



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 24 - No. 38

Friday, September 21, 1956

\$2.00 a year

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

National Accounts: Canada's gross national product increased more than 3% in the second quarter this year over the first quarter to reach an annual rate of \$29.5 billion compared with the first-quarter rate of \$28.6 billion. In the first six months, gross national product was more than 10% higher in value terms and between 6% and 7% higher in terms of physical volume of production than in the first six months of 1955. (Pages 2 to 4)

...

International Trade: Canada had a current deficit of \$771,000,000 from transactions in goods and services in the first six months this year, more than double last year's first-half deficit of \$338,000,000. Most of the increase was in the merchandise balance, which accounted for \$454,000,000 of the deficit, with imports up 31% against 13% for exports. On non-merchandise account, the deficit was up to \$317,000,000 from \$294,000,000 last year ... Trade in outstanding securities during July produced a sales balance of more than \$27,000,000, which originated - on balance - entirely from the United Kingdom and other overseas countries. (Pages 5 to 7)

...

Population: Third list of preliminary population figures of the 1956 Census, covering 706 incorporated cities, towns and villages, shows gains over 1951 for 90% of the 28 cities and 244 towns and 73% of the 434 villages listed. (Page 8)

...

Labour: Number of persons in Canada with jobs was at an estimated record 5,823,000 in mid-August this year and the total civilian labour force at an estimated peak of 5,926,000, up 154,000 from a year earlier. The estimated number with jobs was 182,000 larger than last year and the number without jobs and seeking work 28,000 less ... Weekly wages of hourly-rated wage earners in manufacturing industries were at a new high average of \$62.91 in the week ending July 1 last. This compares with \$59.31 a year earlier. (Pages 10 & 11)

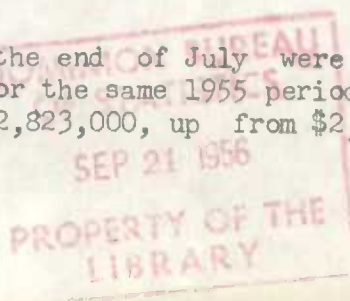
...

Housing: Nearly 9% more new dwelling units - 67,675 compared to 62,211 - were completed in the first seven months this year than last, but the number of new units started was slightly lower on the basis of preliminary figures of 74,531 for this year. (Page 14)

...

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments to the end of July were valued at \$12,317,000,000, nearly 12% higher than for the same 1955 period. Unfilled orders at the month's end totalled \$2,712,823,000, up from \$2,586,515,000 a year earlier. (Page 14)

...



Gross National Product At
\$29.5 Billion In Second Quarter

The recent sharp gains in Canada's seasonally adjusted gross national product continued unabated in the second quarter of 1956, the increase over the first quarter amounting to more than 3%. This latest advance has brought the level of gross national product to an annual rate of \$29.5 billion, compared with \$28.6 billion in the first quarter of this year.

About two-thirds of the increase over the first quarter of this year appears to be represented by a gain in the physical volume of production, price factors accounting for the balance of the rise in value. In the first half of this year gross national product rose by more than 10% in value terms and by between 6% and 7% in terms of the physical volume of production, compared with the same period of a year ago.

Three major developments have emerged as the dominant features of the first half of 1956. These have been the very high levels of fixed capital investment expenditures currently being undertaken by business, the high rate of business inventory accumulation, and the heavy current account deficit or import balance, which averaged \$1.2 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates in the first half.

Total final expenditures by all groups, plus investment in inventories, were running at an annual rate more than \$4 billion above the corresponding period of 1955, as the table below shows. Business investment in plant and equipment and in inventories together accounted for close to one-half of this total increase. About one-third of the total \$4.0 billion increase was met out of imports rather than Canadian production, alleviating to some extent the demand pressures being placed on Canadian production.

Changes In Components Of Gross National Expenditure

| | <u>6 months</u> <u>1955</u> | <u>6 months</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Per cent</u> <u>Change</u> |
|---|--|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | (averaged at seasonally adjusted annual rates) | | | |
| | Billions of Dollars | | | % |
| <u>Business Investment</u> | | | | |
| Plant and equipment | 3.5 | 4.7 | +1.2 | 33.5 |
| Inventories | .4 | 1.1 | +.7 | - |
| Sub-Total | 3.9 | 5.8 | +1.9 | 48.6 |
| <u>Other Purchases</u> | 28.3 | 30.7 | +2.4 | 8.7 |
| <u>Sub-Total</u> (final purchases plus inventory investment) | 32.2 | 36.5 | +4.3 | 13.5 |
| Less Imports | -6.1 | -7.5 | -1.4 | 22.7 |
| <u>Gross National Expenditure</u> | 26.1 | 29.0 | +3.0 | 11.4 |

(Note: Figures will not add by +.1 or -.1 due to rounding).

MORE

These sharp advances in the national expenditure have been accompanied by some upward movement in prices in the most of the components of gross national expenditure. At the total GNE level, prices have risen overall about 3% since the second quarter of last year, about 1% occurring in the current quarter. The most pronounced increases since a year ago have been in the non-residential construction and machinery and equipment categories where price factors (including costs) showed a gain of about 7%. The price (and cost) factor in residential construction was up 5% and export and import prices (on the national accounts basis) were up by 3% and 4%, respectively over a year ago. Consumer prices overall have risen by only about 1% in the year-over-year comparison.

The rise in output between the first and second quarters of this year was concentrated in durable goods manufacturing and in construction. The increase in the durable goods group amounted to 5%, with large gains recorded for transportation equipment (up 22%), non-ferrous metals (up 8%), and electrical apparatus and supplies (up 5%). The iron and steel group, which moved upward in the first quarter, remained level but was producing at a rate about 15% above a year ago.

Associated with the above increases in output, the industrial composite employment index rose by 3% above the first quarter, after allowance for seasonal factors. This most recent increase brought the index to a level 7% above a year ago. The number of paid workers in the non-agricultural labour force was 6% above the second quarter of a year ago.

These increases in output and in employment in the second quarter were accompanied by the largest advance in labour income since the latter part of 1950. Corporation profits were also higher in the second quarter with a gain of about 5% over the first quarter.

On the expenditure side, all of the major demand categories showed increases in the second quarter, contributing to the gains over a year ago as noted earlier. A single exception was investment in inventories, where the rate of accumulation slackened from the extremely high level of the first quarter. Investment in plant, machinery and equipment continued to move forward rapidly. Residential construction, which declined in the first quarter, showed an advance as housing completions rose; however, the fall-off in housing starts in the last few months indicates that the rise in completions is temporary. Durable goods purchases, which had also fallen off in the first quarter as automobile sales declined, moved upward in the second quarter as seasonally adjusted sales of new passenger automobiles rose 30% above the first quarter level. Imports and exports, seasonally adjusted, continued to rise sharply and the deficit on current account showed little change from the first quarter rate.

Labour Income, Consumer Spending and Saving Up: - The latest gain in labour income has raised the level of wage and salary payments to a point about 11% above the second quarter of 1955. The increase over a year ago reflects a rise in the number of paid workers amounting to about 6%, with the balance accounted for by an increase in hourly average earnings. Average hours worked per week in manufacturing showed little change from a year ago. The gain of 5% which occurred between the first and second quarter of this year appears to reflect an increase of 3% in employment in the main non-agricultural industries, the balance being accounted for by increases in average hourly earnings.

