884 $\quad 39,654$
29,379 39,452
38,999 37,818
30,340 32,774
28,375 32,109
$12,666 \quad 31,356$
21,835 27,222
$22,497 \quad 25,667$
22,581 24,860
20,431 24,192
17,595 21,941
18,850 21,800
15,317 20,147
14,049 19,575
$19,930 \quad 19,150$
$16,230 \quad 18,989$
16,275

17,078

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadings Up In Second Week of July

Car loadings on Canadian railways increased $9.7 \%$ in the second week of July to 95,626 cars from last year's corresponding total of 87,181 cars. This brought cumulacive loadings for the year to date to $2,279,066$ cars, $11.1 \%$ above last year s 2,051,957 cars. Receipts from connections rose to 30,524 cars in the week from 29,716 and 954,712 cars in the January 1 - July 14 period from 867,386.

Grain loadings were up to 10,351 cars in the week from 7,831 a year earlier, iron ore to 7,773 from 6,699, "other" mine products (non-metaliic) to 3,592 from 2,506, pulpwood to 4,580 from 4,046, and miscellaneous carload commodities to 6,058 from 5,529. Loadings of automobiles, auto trucks and parts declined to 2,070 cars from 2,470 . (5)

Fewer Passengers, More Revenue On Inter-City \& Rural Bus Lines

Number of passengers carried on regular and chartered services of rural and inter-city bus lines declined 7.9\% in March to 5,055,209 from 3,488,979 last year and $9.5 \%$ in the January-March period to $14,574,933$ compared to $16,105,239$ in the corresponding period a year earlier. Revenues, on the other hand, increased $6.2 \%$ in the month to $\$ 2,881,431$ from $\$ 2,712,497$ and were slightly higher ( $0.2 \%$ ) in the first quarter at $\$ 8,306,945$ versus $\$ 8,290,234$.
(6)

Net Deliveries of Oil Increased $21 \%$ In May

Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines increased $21 \%$ in May to $20,882,575$ barrels from 17,328,184 a year ago and $28 \%$ in the January-May period to $109,305,503$
barrels from $85,550,707$ in last year's corresponding period.
Net deliveries in May increased in British Columbia to 3,077,634 barrels from $2,551,261$ a year ago, Manitoba to $5,926,787$ from 3,884,162, Ontario to 3,396,676 from 2, 632, 389, and Quebec to 6,357,631 from 5, 823,113, but declined in Alberta to $1,013,579$ from $1,031,821$ and Saskatchewan to $1,110,268$ from $1,405,438$.

## VITALSTATISTICS

Falling Marriage Rate Seen As There were more Canadian births and deaths in 1955 Heritage of Depression Era
than in any year on record, according to preliminary annual vital statistics released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics today. Marriages were fewer than in 1954 and several other years. However, in relation to population, while some of the rates - significant indicators of the nation ${ }^{\text {s }}$ s health - showed increases, others fell and some were unchanged from 1954.

New babies were born at the rate of about one every minute for a record total of 441,682 , up from 435,142 in 1954, but the birth rate dropped slightly to 28.4 per thousand population from the 1954 figure of 28.7 . At least part of this decline is due to the recent falling off in the marriage rate, which has been dropping since 1951 and last year stood at 8.2 down from 8.5 in 1954 and the lowest since before the war. The number of marriages in 1955 was 127,777 compared to 128,385 the previous year.

The trend in the marriage rate is seen as no indication of a tendency among young people to postpone or avoid marriage but more as a temporary drying up of the supply of potential brides and grooms. The small crop of depression babies born during the years from 1934 to 1939, when Canada's birth rate hovered around 20, are just now reaching marriageable age and thus producing a second-generation effect on the current marriage rate. Secondary effects on the birth rate are less direct because of offsetting factors in the fertility pattern, but all provinces except Newfoundiand and British Columbla showed lower birth rates last year than in 1954. The fall in the national rate caused a corresponding drop in the rate of natural increase from 20.5 in 1954 to 20.2 in 1955.

