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Dominion Bureau of StatisticamMION IUREAU OF STATISTICS<br>OTTAWA - CANADA<br>Friday, August 17, 1956

Fayments Balance: Canada's receipts and payments on international account were both sharply higher last year than in 1954, but the latter outrose the former to raise the deficit from current account transactions by $\$ 260$ million to a record level of $\$ 692$ million. The increase arose primarily from merchandise trade, the deficit on which rose $\$ 221$ million (as adjusted for balance of payments purposes). Non-merchandise receipts rose by $\$ 200$ million and payments by $\$ 239$ million. Non-resident investments in Canada reached $\$ 13,500$ million last year, United States investments accounting for \$10, 349 million.
(Pages 2 to 4)

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in June had an estimated value of $\$ 1,878,300,000,7.6 \%$ greater than in June last year; in the first six months reached $\$ 10,515,000,000$, over $11 \%$ above the first half of 1955. Inventories at the end of June were above a month as well as year earlier, continuing their upward trend. New and unfilled orders were down in June from May but above June last year.
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Housing: More new dwellings were started and completed in the first six months this year than in 1955, and more were under construction at June 30 than a year earlier. Starts rose moderately to 59,645 from an upward revised total of 58,706 last year, but this year's total is likely to be revised upward with later data. Completions were nearly 5,800 higher at 58, 012
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Merchandising: Sales of wholesalers in June were over $9 \%$ higher in value than last year at an estimated $\$ 694,243,000$ and for the half-year were up $15 \%$ at $\$ 3,706,332,000$. Gains in durable goods accounted for a major part of the month's and half-year's increase, but the majority of the trades shared in 1t.
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Transportation: Railway carloadings were $11.6 \%$ greater in July than July last year and $11.2 \%$ greater in the seven months ending July. Receipts from connections were also higher by nearly $5 \%$ and slightly under $10 \%$, respectively.
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Agriculture: Overseas wheat export clearances amounted to approximately $262,-$ 000,000 bushels in the $1955-56$ crop year, the largest since 1952-53. Flaxseed shipments were up sharply, rye more moderately, barley and oats down

Wheat acreage this year is about $1 \%$ under last year at $21,300,000$ acres and barley down about $12 \%$ at $8,700,000$ acres from last year's record area, while oats acreage is up $7 \%$ and flaxseed $71 \%$ to the largest ever recorded... More creamery butter and cheese were made in July this year than in 1955, but storage stocks of each on August 1 were smaller than last year
(Pages 14 to 16)

Canada's 1955 Payments Balance And Non-Resident Investment

Accompanying a marked recovery in the level of economic activity, both receipts and payments on Canada's international account increased sharply in 1955, states the Bureau's annual report for 1955 on the Canadian balance of international payments. The deficit from current account transactions in the balance of payments rose to a record level of $\$ 692$ million, an increase of $\$ 260$ million over 1954.

This larger deficit was primarily related to merchandise trade, the deficit on which rose $\$ 221$ million. This source of the current deficit became prominent in the latter part of 1955 with the great rise in imports, and has continued in 1956. Commodity exports (adjusted for purposes of the balance of payments) increased by $\$ 403$ million or $10 \%$, while adjusted imports increased by $\$ 624$ million or $16 \%$. As export prices advanced over $2 \%$ and import prices only $1 \%$, the terms of trade moved perceptibly in Canada's favour. These price changes thus indicate a somewhat greater disparity between changes in the volume of exports and imports than between the comparable value levels.

Non-merchandise trade receipts rose by $\$ 200$ million or $15 \%$, and payments by $\$ 239$ million or $14 \%$, accounting for the remaining $\$ 39$ million increase in the overall balance of payments deficit. The deficit of $\$ 484$ million from these transactions continued to constitute the major part of the current account deficit. All of the 'invisible' items (excluding gold) have been in deficit for the past three years. Following the 1954 pattern, there were still larger individual deficits in 1955 as a result of increased expenditures by Canadians on foreign travel, and higher payments abroad of interest and dividends, migrants' and inheritance funds, and official contributions. On the other hand, this increase in payments was partly offset by a further increase in earnings from freight and shipping, and substantially larger miscellaneous receipts.

The growth of the balance of payments deficit, and in particular the growth in imports, should be considered in the light of the overall expansionary pressures in the Canadian economy in 1955. This marked a continuation at an accelerated rate of the general growth which has been such an outstanding feature of Canadian development in recent years. During the half-dozen years since 1950 there has been a prevalence of current account deficits and accompanying inflows of capital. There has been a greater increase in Canadian imports of goods and services than in exports, even though there has been a substantial increase in Canada's basic export capacity made possible by new investment.

Many of the demands giving rise to the growth in Canadian imports have their origin in the pervasive character of Canadian economic development and the pace at which this has been proceeding. In addition to a large investment programme developing basic resource industries, there has been a steadily rising population and this in turn has led to other forms of investment, particularly in the spheres of social capital and secondary industry. This has greatly increased Canada's import requirements, and the rising living standards in Canada, which have come with increasing industrialization and urbanization, have further broadened Canadian import demands. In addition there has been the burden of defence expenditures on an unprecedented peace-time scale, which both directly and indirectly has added to imports

INTERNATIONALTRADE (Continued)
The strong pressures of Canadian demands which have made for current account deficits have led to a drawing upon real foreign resources. In this way foreign goods and services have supplemented Canadian production. This borrowing of real resources has had its financial counterparts in inflows of foreign capital to Canada for investment in the 1950's. There are, of course, close inter-relationships between the capital inflows and the high level of investment in Canada and the resulting rise in imports. Much of the investment has been directly financed by capital inflows, particularly inflows from foreign business firms developing Canadian resources and industry through branches and subsidiaries. This type of inflow in particular has provided certain kinds of capital in which canadian supplies have been deficient in relation to the great volume of needs. Some other investment projects have been directly financed by sales of new issues of Canadian securities in the United States by Canadian governments and corporations, or indirectly by the effects of other capital inflows.

Inflows of capital in long-term forms during 1955 declined by more than $\$ 180$ million in contrast to the increase of $\$ 260$ million in the current account deficit. The principal factor contributing to the decline was a shift in the direction of transactions in Canadian portfolio securities, and in particular a sharp reduction in the sale abroad of new Canadian issues. The difference between the enlarged current account deficit and reduced capital inflows in longterm forms was made up by large inward movements of capital in short-term forms, mainly of private character. These movements represented a reversal of the trend prevailing for some years previously, during which the net financial capital of a long-term nature supplied from abroad exceeded Canada's net physical demands on the rest of the world. Most of these movements were reductions in short-term assets and may be regarded as reflecting the current use, in physical terms, of the earlier inflows. The additonal resources supplied from abroad helped to fill pressing demands in the expanding Canadian economy

One consequence of the current deficits and capital inflows has been a rise in the amount of non-resident investments in Canada to $\$ 13,500,000,000$ in 1955. $0 f$ this amount United States investments amounted to $\$ 10,349,000,000$. The most rapidly growing part of this latter total is represented by direct investments in concerns controlled in the United States. The value of this group of investments rose in 1955 to a new peak of $\$ 6,600,000,000$ at a more rapid rate than in any earlier year.