The gains in labour income from the first to the second quarter of this year were widespread but were especially marked in construction and in durable goods manufacturing. Agriculture, forestry, mining, public utilities, transportation, storage, communication, trade and the service industries were all higher in the second quarter.

The large gain in labour income in the second quarter was accompanied by an acceleration in the rate of consumer spending. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services rose by 3% (compared with 2% in the first quarter), with gains occurring in the durable, non-durable and services groups. This latest increase has brought the level of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services in the second quarter to a point about 7% above the second quarter of 1955.

Consumer expenditure on durable goods, which was moving downward in the first quarter showed a sharp rise in the second quarter (of 9%), reflecting for the most part an upturn in sales of passenger automobiles. Total personal expenditure on durable goods was up about 11% over the second quarter of a year ago.

Consumer expenditures for non-durable goods and for services were up 2% and 3%, respectively over the first quarter of this year, and 6% and 7%, respectively over the same period a year ago. From the first to the second quarter, the gains in non-durable goods purchases were widespread, affecting all groups with the exception of clothing purchases which showed a decline. It may be noted that Easter occurred in March of this year and that Easter sales are included in the first quarter figures. Relatively little movement has occurred in the price of consumer goods as a whole over the course of the past year; at the total level, an increase of only about 1% is shown. This increase from a year ago is largely attributable to higher prices for services, with small declines in the price of durable goods offset by a small advance in the price of non-durable goods. Since the end of the second quarter of this year, non-durable prices have shown a further advance, as food prices have been rising.

The rising level of consumer expenditure in the second quarter was supported by a sharp increase in disposable income which rose by almost 5%. This was largely attributable to the very marked advance in wage and salary payments which has been noted previously. Since consumer expenditure rose less sharply than disposable income, there was a substantial rise in the rate of saving in the second quarter of this year, from about \$1.4 billion in the first quarter to \$1.8 billion. The latter figure constitutes about 9% of disposable income compared with about 7 1/2% in the first quarter. (1)

VITAL STATISTICS

| | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>Births, Deaths Down But</u> <u>Marriages Up In August</u></p> | <p>Number of births registered in provincial vital statistics offices decreased 7.8% in August to 38,335 from 41,598 a year earlier and 0.5% in the January-August period to 297,001 from 298,365 in last year's corresponding period. Deaths were 11.7% fewer in the month, numbering 9,298 versus 10,553, but were 3.1% larger in the eight months, totalling 87,838 against 86,130. Marriages increased 17.9% in the month to 15,435 compared to 13,086 and 7.4% in the eight-month period to 79,298 against 73,868. (2)</p> |
|---|---|

Further Rise in Deficit From Transactions In Goods and Services In Second Quarter Of 1956

A further rise in Canada's deficit from transactions in goods and services occurred in the

second quarter, bringing the current deficit for the first half of 1956 to \$771,000,000, which is more than double the deficit of \$348,000,000 in the first half of 1955. In absolute terms this is the largest deficit for any corresponding period and relatively it compares with deficits in some earlier periods of exceptional development in Canada. The deficit now represents about one-quarter of current receipts, or more than the ratio in 1929 and about the same ratio as in 1930, but still much less than ratios for the peak of the period of development before the First Great War.

The deficit of \$429,000,000 in the second quarter compares with \$342,000,000 in the first quarter. The increase over the first quarter was chiefly in the import balance on commodity account. Likewise, in this half-year the rise was predominantly in the merchandise balance, which accounted for well over half of the current deficit; in the similar period last year most of the deficit from non-commodity transactions continued to be moderated by the absence of a general rise in income remitted from Canada, as the amount of earnings retained in Canada has risen.

The greater growth in imports of goods and services than in exports is, of course, a reflection of the unusual strength of demands in Canada. Canadian expansion and accompanying record levels of economic activity in Canada combined with the flexibility of imports have led to an unusual extent of borrowing of external resources, both in physical and financial forms. At the same time economic activity in the United States and in many other countries continued to provide strong markets for most Canadian exports and this has contributed to the high levels of activity and incomes in Canada. But while the level of Canadian exports is unprecedented there is not the flexibility in the supply of most commodities exported which exists in imports, mainly because of limitations of existing productive capacity. Imports have also fluctuated much more widely than Canadian manufacturing production.

Import Deficit - With both exports and imports reaching new peaks in the second quarter of 1956, the deficit on merchandise trade (adjusted for balance of payments purposes) reached record levels of \$268,000,000 for the second quarter and \$454,000,000 for the first six months of the year. This deficit on commodity trade compares with an annual deficit of \$208,000,000 in 1955, and a succession of surpluses in seven of the ten years since 1946. For the first six months of 1956 the deficit represented some 20% of total exports -- a new record for this relationship in recent decades. Imports for the six-month period were up \$663,000,000 or 31%; exports were up \$263,000,000 or 13%; and total trade increased by 22% over the same six months of 1955.

Deficit on Invisibles - The deficit on non-merchandise account in the second quarter of 1956 was only \$5,000,000 larger than that incurred in the first quarter, but some \$37,000,000 above the second quarter of last year. This year-to-year increase more than offset the relatively smaller deficit of the first quarter, bringing the cumulative deficit for the first six months of the year to \$317,000,000 as compared to \$294,000,000 for the same six months of 1955. Items contributing to this larger deficit included increased expenditures by Canadian tourists outside Canada, higher net payments for freight and shipping services, and increased Government expenditures for economic and technical aid.

Partly compensating for these increased expenditures were relatively higher immigration and other miscellaneous receipts and smaller net payments on income account. The decline in remittances abroad of interest and dividends resulted from the occurrence in 1955 of several extraordinary and non-recurring dividend payments. At the same time, the 1956 income payments to date do not yet reflect the extensive sale both of outstanding and of net new issues of Canadian securities to non-residents which has occurred in the past six months, nor much of the income to come on new direct investments in industry.

Financing the Deficit: The record current account deficit of \$429,000,000 incurred in the second quarter was financed without any apparent balance of payments strain. Indeed the Canadian dollar strengthened on the international exchange market, and a significant addition was made to Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange. The net capital inflow in such long-term forms as direct investment, portfolio security transactions, and official loan repayments was \$357,000,000, nearly equal to the corresponding total for the whole of 1955, and considerably more than twice the figure for the first quarter of 1956.

This category of capital inflow was equivalent to more than 80% of the enlarged current account deficit in the second quarter compared with somewhat less than half in the first quarter of 1956 and somewhat more than half in the preceding year. The remaining balance was, of course, equal to the net movements of capital in other forms. These included in the second quarter a net inflow of \$102,000,000 covering private movements mainly in short-term forms (including a reduction of \$5,000,000 in holdings of Canadian dollars by non-residents), and an outflow of \$30,000,000 covering net acquisitions of gold and foreign exchange for the official holdings. The latter movement virtually restored the official holdings to the level at the end of 1955.