While the number of deaths rose to 128,154 from 124,520 in the previous year the death rate remained level at 8.2 per thousand population, one of the lowest in the world. Figures for 1955 are not yet available from other countries; but in 1954 Canada's death rate ranked second only to that of the Netherlands. However, in spite of dramatic reductions in mortality in the past generation the Canadian infant death rate remains relatively high in comparison with western countries, showing a slight drop in the current year to 31 per 1,000 live births from 32 the year before. Highest provincial infant death rates were for Newfoundland (42), Quebec (38) and New Brunswick (37). The national rate for babies dying in the first month of life was unimproved at 19 per thousand births. In all, 6,902 infants were born dead during the year. Maternal deaths increased to 335 from 312 , and the rate to 0.8 from 0.7 per 1,000 live births. (8)

Citizenship Certificates Granted to 58,711 In 1955

Certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted last year to 58,711 persons who formerly owed allegiance to other countries, three times as many as the 19,545 granted in 1954, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Just over one-sixth, or 10,661 of the persons naturalized in 1955, had formerly been citizens of Poland (3,303 in 1954). Italy had been the country of allegiance of 4,532 , or almost $8 \%$ ( 568 in 1954). Other British Conmonwealth countries accounted for 3,766 , or $6.4 \%(3,568)$; Netherlands for $3,564(783)$; U.S.S.R. for 2,434 (416); China for 2,366 (1,425); Lithuania for 2,275 (569); and Latvia for 2,063 (505).

Among the 13,332 persons who had reported themselves as stateless when applying for Canadian citizenship, almost half had been born in Poland, almost onefifth within the present boundaries of the U.S.S.R., and about $6 \%$ each in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Hungary. This group numbered 3,434 in 1954.

Ontario was the province of residence of over half ( $58 \%$ ) of the new citizens, while Quebec was represented by $17 \%$, an increase from $13 \%$ in 1954. British Columbia's representation dropped from $14 \%$ in 1954 to $9 \%$ in 1955. The Prairie Provinces were the residence of $15 \%$ in 1955, as compared with $16 \%$ in 1954 , and only 18 lived in the Atlantic Provinces as compared with $2 \%$ in 1954.

Of the persons becoming Canadian citizens in 1955, 34,895, or $59.4 \%$ were males. However, the Census of 1951 recorded 441,490 persons who owed allegiance to some other country, $56.8 \%$ of these being males. The age group 20-64 (which may be considered as the labour force group) accounted for 50,963 , or $87 \%$ of the persons granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1955. Of the males granted certificates in 1955, 22,409 or $64 \%$ were married.

The location of persons granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1955 was predominantly urban ( $84.5 \%$ ), with as many as two-thirds living in urban centres of 100,000 population and over. Only $15.5 \%$ lived in rural areas, though the total population of Canada as reported at the 1951 Census was only $61.6 \%$ urban. The persons naturalized in 1955 were composed to a high degree ( 82.98 ) of persons who imigrated to Canada in the years 1946 to 1950, inclusive.

About $87 \%$ of males granted certificates in $1955(30,323$ out of 34,895$)$ were part of the Canadian labour force. Almost one-third of the males in the labour force were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, $14 \%$ were labourers in other than primary industries. Construction occupations accounted for $11 \%$ and agricultural, service, and professional occupations for about $8 \%$ each. About $57 \%$ of the females ( 13,534 out of 23,816 ) were homemakers and $8 \%$ were under 14 years of age. Only $30 \%$ ( 7,057 ) were in the labour force, mainly in manufacturing and mechanical (2,456), in service ( 1,738 ), and clerical occupations ( 1,319 ). (9)

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Increased In The ileek provinces increased with the exception of Manitoba which reported a $45.5 \%$ decline. Sales increases in the other provinces were: Atlantic Provinces 10.3\%; Quebec 18.1\%; Ontario 13.2\%; Saskatchewan 7. $9 \%$; Alberta 18.6\%; and British Columbia $9.9 \%$.

TV-Set Sales Lower Again In May But Radio Sales Continued To Rise

Producers" sales of television sets declined again in May as compared with a year earlier but radio-set sales continued to show gains. Sales of TV sets have been lower than a year earlier since December last, while radio sales have been higher since the start of 1955.

Sales of television sets declined to 20,088 in May from 20,709 a year earlier and to 186,341 in the January-May period from 216,540 . Radio set sales rose to 66,275 in May from 51,376 and to 262,206 in the five months from 211,433 .

The decline in sales of TV sets was in table models, sales of this type dropping to 10,101 units in May from 11,691 and to 88,359 in the January-May perlod from 127,963. Sales of consoles rose to 9,504 in May from 8, 754 and to 93,394 in the five months from 86,062. Sales of three-way combinations were up to 483 in May from 264 and to 4,588 in the five months from 2,515.