The increase arising from net capital inflows from the United States was $\$ 351,000,000$ in 1955 compared with $\$ 316,000,000$ in the previous year. The amount of the increase due to the retention of earnings in Canada also appears to have been larger than in any earlier year on the basis of preliminary data, even though income remitted to the United States was higher than for some years. In 1955 dividends paid to investors in the United States by all Canadian companies amounted to $\$ 289,000,000$ compared with $\$ 237,000,000$ in 1954, and interest on bonds and debentures owned in that country totalled $\$ 104,000,000$ compared with $\$ 108,000,000$ in 1954.

United States controlled concerns in recent years have made up an important and growing part of Canada's industry, both in the extractive industries and in secondary manufacturing. Some new evidence of the extent of Canadian manufacturing in concerns controlled in the United States is provided by analysis of the production and employment of United States controlled manufacturing establishments beyond that published earlier this year. In Canadian manufacturing establishments with 1500 employees and over there was $52 \%$ of the selling value of shipments in United States controlled establishments in 1953. In establishments with between 1000 and 1499 employees the corresponding ratio was $45 \%$, and in establishments employing between 500 and 999 the percentage was 39. In contrast, in the establishments with employment of less than 500 the ratio of selling value of shipments was in the neighbourhood of one-quarter.

Other new information on the concentration and control of manufacturing and mining is shown in the Bureau's report. In the whole field of Canadian industry, embracing petroleum, mining, and manufacturing, there were 82 enterprises with aggregate investments in Canada of $\$ 25,000,000$ or over at the end of 1953 . These concerns cover about $60 \%$ of petroleum exploration development and refining, $60 \%$ of other mining, and $40 \%$ of other manufacturing. The capital investments in these larger enterprises were about $80 \%, 70 \%$, and $55 \%$, respectively controlled outside Canada. In each of these areas of investment foreign control represents a significantly higher proportion of the larger companies than it does of the industry as a whole. If account were taken of the changes in control which have occurred in this group of enterprises since 1953, the ratios of non-resident control in the larger concerns would be $95 \%, 75 \%$, and $57 \%$, respectively, or about two-thirds for the whole group of concerns.

In contrast to the growing non-resident ownership and control of Canadian industry mainly through equities, there have been reductions in non-resident ownership of the funded debt of Canadian governments and municipalities, which declined to under $10 \%$ in 1955 and was less than for some years. (1)

MOTION PICTURES
Motion Picture Output In Canada During 1955

Gross revenue of 46 Canadian film companies from production of motion pictures last year amounted to $\$ 2,456,038$, an increase from $\$ 2,106,131$ earned by the 45 companies which made films in 1954, according to the Bureau's annual report on motion picture production.

Output of motion pictures of five minutes duration or longer by these private companies and by government agencies consisted of one theatrical feature film as against two in 1954, 47 compared to 50 theatrical shorts, 338 against 335 television films, and 352 versus 363 other non-theatrical films.

Other production in 1955 included 1,334 TV commercials, up sharply from 691 the previous year; 1,546 theatre trailers, newsclips and advertising films ( $1,-$ 551 in 1954); 280 theatre newsreel stories (347); 385 TV newsreel stories (903); 227 silent slide films (263); and 66 slide films with sound (53). (2)

Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories And Orders

Value of manufacturers' shipments in June was \$1,$878,300,000$, down $1.4 \%$ from the high record monthly total of $\$ 1,904,100,000$ for May but up $7.6 \%$ from last year's June value of $\$ 1,745,500,000$, DBS reports in an advance statement. Cumulative shipments for the first six months of 1956 were valued at $\$ 10,515,-$ $000,000,11.2 \%$ higher than last year's comparable total of $\$ 9,455,600,000$.

Manufacturers' inventories continued to climb in June. Inventory owned at the end of the month rose to $\$ 3,958,100,000$ from $\$ 3,919,100,000$ a month earlier and $\$ 3,550,900,000$ last year. Inventory held but not owned (held under progress payments arrangements) rose to $\$ 538,300,000$ from $\$ 536,100,000$ a month earlier but fell from $\$ 546,200,000$ a year earlier. Total inventory held amounted in value to $\$ 4,496,400,000$ versus $\$ 4,455,100,000$ in May and $\$ 4,097,100,000$ a year ago.

New orders received during June were valued at $\$ 1,788,300,000,4 \%$ below the preceding month's $\$ 1,865,800,000$, but almost $4 \%$ above last year's $\$ 1,725,000,000$. Since shipments were higher in value than new orders, total unfilled orders fell $3 \%$ to $\$ 2,724,500,000$ from $\$ 2,814,500,000$ in May. The value was $6.5 \%$ above last year's $\$ 2,558,500,000$ 。

July-Motor Vehicle Output Up Half-Year Shipments Down

Production of motor vehicles increased slightly in July to 49,385 units from 48,419 a year ago, but declined to 327,543 in the January-July period from last year's corresponding total of 329,426 . Passenger car output rose to 39,908 units in the month from 38,529 a year earlier, while commercial vehicle output fell to 9,477 from 9,890 . In the seven months production of passenger cars declined to 261,495 from 270,496 , but commercial vehicles rose to 66,048 from 58,930.

Both passenger and commercial vehicle shipments were lower in June than a year earlier, and six-month totals show smaller passenger car shipments but larger shipments of commercial vehicles. Shipments of commercial vehicles (for sale in Canada or for export) advanced to 53,228 units in the half-year from 47,295, comprising increases in trucks to 52,987 from 47,133 and coaches and buses to 241 from 162. Shipments of 4 -door sedans declined to 123,864 units from 136,038, 2-door sedans to 33,027 from 42,261 and coupes to 7,976 from 11,002, while shipments of convertibles rose to 22,924 from 19,164 , station wagons to 12,290 from 8,961 and other models to 9,208 from 4,736 . ( $3 \& 4$ )
Production Of Pig Iron And Steel
Ingots Up In June And Half-Year

Production of pig iron increased $10.2 \%$ in June to 303,118 tons from 275,049 a year earlier and the output of steel ingots rose over $14 \%$ to 435,377 tons from 381,367, according to revised figures released by the DBS. Preliminary figures were issued on July 6. Output of pig iron rose $13.5 \%$ in the first half of 1956 to $1,727,684$ tons from $1,521,580$ and steel ingots jumped $21 \%$ to $2,556,446$ tons from $2,108,928$. Production of steel castings amounted to 10,211 tons in June versus 7,901 and in the six months totalled 60,402 tons versus 42,636 . (5)

Shipments of Tires Up
In 1955, Tubes Down

Canadian factory shipments of rubber tires of all kinds in 1955 totalled $7,844,654$ valued at $\$ 164,441,930$ compared to $6,595,656$ worth $\$ 130,771,056$ in the preceding year, the Bureau reports in a special advance statement. Passenger car tires accounted for the major part of this sharp increase, the shipments of these having risen to $6,067,694$ worth $\$ 93,312,260$ from $5,016,939$ valued at $\$ 72,154,-$ 849 in 1954. Shipments of tire tubes, on the other hand, fell in volume and value to $2,975,612$ worth $\$ 8,015,724$ from $4,428,193$ worth $\$ 9,728,090$ reported in the earlier year. Shipments of belts and belting in 1955 had a value (f.o.b. factory) of $\$ 11,155,672$. Detail of factory shipments of these commodities in 1955 is contained in the following tables.