Although the record deficit for the first half of 1956 was financed without visible strain on the balance of payments, it involved a very considerable addition to Canada's external liabilities. Canada's net balance of international indebtedness was estimated to have been \$7,700,000,000 at the end of 1955. By mid-1956 it was probably of the order of \$8,500,000,000, having risen continuously from \$3,700,000,000 at the end of 1949.

Capital Movements: The net inflow of capital for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada reached new heights during the second quarter of 1956 and is tentatively estimated to have amounted to \$140,000,000. The inflow was more than 25% above that of the first quarter and exceeded by more than 10% the previous record established in the final quarter of 1954. For the first six months of the current year the net movement amounted to \$250,000,000. Mining and petroleum development accounted for some three-quarters of the total.

Overseas capital has been playing a relatively more important role in direct investment during the first half of 1956 than in 1955 as a whole, accounting for about 35% in the later period in contrast to 25% in the preceding year. The net inflow from overseas countries other than the United Kingdom during the first six months appears to have already exceeded the total for the whole of 1955, while the net movements from the United States and United Kingdom each appear to have been at annual rates well above those for 1955.

The net outward movement of capital from Canada for direct investment abroad during the second quarter was of the order of \$5,000,000, bringing the six-month total to \$50,000,000. More than half of the net movement was to the United States. Transactions in Canadian portfolio securities resulted in a net capital inflow of \$195,000,000 during the second quarter of 1956, bringing the half-year total to \$305,000,000. The quarterly movement was larger than any since the massive inflows which occurred during the third quarter of 1950, and reflected the net sale of \$48,000,000 outstanding Canadian stocks and bonds and \$172,000,000 new issues, less \$25,000,000 retirements of Canadian securities owned by non-residents.

All other capital movements were on balance again inward during the second quarter of 1956. Among the influences which were probably of major significance in this category of movement were: the shifting values of Canadian commodity trade, the changes in private and commercial holdings of foreign exchange arising from both the financing of trade and the timing of transfer of the proceeds of new issues sold abroad, the effects of the heavy demand for credit in Canada arising from the phenomenal capital investment programme, and the changing conditions in the forward exchange market. (3)

| | |
|---|---|
| <u>Sales Balance Of \$27,000,000 In Trade</u> <u>In Outstanding Securities In July</u> | Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in July led to a sales balance of more than \$27,000,000. This sizeable capital import originated, on balance, entirely from overseas countries. Net sales to the United Kingdom amounted to \$18,000,000, or more than for the whole year 1955, and net sales to other overseas countries totalled \$9,000,000. |
|---|---|

Sales balance on account of trade in outstanding Canadian securities with all countries amounted to \$30,000,000, reflecting net sales of \$36,000,000 of Canadian common and preference stocks offset by some net purchases of Canadian bonds and debentures. The net acquisitions of Canadian stocks by residents of the United States amounted to \$13,000,000, those by residents of the United Kingdom to \$17,000,000 and those by other overseas countries to \$6,000,000. Trading in outstanding foreign securities led to net purchases or a capital export of \$3,000,000, representing for the most part the net acquisition by Canadians of stocks of United States corporations.

In the January-July period Canadians sold abroad, net, more than \$156,000,000 of outstanding Canadian securities, but purchased, net, some \$8,000,000 of foreign securities. Net sales included \$129,000,000 of Canadian stocks and \$23,000,000 of Government of Canada direct issues. By areas, the net movements were \$60,000,000 from the United States, \$43,000,000 from the United Kingdom and \$45,000,000 from other overseas countries.

The large inflows of capital arising from trade in outstanding securities were supplemented by the proceeds of net new issues sold to non-residents. In addition to these inflows, there were other important movements; in particular, net transfers to Canada for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises amounting to \$250,000,000 in the first half of 1956 which served to finance the extraordinarily heavy Canadian demands for goods and services from the rest of the world. (4)

Third Release Of 1956 Census
Figures Shows General Urban Growth

Preliminary population figures of the 1956 Census, covering a third list of some 700 incorporated cities, towns and villages in all provinces, reflect a widespread growth in urban population among smaller as well as larger centres. Ninety per cent of the 28 cities and 244 towns and 73% of the 434 villages show gains as compared with 1951.

Among the larger centres in the list, the population of Ottawa rose to 215,113 in 1956 from 202,045 in 1951, Windsor to 120,525 from 120,049, St. John's to 56,694 from 52,873, Brantford to 51,557* from 36,727, Sudbury to 46,025 from 42,410 and Sarnia to 43,132 from 34,697.

Preliminary totals for centres with 1956 population of 5,000 and over given in the bulletin, with 1951 Census figures in brackets, are as follows (asterisk indicates boundary change since 1951):-

Newfoundland - Corner Brook, 23,128 (incorporated after June 1, 1951); Wabana, 7,837* (6,460). Nova Scotia - Amherst, 10,167 (9,870); North Sydney, 8,009 (7,354); and Springhill, 7,191 (7,138). New Brunswick - Bathurst, 5,208 (4,453); Chatham, 5,471 (5,223); Dalhousie, 5,408 (4,939).

Quebec - Arvida, 12,836, 12,836 (11,078); Noranda, 10,268 (9,672); Alma, 10,748* (7,975); Asbestos, 8,900* (8,190); Buckingham, 6,766* (6,129); Chicoutimi North, 6,425* (3,966); Cowansville, 5,217 (4,431); Dolbeau, 5,013 (4,307); Iberville, 6,265 (5,185); Lachute, 6,866 (6,179); Laprairie, 5,271 (4,058); La Tuque, 11,011 (9,538); Montmorency, 6,023 (5,817); Montreal South, 5,267 (4,214); Plessisville, 5,789 (5,094); Port Alfred, 7,945* (3,937); Roberval, 6,611 (4,897); St. Pierre, 5,256* (4,976); Val-d'Or, 9,763 (8,685); Victoriaville, 14,188* (13,124); Windsor, 5,870* (4,714), and Shawinigan South, 10,856* (6,637).

Ontario - Guelph, 33,622* (27,386); North Bay, 20,400* (17,944); Stratford, 19,802* (18,785); Woodstock, 18,238* (15,544); Cornwall, 17,953 (16,899); Barrie, 16,573* (12,514); Bowmanville, 6,525 (5,430); Brampton, 12,480* (8,389); Burlington, 8,640* (6,017); Cobourg, 9,325 (7,470); Collingwood, 7,815 (7,413); Goderich, 5,766* (4,934); Hawkesbury, 7,874 (7,194); Ingersoll, 6,754 (6,524); Leamington, 7,810* (6,950); Merritton, 5,354* (4,714); Oakville, 9,885 (6,910); Paris, 5,465* (5,249); Pembroke, 15,241 (12,704); Penetanguishene, 5,317 (4,949); Perth, 5,092* (5,034); Port Hope, 7,465* (6,548); Renfrew, 8,547 (7,360); Riverside, 13,254 (9,214); Simcoe, 7,967* (7,269); Sturgeon Falls, 5,781 (4,962); Thorold, 8,001 (6,397); Tillsonburg, 6,138 (5,330); Whitby, 9,928 (7,267); and Swansea, 8,564 (8,072).

