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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Industrial Production: Preliminary figures put the composite index of industrial production at an all-time monthly peak in June and nearly 8% above June last year. Over the **first** six months the index averaged 7.7% higher than last year. The manufacturing component of the index was up 7.5% in June, just under 7% on the half-year average, durables continuing to lead in rate of gain. Gain in mineral production was only slightly above the overall industrial production rise in June as against the half-year rise of 15.5%. (Page 2)

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Labour: Labour income reached new high levels in June and the first half of this year, more than half of the six-month rise being attributable to employment increases. The month and half-year gain was spread through all major industrial divisions. (Page 3)

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Population: Over 95% of Canada's population growth during the last 100 years has been due to natural increase, with a high birth rate in recent times the most dynamic element in this natural increase. Accompanying this has been a steady decline in the death rate and a marked extension of life expectancy. These and other aspects of Canadian vital statistics are reviewed in a special study just released by the Bureau. (Page 4)

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Transportation: Pipe-line oil deliveries to the end of June this year were nearly 26,000,000 barrels or about one-fourth greater than last year..... Freight carloadings climbed some 8% in the second week of August as against over 11% in the cumulative period. (Page 5)

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Agriculture: Estimated milk production in July was 7% larger than last year after a small decline in June and a moderate rise in the total for the first half-year ... Wheat exports in the first two weeks of the new crop year were slightly lower than last year. (Pages 6 & 7)

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Manufacturing: July and seven-month shipments were larger this year than last for mineral wool batts, hard board, asphalt and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles; gypsum products shipments were off slightly in the month, up sharply in seven months ... Television-set sales rose in July after an earlier decline, while sales of radios fell after earlier gains ... Cement shipments to the end of June were 21% larger than last year. (Pages 8 to 10)

...

Merchandising: Estimated department store sales in the first half of this year were nearly 10% above last year, were still rising at the middle of August. (Page 11)

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Index Of Industrial Production
Reached All-Time High In June

Canada's composite index of industrial production reached an all-time monthly peak in June, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the 1935-39 base the index stood at 298.4, 7.8% above last year's June figure of 276.8. It averaged 276.7 for the first half of this year, 7.7% above last year's January-June average of 256.9.

The manufacturing component of the index rose 7.5% in June to 304.1 from 282.9 a year earlier and the index of mineral production 7.9% to 274.2 from 254.1. The sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas stood at 295.3, up 10.7% from last year's June index.

The index of non-durable manufactures for June, at 261.0 was 4.9% above the figure for June 1955. Activity in the clothing and printing and publishing groups showed gains of about 9%, while production of paper products increased 7.5%. The rubber products industry advanced 5%, with the chemical products, foods and beverages and textiles groups recording smaller gains. Output of tobacco products declined 7% as compared with June last year.

In the durable manufactures field the composite index for June rose 10.4% to 371.4 from last year's 336.5. All groups recorded gains in this comparison. Output of electrical apparatus advanced over 17% with non-metallic minerals rising 14.5%. Production in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals groups increased about 13%. Transportation equipment and wood products showed smaller gains of 4% and 3%, respectively.

In the first half of this year the manufacturing index rose 6.9% to 281.7, the non-durables component advancing 5.6% to 241.1 from 228.4 and the durables index 8.3% to 345.2. The mining index advanced 15.5% to 249.9 from 216.4, and the sub-index for electricity and gas rose by slightly more than 2% to 286.2 from 280.0

TRAVEL

Fewer Foreign Vehicles Entered
Canada In July And Seven Months

Fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on travellers' vehicle permits in July and the first seven months of this year than last. DBS reports July entries at 541,708, down 7% from last year's 582,036, and January-July entries at 1,317,202, down nearly 4% from 1,367,924. Fewer entries were posted for all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Alberta in July and for all except these, Quebec and Saskatchewan in the seven months.

July entries were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 3,688 (81 in July last year); New Brunswick, 33,949 (37,726); Quebec, 85,443 (88,526); Ontario, 335,475 (372,761); Manitoba, 9,546 (9,769); Saskatchewan, 4,085 (4,177); Alberta, 15,048 (14,311); British Columbia, 52,935 (53,383); and the Yukon Territory, 1,549 (1,302).

Seven-month entries were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 6,053 (445); New Brunswick, 83,802 (87,249); Quebec, 212,490 (211,209); Ontario, 794,331 (845,000); Manitoba, 25,400 (27,593); Saskatchewan, 10,938 (10,176); Alberta, 27,003 (25,873); British Columbia, 153,415 (156,928); and the Yukon Territory, 3,770 (3,451). (1)

Labour Income Reached New Peaks
In June And First Half This Year

Canadian paid workers received record amounts in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in June and the first half of this year.

DBS reports the June total at \$1,215,000,000 versus \$1,169,000,000 in the preceding month and last year's \$1,090,000,000, and the half-year total at \$6,771,000,000 versus \$6,119,000,000. All the major industrial divisions contributed to the rise in June and the six-month period.

More than half of the rise in labour income in the half-year period was attributable to employment increases. Total paid workers numbered 4,429,000 persons in June this year as compared with 4,192,000 a year earlier; and average weekly earnings in major non-agricultural industries amounted to \$63.83 and \$60.76 at the beginning of June 1956 and 1955, respectively.