PNEUMATIC TIRES (including tubeless) -

1. Passenger Car
(a) 4-ply rating
(b) 6-ply rating
4,612,982

1st Line
Number

Total
Number

Total selling value at factory

$$
88,310,113
$$

5,819,344
5,002,147
2. Truck and Bus (including earthmover, excavator, logger and grader):
(a) Sizes smaller than 12.00-22.....
799,085
(b) Sizes 12.00-22 and larger.......
16,862
3. Aeroplane
10,334
4. Tractor and Implement
216,967
859,626
54,931,399
16,862
7,219,614
10,334
622,683
5. Industrial, pneumatic and semipneumatic (including wheelbarrow)...
208, 142
6. Motorcycle and sidecar............... 4,003
7. Bicycle
285,253
221,774
7,181,699
208, 142
4,003
384,897
51,596
408,442
500,463

## SOLID AND CUSHION TIRES -

All types, including lawn mower, wheel-
barrow, pressed-on and moulded-on......
47,777 47,777
Total tires. 6, 449,755 7,844,654 164,441,930
237,319
TUBES -

1. Passenger Car

1,575,156
$1,684,490$
3,352,164
2. Truck and Bus:
(a) Sizes smaller than $12.00-22 \ldots$.

627,019
(b) Sizes 12.00-22 and larger.

8,180
627,019
3,388,531
3. Aeroplane

5,236
4. Tractor and Implement

201,753
5. Motorcycle and Sidecar

6,597
6. Bicycle.

413,972
8,180
5,236
269,673
201,753
40, 650
7. Tire tubes, n.e.s

18,410
6,597
423,927
18,410
Total tubes.. 2,856,323
2,975,612
667,737
13,626
245,481
37,862
8,015,724
BELTS AND BELTING -
(a) Conveyor

| pound |
| :---: |
| " |

number
"
(e) " v-type, other.
pound
5,617,625
\$ 5,512, 647
(b) Transmission, flat type

2,654,851
1,696, 927
(c) " V-type, automotive
fan belts............. number
1,684,004
1,012,241
(d) $\quad$ V-type, fractional horsepower belts.... " 1,464,717
(f) Rubber belts and belting, other....
"
725,074
836,033

Total...

1,691,499
406,325

Domestic Washing Machine Production And Shipments Down In June, Up In Half-Year

Both production and shipments of domestic washing machines were lower in June, but higher in the half-yer $r$ than a year earlier. Output in the half-year climbed to 148,291 units from 127,403 a year earlier, comprising 26,928 automatic electric machines versus 17,906 a year ago, 119,001 convential machines versus 107,146 , and 2,362 gasoline-powered machines versus 2,351. Shipments of atuomatic electric types advanced to 24,387 units in the six months from 14,045 last year, conventional electric types to 116,419 from 109,634 , and gasoline-powered types to 2,407 from 2,342.

Production of electric machines (conventional and automatic) declined to 21,547 in June from 24,943 a year ago and gasoline types to 498 from 508 . At the same time, shipments of conventional and automatic electric machines fell to 23,619 from 23,692 and gasoline-driven types to 513 from 611. (6)

Sales of Paints, Varnishes \& Lacquers Fell In June, But Rose In Half-Year

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by Canadian producers normally accounting for all but a small portion of the allCanada total, declined $3.6 \%$ in June to $\$ 12,360,258$ from $\$ 12,828,038$ a year ago. Sales in the half-year, on the other hand, increased $7 \%$ to $\$ 64,761,851$ from $\$ 60,529,182$ in last year's corresponding period. (7)

Net Sales of Refined Petroleum Products Down 15.7\% In April

Net sales of refined petroleum products decreased $15.7 \%$ in April to $16,753,925$ barrels from 19, 869,957 in March. Net sales of some of the principal products in April were: motor gasoline, 5, 482, 714 barrels (5,400,157 in March); kerosene and stove oil, 968,681 barrels (1,828,936); diesel fuel oil, $1,214,018(1,447,692)$; light fuel oil, $3,715,610(5,797,869)$; and heavy fuel oil, $3,447,651(3,567,933) \quad$ (8)

Sheet Metal Products Industry
Value of factory shipments in Canada's sheet metal products industry advanced $3.2 \%$ in 1954 to a record high total of $\$ 232,687,000$ from $1953^{\prime}$ s previous high total of $\$ 225,423,000$, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Establishments increased in number in 1954 to 343 from 316 a year earlier and salary and wage payments to $\$ 61,445,000$ from $\$ 58,832,000$, but the average number of employees fell to 18,049 from 18,275 , cost of materials to $\$ 118,533,000$ from $\$ 119,186,000$, and fuel and electricity costs to $\$ 2,316,000$ from $\$ 2,410,000$.

Factory shipments of metal cans by the industry were valued at $\$ 77,842,000$ compared to $\$ 74,309,000$ in 1953; culvert pipe to $\$ 10,790,000$ from $\$ 9,707,000$; metal bottle caps and seals to $\$ 10,560,000$ from $\$ 11,142,000$; kitchen equipment for hotels, cafeterias, hospitals, etc., to $\$ 4,459,000$ from $\$ 4,853,000$; household kitchenware to $\$ 1,981,000$ from $\$ 1,843,000$; solid and clad doors to $\$ 4,249,-$ 000 from $\$ 3,350,000$; windows to $\$ 10,075,000$ from $\$ 6,820,000$; steel and aluminum roofing and siding sheets to $\$ 6,810,000$ from $\$ 6,813,000$; and all types of tanks (black, galvanized, septic, pneumatic and other) to $\$ 6,366,000$ from $\$ 8,241,000$. (9)

Hardware, Tools And Cutlery Industry 1954

Selling value of factory shipments by firms mainly engaged in the manufacture of hardware, tools and cutlery fell $6.9 \%$ in 1954 to $\$ 118,483,000$ from $1953^{\prime}$ s peak total of $\$ 127,310,000$, DBS reports in its annual review of the industry. Establishments numbered 379 versus 351 in the preceding year, employees, 13,264 versus 14,422 , salaries and wages, $\$ 42,208,000$ versus $\$ 45,939,000$, and cost of materials, $\$ 40,147,000$ versus $\$ 40,771,000$.

Shipments of hardware from these and all other manufacturers rose to $\$ 39,356$, 000 from $\$ 38,614,000$, wood-cutting saws to $\$ 8,444,000$ from $\$ 8,127,000$, miscellaneous steel cutlery to $\$ 2,208,000$ from $\$ 2,115,000$, iron and steel wire nails and spikes to $\$ 12,125,000$ from $\$ 12,113,000$, and razor blades to $\$ 3,589,000$ from $\$ 3,565,000$. Those of axes and hatchets declined to $\$ 762,000$ from $\$ 185,000$, spades and shovels to $\$ 1,255,000$ from $\$ 1,594,000$, forks to $\$ 422,000$ from $\$ 459,000$, rakes to $\$ 245,000$ from $\$ 310,000$, hoes to $\$ 226,000$ from $\$ 256,000$, staples to $\$ 279,000$ from $\$ 292,000$, and small tools (excluding pneumatic and electric tools) to $\$ 23,990,000$ from $\$ 29,062,000$ (10)

HOUSING

Record Numbers of New Dwelling Units Completed, Started In Half-Year

Record numbers of new dwelling units were completed in the first half of this year, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Starts were also at an all-time high for a half-year period and numbers in various stages of construction at the end of June were substantially larger than a year earlier. Completions in the half-year jumped to 58,012 units from 52,228 a year ago. Starts were up less sharply to 59,645 from 58,706 , and units under construction at the end of June rose to 79,429 , units from $76,393$.