Sales of radio receiving sets were larger for all three main types in May and for two in the five months. May sales were: home sets, 25,984 ( 20,204 a year earlier); portable and auto, $37,959(29,436)$; and combinations, $2,332(1,736)$. Five-month sales: home sets, 125,864 (93,936); portable and auto, 123,719 (104,208); and combinations, 12,623 ( 13,289 ). (10)

Sales Of Farm Implements And Equipment In 1955

Sales of farm implements and equipment at wholesale prices in Canada in 1955 increased $5.7 \%$ to $\$ 155,166,000$ from $\$ 146,703,000$ in the preceding year, reversing the down-trend of the two previous years from the peak total of $\$ 250,277,000$ in 1952 , according to a special statement by DBS. Sales increased in all provinces except Saskatchewan, the gains ranging from $0.7 \%$ in Manitoba to $30 \%$ in the Maritimes. Saskatchewan sales dropped $11.4 \%$.

Ontario sales at $\$ 43,820,000$ accounted for $28.2 \%$ of the Canada total compared to $26.8 \%$ worth $\$ 39,360,000$ a year earlier, Saskatchewan was second with $21.3 \%$ worth $\$ 33,113,000$ ( $25.5 \%$ valued at $\$ 37,372,000$ a year earlier); then Alberta, $18.6 \%$ worth $\$ 28,801,000$ ( $19.1 \%$ worth $\$ 28,018,000$ ); Quebec, $14 \%$ worth $\$ 21,714,000$ ( $11.5 \%$ worth $\$ 16,943,000$ ) ; Manitoba, $10.1 \%$ worth $\$ 15,653,000$ ( $10.6 \%$ worth $\$ 15,538,000$ ); Maritime Provinces, $4.2 \%$ worth $\$ 6,486,000$ ( $3.4 \%$ worth $\$ 4,987,000$ ); British Columbia, 3.4\% worth $\$ 5,186,000$ ( $2.9 \%$ worth $\$ 4,215,000$ ); and Newfoundland, $0.2 \%$ worth $\$ 344,000(0.2 \%$ worth $\$ 269,000)$. Sales of repair parts increased al so by $4.1 \%$ to $\$ 28,452,000$ from $\$ 27,336,000$.

## FOOD \& AGRICULTURE

Larger Storage Stocks Of Fish
Total cold storage stocks of fish were substantially larger at the end of June, amounting to $46,680,000$ pounds versus $38,163,000$ a month earlier and $37,863,000$ a year ago. Holdings of cod were $8,174,000$ pounds $(8,906,000$ a year ago); haddock, 5,723,000 pounds $(5,495,000)$; halibut, $8,961,000(10,198,000)$; salmon, $1,884,000(1,890,000)$; sea herring, $871,000(686,000)$; other sea fish, $17,828,000(6,523,000)$; and inland fish, $3,239,000(4,165,000)$.
(11)

Overseas Exports Of Overseas exports of Canadian wheat in the week ending Wheat Continue Larger July 11 at 7,765,000 bushels were larger than last year's 4,092,000 bushels, continuing the upward trend begun in March. In the August 1 - July 11 period overseas exports rose to $248,370,000$ bushels compared to $195,571,000$ in the corresponding period in the previous crop year. At the same time marketings of wheat by Prairie farmers during the week advanced to $10,567,000$ bushels from $7,803,000$ a year ago. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on July 11 amounted to $337,627,000$ bushels compared to $336,751,000$ a week ago and $355,619,000$ a year ago. (12)

Production And Sales of Refined Sugar Up In June

Larger quantities of refined beet and cane sugar were manufactured in June and in the January-June period this year than last. Sales increased in the month but declined in the six months and stocks at June 30 were larger. Receipts, meltings and sales of raw cane sugar increased in June but declined in January-June but month-end stocks were larger.

Manufacture of refined beet and cane sugar in the six months rose to 591, 784,000 pounds from $589,037,000$ a year ago, but sales fell to $696,847,000$ pounds from 704,262,000. Receipts of raw cane sugar declined in the period to 528,866 , 000 pounds from $557,671,000$ and meltings and sales to $594,818,000$ from $606,703,000$. June totals were: manufacture of refined beet and cane sugar, $128,623,000$ pounds ( $128,208,000$ a year earlier); sales of refined sugar, $156,573,000(142,783,000)$; stocks of refined at month's end, $173,746,000(221,256,000)$; receipts of raw cane sugar, $158,175,000(157,225,000)$; meltings and sales of raw cane sugar, 129, 821,000 ( $129,600,000$ ) ; and month-end stocks of raw cane sugar, $107,483,000$ ( 103,541 ,000). (13)