Manitoba - Dauphin, 6,153 (6,007); Flin Flon, 10,155 (9,899).

Saskatchewan - Swift Current, 10,468 (7,458); Estevan, 5,230 (3,935).

British Columbia - Chilliwack, 7,165 (5,663); Kamloops, 8,884* (8,099); Nelson, 7,117 (6,772); North Vancouver, 19,797 (15,687); Port Coquitlam, 5,139 (5,232).

Population totals in this preliminary release are subject to revision. In this connection, anyone who has reason to believe that he or she has been omitted from the Census should notify the Bureau, which will then make an investigation to correct any omissions. (5)

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes were higher in eight of the ten regional cities between July and August. Increases in the Toronto, Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver indexes were all less than the 0.5% increase in the Canada index. An 0.8% increase in the Ottawa index was slightly in excess of the increase in the national index, while increases in the St. John's, Halifax and Saint John indexes, ranging from 1.3% to 1.9%, were all substantially larger. The Montreal index showed a decline of 0.2%, while the index for Winnipeg was 0.5% lower.

Changes in the food indexes accounted for most of the change in the total indexes. In Montreal and Winnipeg the food indexes decreased 0.4% and 1.9%, respectively. In the three eastern maritime cities, where the total indexes showed the greatest upward movements of the ten regional cities, the food indexes showed sharp increases of 4.5% in Halifax, 4.6% in Saint John and 6.2% in St. John's, as these cities experienced the abnormally high seasonal prices for potatoes which occurred in the other cities in July. The other five cities had increases in their food indexes ranging from 1.2% in Saskatoon - Regina to 2.0% in Ottawa.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada
at the beginning of August 1956 (base 1949 = 100)

| | Total Indexes | | Group Indexes - August 1956 | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|--|-------|
| | July 1956 | August 1956 | Food | Shelter | Clothing | Household Commodities Operation and Services | Other |
| St. John's* | 108.1 | 110.2 | 113.8 | 110.1 | 99.4 | 104.8 | 114.6 |
| Halifax | 116.0 | 117.6 | 112.4 | 126.6 | 114.8 | 120.5 | 120.4 |
| Saint John | 118.7 | 120.3 | 117.4 | 130.1 | 116.8 | 117.9 | 124.7 |
| Montreal | 119.1 | 118.9 | 116.9 | 137.9 | 107.4 | 114.7 | 120.9 |
| Ottawa | 119.4 | 120.4 | 115.2 | 138.9 | 111.6 | 115.3 | 124.5 |
| Toronto | 121.5 | 122.0 | 115.6 | 148.9 | 111.1 | 116.3 | 122.8 |
| Winnipeg | 117.6 | 117.0 | 111.8 | 127.7 | 113.1 | 114.0 | 121.3 |
| Saskatoon-Regina | 115.6 | 116.2 | 114.3 | 118.1 | 114.7 | 117.0 | 117.0 |
| Edmonton-Calgary | 115.7 | 116.1 | 112.7 | 121.2 | 112.3 | 117.0 | 119.8 |
| Vancouver | 119.3 | 119.6 | 114.8 | 128.9 | 112.5 | 127.2 | 120.7 |

* Index on the base June 1951 = 100

Wholesale Price Indexes

| | August 1955 | July 1956 | August 1956 |
|---|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | (1935 - 1939 = 100) | | |
| General Index | 219.7 | 226.6 | 227.0 |
| Vegetable Products | 193.9 | 202.7 | 198.6 |
| Animal Products | 228.6 | 232.8 | 234.0 |
| Textile Products | 226.0 | 228.7 | 230.1 |
| Wood Products | 296.0 | 304.4 | 303.8 |
| Iron Products | 226.5 | 235.9 | 243.8 |
| Non-ferrous Metals | 188.8 | 195.3 | 195.4 |
| Non-metallic Minerals | 173.7 | 180.3 | 180.3 |
| Chemical Products | 176.5 | 181.0 | 180.9 |
| Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold) .. | 241.0 | 251.6 | 256.2 |

Security Price Indexes

| | <u>September 13</u> | <u>September 6</u> 1935-39 = 100 | <u>August 16</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>Investors' Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total common stocks | 280.3 | 288.2 | 293.8 |
| Industrials | 296.0 | 304.9 | 311.2 |
| Utilities | 209.6 | 214.6 | 217.1 |
| Banks | 285.2 | 290.4 | 296.3 |
| <u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> | | | |
| Total mining stocks | 138.5 | 143.7 | 148.3 |
| Golds | 74.5 | 77.8 | 80.7 |
| Base Metals | 285.1 | 294.7 | 303.0 |

L A B O U R

Weekly Earnings Of Hourly-Rated
Personnel In Manufacturing At New Peak

Weekly wages paid to hourly-rated wage-earners employed in Canada's manufacturing industries reached a

record high \$62.91 in the week ending July 1, according to advance figures released by the DBS. This compared with \$62.13 a month earlier and \$59.31 a year earlier. Upward adjustments in wage rates in pulp and paper mills had a buoyant effect on the average, partly offset by increased employment of lower paid seasonal workers in fruit and vegetable canneries. Settlement of labour-management disputes in Quebec cotton mills was also a factor.

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose to 152.7¢ from 151.9¢ a month earlier and 145.0¢ a year ago, and the average work-week increased to 41.2 hours from 40.9 a month a year earlier.

Higher average hourly earnings in mining were largely a result of higher bonuses and a shortening of the standard work-week without change in take-home pay in some metal mines. With a substantial seasonal increase in the number of wage-earners reported in both building and highway construction, the average hourly earnings fell 2.7¢ from June 1 to 161.5¢ for the industry as a whole. Employment continued to expand in summer hotels. Changes in the averages of hours and earnings in the service group were small.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending
July 1 and June 1, 1956 and July 1, 1955.

| | <u>Average Hours</u> | | | <u>Average Hourly Earnings</u> | | | <u>Average Weekly Wages</u> | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | July 1 1955 | June 1 1956 | July 1 1956 | July 1 1955 | June 1 1956 | July 1 1956 | July 1 1955 | June 1 1956 | July 1 1956 |
| | no. | no. | no. | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Manufacturing | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 145.0 | 151.9 | 152.7 | 59.31 | 62.13 | 62.91 |
| Durable Goods | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 155.7 | 162.6 | 163.4 | 63.84 | 66.67 | 67.81 |
| Non-Durable Goods. | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 133.6 | 139.6 | 140.6 | 54.38 | 57.10 | 57.36 |
| Mining | 43.4 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 159.9 | 170.5 | 171.8 | 69.40 | 72.97 | 72.84 |
| Electric and Motor | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation ... | 45.1 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 145.3 | 150.2 | 150.8 | 65.53 | 66.54 | 67.41 |
| Construction | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 147.6 | 164.2 | 161.5 | 59.93 | 66.67 | 66.54 |
| Service | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 85.0 | 89.0 | 88.5 | 34.51 | 36.05 | 35.75 |

Employment Continued At High Level In August Manpower resources continued to be fully occupied during August, states the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There was little or no change in the already low level of unemployment as a slight increase in the labour force was absorbed by a corresponding increase in employment.