The following table shows, by provinces, the number of starts and completions during the period and the number of units under construction at June 30 for both 1955 and 1956.

|  | Started | - June | Completed | . - June | Under At | uction $30$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 | 1956 | 1955 | 1956 | 1955 | 1956 |
| Canada | 58,706 | 59,645 | 52,228 | 58,012 | 76,393 | 79,429 |
| Nfld. | 348 | 709 | 299 | 549 | 2,914 | 3,173 |
| P.E.I. | 89 | 40 | 32 | 79 | 135 | 89 |
| N. S. | 1,357 | 1,392 | 1,124 | 980 | 1,722 | 1,999 |
| N.B. | 948 | 1,130 | 548 | 600 | 1,705 | 2,111 |
| Que. | 17,358 | 17,462 | 14,246 | 18,249 | 20,353 | 20,491 |
| Ont. | 22,487 | 23,309 | 22,484 | 23,095 | 27,933 | 29,212 |
| Man. | 2,116 | 2,388 | 1,822 | 2,134 | 3,006 | 3,828 |
| Sask. | 1,574 | 1,312 | 1,604 | 1,198 | 2,237 | 2,323 |
| Alta. | 4,345 | 4,561 | 4,875 | 4,870 | 5,828 | 5,976 |
| B.C. | 8,084 | 7,342 | 5,194 | 6,258 | 10,533 | 10,227 |

Note: On the basis of data obtained from the October 1955 survey, the 1955 figures for total starts have been revised upward by 709 units. The 1956 figures for starts are subject to a similar revision. From information obtained during the June 1956 survey, the originally published figure of 38,007 for starts, January 1 to May 31 , 1956, was revised to 40,798 . The addition of 18,847 units started in June to this latter figure gives the Canada figure for the first six months of 1956.

Wholesale-Sales Rose In June and Half-Year

Due to substantial gains in durable goods, value of wholesalers' sales increased $9.4 \%$ in June to $\$ 694,243,-$ 000 from $\$ 634,417,000$ a year earlier, and $15 \%$ in the first half of this year to $\$ 3,706,332,000$ from last year's corresponding total of $\$ 3,221,549,000$.

Wholesalers of automotive parts and accessories reported a steep increase in sales of $104.2 \%$ in January-June to $\$ 331,274,000$ from $\$ 162,228,000$ a year earlier, followed by industrial and transportation equipment and supplies with a rise of $49 . \%$ to $\$ 388,3 j 0,000$ from $\$ 259,305,000$; farm machinery $28 \%$ to $\$ 36,-$ 056,000 from $428,177,000$; construction materials and supplies, including lumber, $20.7 \%$ to $\$ 331,401,000$ from $\$ 274,664,000$; and hardware $14.8 \%$ to $\$ 142,583,000$ from \$124,169,000. Wholesalers in grocries and food specialties-- largest of the specified trades -- increased their sales by $8.2 \%$ to $\$ 570,992,000$ from $\$ 527,717,000$. The remaining trades, except meat and dairy products and the all "other"group, reported increases ranging from $3.6 \%$ for footwear to $13.9 \%$ for commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies. Meat and dairy products dealers reported a $0.5 \%$ decrease and the all "other" group a drop of $2.8 \%$.

Fifteen of the 17 specified trades had increased sales in June with automotive parts and accessories rising $144.3 \%$ to $\$ 78,853,000$ from $\$ 32,276,000$ a year ago, industrial and transportation equipment and supplies $24.4 \%$ to $\$ 73$, 295,000 from $\$ 58,942,000$, coal and coke $17.2 \%$ to $\$ 17,057,000$ from $\$ 14,553,000$, fresh fruits and vegetables $16.7 \%$ to $\$ 26,870,000$ from $\$ 23,021,000$, household electrical appliances $16.5 \%$ to $\$ 14,086,000$ from $\$ 12,095,000$, and groc ries and food specialties $3.1 \%$ to $\$ 103,839,000$ from $\$ 100,742,000$. Sales increas the other trades ranged from $0.7 \%$ for drugs and drug sundries to $12.8 \%$ for tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks. Dealers in meat and dairy products registered a decline in sales of $7.6 \%$ to $\$ 15,450,000$ from $\$ 16,716,000$, other textiles and clothing accessories $2.1 \%$ to $\$ 13,498,000$ from $\$ 13,781,000$, and all "other" trades $16.3 \%$ to $\$ 138,202,000$ from $\$ 165,212,000$.(11)

Department Store Sales Up Canadian department store sales increased $23.1 \%$ in the week ending August 4 from last year's corresponding week. Percentage increases were reported in all regions, led by Alberta with a rise of $36.2 \%$, followed by Ontario with $31.3 \%$, Manitoba with $\mathbf{2 7 . 9 \%}$, British Columbia $16.3 \%$, Quebec $15.4 \%$, Saskatchewan $11.2 \%$, and the Atlantic Provinces with 6.5\%.

## TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings Up $11.6 \%$ In July

Carloadings on Canadian railways increased $11.6 \%$ in July to 402,233 cars from 360,830 a year ago, raising January-July totals $11.2 \%$ to $2,504,389$ cars from $2,252,262$ in last year's corresponding period. Receipts from connections rose $4.9 \%$ in the month to 136,810 cars from $130,39^{7}$, and $9.6 \%$ in the seven months to $1,030,779$ cars from 940,910

Comodities carried in larger volume in July were: grain, 45,391 cars ( 31,777 cars a year ago); grain products, $10,970(9,758$ ); iron ore, 33,993 ( 28,710 ) ; non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 16,866 ( 14,499 ; manufactured iron and steel products, $6,573,(5,360)$; crude petroleum, 4,041 $(2,845)$; fuel oil, $7,477(6,032)$; sand, gravel and crushed stone, $27,873(25,472)$; other mine products, 13,753 ( 11,436 ); pulpwood, 19,643 ( 17,270 ); miscellanoous carload commodities, $24,650(22,373)$; and L.C.L. merchandise, $58,429(56,581)$. Carried in fewer cars were: coal, $17,353(18,482)$; and automobiles, trucks and parts, $8,375(10,039)$. (12)

## CNR, CPR Revenues Increased Last Year

Average operating revenue per mile of road operated by the Canadian National Railways increased w $\$ 28,190$ in 1955 from $\$ 26,521$ in 1954 and by the Cana lan Pacific Railway Company, to $\$ 28,728$ from $\$ 27,116$, according to the annual reports on the nation's two largest railroads by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total operating revenue of the CNR - operating an average of 24,231 miles in the year versus 24,155 a year earlier - increased to $\$ 683,088,794$ compared to $1954^{\prime}$ s total of $\$ 640,637,280$. That of the CPR, operating an average of 16,997 miles versus 17,003 , had increased to $\$ 488,290,061$ from $\$ 461,039,827$.

Total operating expenses amounted to $\$ 629,013,125$ in 1955 for the CNR versus $\$ 626,465,274$ in the preceding year and CPR operating expenses totalled $\$ 419,757,731$ against $\$ 411,536,113$. CNR net operating revenues advanced to $\$ 5 \%, 075,669$, the $h$ ghest since $1950^{\prime}$ s $\$ 59,834,502$, from $1954^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ low level of $\$ 14,171,906$. Net operating revenues for the CPR climbed to $\$ 68,532,330$ from $\$ 49,503,714$ a year earlier and were the highest since $1944^{\prime}$ s total of $\$ 70,337,164$. (13 \& 14)

LABOUR

Industrial Employment At New Peak, Weekly Wages \& Salaries Down Slightly at June 1

Industrial employment showed a seasonal advance of $3.5 \%$ at June 1 , raising the index, on the 1949 base, to 119.3 , a new maximum and $6.8 \%$ higher than at June 1 last year, according to the Bureau's advance statement on employment and weekly earnings. The gain was similar to that recorded at the same date last year, and was substantially above the average at the beginning of June in the post-war period.