Creamery Butter Stocks Smaller
Stocks of creamery butter in 9 cities of Canada declined slightly to $66,101,000$ pounds at July 19 from 67,322,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks in the 9 cities (in thousand pounds) were: Quebec, 5,086 ( 4,751 a year earlier); Montreal, 35,296 ( 32,248 ) ; Toronto 6,449 ( 9,610 ); Winnipeg, $15,148(15,665)$; Regina, 803 (1,262); Saskatoon, 790 (627); Edmonton, 992 (1,932); Calgary, 530 (454); and Vancouver, 1,007 (773).
$\frac{\text { Contracted Acreages }}{0 f \text { Canning Crons }}$ Comercial canners have contracted for larger acreages of of Canning Crops tomatoes and asparagus but smaller acreages of peas, corn and beans this year than last. Contracted acreage of tomatoes is up to 40,660 from 36,070 and asparagus to 2,080 from 1,670 , but the area of peas is down to 56,150 from 62,080, corn to 37,250 from 40,120 and beans to 8,980 from 9,290.

Contracted acreage of tomatoes in Ontario and Manitoba stands at 31,500 acres (28,070 in 1955); Quebec, $7,420(6,250)$; and British Columbia, 1,740 ( 1,750 ). Acreage of asparagus contracted for in Ontario and Quebec is 1,900 ( 1,430 in 1955) and British Columbia, 180 (240). Acreage of peas contracted for in Ontario stands at 25,330 ( 30,030 in 1955); Quebec, $15,100(18,260)$; Manitoba and Alberta, $7,160(6,600)$; British Columbia, $6,600(5,190)$; and the Maritimes, $1,960(2,000)$. In ontario the contracted acreage of corn is $18,300(21,830)$; Manitoba and Alberta, $5,630(4,680)$; Quebec, $11,140(11,190)$; and British Columbia, $2,180(2,420)$. Contracted acreage of beans in Quebec is 5,120 (5,630 in 1955); Ontario 1,320 ( 1,180 ) ; British Columbia, $1,150(1,110)$; and Manitoba and Alberta, 760 (800).

Output Of Carbonated Beverages Larger In June And Half Year

Larger quantities of carbonated beverages were produced in June and the first half of this year than last. June output was 12,856,372 gallons versus 12,214,470; in the half-year 56,171,818 gallons versus 52,575,991. (14)

HOME NURSINGSERVICES
Maternity Cases \& Aged Medical Patients In 1955 A major proportion of home Continued To Receive lost Home Hursing Services nursing services in Canada continued to be provided to maternity cases and to persons 65 years of age and over, according to the Bureau's 1955 report on Home Nursing Services which is based on home nursing and health counselling services rendered by the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada. Services of the Urder are available to about $3 \%$ of the total population of the provinces in which its branches are located. The Order has a total of 117 branches located in all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

Cases discharged in 1955 totalled 121,330, a slight increase over 1954. The number of visits, increasing annually since 1952, reached 985,512 in 1955, almost $6 \%$ more than in 1954. Of the total 121,330 cases, 64,547 or $53 \%$ were maternity and newborn, while 45,252 or $37 \%$ were medical and surgical. The remaining $10 \%$ received other health instruction. The corresponding number and percent of visits for these cases were: maternity and newborn, 195,269 (20); medical and surgical, 692,641 (70); and all other visits, 97,602 (10).

Maternity cases, excluding complications, numbered 33,557 and accounted for 88,629 visits in 1955. The average of approximately 3 visits per case remained unchanged from other years. This group shows a decrease of 182 cases and slightly over 3,000 visits compared with 1954, and a decrease of $7 \%$ in the cases and $16 \%$ in visits since 1952. Newborn cases decreased by 101 and visits by 4,705 from the preceding year.

Home nursing services were provided for 22,963 cases of persons 65 years of age and over in 1955, constituting about. one-half of all medical cases. The number of visits paid to persons in this older age group was 440,523, accounting for about two-thirds of visits to all medical cases. In this group the main illnesses for which services were provided included diseases of the heart, diseases of the digestive system and anaemias and the greatest number of visits were to diabetics.

Females accounted for 33,256 or $71 \%$ of the total number of discharged medical and surgical cases, an increase of slightly under $1 \%$ as compared with 1954. The number of visits increased over 6\%. The largest increases over 1954 are noted in diabetics and diseases of the heart with $26 \%$ and $23 \%$, respectively. Diabetes accounted for the largest percentage of total visits (15.1), followed by diseases of the heart (13), diseases of the central nervous system (11.9), and anaemias (10.9).