At August 18 the number of persons with jobs was estimated at 5,823,000, some 34,000 higher than in July and 182,000 higher than in August 1955. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work was 103,000 at mid-August, virtually unchanged from July's 102,000 but well below last year's 131,000, and the number registered at National Employment Service offices across Canada declined to 170,100 from 179,300 at mid-July and 197,800 a year ago. At the same time Canada's civilian labour force grew to 5,926,000 from 5,891,000 a month earlier and 5,772,000 a year ago.

The demand for farm workers was stronger than usual during August, employment in this sector increasing by almost 50,000. Non-farm employment declined slightly, primarily owing to a temporary shift of workers from logging and construction to agriculture to meet harvesting requirements.

The slight shift from non-farm to farm activity eased labour shortages in a few areas but the situation tightened in others with the result that the number classified in shortage increased from 21 in July to 27 in August. Supplies of available labour in most skilled construction trades and for farm and harvest hands and loggers continued short.

Of the 5,926,000 in the labour force, 5,093,000 or 85.9% worked full-time (defined as 35 hours or more) in the August survey week, 317,000 or 5.4% worked less than 35 hours, 413,000 or 7% had jobs but did not work during the survey week, and 103,000 or 1.7% did not have jobs and were seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 4,807,000.

During the corresponding week in 1955, there were 5,772,000 in the labour force of whom 4,980,000 worked full-time, 303,000 worked less than 35 hours, 358,000 had jobs but did not work during the week, and 131,000 did not have jobs and were seeking work. There were 4,785,000 classed as not in the labour force.

M E R C H A N D I S I N G

New Passenger Car Sales Increased 5.2% In July Sales of new passenger cars in July were higher than any previous July but were below June's record high total. Both volume and value of sales were higher in the month, volume rising 5.2% to 42,076 units from 40,000 a year ago and value 10.4% to \$114,446,000 from \$103,680,000 a year earlier. January-July sales increased 6.3% in number to 271,117 units from 255,035 and 13.3% in value to \$752,089,000 from \$663,956,000.

Commercial vehicle sales were larger in volume and value both in the month and seven months. July sales rose 25% in number to 9,296 units from 7,434 and 44.9% in value to \$32,900,000 from \$22,698,000. January-July sales climbed 21.8% in number to 55,502 units from 45,578 and 51.5% in value to \$200,107,000 from \$132,124,000. (6)

Department Store Sales Canadian department store sales were 9.1% greater in the week ending September 8 than a year earlier. All provinces, except Ontario, reported sales increases in the period. Increases from East to West were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.1%; Quebec, 12.9%; Manitoba, 11.6%; Saskatchewan, 17.6%; Alberta, 15.1%; and British Columbia, 18.7%. Sales in Ontario were 0.1% smaller.

Preliminary figures for August show a rise of 12.5% as compared with a year earlier. All provinces had sales gains: Atlantic Provinces, 7.9%; Quebec, 9.7%; Ontario, 11.8%; Manitoba, 13.7%; Saskatchewan, 17.1%; Alberta, 17.5%; and British Columbia, 13.1%.

Sales by all Canadian department stores increased 10.5% in July to an estimated \$78,833,000 from \$71,356,000 a year ago and 9.8% in the January-July period to \$618,807,000 from \$563,478,000 in the corresponding period a year earlier. Selling value of stocks at June 30 rose 10.3% to \$266,669,000 from \$241,783,000 a year ago.

Sales in 27 of the 29 specified departments and the "all other" group were higher this July than last with rates of increase ranging from a low of 3% in men's clothing to a high of 18.2% in furniture. Sales in women's and misses' dresses were unchanged from a year ago, but those of aprons, housedresses and uniforms declined 4.5%. (7)

Retail Sales Up 6.6% In July And 7.4% In 7 Months Continuing the gains of earlier months this year, sales of Canadian retail outlets rose 6.6% in July to \$1,185,437,000 from \$1,112,308,000 a year earlier. January-July sales were up 7.4% to \$7,605,649,000 from \$7,081,030,000. All provinces shared in the rise in both periods.

Fuel dealers had the largest proportionate rise in the value of sales in July, advancing 24.8% as compared with last year. Lumber and building material dealers followed with an increase of 13.3%, motor vehicle dealers 12%, department stores 10.5%, hardware 9.6%, furniture, appliance and radio 9.3%, variety stores 7.4%, shoe stores 6.1%, and restaurants 5.6%.

Fuel dealers also led in size of sales gain in the January-July period, rising 16.9%, lumber and building material dealers next with 13.8%, variety stores 10%, department stores 9.8%, furniture, appliance and radio 9.2%, hardware stores 7.4%, grocery and combination stores 7%, motor vehicle dealers 6.9%, and shoe stores 6.4%. (8)

F U R S

Anticipated Pelt Output From Canadian Fur Farms Forecast of pelt production from ranch-raised mink and fox in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) shows an increase in the number of mink pelts to 849,000 in 1956 from 784,900 a year earlier, but a decline in the number of fox pelts to 4,000 from 6,200 a year ago.

Production of pastel mutation mink pelts is expected to rise to 295,700 from 243,400 and other mutation mink pelts to 182,200 from 131,600, but that of standard mink is expected to decline to 261,700 pelts from 269,500 and silverblu mink to 109,400 from 140,400. Estimated output of standard silver fox pelts is expected to fall to 2,000 pelts from 3,900 and new-type fox pelts to 2,000 from 2,300. (9)

Railway Car Loading Loadings of railway revenue freight rose 6.5% in the first week of September to 80,744 cars from last year's 75,810 cars. From the start of the year to September 7 the cumulative total was up 11% to 3,009,567 cars from 2,712,111. Cars received from connections advanced 1.7% in the week to 30,004 from 29,496 a year ago and 7.9% in the cumulative period to 1,197,316 cars from 1,109,381. (10)

Loadings of railway revenue freight increased 8% in the last 10 days of August to 145,640 cars from 134,885 a year earlier, 9.4% in August to 420,023 cars from 384,039, and 11.1% to a new all-time high record total of 2,928,577 cars in the January-August period from 2,636,301. Receipts from connections were up 4.4% in the 10-day period to 47,874 cars from 45,867, down 2% in August to 136,168 cars from 138,975, and up 8.1% in the eight months to 1,167,193 cars from 1,079,885.

Of the commodities carried in greater volume in August, grain accounted for a large portion of the increase, rising to 43,221 cars from 25,545. Other commodities moved in increased volume were: iron ore, 44,838 cars (29,333); manufactured iron and steel products, 7,325 (5,150); and pulpwood, 20,621 (17,971). Shipped in fewer cars were: coal, 17,319 (19,800); lumber, timber and plywood, 22,670 (25,286); and automobiles, trucks and parts, 4,357 (6,894).