June totals by industrial groups were as follows in millions of dollars: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$89 (\$80 a year earlier); manufacturing, \$381 (\$344); construction, \$105 (\$85); utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade, \$311 (\$281); finance, services, \$288 (\$262); and supplementary labour income, \$41 (\$38).

Half-year totals by industry groups: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, \$459 (\$418); manufacturing, \$2,201 (\$1,984); construction, \$486 (\$397); utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade, \$1,749 (\$1,600); finance, services, \$1,639 (\$1,504); supplementary labour income, \$237 (\$216). (2)

Industrial Employment & Payrolls
Index Set New Records At June 1

Both the index of industrial employment and payrolls reached record high levels at June 1 and weekly wages and salaries, slightly lower than a

month ago, were substantially above June 1, 1955. The employment index (1949 = 100) rose 3.5% to 119.3 at June 1 from 111.7 a year ago and was considerably higher than the previous June 1 high of 112.4 set in 1953. The payrolls index, on the same base, rose 12.2% to a record high of 178.1 from 158.8 last year and was higher than at May 1. Average weekly wages and salaries declined seasonally to \$63.83 from \$63.93 a month earlier, but were \$3.07 higher than last year's \$60.76.

Employment in manufacturing continued the moderately upward movement indicated since the beginning of January. At 115.2, the June index was the highest since the latter part of 1953, 0.9% above the May 1 figure and 5.4% higher than at June 1 last year. Most of the increase in the month took place among men. The expansion in the working force was accompanied by a rise of 0.6% in factory payrolls, bringing the index to a new peak of 175.3 in the week of June 1, 10.4% higher than a year earlier. Improvement was indicated in plants producing both durable and non-durable manufactured goods, in which employment mounted by 1.5% and 0.5%. The advance in the latter group was reduced by labour-management disputes in textiles.

The trend was seasonally upward in almost all of the non-manufacturing classes. The most important additions to the working forces were in construction (14.5%), forestry (38.6%), and transportation, storage and communication (3.2%). The trend was upward in all branches of mining, and the June 1 mining index was the highest on record. The increases in employment in trade, finance, insurance and real estate and the service industries were somewhat above-average for the time of year, while that in the public utilities groups was smaller than usual. (3)

Main Factors In Canada's
Population Growth Since 1921

Behind the gigantic development of the Canadian economy during the last quarter century lies an equally dramatic story of the Canadian people.

Highlighting this story is the aim of a new reference paper issued lately by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled "Canadian Vital Statistics Trends, 1921-54". Covering such factors as the phenomenal growth of the population, the sudden reversal of long-established fertility trends, the achievements of modern medicine in the prevention and control of communicable disease, the advances in the sensitive barometers of longevity and infant mortality, this report looks behind the rise in Canada's population from 7,207,000 in 1911 to more than 15,000,000 in 1954.

It is a striking fact that over 95% of Canada's population increase during the past century has been due to natural increase. In recent times the most dynamic element in natural increase has been a high crude birth rate. From 32 per thousand in 1921, the birth rate declined steadily until it was below 21 in 1937. It rose to a plateau of 24 during the war years and to new peaks of 28.9 in 1947 and 28.7 in 1954. During this same period the crude death rate declined gradually from a little over 11 to 8.6 in 1953 and then dropped sharply to 8.2 in 1954. Life expectancy has increased from probably about 45 or 50 years in 1851 to over 66 years for males and over 70 years for females in 1951. The number of infants dying before reaching their first birthday has been reduced from well over 100 in 1851 (even probably closer to 200) out of every 1,000 infants born alive to 32 in 1954. The rate of mortality due to childbirth must have been exceedingly high in 1851; as late as 1921 over 500 mothers died as a result of childbirth for every 100,000 infants born alive; in 1954 the rate was down to 80.

Other tremendous reductions have taken place in the mortality pattern since the early 1920's, with the most important decreases in the childhood and early adult ages. In 1926 over 19% of all male deaths were of persons 5 to 45 years of age; in 1954 these accounted for less than 11% of total deaths. The reduction in mortality among females in this age group is perhaps even more remarkable, the proportion dropping from 22% to approximately 9%. Death rates for males up to age 45 have been roughly halved during the past 25 years; those for females in the same ages are only one-third to one-quarter of the former rate.

These reductions in the mortality rates in early and middle years of life have had the effect of increasing the number of people in the older age groups and of raising the average age of the population as a whole. Consequently a much larger proportion of deaths is now occurring in the older age groups. In 1921 average age at death of males was 39.0 years and of females 41.1 years; by 1954 this had been advanced to 57.3 and 60.0, respectively.

Despite reductions in infant mortality over the past thirty years, more deaths still occur in the first year of life than in any other single year. Of the 107,000 deaths occurring in 1926, 31,000 or almost 30% were of children under one year of age. Of approximately 124,500 deaths in 1954, 16,000 or only 13% were of children under 5 years of age and more than five-sixths of those were under one year. Most of the reduction has taken place among children over the age of one month but there has been a notable decrease in all childhood ages up to 5 years.

The increased life span has reflected the remarkable success that has attended the attack by health authorities on the infective and contagious diseases which in the past have constituted such a great hazard in the early and young adult years of life. Diphtheria, for example, has been almost wiped out and mortality from

tuberculosis has been greatly reduced. On the other hand the ageing of the population has increased the proportion of deaths from certain causes that affect older people. Thus cancer and heart diseases now account for a substantially larger proportion of all deaths than formerly. At present about 80% of all deaths may be found within the following groups of causes: diseases of the heart and arteries, cancer, accidents, diseases of early infancy, the respiratory diseases -- tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza -- and nephritis.