Medical and surgical care visits as a whole have increased by almost $17 \%$ since 1952. Nursing care visits for maternity and newborn cases have declined each year since the study began in 1952, showing a decline of $34 \%$ in the period. Group health activities, however, including prenatal classes or clinics, child health conferences or clinics, industrial nursing and school health services, increased $20.6 \%$ since 1952 . (15)

Output of Asphalt And Viny1Asbestos Floor Tiles In June

Production of asphalt floor tiles declined in June and vinyl-asbestos tile production increased from last year, but output of both types was larger in the first six months this year than last. Output of asphalt floor tiles amounted to $10,059,976$ square feet in the January-June period versus 9,077,794 a year ago and vinyl-asbestos floor tile to $6,763,443$ square feet versus $5,511,461$. June output of asphalt floor tiles totalled $1,466,630$ square feet compared with $1,677,335$ a year ago and vinyl-asbestos to $1,107,709$ square feet compared to 809,081 . (16)

Hard Board Production And Production of hard board by Canadian manufacturers Shipments Increased In June increased $22 \%$ in June to $21,523,009$ square feet from $17,614,514$ a year ago and $36 \%$ in the January-June period to $124,333,814$ square feet from $9,671,186$ a year earlier. Domestic shipments rose $17 \%$ in the month to $12,844,630$ square feet versus $11,001,983$ and $33 \%$ in the six months to $75,036,295$ square feet versus $56,581,991$.

June export shipments declined less than $1 \%$ to $6,894,152$ square feet compared with $6,918,986$, but were $29 \%$ larger in the half-year at $46,034,409$ square feet compared to $35,761,338$. (17)

Production Of Stoves And Furnaces In May

Production of warm air furnaces rose to 10,557 units in May from 8,044 in the preceding month. At the same time the out-
put of 4 -element domestic cooking stoves and ranges increased to 22,862 units from 20,402 , gas cooking stoves (no oven) to 4,316 units from 2,714 , solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges to 2,414 from 2,142 , and fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges to 817 from 525 . The month s output of fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters fell to 4,686 units from 6,337, electric rangettes to 3,530 from 4,550 , solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters to 1,524 from 1,881, and gas cooking plates (no oven) to 711 from 781.
(18)

## Heating \& Cooking Apparatus Industry

Boosted largely by warm air furnaces designed for oll burning, power type oil burners, and gas and electric water-tank heaters, the value of factory shipments by the heating and cooking apparatus industry increased to a new record high in 1954 to $\$ 102,113$, 000 compared to the previous peak of $\$ 97,357,000$ in 1953 , according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Number of establishments rose by 2 to 120 , but employees fell to 8,905 from 9,218. Salary and wage payments rose to $\$ 28,444,000$ from $\$ 28,116,000$, cost of materials to $\$ 48,144,000$ from $\$ 43,614,000$, and fuel and electricity costs to $\$ 1,390,000$ from $\$ 1,315,000$.

Value of factory shipments for some of the products in 1954 were ( 1953 figures in brackets): coal or wood burning warm air furnaces, $\$ 2,517,000(\$ 4,105,000)$; oil burning warm air furnaces, $\$ 11,231,000(\$ 8,432,000)$; gas burning warm air furnaces, $\$ 1,703,000(\$ 1,752,000)$; cooking stoves and ranges, coal, wood or sawdust burning, $\$ 3,028,000(\$ 4,449,000)$; gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), $\$ 3,040,000(\$ 3,586,000)$; domestic electriccooking stoves and ranges over 35 amperes, $\$ 13,369,000(\$ 13,684,000)$; fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, $\$ 1,189,000(\$ 1,047,000)$; fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, $\$ 2,313,000(\$ 2,466,000)$; residential power type oil burners, $\$ 7,407,000(\$ 6,038,-$ $000)$; and domestic water-tank heaters, $\$ 2,165,000(\$ 592,000)$. (19)

Production of Clothing In 1956's First Quarter

Production of men's and youths' all wool one-pant suits increased in the first quarter of this year from last, but output of all wool two-pant suits declined. Output of women's and misses' dresses and all wool and partly wool coats increased, but production of cotton blouses declined.

Production of men's and youths all wool one-pant suits amounted to 294,809 compared to 273,270 a year earlier, all wool two-pant suits to 88,673 compared to 104,702 , boys' suits of all types and materials to 67,154 compared to 48,893 , nylon dress shirts to 12,979 dozen versus 5,826 and cotton dress shirts to 171 , 356 dozen versus 152,724 .