The trend was upward as compared with May 1 in all provinces. The increases ranged from $2.1 \%$ in Ontario to $10.6 \%$ in Newfoundland. Employment in Quebec and British Columbia moved up by $3.3 \%$. Widely-distributed improvement over May 1 was reported in manufacturing and in the non-manufacturing indus tries surveyed. The most noteworthy increases, seasonal in character, took place in construction, forestry, transportation, storage and communication and manufacturing.

The industrial composite index of payrolls in Canada rose by $3.4 \%$ as compared to May 1, and at 178.1 was $12.2 \%$ above the June 1,1955 , figure. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday in many establishments during the period occasioned some losses as compared with a month earlier, and was partly responsible for a decline of $9 \phi$ in the average weekly wages and salaries. At $\$ 63.84$, however, the per capita figure was an all-time high for the beginning of June. The average a year ago was $\$ 60.76$.

Employment in manufacturing reached its greatest volume since the latter months of 1953. The index, at 115.2 , was $1 \%$ higher than at May 1 and $5.4 \%$ above last year's June 1 figure. The aggregate weekly wages and salaries rose by $0.6 \%$ bringing the index to 175.3 . The advance in the month was limited to some extent by celebration of the Victoria Day holiday in the week. The payroll index nevertheless established a new all-time maximum, $10.3 \%$ higher than at June 1,1955 . The per capita weekly wages and salaries stood at $\$ 66.48$, a peak figure for the time of year, comparing with $\$ 66.70$ at May 1 and $\$ 63.54$ at June 1,1955 . (15)

Hourly Earnings Higher But Work-Week Shorter at June 1

Average hourly earnings of factory wage-earners rose by $0.7 \notin$ from $151.1 \not$ at May 1 to $151.8 \nless$ at June 1 , according to an advance statement by the

DBS. The average work-week was shorter, due in part to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, and weekly wages fell by $0.32 \notin$ to $\$ 62.24$.

In the durable goods component of manufacturing the average hours declined to 41.0 from 41.7 a month earlier and hourly average earnings to $162.6 \&$ from $162.9 \not$ caused mainly by reduced activity in motor vehicle plants. In the nondurable goods component average hourly earnings rose to $139.5 \notin$ from $137.5 \not \subset$. The higher earnings were chiefly caused by labour-management disputes in cotton mills, higher employment and wage-rate adjustments in pulp and paper mills, and overtime payment for work on the holiday.

Widespread increases in wage rates were reported in Quebec and Ontario gold mines, but a more usual level of operations was reported in ofl and natural gas production, which had been affected last month by Alberta road conditions. Average hours and earnings fell slightly in the hotel and restaurant component of the service group, due to the hiring of seasonal help by summer hotels in some areas.

> | Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners |
| :---: |
| Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending |
| June 1 and May 1, 1956 and June $1,1955$. |

| Industry | Average liours |  |  | Average Hourly Earnings |  |  | Averige Weekly Wages |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 1 | May 1 | June 1 | June 1 | May 1 | June 1 | June 1 | May 1 | June 1 |
|  | 1955 | 1956 | 1956 | 1955 | 1956 | 1956 | 1955 | 1956 | 1956 |
|  | no. | no. | no | ¢ | ¢ | $\downarrow$ | , | \$ | \$ |
| Manufacturing | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 145.5 | 151.1 | 151.8 | 59.66 | 62.56 | 62.24 |
| Durable Goods | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 156.2 | 162.9 | 162.6 | 64.51 | 67.93 | 66.67 |
| Non-durable Goods | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 133.8 | 137.5 | 139.5 | 54.46 | 56.51 | 57.06 |
| Mining ............ | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 160.0 | 169.0 | 170.4 | 68.32 | 72.16 | 72.93 |
| Electric and Motor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation ... | 44.8 | 44.5 | 44.3 | 144.2 | 149.3 | 150.3 | 64.60 | 66.44 | 66.58 |
| Construction | 39.5 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 148.0 | 164.1 | 164.2 | 58.46 | 66.46 | 65.67 |
| Service | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 86.0 | 88.9 | 88.9 | 34.74 | 36.09 | 36.00 |

## PRICES

Consumer Price Indexes Consumer price indexes were higher in all ten regional For Regional Cities cities between June and July 1956. In five of these cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver, increases equalled or exceeded the $0.6 \%$ increase recorded by the Canada index in the same period, while in the other five increases were less. Upward movements in the food indexes were mainly responsible for the increases in the total city indexes. Although prices were higher for a wide range of food items, price changes for a small number of foods, particularly potatoes, were of most consequence. Potatoes were up in all ten cities, the increases ranging from minor in the four coastal cities to substantial in the six inland cities. Bread prices increased in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver. Further price increases for eggs occurred in all cities. Coffee prices continued their upward aovement in all regions. Further moderate increases for all meat items were in evidence from St. John's to Vancouver.

St. John ${ }^{*}$ s - The total index rose $0.5 \%$ from 107.6 to 108.1. The food index increased less than in most regional cities as potatoes and meats increased less than in the other nine cities. The shelter and other commodities and services indexes were unchanged. Increased coal prices and somewhat higher homefurnishings resulted in a higher household operation index. Increases for some footwear resulted in a higher clothing index.
Halifax - The total index rose $0.3 \%$ from 115.6 to 116.0 . Four of the five groups contributed to the upward movement, with all changes quite moderate. The increase in the food index was the smallest in all ten regional cities. The shelter index moved up slightly. Small increases in some items of men's wear resulted in a higher clothirg index. With higher prices for coal, floor wax and soap flakes more than balancing lower appliance prices, the household operation index stood at a fractionally higher level. Other commodities and services were unchanged.
Saint John - A moderate increase of $0.4 \%$ in the total index from 118.2 to 118.7 was due almost entirely to the higher food index. Shelter moved to a slightly higher level. Both the clothing and household operation indexes were unchanged. The latter index reflected lower appliance prices offset by higher coal prices. Other commodities and services were lower as decreases were reported for new automobiles.
Montreal - A rise of $0.8 \%$ in the total index from 118.1 to 119.1 was due mainly to the movement of the food index. The shelter index was up fractionally. Increased appliance prices were offset by decreases in coal and fuel oil and the household operation index remained unchanged. The clothing index declined slightly as lower prices were reported for some items of women's clothing. Other commodities and services were unchanged.
Ottawa - A rise of $0.5 \%$ in the cotal index from 118.8 to 119.4 was attributed mainly to an increase in the food index and somewhat higher shelter and clothing indexes. The increase in the shelter index was the largest in all ten regional cities. Clothing moved higher as a result of increases for footwear. An unchanged household operation index showed the offsetting effect of higher prices for appliances, floor coverings and some household supplies and declines for some furniture items. Lower automobile and radio prices moved the other comodities and services index to a lower level.
Toronto - The total index rose $0.9 \%$ from 120.4 to 121.5 between June and July. This movement was due mainly to food increases and to a lesser degree, to higher local transportation rates. The shelter index was up slightly. The clothing index was unchanged. The household operation index was slightly lower as a result of lower prices for appliances, coal and some household supplies. An increase in other comodities and services resulted from higher local transportation rates which more than offset small declines in automobile prices. Winnipeg - The $0.9 \%$ increase in the Winnipeg index, from 116.6 to 117.6 equalled that for Toronto. This result was particularly influenced by a rise of :lmost $3 \%$ in the food index. Both the shelter and clothing indexes were unchanged. The household operation index was up slightly as higher prices for appliances and floor coverings more than balanced some decreases for household supplies. Other comodities and services moved lower on the strength of decreases for automobiles and radios.