Despite continuing high birth and marriage rates, it should be noted that some of the factors which have contributed most to the high level of fertility are short-run in character; for example, the temporary adjustment of the timing of marriages and of births within marriage, largely as a result of war and depression. The long-term influences would appear to exert both upward and downward pressures on the birth rate. For example, the tendency for higher proportions of women to marry, and for higher proportions of those who do marry to have at least one child, has been offset by the tendency for couples to cease childbearing at lower and lower parities. The marriage rate fell from 7.9 per thousand population to 6.4 between 1921 and 1931, rose as high as 10.9 in 1942 and 1946 and remained at the relatively high level of 8.5 in 1954.

Canada compares well with other countries. Only the Netherlands had a lower general death rate in 1954 and only the United States had a lower rate for maternal mortality. Canada's birth rate was surpassed only by five countries. Finally the reference paper illustrates the continuing problem of infant mortality because in this important rate, despite recent improvements, Canada remains in twelfth position. (4)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadings Car loadings of railway revenue freight continue to increase
Continue Above 1955 over a year ago. Total was 92,255 cars for the week ending August 14, up 8.3% from last year's 85,171 cars, and 2,689,078 cars for the year to date, up 11.3% from 2,416,059 a year ago. Receipts from connections declined 20.4% in the week to 25,303 cars from 31,779, but the cumulative total was up 8.4% to 1,087,601 cars from 1,003,230.

Commodities carried in greater volume in the week included: grain, 9,241 cars (5,628 in 1955); iron ore, 10,738 (6,690); and manufactured iron and steel products, 1,615 (1,084). Among the commodities carried in fewer cars were: coal, 3046 cars (3,814); lumber, timber and plywood, 5,118 (5,879); automobiles, trucks and parts, 1,054 (1,546); and L.C.L. merchandise, 12,757 (13,201). (5)

Larger Volume Of Oil Delivered Volume of oil delivered through Canadian
Through Pipe Lines In June, Half-Year pipe lines was up sharply in June and the first six months of this year as compared with a year earlier. Deliveries were 20,122,735 barrels in June versus 18,111,357 a year ago and 129,428,238 barrels in the January-June period versus 103,662,064.

Half-year deliveries were as follows by provinces: British Columbia, 19,901,962 barrels (13,354,047 a year earlier); Alberta, 8,120,674 (8,345,927); Saskatchewan, 8,351,982 (7,767,819); Manitoba, 34,002,769 (23,228,643); Ontario, 21,416,926 (18,376,834); and Quebec, 37,633,925 (32,588,794). (6)

Milk Production Milk production in July is estimated at 1,990,000,000 pounds, up 7% from the same month in 1955. June production declined slightly to 2,045,600,000 pounds from 2,071,600,000 a year ago, but rose moderately to 8,144,400,000 pounds in the half-year from last year's corresponding total of 8,079,700,000.

Production in the half-year in Prince Edward Island rose to 91,300,000 pounds from 89,400,000 a year ago, Nova Scotia to 215,500,000 from 212,100,000, New Brunswick to 216,000,000 from 214,600,000, Quebec to 2,758,500,000 from 2,644,300,000, and Alberta to 682,000,000 from 677,100,000. Output in the remaining provinces decreased, total for Ontario falling to 2,676,500,000 pounds from 2,711,800,000, Manitoba to 508,800,000 from 523,000,000, Saskatchewan to 616,100,000 from 625,100,000 and British Columbia to 379,700,000 from 382,200,000.

June production by provinces (in thousand pounds) was: Prince Edward Island, 27,000 (27,100 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 46,500 (46,800); New Brunswick, 59,300 (60,900); Quebec, 780,500 (772,600); Ontario, 621,700 (635,600); Manitoba, 123,800 (129,600); Saskatchewan, 148,000 (152,600); Alberta, 158,500 (163,100); and British Columbia, 54,400 (61,400).

Farm cash income from the sale of dairy products increased to \$49,287,000 in June from \$48,752,000 last year, all products except dairy butter and creamery butterfat contributing to the increase. Combining all products on a milk basis, the average for June was \$2.64 per hundred pounds of milk as compared with \$2.58 per hundred a year ago. All prices were higher, except those of fluid milk, which declined to \$4.27 per hundred from \$4.29 per hundred.

Domestic disappearance of butter amounted to 28,400,000 pounds in June compared to 27,226,000 a year earlier, and to 156,000,000 pounds in the half-year from 150,500,000. At the same time, domestic disappearance of cheddar cheese advanced to 8,400,000 pounds in the month from 6,200,000, but fell to 35,800,000 pounds in the six months from 36,400,000. (7)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 23 amounted to 73,315,000 pounds, 2.8% smaller than last year's 75,454,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 4,995 pounds (4,903 a year ago); Montreal, 39,062 (35,846); Toronto, 6,847 (9,914); Winnipeg, 16,421 (18,140); Regina, 1,075 (1,569); Saskatoon, 1,164 (876); Edmonton, 1,496 (2,485); Calgary, 883 (641); and Vancouver, 1,372 (1,080.)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds Larger In Half-Year Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds, secondary or complete feeds and "other" animal feeds were larger in June and January-June than a year earlier, except for "other" animal feeds which were lower in the month, according to DBS. Half-year shipments of primary feeds rose to 159,678 tons from 132,165 a year ago, secondary feeds to 1,011,143 tons from 848,014 and "other" animal feeds to 288,041 tons from 251,956. June shipments were: primary feeds, 24,709 tons (18,948 a year earlier); secondary feeds, 169,561 (137,285); and "other" animal feeds, 41,254 (42,319). (8)