Output of women's and misses' dresses increased to 3, 193,613 from 2,927,436, and of all wool and partly wool coats to 457,134 from 451,415, but cotton blouse production declined to 100,389 dozen from 108,202 . (20)

Synthetic Textiles And Silk Industry In 1954

For the third successive year the value of factory shipments by Canadian manufacturers in the synthetic
textiles and silk industry declined in 1954, falling $9.6 \%$ to $\$ 132,403,000$ from $\$ 146,418,000$ in 1953 and $20 \%$ from 1951 's peak total of $\$ 166,550,000$, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Number of establishments fell to 46 from 47 a year earlier, employees to 13,662 from 15,723 , salaries and wages to $\$ 40,628,000$ from $\$ 43,939,000$, cost of materials to $\$ 57,081,000$ from $\$ 63,938,000$, and costs of fuel and electricity to $\$ 3,538,000$ from $\$ 3,895,000$.

Selling value at factory of some of the principal products in 1954 were (corresponding 1953 figures in brackets): rayon continuous filament yarn, $\$ 23$, 456,000 ( $\$ 36,575,000$ ); nylon continuous filament yarn, $\$ 4,451,000(\$ 6,143,000)$; all spun rayon, $\$ 13,947,000(\$ 15,084,000)$; rayon and spun rayon mixtures of continuous filament, $\$ 3,444,000(\$ 4,002,000)$; rayon and cotton mixtures of continuous filament, $\$ 3,842,000(\$ 1,162,000)$; "other" woven fabrics, $\$ 6,474,000$ ( $\$ 5,672,000$ ); knitted fabrics, $\$ 3,868,000(\$ 4,555,000)$; synthetic singles yarn and thread, $\$ 38,193,000(\$ 38,207,000)$; all other products, $\$ 16,262,000$ ( $\$ 11$, $486,000)$; and value of custom and comission work, $\$ 3,051,000(\$ 3,954,000)$

## Wool Textile Industries

Value of factory shipments in the wool group industries declined for the third consecutive year in 1954, dropping to $\$ 122,733,000$ from $\$ 142,869,000$ in 1953, according to the Bureau ${ }^{\circ}$ s annual report on the group. Number of establishments fell to 183 from 187, employees to 12,862 from 15,206, salary and wage payments to $\$ 32,520,000$ from $\$ 37,947,000$, cost of materials to $\$ 69,513,000$ from $\$ 83,322,000$, and costs of fuel and electricity to $\$ 2,402,000$ from $\$ 2,653,000$.

Values for some of the principal products in the year were. suitings, dress goods, overcoatings, cloakings and auto fabrics and upholstery fabrics (wool or containing wool), $\$ 42,612,000(\$ 51,666,000$ in 1953); blankets, slumber throws and auto rugs (wool or containing wool), $\$ 4,771,000$ ( $\$ 4,505,000$ ); felt of all types, $\$ 14,561,000(\$ 13,965,000)$; carpets, mats, rugs and other floor covering, $\$ 13,962,000(\$ 13,333,000)$; woolen yarns for sale, $\$ 8,862,000$ ( $\$ 10$,091,000 ); oil spun worsted, $\$ 14,656,000(\$ 17,233,000)$; and dry spun worsted, $\$ 3,212,000(\$ 4,479,000)$.

Rubber Consumption Increased Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaim rubber rose in May to 9,776 long tons from 9,538 a month earlier and stocks at May 31 advanced slightly to 14,207 tons from 13,649 Domestic production increased to 10,989 tons versus last month's 10,713 . (23)

Distilling Industry In 1955 Canada"s distilling industry continued its gains of the previous five years in 1955, when the sel1ing value hit a new peak with an increase to $\$ 129,630,000$ from the previous peak of $\$ 125,967,000$ in 1954 , DBS reports in its annual survey of the industry. Number of establishments declined to 20 in 1955 from 21 a year earlier and cost of materials to $\$ 44,385,000$ from $\$ 45,250,000$, but employees rose to 5,179 from 5,049 , salaries and wages to $\$ 17,648,000$ from $\$ 16,111,000$, and fuel and electricity costs to $\$ 2,235,000$ from $\$ 2,212,000$.