Saskatoon-Regina.- The total index increased only $0.3 \%$ From 115.2 to 115.6 . The food index was particularly responsible for this movement. The shelter, clothing and other commodities and services indexes were all unchanged. A slight increase in the household operation index was brought about by higher prices for appliances and some household supplies.

Edmonton-Calgary.- An increase of almost $3 \%$ in the food index was responsible for most of the $0.7 \%$ increase in the total index, which rose from 114.9 to 115.7. The shelter, household operation and other commodities and services indexes were all unchanged. Lower homefurnishings prices in Edmonton were offset by increases for household supplies in Edmonton-Calgary. Women's apparel was down slightly in Edmonton with the Edmonton-Calgary clothing index lower.

Vancouver. - The total index moved up $0.8 \%$ from 118.4 to 119.3 . The increase in the food index was more moderate than in most regional cities. Shelter was up slightly and the clothing index unchanged. Household operation increased substantially, appliance prices declined a small amount but wood and sawdust fuel prices increased considerably due to local shortages. Other commodities and services were unchanged as slightly lower automobile prices were offset by increased in newspaper rates, gasoline and toilet soaps.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada between June and July 1956 (base $1949=100$ )

| Total Indexes |  |  |  | Group Indexes - July 1956 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1956 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1956 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Food | Shelter | Clothing | Household Operation | Other Commodities and Services |
| St. John's* | 107.6 | 108.1 | 107.2 | 109.8 | 100.9 | 105.2 | 114.5 |
| Halifax | 115.6 | 116.0 | 107.6 | 126.3 | 114.8 | 120.5 | 120.3 |
| Saint John | 118.2 | 118.7 | 112.2 | 130.1 | 116.8 | 117.6 | 124.5 |
| Montreal | 118.1 | 119.1 | 117.4 | 137.8 | 107.7 | 114.8 | 120.6 |
| Ottawa | 118.8 | 119.4 | 112.9 | 137.9 | 111.7 | 115.9 | 123.9 |
| Toronto | 120.4 | 121.1 | 114.1 | 148.9 | 111.1 | 116.2 | 122.8 |
| Winnipeg | 116.6 | 117.6 | 114.0 | 127.6 | 112.8 | 113.7 | 121.3 |
| Saskatoon-Regina | 115.2 | 115.6 | 113.0 | 118.1 | 114.7 | 116.9 | 116.5 |
| Edmonton-Calgary | 114.9 | 115.7 | 111.1 | 121.2 | 112.7 | 117.0 | 119.7 |
| Vancouver | 118.4 | 119.3 | 113.3 | 128.7 | 113.7 | 127.8 | 120.7 |

* Index on the base June $1951=100$

Security Price Indexes

|  | August 9 | August 2 | July 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investors' Price Index |  | 1935-39 $=100$ |  |
| Total common stocks | 297.8 | 297.3 | 281.8 |
| Industrials | 315.9 | 315.4 | 298.5 |
| Utilities | 219.0 | 215.6 | 206.9 |
| Banks | 298.2 | 304.7 | 286.5 |
| Mining Stock Price Index |  |  |  |
| Total mining stocks | 149.4 | 148.9 | 143.0 |
| Golds | 80.1 | 79.8 | 79.8 |
| Base Metals | 308.2 | 307.2 | 287.8 |

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat Up Sharply In Crop Year

Cverseas export clearances of Canada's wheat (excluding exports to the U.S.) jumped to a four-year high in the crop year just ended. Export clear- ances of rye and flaxseed were substantially larger than in $1954-55$ but both oats and barley were cleared for export in smaller volume.

The crop year s overseas export clearances of wheat amounted to 261,943,000 bushels versus $206,829,000$ in the $1954-55$ crop year and the next highest yearly total of $306,129,000$ in 1952-53. Overseas export clearances of flaxseed amounted to $11,577,000$ bushels versus $6,345,000$ in $1954-55$; rye, $8,915,000$ bushels versus 7,473,000; barley, 35,459,000 bushels versus 58,007,000; and oats, 1,757,000 bushels versus 6,825,000.

During the crop year farmers in the Prairie Provinces boosted their deliveries of wheat to $336,715,000$ bushels from $319,777,000$ a year earlier. Deliveries of flaxseed increased to $15,468,000$ bushels from $8,790,000$, but deliveries of oats declined to $66,507,000$ bushels from $70,086,000$, barley to $109,730,000$ bushels from $112,502,000$, and rye to $11,909,000$ bushels from $13,191,000$.

Year-end visible supplies of Canadian wheat were smaller at $360,014,000$ bushels versus $395,800,000$ a year earlier. Visible supplies of oats were larger at $44,582,000$ bushels versus $30,226,000$, barley at $56,930,000$ bushels versus $49,013,000$, and flaxseed at $1,838,000$ bushels versus 909,000 . Year-end visible supplies of rye were smaller at $5,874,000$ bushels versus $8,251,000$. (16)

Wheat Flour Output Production of wheat flour by Canadian mills increased to Increased In June 3,294,413 cwt. in June from 3,205,078 cwt. a year earlier, but declined to $36,660,945 \mathrm{cwt}$. In the August-June period from 37,811,551 cwt. In the corresponding period a year ago. Exports of wheat flour amounted to $1,320,554$ cwt. In June, the lowest since January ${ }^{9} 1,213,809$ cwt. in the current crop year, and to $15,317,833 \mathrm{cwt}$. in the 11 -month period from $16,622,564$ cwt. a year ago. (17)

Canned Frult \& Vegetable Stocks Higher At June 30

Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners and wholesalers at June 30 , were larger than a year earlier, according to a special statement released by DBS. Canned frult stocks advanced to $5,296,772$ dozen cans from 4,519, 192 dozen at the same date a year ago and canned vegetables to $11,086,074$ dozen cais from 11,079, 127 .

Stocks of some of the major canned fruits were: peaches, $1,358,684$ dozen tins ( 801,637 a year ago); Keiffer pears, 686,559 ( 449,494 ); Bartlett pear, 478,058 (397,282) ; plums, gages, etc., 451,937 (101,919); fruit cocktail for salad, 391,240 (610,845); pineapple, 380,213 (486,234); applesauce, 343,990 (409,904); cherries, 262,813 ( 156,626 ); apricots, $249,274(179,879)$; raspberries, 58,772 $(121,791)$; and strawberries, $166,254(333,042)$.

Stocks of some canned vegetables were: peas, $2,985,849$ doren tins (3,097,144) ; corn, $2,593,030(2,049,185)$; baked beans, etc. $2,100,928(2,108,235)$; tomatoes, $701,351(429,716)$; green or wax beans, $526,082(1,027,458)$. Stocks of other items included: fruit juices, $1,769,868(2,034,084)$; jams, 455,499 $(428,046)$; jellies, $84,090(73,727)$; marmalades, $136,149(144,602)$; ready dinners, $575,474(607,085)$; soups, all kinds, $7,367,558(7,030,119)$; tomato juice, 1, $633,076(1,108,521)$; and honey, $116,642(47,975)$.