Overseas Exports Of Wheat Slightly Lower Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat declined slightly in the week ending August 15 to 4,790,000 bushels from 5,187,000 a year ago and to 12,282,000 bushels in the August 1-15 period from 12,648,000 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions at August 15 totalled 360,309,000 bushels compared with 364,471,000 a week earlier and 374,723,000 a year earlier. (9)

Canned Meat Stocks Slightly Smaller At The End Of June Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers at the end of June amounted to 19,044,135 pounds, a decrease of 4% from last year's corresponding total of 19,810,586 pounds, according to a special statement released by DBS. Holdings were as follows by kinds: Beef products -- ready dinners, stews, etc., 6,911,621 pounds (5,894,009 a year earlier); roast beef, 303,089 (346,579); corned beef, 1,635,428 (1,647,644); and other beef products, 2,031,483 (1,641,563). Pork products -- spiced pork and ham, 2,667,646 pounds (5,040,240); roast pork and ham, 1,004,271 (1,651,160); and other pork products, 1,801,503 (1,497,643). Miscellaneous -- canned fowl, 704,676 pounds (645,148); meat paste, 1,435,125 (826,765); and all other kinds, 549,293 (619,835).

Macaroni & Kindred Products Industry Value of factory shipments in the macaroni and kindred products industry reached a record high total of \$9,897,000 in 1955 as compared with the previous peak of \$9,385,000 set in 1954, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Establishments increased to 17 from 14, employees to 672 from 609, salary and wage payments to \$1,758,000 from \$1,573,000, and cost of materials to \$5,971,000 from \$5,942,000. Shipments of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and noodles rose to 78,904,000 pounds from 73,867,000 and the value to \$9,397,000 from \$8,850,000. (10)

Prepared Breakfast Foods Industry Larger quantities of prepared breakfast foods -- corn flakes, wheat and bran flakes, puffed grains, etc., -- were shipped by Canadian producers last year than in 1954. The Bureau's annual industry report places the value of shipments at a record high total of \$23,663,000 versus \$20,706,000 a year earlier. Production of unprepared breakfast cereals, prepared flour, cake and pastry mixtures, hominy and other stock feeds, and other products and by-products boosted total shipments in the year to \$28,584,000 from \$25,604,000 in 1954. Number of establishments remained unchanged at 17 and employees fell to 1,262 from 1,339, but salary and wage payments rose to \$4,139,000 from \$4,020,000, cost of materials used to \$10,497,000 from \$9,792,000 and value added by manufacturer to \$17,639,000 from \$15,088,000.

Shipments of all prepared breakfast foods increased in 1955, with corn flakes rising to 27,711,624 pounds valued at \$8,153,000 compared to 25,281,190 pounds worth \$7,401,000; wheat and bran flakes to 10,177,055 pounds worth \$2,698,000 from 9,265,182 worth \$2,463,000; puffed grains to 16,038,534 pounds worth \$6,834,000 from 14,782,404 worth \$5,683,000; and "other" to 24,264,844 pounds worth \$5,977,000 from 22,939,855 worth \$5,158,000. Shipments of unprepared breakfast cereals amounted to \$1,146,000 versus \$1,131,000, prepared flour, cake and pastry mixtures to \$1,776,000 versus \$2,154,000, hominy feed and other stock feeds to \$683,000 versus \$679,000, and other products and by-products to \$1,313,000 versus \$932,000. (11)

Production & Shipments Of Mineral Wool Batts Larger

Output of mineral wool batts rose to 22,663,198 square feet in July from 22,392,691 a year ago, but production of granulated and bulk or loose wool declined to 844,203 cubic feet from 978,409. Shipments of batts in the month advanced to 23,695,318 square feet from 23,089,278, but granulated and bulk or loose wool fell to 907,579 cubic feet from 993,785.

Seven-month totals (1955 figures in brackets) were: production - batts, 135,-914,868 square feet (110,543,299); granulated and bulk or loose wool, 5,991,166 cubic feet (6,030,658); shipments - batts, 135,257,170 square feet (110,340,001); granulated and bulk or loose wool, 5,930,412 cubic feet (5,768,302). (12)

Production And Shipments Of Gypsum Products Down In July

Both production and shipments of gypsum products were lower in July but higher in the January-July period than a year earlier. Production of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile declined 14% in July to 60,242,893 square feet from 70,158,122 a year ago but increased 10% in the January-July period to 409,696,148 square feet from 372,441,304 in last year's corresponding period. Output of gypsum plasters fell 10% in the month to 27,908 tons from 31,079 but rose 1.2% in the seven months to 166,122 tons from 164,111.

July shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile decreased 8.9% to 64,681,464 square feet from 71,018,983 but increased 13.2% in the seven-month period to 421,263,693 square feet from 372,037,467. Shipments of gypsum plasters fell 10% in the month to 27,961 tons compared with 31,054 but seven-month shipments increased 1.6% to 167,055 tons compared with 164,387. (13)

Hard Board Production Climbed 16.8% In July

Production of hard board increased 16.8% in July to 16,-629,208 square feet from 14,242,155 a year ago and 33% in January-July to 140,963,022 square feet compared to 105,913,341 in last year's corresponding period. Domestic shipments of hard board rose almost 18% in the month to 10,729,258 square feet from 9,134,992 and 31% in the seven months to 85,765,553 square feet from 65,716,983. Export shipments declined 47% in July to 3,809,000 square feet from 7,246,654, but increased nearly 16% in the seven-month period to 49,843,409 square feet from last year's comparative total of 43,007,992. (14)

Production And Shipments Of Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles Up In July

Both production and shipments of asphalt and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles increased in July and in the January-July period from a year ago. Output of asphalt floor tiles rose slightly to 1,223,410 square feet in July from 1,154,365 a year ago and to 11,283,386 square feet in the January-July period from 10,232,159 square feet in last year's corresponding period. Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles nearly doubled in the month, rising to 1,043,945 square feet compared to 584,556 square feet a year earlier, but rose only slightly in the seven months to 7,807,388 square feet from 6,-096,017.

Domestic shipments of asphalt floor tiles were higher in the month at 1,415,342 square feet compared with 1,207,664 and in the seven-month period amounted to 10,549,726 square feet versus 9,191,025. Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased substantially in the month to 1,161,605 square feet from 677,406, but only moderately in the seven months to 6,903,249 square feet versus 5,206,422 square feet. (15)

Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces
In June And First Half Of 1956

first half of this year 40,522 units were shipped to the value of \$7,777,337 (figures not available for 1955).

Shipments of warm air furnaces in June rose to 9,586 units valued at \$1,850,156 from 7,956 units worth \$1,452,534 in the preceding month. In the

Increased shipments were reported in June as compared with May for combination stoves and ranges, 1,147 units worth \$243,857 (856 worth \$204,673); gas cooking plates, 708 worth \$7,410 (600 worth \$6,556); and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heater, 5,780 worth \$267,123 (4,286 worth \$193,651). Decreased shipments were recorded for: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, 2,009 worth \$191,366 (2,483 worth \$230,336); solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, 1,078 worth \$34,051 (1,220 worth \$31,348); electric rangettes, 3,082 worth \$125,986 (3,659 worth \$136,234); and fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, 699 worth \$96,856 (702 worth \$110,088). Shipments of gas combination stoves and ranges fell in value to \$199,077 from \$204,354, gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations) to \$424,073 from \$526,043, and domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges (with ovens) to \$3,271,375 from \$3,773,600.

Value of shipments of some types of stoves in the half-year were: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, \$1,042,595 (not available for 1955); solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, \$167,875; gas combination stoves and ranges, \$842,501; gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$1,847,781; domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges with ovens, \$18,522,378; electric rangettes, \$648,734; fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, \$618,908; fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, \$957,503. (16)

TV-Set Sales Higher In June
But Radio-Set Sales Lower

Producers' sales of television sets, after seven months of lower figures, were slightly higher in June as compared with a year earlier, while radio-set sales were lower than a year ago for the first time since the start of 1955. On the other hand, sales of television sets declined in the half-year, but sales of radio sets increased.

Television-set sales amounted to 27,057 units in June compared to 26,928 a year ago. Sales of table models again declined, falling to 12,329 units from 17,289, but were more than counterbalanced by increased sales of console models, which rose to 14,358 units from 9,403 and three-way combinations to 370 from 236. Radio-set sales declined to 49,272 units in the month from 50,404, with sales of auto radios dropping to 22,303 from 25,289 to offset a rise in sales of home sets to 19,142 from 17,788, portables to 6,249 from 5,939 and combination sets to 1,578 from 1,388.

Sales of television sets amounted to 213,398 units in the half-year as against 243,468 a year ago. Sales of table models declined to 100,688 from 145,252 and more than offset increased sales of consoles to 107,752 from 95,465 and three-way combinations to 4,958 from 2,751. Radio-set sales increased to 311,478 units in the six-month period from 261,837 last year, with home sets rising to 145,006 from 11,724, portables to 30,428 from 18,257, and auto radios to 121,843 from 117,179. Combination sets fell to 14,201 from 14,677. (17)

Production Of Leather
Footwear Up Again In May

Production of leather footwear increased over a year earlier for the tenth successive month in May. Output was 3,753,567 pairs in May as against 3,372,872 a year ago and 18,634,379 pairs in the first five months of this year as against 16,368,428 last year. (18)

Production of leather footwear increased over a year earlier for the tenth successive month in May. Output was 3,753,567 pairs in May as against 3,372,872 a year ago and

Production & Shipments Of Portland Cement Higher In June & Half-Year

Both production and shipments of Portland cement were higher in June and the January-June period than a year earlier. Production rose 23% in June to 2,762,412 barrels from 2,253,351 a year ago and 21% in the half-year to 13,791,172 barrels from 11,357,782 in last year's corresponding period. Shipments in the month rose 0.8% to 3,314,221 barrels from 3,289,329 and 20% in the six months to 13,253,559 barrels from 11,089,944. End-of-June stocks were also higher than a year ago, amounting to 1,517,475 barrels compared with 1,355,888. (19)

Shipments Of Talc & Soapstone

Shipments of talc and soapstone by Canadian manufacturers eased to 27,160 tons in 1955 from 28,143 in the preceding year but the value was slightly higher at \$338,967 versus \$335,353, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The industry employed 50 persons (53 in 1954) and paid them \$129,221 in salaries and wages (\$134,437). (20)

Small Decline In The Value Of Manufacturers' Shipments In 1954

Showing the first decline in the post-war period, the value of shipments by Canada's manufacturing industries eased 1.3% in 1954 to \$17,554,528,000 from the preceding year's all-time peak of \$17,785,417,000. The decline in the value of shipments was accompanied by an increase of 3% in finished goods inventory to \$890,731,000 from \$864,603,000 in 1953, indicating a smaller decrease in production than in shipments. Manufacturing employment also declined, the number of persons falling 4.5% to 1,267,966. Due to increases in hourly earnings the amount paid in salaries and wages was only 1.5% lower at \$3,896,688,000.