In the January-August period principal increases were in the following commodities: grain, 315,674 cars (223,741 last year); coal, 163,102 (150,765); iron ore, 148,417 (103,678); manufactured iron and steel products, 54,481 (41,267); crude petroleum, 31,958 (19,487); fuel oil, 82,074 (69,195); "other" mine products, 89,827 (76,961); pulpwood, 130,751 (117,768); miscellaneous carload commodities, 194,501 (173,349); and L.C.L. merchandise, 480,745 (469,942). (11)

Passengers On Intercity And Rural
Bus Lines 7.1% Lower In Half Year

Number of passengers on intercity and rural bus lines declined 7.1% in the January-June period to 29,917,296 from 32,216,181 in the first half of last year. Revenue in the six months was practically unchanged at \$17,892,410 versus \$17,890,734. Number of passengers increased 2.1% in June to 5,470,648 from 5,349,575 a year ago and revenue rose 3.9% to \$3,594,234 from \$3,459,067. (12)

Operating Revenues Of Canadian
Air Carriers Up 46% In February

Increased operating revenues of Canadian air carriers in February again failed to keep pace with increased costs and as a result operating losses also climbed from a year earlier. Operating revenues rose 46% in the month to \$10,823,850 from \$7,411,141 a year ago, operating expenses 43.6% to \$12,195,019 from \$8,493,758 and operating losses 26.6% to \$1,371,169 from \$1,082,617.

All revenue accounts showed substantial gains from a year earlier, with passenger ticket sales rising to \$5,869,602 from \$4,577,430, mail carried to \$974,711 from \$868,124, goods carried to \$648,546 from \$500,156, excess baggage receipts to \$71,103 from \$54,647, and bulk transportation services to \$2,854,702 from \$959,827.

All expense accounts were also sharply higher, with aircraft operation and maintenance costs climbing to \$7,365,327 from \$4,508,686, ground operation and maintenance charges to \$2,870,702 from \$2,344,727 and traffic expenses to \$1,173,834 from \$998,098. Taxes and administration accounts were also higher than a year earlier. (13)

Completions Of New Dwelling
Units Up 9% In Seven Months

Completions of new dwelling units in the first seven months of this year increased nearly 9% to 67,675 units from last year's corresponding total of 62,211, according to advance figures released by DBS. Preliminary totals show starts on the construction of 74,531 new units, slightly below last year's final count for the period of 74,630 which was revised upward by 1,275 from the preliminary total of 73,355. This year's figures are subject to a similar revision. The number of units under construction at the end of July was up to 84,606 units from 82,261.

The following table shows, by provinces, starts and completions during the seven-month period and the number of units under construction at July 31 for both 1955 and 1956.

| | <u>Started - Jan. - July</u> | | <u>Completed - Jan. - July</u> | | <u>Under Construction At July 31</u> | |
|-----------|------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | 1955 | 1956 | 1955 | 1956 | 1955 | 1956 |
| Canada | 74,630 | 74,531 | 62,211 | 67,675 | 82,261 | 84,606 |
| Nfld. ... | 512 | 1,048 | 359 | 628 | 3,038 | 3,432 |
| P.E.I. .. | 89 | 58 | 40 | 79 | 127 | 107 |
| N.S. | 1,555 | 1,684 | 1,333 | 1,122 | 1,711 | 2,154 |
| N.B. | 1,414 | 1,665 | 769 | 834 | 1,939 | 2,476 |
| Que. | 22,013 | 21,417 | 17,240 | 20,969 | 22,101 | 21,670 |
| Ont. | 28,359 | 28,923 | 26,427 | 26,805 | 29,859 | 31,187 |
| Man. | 3,038 | 2,816 | 2,215 | 2,490 | 3,532 | 3,897 |
| Sask. ... | 2,225 | 1,769 | 1,867 | 1,321 | 2,621 | 2,586 |
| Alta. ... | 5,654 | 5,751 | 5,689 | 6,012 | 6,322 | 5,949 |
| B.C. | 9,771 | 9,400 | 6,272 | 7,415 | 11,111 | 11,148 |

Note: On the basis of data obtained from the October 1955 survey, the 1955 figures for starts have been revised. The revision for Canada was an upward one of 1,275 units. The 1956 figures are subject to a similar revision after the October survey is carried out.

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Manufacturers' Shipments,
Inventories And Orders

Value of manufacturers' shipments in July was \$1,806,000,000, down 4% from \$1,881,000,000 in June but up 14% from \$1,584,000,000 in July last year, DBS reports in an advance statement. Cumulative shipments for the first seven months this year were valued at \$12,317,000,000, 11.6% above last year's \$11,040,000,000 for the same period.

Inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of July was valued at \$3,976,000,000, virtually unchanged from June's \$3,977,000,000 but up from last year's July total of \$3,537,000,000. Inventory held but not owned (held under progress payments arrangement) was larger in value at \$549,098,000 versus \$540,320,000 a month earlier and \$533,321,000 a year ago. Total inventory held amounted in value to \$4,525,000,000, up from \$4,517,000,000 a month earlier and last year's \$4,070,000,000.

New orders received during July were valued at \$1,787,269,000, little changed from June's \$1,786,621,000 and almost 11% above last year's \$1,611,855,000. Value of unfilled orders at the end of the month was \$2,712,823,000, down from \$2,732,046,000 a month earlier but up from last year's \$2,586,513,000.

Shipments Of Steel Wire Higher In July Shipments of steel wire, wire fencing, wire rope and nails, tacks and staples were higher in July and the January-July period this year than last. Shipments of steel wire advanced to 11,772 tons in July from 9,723 a year earlier, wire fencing to 1,483 tons from 1,396, wire rope to 3,301 tons from 2,220, and nails, tacks and staples, to 8,470 tons from 8,296. January-July shipments were: steel wire, 95,817 tons (81,924 tons a year ago); wire fencing, 14,125 tons (14,034); wire rope, 22,957 tons (16,914); and nails, tacks and staples, 61,007 tons (55,903) (14)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Increased In July And Seven Months Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by Canadian producers increased 4.6% in July to \$10,688,520 from \$10,215,903 a year ago. January-July sales were also higher, rising 6.7% to \$75,450,371 from \$70,745,085 in last year's corresponding period. (15)

Leather Footwear Production Rose 4.4% In June, 12.2% In Six Months Production of leather footwear was higher in June and the January-June period this year than last, according to DBS. Output rose 12.2% in the six-month period to 22,135,071 pairs from 19,722,336 pairs in last year's corresponding period, with production of men's footwear rising to 5,117,163 pairs from 4,235,557 a year earlier, boys' to 765,071 pairs from 633,441, youths' to 167,113 from 157,577, women's and growing girls' to 10,668,583 from 9,702,500, misses' to 2,233,277 from 1,942,387, children's and little gents' to 1,604,719 from 1,583,915, and babies' and infants' to 1,579,145 from 1,466,959.

Production rose 4.4% in June to 3,500,692 pairs from 3,353,908 a year earlier, increases being recorded for all types except babies' and infants'. June totals were: men's footwear, 804,509 pairs (761,109 pairs a year ago); boys', 120,961 (103,498); youths', 25,835 (25,805); women's and growing girls', 1,650,028 (1,585,397); misses', 362,229 (334,674); and children's and little gents', 272,241 (270,439). Output of babies' and infants' footwear fell to 264,889 pairs from 272,986. (16)

Output Of Refined Petroleum Products Climbed 4.7% In May Production of refined petroleum products by Canadian refineries was 4.7% larger in May this year than last, DBS reports. Receipts of crude petroleum rose 4.4% in the month, usage 4.5%, and month-end inventories 11.9%.