Smaller Wheat, Barley Acreages Larger Oats, Record Flaxseed

Preliminary estimates of 1956 field crop acreages, released on Auguit 10 by the Bureau, indicate decreases from last year of $1 \%$ in the total area seeded to wheat and of $12 \%$ in the total area seeded to barley, but increases of $7 \%$ in the seeded acreage of oats and $71 \%$ in flaxseed to make the flaxseed acreage the largest ever recorded.

Estimated acreage of rye is down $29 \%$ and summerfallow $3 \%$, and slightly smaller acreages are indicated for potatoes, mixed grains, corn for grain, buckwheat, dry beans, field roots and sugar beets. Increases are shown for tame hay, fodder corn, soybeans and dry peas.

For Canada as a whole, the area seeded to the 15 spring-planted crops included in the Bureau s estimate is placed at $48,100,000$ acres with $47,600,000$ last year and the 1945-54 aver ge of $47,300,000$ acres. Total avreage in these spring-planted crops, together with winter wheat, fall rye, tame hay and summerfallow, amounts to $83,600,000$ acres, practically unchanged from $83,700,000$ last year.

Total wheat acreage is estimated at $21,300,000$ acres compared to 21,500 ,000 last year, and is $15 \%$ below the ten-year (1945-54) average. Estimated acreage in the Prairie Provinces is down about $1 \%$ to $20,600,000$ acres from $20,800,000$ in 1955. Durum wheat area is up sharply to $1,650,000$ from 694,000 acres, and the acreage of ordinary spring wheat down about $6 \%$ to $19,000,000$ from $20,100,000$ acres last year. In Ontario the winter wheat area is $7 \%$ greater than last year at 620,000 acres.

Total oats acreage is estimated at $12,000,000$ acres, with an increase of more than $10 \%$ in the Prairie Provinces to $8,600,000$ from 7,800,000 acres, small increases in Quebec and the Maritimes and a decrease in Ontario. Barley acreage - at a record $9,900,000$ acres last yeur - is placed at $8,700,000$ acres. There are declines in barley acreages in all provinces, with decreasc: in Manitoba and Saskatchewan accounting for most of the total drop.

Flaxseed acreage is currently put at $3,100,000$ acres, the largest ever recorded, surpassing the previous peak year of 1943 by $5 \%$ and showing for the second successive year the largest proportional increase for an individual crop. This year's figure is $289 \%$ above the $1945-54$ average. Area seeded to rye is the smallest since 1945 with fall rye down $31 \%$ to 395,000 from 569 ,000 acres and spring rye $23 \%$ to 162,000 from 211,000 acres.

Potato acreage is estimated at 303,000 acres, $2 \%$ less than last year and $17 \%$ below the ten-year average. Reductions are shown for the five eastern provinces and British Columbia and minor increases for each of the Prairie Provinces. The area of tame hay is put at $11,200,000$ acres, the largest since 1930. (18)

Less Margarine Produced
Production of margarine declined in July to 6,427,000 pounds from $8,706,000$ in the preceding month and $7,750,000$ in the corresponding month last year. The January-July make fell to $70,207,000$ pounds from $72,179,000$. Stocks held by manufacture s, wholesalers and other warehouses on August 1 were smaller at $2,985,000$ pounds versus 4,333,000 on July 1 and $3,651,000$ a year ago. (19)

Less Butter And Cheese In Storage

Storage stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and eggs were smaller on August 1 this year than last, but holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder and poultry meat were larger. Holdings of creamery butter amounted to 104,145,000 pounds ( $106,404,000$ a year earlier) ; cheddar cheese, 33,872,000 pounds ( $40,872,000$ ) ; evaporat ed whole milk, $56,316,000(48,075,000)$; skim milk powder, 15,025, vuu $(9,773,000)$; poultry meat, $10,278,000(8,545,000)$; anc eggs, 304,000 cases $(504,000)$. (20)

More Creamery Butter, Cheddar Cheese But Lass Ice-Cream Produced In July

Larger quantities of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and concentrated milk products were made in Canada in July than a year ago. Output of ice cream was smaller. In the J. wuary-July period, production of cheddar cheese and concentrated milk products increased, but output of creamery butter and ice-cream declined.

Output of creamery butter rose to $43,880,000$ pounds in July from 40,503, 000 a year ago, but fell in the January-July period to $180,645,000$ pounds from $180,831,000$. Domestic disappearance in the month rose to $28,275,000$ pounds from 24,038,000, raising the seven-month total to $175,018,000$ from $165,030,000$.

Cheddar cheese production in July increased to $12,990,000$ pounds from $10,276,000$ and to $45,285,000$ pounds in the seven months from $43,967,000$. Output of ice-cream in the month declined to 4,581,000 gallons from 5,244,000 and to $19,88,000$ gallons in the seven-month period from $20,165,000$. Concentrated milk products output amounted to $61,220,000$ pounds in July compared to $49,967,000$ and in the January-July period to $296,030,000$ pounds from $275,485,-$ 000 (21)

Production And Stocks Of Process Cheese In July

Production of process cheese in July amounted to $3,774,000$ pounds, up $10 \%$ from June ${ }^{2}$ s $3,424,000$ poun 3 but down $15 \%$ from last year's output of 4 ,430,000 pounds. Cumulative output for the January-July period declined $3 \%$ to $26,089,000$ pounds from $26,924,000$ a year earlier. Manufacturers ${ }^{\text { }}$ stocks at the end of July were $2,016,000$ pounds versus $1,470,000$ a mor earlier and $2,722,000$ a year ago.

Shipments of Instant Coffee And Coffee Substitutes In 1954

Shipments of instant coffee and coffee substitutes by Canadian producers in 1954 amounted to $3,238,318$ pounds valued at $\$ 13,101,708$, accordin. to a special statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports in 1954 amounted to 851,520 pounds valued at $\$ 2,002,937$.

## FORESTRY

Lumber Sawn East of Rockies
Production of sawm lumber (excluding sawn ties) east of the Rockies during May is estimated at $281,603,000$ feet, down nearly $7 \%$ from 302,622,000 feet last year. Estimated total for the five months ending May was down about $6 \%$ to $1,666,957,000$ from $1,239,318,000$ feet. Output was lower in both periods in all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec. (22)

Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences And Summary Convictions Rose in 1954

The number of persons convicted of indictable offences increased in Canada in 1954 over the previous year, and the number of sumary convictions continued a rise that has been uninterrupted in the postwar years, according to the Bureau's annual report for 1954 on criminal and other offences.

Canadian courts of law dealt in 1954 with 35,278 adults charged with 56,847 indictable offences and found 30,848 guilty of 47,981 offences. This compares with 34,027 persons charged with 53,946 indictable crimes in 1953, of whom 29,567 were convicted of 45,071 offences. The number of persons convicted in 1954 rose about $4.3 \%$ over the 1953 figure compared with a $2.1 \%$ increase in the population to which the figures refer.