The trend was also downward in the physical volume of output, the decline for manufacturing as a whole amounting to 4.4%. The volume of output for the non-durable goods was 1.1% lower, while durable goods with a drop of 8.1% were the most severely affected. The greatest decline in volume output was reported by the transportation equipment group with a decrease of 18.7%, textiles 14.2%, iron and steel products 13.4%, and clothing, including knitting mills, 13.1%. A few other groups had moderate declines of 2% to 6%. Such groups as foods, paper products, printing and publishing, products of petroleum and coal, non-ferrous metal products, and non-metallic mineral products reported increases of 1% to 5%.

Factory value of shipments from manufacturers in Ontario, which accounted for approximately one-half of the national total, fell to \$8,533,167,000 from \$8,876,505,000 in the preceding year, but the value from Quebec plants rose to \$5,395,787,000 from \$5,386,785,000, and those in British Columbia to \$1,474,156,000 from \$1,366,824,000. Shipments values for the other provinces were: Alberta, \$575,278,000 (\$555,815,000 in 1953); Manitoba, \$571,409,000 (\$584,872,000); Nova Scotia, \$300,073,000 (\$320,012,000); New Brunswick, \$287,351,000 (\$295,750,000); Saskatchewan, \$280,734,000 (\$266,613,000); Newfoundland, \$109,568,000 (\$106,525,000); Prince Edward Island, \$23,470,000 (\$23,199,000); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$3,536,000 (\$2,517,000).

The number of plants in Canada as a whole in 1954 was slightly smaller at 38,028 versus 38,107 in the preceding year. There were 13,178 in Ontario (13,114 in 1953), 12,191 in Quebec (12,132), 4,462 in British Columbia (4,317), 2,052 in Alberta (2,072), 1,526 in Nova Scotia (1,591), 1,522 in Manitoba (1,540), 1,057 in New Brunswick (1,094), 1,010 in Saskatchewan (1,062), 790 in Newfoundland (939), 209 in Prince Edward Island (216), and 31 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (30). (21)

Output Of Refined Petroleum
Products Up 24% In April

Canadian refineries produced 24% more refined petroleum products in April than in the corresponding month last year. Receipts of crude petroleum were 15% larger, usage was up 20% and month-end inventories were 14% larger.

The month's output of refined products amounted to 16,716,510 barrels versus 13,874,908 a year ago. Receipts of crude were 16,630,778 barrels versus 14,466,892, comprising 9,423,063 barrels of Canadian crude versus 7,615,418, and 7,207,715 barrels of imported crude versus 6,851,474. Refineries used 16,380,949 barrels of imported crude versus 6,851,474. Refineries used 16,380,949 barrels of crude during the month versus 13,625,156 and had month-end inventories of 19,922,652 barrels versus 17,421,133.

Net sales of some of the larger liquid petroleum fuels in April were: motor gasoline, 5,482,714 barrels (5,316,490 a year earlier); light fuel oil, 3,715,610 (2,573,876); heavy fuel oil, 3,447,651 (3,010,152); diesel fuel, 1,214,018 (894,180); kerosene and stove oil, 968,681 (758,820); aviation gasoline, 302,554 (287,363); aviation turbine fuel, 281,649 (175,628); and naphtha specialties, 106,961 (102,484). (22)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales
Rose In June & Half-Year

Sales by Canadian department stores were larger in June and the first half of this year than last. Sales in the half-year were 9.7% greater at an estimated \$539,970,000 as against \$492,122,000 a year earlier, with all selected departments, except furs, smallwares and radio and music, recording increases. Stocks, at selling value, at the end of May were up 9.3% to \$287,191,000 from \$262,746,000 a year ago.

Sales and rates of gain for some of the specified departments in the six months were: ladies' apparel and accessories, 5.8% to \$143,071,000; men's clothing, 7.3% to \$16,861,000; men's furnishings, 10.3% to \$20,043,000; food and kindred products, 9.5% to \$35,366,000; home furnishings, 13.6% to \$37,784,000; furniture, 15.2% to \$38,840,000; major appliances, 19.1% to \$32,139,000; hardware and housewares, 14.9% to \$41,087,000; and sporting goods and luggage, 14.4% to \$17,873,000.