Sales of beverage spirits outside the industry increased for brandies to $\$ 343,000$ from $\$ 320,000$, gins to $\$ 6,497,000$ from $\$ 5,920,000$, liqueurs, cordials, cocktails, etc., to $\$ 1,062,000$ from $\$ 898,000$, and "other" beverage spirits to $\$ 338,000$ from $\$ 314,000$, but declined for whiskies to $\$ 79,904,000$ from $\$ 80,874$, 000 and rums to $\$ 3,067,000$ from $\$ 3,082,000$. Value of sales and transfers within the industry increased to $\$ 28,292,000$ from $\$ 24,252,000$, bringing the total value of beverages sold to $\$ 119,504,000$ compared to $\$ 115,660,000$. (24)

Cordage Rope \& Twine Industry Value of factory shipments in the cordage rope and twine industry increased $3.5 \%$ in 1955 to $\$ 15,572,000$ from $\$ 15,045,000$ in 1954 , when the value had reached a post-war $10 w$, according to the Bureau's annual survey of the industry. Number of establishments increased to 17 in 1955 from 16 in 1954, but number of employees declined to 1,191 from 1,198. Salaries and wages rose to $\$ 3,736,000$ from $\$ 3,701,000$, cost of materials to $\$ 8,090,000$ from $\$ 7,901,000$, and costs of fuel and electricity to $\$ 205,000$ from $\$ 204,000$.

Increased factory selling values were recorded in 1955 for baler twine (all sisal) rising to $\$ 3,829,000$ from $\$ 3,379,000$, twines - hemp, jute, sisal and all other - to $\$ 2,257,000$ from $\$ 2,190,000$, rope - manila, sisal, cotton, jute, hemp and all other - to $\$ 4,114,000$ from $\$ 4,095,000$, yarns - $£ 1$ lax, hemp, jute, etc. - to $\$ 421,000$ from $\$ 415,000$, and all "other" products to $\$ 1,378,000$ from $\$ 807,000$. Binder twine sales registered the lone decrease, falling to $\$ 3,573,000$ from $\$ 4,159,000$. (25)

## MINING

Salt Industry In 1955 Value of producers' shipments in the salt industry in 1955 reached a new record high of $\$ 10,122,000$ (exclusive of containers), up $21.4 \%$ from the previous peak total of $\$ 8,340,000$ in 1954, DBS reports in its annual survey of the industry. Number of establishments remained unchanged at 13 , but number of employees rose to 691 from 669, salary and wage payments to $\$ 2,347,000$ from $\$ 1,381,000$, cost of process supplies and containers to $\$ 2,280,000$ from $\$ 1,945,000$, and fuel and electricity costs to $\$ 1,019,000$ from $\$ 758,000$.

Dry salt shipments in the year amounted to $\$ 9,184,000$ versus $\$ 7,663,000$ a year earlier, comprising fine vacuum salt valued at $\$ 7,224,000$ versus $\$ 6,-$ 872,000 , coarse grainer salt at $\$ 21,000$ versus $\$ 32,000$, mined rock salt at $\$ 1,874,000$ versus $\$ 672,000$, and salt recovered in chemical operations at $\$ 65,000$ versus $\$ 86,000$. Salt content of brines used and shipped totalled $\$ 938,000$ compared to $\$ 677,000$ and value of containers amounted to $\$ 1,691,000$ versus \$1,514,000

Iron Ore Shipments Iron ore shipments by Canadian mines in the first six Up 55\% In Half-Year months of this year totalled $6,354,227$ tons, up $55 \%$ from $4,089,634$ tons in the first half of last year. Export shipments accounted for most of the increase in quantity with a rise of $49 \%$ to $5,487,703$ from $3,679,658$ tons, but shipments to Canadian consumers showed a steeper rate of gain with a rise of $111 \%$ to 866,524 from 409,976 tons. Stocks at the end of June were moderately higher this year than last at $2,002,757$ compared to $1,969,312$ tons.

Half-year shipments from Ontario iron mines increased to $1,638,891$ tons from $1,442,340$ last year, and end-of-June stocks were up to 976,856 compared to 722,326 tons. Shipments from mines in other provinces climbed to 4,715, 336 from $2,469,756$ tons, the mid-year stocks declining to $1,025,901$ against 1,246,986 tons.

Total June shipments moved up to $2,873,610$ tons from $2,440,242$ in May and were $35 \%$ above last year's June total of $2,129,963$ tons. Export shipments were up to $2,647,101$ tons from $1,936,625$ a year earlier and domestic shipments to 226,509 from 193,338 tons. (27)

## PRICES

## Security Price Indexes



Price Indexes Of Commodities And Services Used By Farmers

Largely due to seasonally higher farm wage rates, the all Canada composite price index of conmodities and services used by farmers (on the 1935-39 base) advanced $4 \%$ to 231.0 for April from 222.2 for January. At this level the index stands $2.2 \%$ above the April 1955 figure of 226.0 and one-tenth of a point above the peak of 230.9 touched in April 1952. Exclusive of farm family living, the all-Canada composite index rose $6 \%$ to 249.0 between January and Apri1, $3.4 \%$ over the comparable figure of a year ago.