Out of the 30,848 persons found guilty of indictable offences in 1954, 24,929 were convicted of one offence, 3,265 of 2 offences, 1,713 of 3 offences, 256 of 4 offences and 154 of 5 offences. Among the remaining 531 convicted of 6 or more offences, 259 were found guilty of more than 10 . Less than half ( $47.5 \%$ ) of the persons convicted in 1954 were sentenced to imprisonment, $34.3 \%$ received the option of a fine, and slightly more than $18 \%$ received suspended sentence ( $7.9 \%$ with probation and $10.3 \%$ without probation). Nearly $89 \%$ were convicted for offences committed in 1954 and $9 \%$ for offences committed in the preceding year.

Thefts accounted as usual for more convictions than any other indictable offence, totalling 13,099 (13,498 in 1953). Burglary, house and shop breaking was next with $7,589(6,813)$, followed by false pretences at 4,903 (4,570); driving a motor vehicle while ability impaired at $3,624(2,809)$, forgery and uttering at $2,905(2,128)$ and aggravated assault at $1,894(1,873)$. Convictions relating to the operation of motor vehicles - including dangerous and reckless driving, driving while ability impaired and while intoxicated, and leaving the scene of an accident totalled 5,702 against 5,140 in 1953.

Breaches of traffic and parking regulations numbered 1,660,000 (1,474,388 in 1953) and accounted for nearly 84 per cent of the $1,977,567$ total of summary convictions in 1954, and also accounted for nearly three-quarters of the 12.2 per cent increase in summary convictions over 1953.

Summary convictions for intoxication increased to 94,923 from 91,182 in 1953 and for offences against liquor control acts to 36,741 from 34,972. Totals for other groups of offences were: vagrancy, 10,606 ( 10,002 ); non-support of family and contributing to delinquency of children, 7,275 (7,484); breaches of game and fisheries acts, 6,554 (6,397) ; common assault, 4,414 (4,645); gambling, 2, $552(2,759)$ (23)

Production Of Crude Petroleum Up 24\% In May, $42 \%$ In 5 Months

Canadian production of crude petroleum jumped nearly $24 \%$ in May to $12,006,700$ barrels from $9,712,200$ in the corresponding month last year and $42 \%$ in the first five months of this year to $65,322,200$ barrels from $46,-$ 029,700. Production of natural gas in May at $11,169,630,000$ cubic feet increased $11 \%$ from last year's corresponding total of $10,063,106,000$, boosting the January-May total $19 \%$ to $77,084,507,000$ cubic feet from $64,928,803,000$.

Large increases were posted in the production of crude petroleum in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba both in May and the five months. Alberta's output jumped to 9,976, 600 barrels in May from 8,607, 100 a year earlier and to 55,930 , 800 barrels in the five months from 41,021,300. Saskatchewan's output almost doubled in May to $1,472,200$ barrels from 780,900 , and more than doubled in the January-May period to $6,714,000$ barrels from 3,325,000. Manitoba's production rose to 461,200 barrels in May from 245,800 and to $2,239,100$ barrels in the five months from 1,297,700.
(24)

RELEASED THIS WEEK
(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)
1-Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1955, 25\&
2-M: Motion Picture Production, 1955, $10 \notin$
3-Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, July, 10\&
4 -Motor Vehicle Shipments, June, $10 \nless$
5-M: Production of Pig Iron \& Steel, June, 10
6-M: Domestic Washing Machines, June, $10 \notin$
7-M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes \& Lacquers, June, $10 \nless$
8-M: Refined Petroleum Products (Preliminary Report), April, $10 \notin$
9 -Sheet Metal Products Industry, 1954, 25
10-Hardware, Tools \& Cutlery Industry, 1954, $25 \notin$
11-Wholesale Trade, June, $10 \neq$
12-M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, July 31, 10 d
13-Canadian National Railways, 1923-1955, $25 \notin$
14-Canadian Pacific Railways, 1923-1955, $25 \not$
15-Advance Statement on Employment \& Weekly Earnings, June 1, $10 \notin$
16-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, July 31, 10 d
17-M: Grain Milling Statistics, June, $10 \nless$
18-Preliminary Estimate of Crop \& Summerfallow Acreages, August 10, 10 \&
19-M: Margarine Statistics, July, $10 \not$
20-M: Stocks of Dairy \& Poultry Products, August 1, $10 \not$
21-Dairy Factory Production, July, $10 \not$
22 -Production, Shipments \& Stocks on Hand of Samills East of the Rockies, May, $25 \notin$
23-Statistics of Criminal \& Other Offences, 1954, $50 \&$
24-M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas \& Manufactured Gas, May, $15 \notin$
-- Canadian Statistical Review, July, $35 \not$
-- New Residential Construction, April, 25\& -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of June 29
-- First Estimate of Commercial Fruit Production, 1956, $10 \notin$ (Summarized in August 10 issue)

M: Memorandum
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More Eavestrough

Shipments of eavestrough were valued at a high record $\$ 2,537,000$ in 1954, nearly $15 \%$ larger than $\$ 2,-$ 209,000 in 1953 and almost five times as large as in 1945.

Fewer Axes Fewer axes and hatchets were made in Canada in 1954. At 456,000 the year's output was slightly below 1953's 494,000 but about one-quarter the size of the top output of $1,292,000$ in 1946 .

Most New Citizens Over half of In Ontario \& Cities the persons granted Canadian citizenship certificates in 1955 and 1954 lived in Ontario, and about two-thirds in each year lived in cities of 100,000 and over.

Telephones Estimated telephone conversations reported by 12 leading systems in Canada in 1955 rose $11 \%$ to $6,605,859,000$ over the $5,999,334,000$ reported a year ear1ier. This was an average of 1,738 calls per telephone.

Taxes Nearly Sales tax and other $40 \%$ Of Sales excise taxes and duties paid by Canadian breweries in 1955 totalled $\$ 124,296,290$, equal to $37 \%$ of the total selling value of the industry's shipments of beverages, grains yeast and other products and by-products.

Petroleum Products Gross selling value of the output of Canada's petroleum products industry amounted to $\$ 909,253,-$ 000 in 1954, up nearly $31 \%$ from $\$ 694,989,000$ in 1953, more than double the 1949 value of $\$ 436,796,000$ and over four times the figure of $\$ 223,425,000$ for 1946.

Spades \& Shovels Shipments of spades and shovels dropped $16 \%$ to 871,000 in 1954 from $1,037,000$ in the preceding year.

Peavies \& Canthooks Peavies, canthooks and pike poles were shipped to the value of $\$ 506,000$ in 1954 -- a record high versus $\$ 368,000$ in 1953 and the previous peak of $\$ 451,000$ in 1947.

Power Chain Saws Fewer power chain saws were made in 1954. At 14,721 units the year's output was down one-third from 1953's total of 21,893 units. The value also fell to $\$ 2,460,000$ from $\$ 3,191,000$.

Metal Cans Shipments of metal cans increased 5\% in value in 1954 to $\$ 77,842,000$ from $\$ 74,309$, 000 in the preceding year. The value has more than doubled in the last decade, comparing with $\$ 37,134,-$ 000 in 1945.

New Canadians Out of 34,895 men Mostly Married and 23,816 women granted Canadian citizenship in 1955, 22,409 or $64 \%$ of the men and 17,175 or $72 \%$ of the women were married. Of the latter, $56 \%$ were naturalized on the same day as their husbands.

Seventh In Canada was the seventh Crude 0il largest producer of crude oil in 1955, with 2 . $3 \%$ of the world output. Largest producer was the United States with $44.6 \%$, followed by Venezuela with $14.2 \%$, U.S.S.R. with $8.6 \%$, then Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq ahead of Canada, and Iran and Mexico following.