All of the 29 specified departments except four (women's and misses' dresses, women's and misses' coats and suits, smallwares, and radio and music) registered increased sales in the month, ranging from 1.7% for aprons, housedresses and uniforms to 26.6% for major appliances. Sales for some of the specified departments were (in thousands): ladies' apparel and accessories, \$25,114 (\$23,775 a year ago); men's clothing, \$3,115 (\$2,823); men's furnishings, \$4,885 (\$4,238); food and kindred products, \$6,110 (\$5,279); linens and domestics, \$2,576 (\$2,527); home furnishings, \$6,381 (\$5,833); furniture, \$7,134 (\$6,144); major appliances, \$6,337 (\$5,004); and hardware and housewares, \$8,315 (\$7,451). (23)

Sales rose 9% during the week ending August 18 as compared with a year earlier. All provinces except the Atlantic area shared in the gain. Increases from East to West were: Quebec, 1.9%; Ontario, 9.4%; Manitoba, 4.2%; Saskatchewan, 12.4%; Alberta, 29.2%; and British Columbia, 11.4%. The drop in the Atlantic Provinces was 2.3%.

New High Records Established By
Printing Trades In Year 1954

Canada's printing trades had a banner year in 1954, establishing all-time peaks in factory value of products, number of employees, salaries and wages paid, cost of materials used, and value added by manufacture, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

Value of shipments jumped to \$525,527,000 from \$498,083,000 in the preceding year, employees to 63,188 from 61,602, salaries and wages to \$209,323,000 from \$195,727,000, cost of materials to \$164,035,000 from \$152,512,000, and value added by manufacture to \$357,654,000 from \$341,405,000. Altogether there were 2,841 establishments classed in the printing trades in 1954, 97 more than in 1953.

Periodicals, valued at \$220,504,000 (\$207,579,000 in 1953), accounted for about 48% (46%) of the value of printed matter, daily newspapers alone accounting for \$158,502,000 (\$149,623,000). The value for periodicals is made up of \$160,549,000 received from advertising (\$150,619,000) and \$59,955,000 received for subscriptions and sales of publications (\$56,960,000). Only publications printed in publishers' own plants are included in these figures.

Other printed matter and other products were valued at \$260,931,000 (\$246,607,000 in 1953), comprising \$34,735,000 for printed matter and bound books (\$31,968,000), \$45,769,000 for miscellaneous printed advertising (\$42,321,000), \$8,653,000 for bound blank books (\$8,724,000), \$156,497,000 for miscellaneous printed goods and printed stationery (\$151,029,000), and \$15,249,000 for other products such as paper boxes, waxed paper and rubber stamps (\$12,565,000). (24)

M I N I N G

Iron Ore Shipments
Rose 18% In July

Iron ore shipments from Canadian mines to Canadian consumers and for export increased 18% in July to 2,883,281 tons from 2,438,241 a year ago, raising the January-July total 41% to 9,227,209 tons from last year's corresponding total of 6,527,875. Export shipments accounted for 89% of the July shipments and 87% of the January-July total.

Shipments from mines in Newfoundland, Quebec and British Columbia to Canadian users and for export rose to 2,127,792 tons in the month from 1,776,320 a year ago and to 6,832,829 tons in the seven months from 4,423,614. Ontario shipments advanced to 755,489 tons in the month from 661,921 and in the seven-month period to 2,374,380 from 2,104,261. Stocks at the end of July climbed to 2,250,808 tons from 1,990,245, comprising 804,742 in Ontario versus 664,469 and 1,446,066 in the other provinces versus 1,325,776. (25)

Output Of Copper, Nickel, Silver
And Zinc Higher In First Half

Larger quantities of copper, nickel, silver and zinc were produced in the first half of this year than last but output of lead was smaller. June production totals were larger than a year earlier for all metals except nickel.

Half-year totals were as follows: copper, 174,568 tons (156,721 a year earlier); nickel, 89,612 tons (88,502); silver, 13,588,811 fine ounces (13,558,065); lead, 92,367 tons (105,587); and zinc, 215,640 tons (210,870). June totals: copper, 28,753 tons (27,485); nickel, 14,492 tons (14,833); silver, 2,553,763 fine ounces (2,461,675); lead, 18,145 tons (17,800); and zinc, 36,649 tons (33,553). (26 & 27)

Production Of Canada's Leading Minerals In May Production of 11 of Canada's 16 leading minerals rose in May, while output of 13 increased in the January-May period from a year earlier. Lead and lime were down both in the month and five months, while gold, nickel and zinc were lower in the month and silver in the five months.

Output of asbestos rose to 101,934 tons in May from 94,465 a year earlier, cement to 3,391,240 barrels from 2,889,185, clay products to \$3,697,817 from \$3,274,743, coal to 1,085,476 tons from 1,028,419, copper to 29,422 tons from 25,718, gypsum to 497,705 tons from 387,630, iron ore to 2,440,242 tons from 1,474,369, natural gas to 11,169,630,000 cubic feet from 10,063,106,000, petroleum to 12,006,720 barrels from 9,712,160, salt to 97,667 tons from 89,264, and silver to 2,540,291 fine ounces from 2,235,620. Production of gold declined to 375,634 fine ounces from 383,369, lead to 15,446 tons from 16,808, lime to 106,649 tons from 109,966, nickel to 15,203 tons from 15,352, and zinc to 35,041 tons from 37,368. (28)

Feldspar And Quartz Mining Industry 1955 Value of production in the feldspar and quartz mining industry increased 23% to a record high of \$4,510,000 in 1955 from \$3,662,000 in 1954 and 12.5% from the previous high of \$4,010,000 in 1953, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Establishments increased to 33 from 28, employees to 414 from 377, and salary and wage payments to \$1,360,000 from \$1,194,000, but cost of supplies and containers decreased to \$263,000 from \$290,000.