Output of refined petroleum products totalled 17,156,975 barrels in May compared to 16,385,839 barrels a year ago. Receipts of crude amounted to 17,577,022 barrels against 16,840,603, comprising 9,291,322 barrels of Canadian crude versus 8,787,962 and 8,285,760 barrels of imported crude versus 8,052,641. Canadian refineries used 16,945,732 barrels in the month compared to 16,208,718 and month-end stocks totalled 20,554,907 barrels against 18,365,231 on the corresponding date a year earlier.

Net sales of some of the principal products in May were: naptha specialties, 118,491 barrels (110,194 barrels a year ago); aviation gasoline, 354,895 (370,919); motor gasoline, 8,007,524 (7,323,192); aviation turbine fuel, 305,901 (214,013); kerosene and stove oil, 761,784 (480,925); diesel fuel, 1,569,964 (1,223,790); light fuel oil, 2,643,878 (1,454,023); and heavy fuel oil, 4,840,906 (3,807,532). (17)

Shipments Of Primary Shapes Up
4.6% In June, 24% In Half Year

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills increased 4.6% in June to 352,318 tons from 336,718 tons a year ago and 24% in the January-June period to 2,097,737 tons from 1,694,924 tons in the corresponding period a year earlier. Producers' interchange advanced 13.6% in the month to 167,335 tons from 147,313 and 30% in the six months to 1,047,037 tons from 806,381. (18)

General Review Of The Non-Ferrous
Metal Products Industries In 1954

Value of production in the six industries comprising the non-ferrous metal products group increased 1.8% in 1954 to a record high total of \$1,263,775,000 from \$1,242,011,000 in 1953, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the group. Number of establishments increased to 573 from 551, salary and wage payments to \$182,191,000 from \$178,710,000, and value added by manufacture to \$486,934,000 from \$458,180,000, but employees decreased to 50,494 from 52,058 and cost of materials to \$717,966,000 from \$726,128,000.

Value of factory shipments by establishments in the non-ferrous metal products section increased in 1954 to \$6,149,000 from \$5,750,000 a year earlier, and non-ferrous smelting and refining to \$922,579,000 from \$870,918,000, but those of the aluminum products section fell to \$80,523,000 from \$92,724,000, brass and copper products to \$157,908,000 from \$170,692,000, jewellery and silverware to \$46,793,000 from \$51,421,000, and white metal products to \$49,823,000 from \$50,505,000. (19)

MINING

Production Of Crude Petroleum Up
22% In June And 38% In Half-Year

Production of crude petroleum and natural gas was 22% higher in June and 38% higher in the first half of this year than last. June's output amounted to 13,222,584 barrels versus 10,829,020, bringing the six-month total to 78,547,268 barrels versus 56,858,733.

In the six-month period there were substantial increases in output in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories but a decrease in New Brunswick. Totals were: Alberta, 67,067,754 barrels (50,509,844 a year earlier); Saskatchewan, 8,245,240 (4,255,793); Manitoba, 2,717,599 (1,633,793); Ontario, 286,419 (243,878); Northwest Territories, 224,678 (210,140); and New Brunswick, 5,578 (6,031).

Production of natural gas rose 9.8% in June to 9,719,877,000 cubic feet from 8,852,301,000 cubic feet a year ago and 18% in the January-June period to 86,804,384,000 cubic feet from 73,781,104,000 cubic feet a year earlier. Sales of natural gas increased to 7,966,271,000 cubic feet in the month from 6,288,717,000 cubic feet and to 82,471,361,000 cubic feet in the six months from 62,553,418,000 cubic feet.

Manufactured gas sales rose to 1,497,875,000 cubic feet in June from 1,456,552,000 cubic feet a year ago and to 10,382,141,000 cubic feet in the half-year from 9,985,267,000 cubic feet a year earlier. (20)

Salt Output & Shipments Up Sharply In July & 7 Months

Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers more than doubled in July, rising to 85,842 tons from 36,703 a year ago, but climbed less steeply in the seven months to 494,329 tons compared to 292,711 in the corresponding period a year earlier. Production was up to 89,872 tons in July from 39,273 and to 509,953 tons in the seven months from 298,804. End-of-July stocks were substantially higher at 32,352 tons versus 19,263 a year ago. (21)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Creamery Butter Stocks In 9 Cities Down 3.5%

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities on September 13 amounted to 76,307,000 pounds, 3.5% smaller than last year's corresponding total of 79,102,000 pounds. Holdings, by cities, were (in thousands): Quebec, 5,489 pounds (5,334 pounds a year ago); Montreal, 41,263 (38,397); Toronto, 6,503 (9,928); Winnipeg, 16,194 (18,708); Regina, 1,026 (1,497); Saskatoon, 1,387 (797); Edmonton, 1,713 (2,541); Calgary, 1,050 (724); and Vancouver, 1,682 (1,176).

Less Butter, Cheese In Storage

Stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and eggs were smaller on September 1 than a year earlier but the holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder and poultry meat were larger. Holdings of creamery butter amounted to 115,867,000 pounds (118,574,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 40,602,000 pounds (42,919,000); evaporated whole milk, 62,473,000 pounds (56,348,000); skim milk powder, 14,678,000 pounds (9,910,000); poultry meat, 12,314,000 pounds (9,161,000); and eggs, 273,000 cases (412,000). (22)

Less Creamery Butter But More Cheddar Cheese Produced In August

Slightly less creamery butter but substantially more cheddar cheese was made in Canada in August than a year earlier. In the January-August period the output of creamery butter was virtually unchanged from a year earlier but cheddar cheese production was larger.

Output of creamery butter fell to 38,863,000 pounds in August from 39,227,000 a year earlier but was little changed at 219,508,000 pounds in the January-August period versus 220,058,000. Domestic disappearance rose 4% in August to 28,012,000 pounds from 27,049,000 and 5% in the cumulative period to 202,143,000 pounds from 192,079,000.

Make of cheddar cheese increased to 11,818,000 pounds in August from 10,206,000 and to 57,103,000 pounds in the eight months from 54,173,000. Output of ice cream fell to 4,464,000 gallons in August from 4,795,000 and to 24,344,000 gallons in the eight-month period from 24,960,000.

Production of concentrated milk products rose to 53,420,000 pounds in August from 51,264,000 a year ago and to 349,450,000 pounds in the January-August period from 326,749,000. (23)

Production Of Process Cheese Lower In August & 8 Months

Production of process cheese in August amounted to 3,551,000 pounds, a decrease of 6% from July's revised figure of 3,768,000 pounds and 3% from last year's August total of 3,674,000 pounds. Cumulative output for the first eight months this year fell to 29,634,000 pounds from 30,598,000 in the same 1955 period. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of August amounted to 1,805,000 pounds as against the revised figure of 2,007,000 a month earlier and 2,914,000 a year ago.