The composite index for eastern Canada advanced to 230.7 from 225.2 in January and 226.6 a year ago. Exclusive of living costs the index rose to 250.4 from 241.4 in January and 243.1 a year earlier. The western composite index moved up to 231.3 from 219.2 in January and 225.4 a year ago. Exclusive of the farm family living component the index advanced to 247.7 from 228.2 in January and 238.5 a year earlier.

The all-Canada index of farm wage rates reached an all-time peak of 485.1, comparing with 413.4 for January and 454.2 for April last year. For eastern Canada the index advanced to 461.6 versus 427.0 in January and 433.4 in April last year, and for western Canada it rose to 518.4 from 394.0 in January and 483.8 a year ago.

The national index for equipnent and material prices moved up to 209.6 from 206.0 for April and 204.7 a year ago. The eastern index advanced to 208.0 from 204.5 in January and 205.3 a year ago, and the western index rose to 211.1 from 207.4 in January and 204.1 a year earlier. (28)
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2-Review of Man-Hours \& Hourly Earnings, 1945-55, 256
3-Trade of Canada - Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, April, 106
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5-M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, July 14 , 15 d
$6-\mathrm{M}$ : Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity \& Rural), March, 10d
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15-Statistics of Home Nursing Services (Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada), 1955,506
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-- Man-Hours \& Hourly Harnings with Average Weekly Wages, May, 20\&
(Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated July 13)
-- Inventories, Shipments \& Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May, 20d
(Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated July 20)
-- Canal Statistics, 1955, 256 -- (Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated May 25)
-- Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Reports, 1955, 25 d
(Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated May 25)
-- M: Railway Freight Traffic, March, 10¢
M: Memorandum
Prepared in Press \& Publicity Section, Information Services Division
Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1956

Salt Used In Pulp And Paper Mills

Canada's pulp and paper mills used $99,524,000$

Spark Plugs Over 26,000,000 spark plugs were made in Canacia in $1954^{\circ}$
pounds of salt valued at $\$ 598,029$ in 1954.

Remodelled Rugs The value or rugs made in Canadian factories from old carpets increased in 1954 to $\$ 687,698$ from $\$ 288,618$ in 1953.
$\frac{\text { Whiskey Imports }}{\text { And }}$
There were 2,015,426 proof gallons
of whiskey valued at $\$ 9,044,728$ imported into Canada in 1955 and 7,064,442 proof gallons valued at $\$ 60,862,136$ were exported.

Zinc Output Up Heavy demands by the automotive industry boosted Canada's output of zinc $13 \%$ in 1955 to $853,931,000$ pounds. British Columbia accounted for close to cne-half the year's output.

Furnace Blowers Nearly twice as mary furnace blow ers were shipped from Canadiar fact ories in 1954 than in the previons year, the number rising to $60,2 \mathrm{Ny}$ from 32,878 and the selling value to $\$ 1,192,187$ frem $\$ 814,416$ 。

Coal Shipments Total coal shipments fram Canadian mines for sale to Canadian users except railraods and ships' bunkers amounted in 1955 to 11,522,000 tons. Shipments were largest to phebec of any province at $2,296,200$ tons , test largest to Nova Scotia at 2,791,200 tons, followed by Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Alberta. Quantity shipped to Ontario was under 41\%,000 tons.

Penmants \& Crests Factory selling penriants and crests made in Canadian facto:*ies in 1954 amounted to $\$ 307,-$ 196: almost doubl. the 1953 value of $\$ 420,752$.

Binder Twne Amount of binder twine made available for consumption in Canada last year was 221,500 cwt., slightly more than in 1954 , far above the 1953 quantity of 46,463 cwt, and sharply below the 1952 total of 470,490 cwt.

Man-Day Coal Output Average output per man-day in Canada's coal mines was 3.826 short tons in 1955 compared to 3.581 in 1954. Average for strip mines increased to 13.309 from 12.512 tons and for underground mines to 2.728 from 2.618.

Passenger Cars Eack in 1945 only one passenger car was registered for every 10.4 persons in Canada, while 1955 figures show ore sar to every 5.3 persoris. In both years Ontario had the mosi passenger cars with one to every 7.2 persms in 1945 and orie to every 4 in $1955^{\circ}$

Distilling Materials The distilling industry in Canada in 1955 used 108,891,111 pounds of Canadiar. corn and 123,096 , 431 pounds of imported corn, 37,589,990 of Canadian malt and 97.720 of imported mait, $49,47,846$ of rye, 19,496, 349 of wheat, $35,672,813$ of molasses and 546,764 pounds of sugar.