Shipments of feldspar -- produced in Quebec only -- advanced in volume and value from a year earlier, with volume up to 18,152 tons from 16,096 and value to \$356,000 from \$301,000. Nepheline syenite shipments -- produced in Ontario only -- rose to new peaks both in quantity and value, with volume shipped at 146,068 tons as against 123,669 and value at \$2,100,000 versus \$1,771,000. Shipments of quartz (silica) increased to 1,869,913 tons worth \$2,040,000 from 1,716,151 tons worth \$1,575,000. (29)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>August 23</u>	<u>August 16</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>July 26</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	288.6	293.8	286.4
Industrials.....	305.3	311.2	302.7
Utilities.....	215.5	217.1	212.2
Banks.....	289.0	296.3	294.2

Mining Stock Price Index

Total mining stocks.....	146.4	148.3	146.2
Golds.....	78.9	80.7	79.7
Base Metals.....	301.0	303.0	298.3

- 1-Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, July, 10¢
 - 2-Estimates of Labour Income, June, 10¢
 - 3-Employment & Payrolls, June, 25¢
 - 4-R: Canadian Vital Statistics Trends, 1921-1954, 25¢ (Reference Paper No. 70)
 - 5-M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, August 14, 10¢
 - 6-M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, June, 10¢
 - 7-Dairy Review, July, 25¢
 - 8-Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, June, 25¢
 - 9-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, August 15, 10¢
 - 10-Macaroni & Kindred Products Industry, 1955, 25¢
 - 11-Prepared Breakfast Foods Industry, 1955, 25¢
 - 12-M: Mineral Wool, July, 10¢
 - 13-M: Gypsum Products, July, 10¢
 - 14-M: Hard Board, July, 10¢
 - 15-M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, July, 10¢
 - 16-M: Stoves & Furnaces, June, 10¢
 - 17-Radio & Television Receiving Sets, June, 10¢
 - 18-M: Production of Leather Footwear, May, 10¢
 - 19-M: Cement & Cement Products, June, 10¢
 - 20-Talc & Soapstone Industry, 1955, 25¢
 - 21-Manufacturing Industries of Canada - Section A - Summary for Canada, 1954, 25¢
 - 22-Refined Petroleum Products, April, 25¢
 - 23-Department Store Sales & Stocks, June, 10¢
 - 24-Printing Trades, 1954, 50¢
 - 25-M: Iron Ore, July, 10¢
 - 26-M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, June, 10¢
 - 27-M: Copper & Nickel Production, June, 10¢
 - 28-Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, May, 10¢
 - 29-Feldspar & Quartz Mining Industry, 1955, 25¢
 - M: Railway Operating Statistics, March, 10¢
 - Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, June, 25¢ --
Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of August 17
 - Labour Force, July, 25¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of August 24.
- M: Memorandum
R: Reference Paper

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NEWS NOTES

Oil Burners Output of power-type oil burners in Canada reached 114,380 units in 1954 after five successive annual increases from 54,269 in 1949.

Macaroni to Noodles Canadian factory shipments of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and related products in 1955 totalled nearly 80,200,000 pounds with a value of \$9,592,200.

Salt Consumption Apparent Canadian consumption of salt for all purposes - household and industrial - amounted to nearly 1,463,900 tons in 1955 compared to 1,339,100 in 1954.

Baler Twine Up Canadian factory shipments of baler twine last year rose to 30,692,920 pounds from 20,962,540 in 1954, while binder twine shipments fell to 27,349,550 from 30,799,050 pounds.

Most Turkeys In West Nearly 2,600,000 of the estimated 4,014,000 turkeys on Canadian farms at June 1 this year were in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. However, Ontario had the largest number of any province with 875,000.

Talc & Soapstone Consumption of ground talc and soapstone in Canada in 1955 is placed at 33,073 tons, 9,704 of which were used in the manufacture of insecticides and miscellaneous chemicals, 7,772 in roofing, 7,240 in paints and the remainder for a variety of purposes from rice polishing to making cosmetics.

More Nylon Hosiery Canadian manufacturers of hosiery and knitted goods shipped 1,232,424 dozen pairs of seamless nylon hosiery in 1954 compared to 938,186 dozen in 1953 and 4,235,100 dozen pairs of full-fashioned nylon hosiery compared to 4,000,717 dozen.

Cigarettes Factory shipments of cigarettes by Canadian manufacturers in 1955 totalled 24,-864,332,000 with a factory selling value (including excise duties and taxes) of \$332,011,517, accounting for nearly 80% of the total value of shipments of all tobacco products.

Three-fifths Taxes Total value of shipments of Canadian manufacturers of cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, and snuff amounted in 1955 to \$416,-653,468, of which excise duties and taxes accounted for \$254,270,750 or 61%.

Softwoods & Hardwoods Softwoods accounted for an estimated 94.1% of the lumber sawn in Canada during 1954 and hardwoods for 5.9%. Among the provinces, British Columbia had the highest proportion of softwoods at almost 100%; Quebec with 19.9%, Ontario with 19.8% and Saskatchewan with 17.4%, the largest proportion of hardwoods.

World Salt Production Canada is second to the United States in the Western Hemisphere in salt production, but Canadian output is exceeded by wide margins by that of France, West Germany, Italy, Poland, Soviet Russia, Spain, China and India. Total world output in 1954 was estimated at 63,400,000 short tons.

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