Less Margarine Produced
In August And 8 Months

Production of margarine declined 6% in August to 8,615,000 pounds from 9,177,000 in the corresponding month last year and 3% in the January-August period to 78,822,000 pounds from 81,356,000. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of September were also smaller at 2,543,000 pounds compared with 2,995,000 a month earlier and 3,553,000 a year ago. (24)

Meat Stocks Slightly Larger

Stocks of meat in cold storage on September 1 amounted to 60,944,000 pounds, slightly smaller than last year's 58,783,000 pounds. Holdings of frozen meat totalled 30,637,000 pounds (28,008,000 a year ago); fresh meat, 18,989,000 (18,725,000); and cured meat, 11,318,000 (12,050,000). (25)

Canned Meat Stocks 4% Larger

Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers at the end of July amounted to 17,117,833 pounds, larger by 4% than last year's 16,494,020 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Holdings were: Beef products: ready dinners, stews, 5,820,052 pounds (4,175,614 a year ago); roast beef, 323,811 (389,876); corned beef, 1,618,926 (1,776,046); and other beef products, 1,477,808 (1,401,293). Pork products: spiced pork and ham, 2,329,507 pounds (4,070,728); roast pork and ham, 891,570 (1,337,111); and other pork products, 1,831,883 (1,238,176). Miscellaneous: canned fowl, 731,000 pounds (590,957); meat paste, 1,418,335 (888,141); and all other kinds, 674,941 (626,078).

Stocks Of Frozen Fruit
And Vegetables On September 1

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were smaller on September 1 at 35,078,000 pounds versus 40,718,000 a year earlier but the holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, were larger at 36,206,000 pounds versus 30,330,000. (26)

Stocks Of Fish 22% Larger

Cold storage stocks of sea fish at August 31 increased 22% to 67,192,000 pounds from 54,897,000 a year ago. Holdings of cod rose 20% to 16,251,000 pounds from 13,504,000 a year ago, salmon 23% to 7,738,000 from 6,292,000, and other sea fish 143% to 22,325,000 from 9,197,000. Stocks of haddock fell 25% to 3,920,000 pounds from 5,218,000, halibut 30% to 8,823,000 from 12,518,000, and sea herring 20% to 1,390,000 from 1,733,000. (27)

Sales Of Greenhouse Products In 1955

Sales at wholesale of greenhouse products by 1,033 producers in 1955 were valued at \$12,836,333, according to a special statement by DBS. Cut flowers accounted for over two-thirds of total sales, being valued at \$8,748,110. Potted plants were next at \$1,754,837 (13.7% of the total), followed by vegetables at \$1,310,982 (10.2%), and plants, rooted cuttings, etc. at \$1,022,404 (8%). Ontario producers accounted for a large part of national sales at \$8,081,185. British Columbia followed with \$1,498,146, Quebec \$1,278,892, and Alberta \$1,113,044. The total area under glass was 12,483,248 square feet.

Index Of Farm Prices
Up To 238.4 In July

Index of farm prices, continuing the upward trend begun in February, rose to 238.4 in July from 231.8 in June and 217.0 in January. Although the estimate for July is based on initial prices only for western wheat and coarse grains, it is the highest level reached since September 1954 when the index stood at 235.5. Increased prices were recorded for grains, livestock, dairy products, poultry and eggs and potatoes between June and July this year. (28)

Farm Cash Income In Half-Year
Up 13.1% From A Year Earlier

Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products and participation payments on previous years' grain crops amounted to \$1,188,000,000 in the first six months this year, second only to the first-half peak of \$1,241,700,000 in 1951. This year's six-month total was 13.1% larger than 1955's estimate of \$1,050,300,000 and about 11% above the six-month estimate of \$1,073,600,000 for 1954.

Increases occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Ontario and ranged from just under 2% in Nova Scotia to just over 50% in Saskatchewan. The more important contributions to the gain in farm cash income as compared with 1955 were increased returns from the sale of grains, poultry, eggs and dairy products, and larger wheat participation payments. Supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act to farmers in western Canada amounted to \$3,900,000 during the first half of this year as against \$31,500,000 for the same period a year earlier.

The increase in income from the sale of wheat was greater than that recorded for any other item. A combination of higher average prices and a substantial increase in marketings provided an income from this source of \$217,700,000 during the January-June period this year, 49.4% above the \$145,700,000 realized during the same period a year earlier. Income from oats and barley totalled \$56,200,000, well above the corresponding 1955 estimate of \$37,300,000. Total participation payments, including interim and final payments on the 1954 wheat crop, amounted to \$62,000,000 up to the end of June as against \$36,800,000 for the first half of 1955.

Cash income from the sale of livestock in the half-year amounted to an estimated \$331,200,000, approximately the same as the \$333,700,000 for the same 1955 period. Returns from the sale of cattle and calves amounted to \$184,700,000 as against \$187,600,000 in 1955; lower prices more than offset higher marketings. In the case of hogs, higher marketings more than compensated for lower prices to provide farm cash income from this source of \$144,300,000, slightly above the \$143,300,000 realized during the first six months of 1955.

Income from dairy products for the first half of this year reached \$209,700,000, 1.9% above the \$205,700,000 obtained during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Sales of eggs provided cash returns to farmers of \$67,100,000 up to the end of June, substantially above the 1955 estimate of \$57,100,000 for the same period. Both marketings and prices were above the January-June level of a year earlier.

Half-year cash income totals were as follows by provinces (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$13,024 (\$14,558 in 1955); Nova Scotia, \$19,730 (\$19,384); New Brunswick, \$23,719 (\$22,325); Quebec, \$198,857 (\$190,647); Ontario, \$335,887 (\$344,633); Manitoba, \$84,406 (\$68,883); Saskatchewan, \$268,518 (\$176,611); Alberta, \$201,018 (\$171,766); and British Columbia, \$42,869 (\$41,459). Figures for Newfoundland are not available. (29)

Crop Conditions Across Canada

Cutting grain is well under way in the Maritime Provinces with above-average yields reported in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and average yields in Nova Scotia, according to the Bureau's telegraphic report of September 19.

Cool, rainy weather has prevailed over most of Quebec during the last two weeks, resulting in late ripening of all crops. Harvesting is progressing very slowly and late-sown grain in a number of counties will not have time to mature. Rainy weather also continued to restrict harvesting operations in Ontario. Much of the spring grain acreage is still in the fields, either uncut or in stook, and is badly weathered.

With improved weather conditions over most of the Prairies harvesting is again making good progress after an extended period of cold, wet weather. A large proportion of the cereal crops has been cut in all provinces but the greater part of the threshing remains to be done. Grades of all crops have been lowered in many areas by frosts and weathering in the swath. Except for the Peace River district, harvesting of cereal crops has been practically completed in British Columbia. Both yields and quality are reported to have been generally good. Unharvested crops in the Peace River area have been flattened by storms and a month of good weather is now required. (30)

HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

Larger Numbers Of Fatalities Resulting From Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents In July

Fatalities resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) rose to

210 in July from 196 in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports in a special statement. Fatalities rose in Manitoba to 17 from 15 in July last year, in Alberta to 19 from 12, and in British Columbia to 37 from 19. In Newfoundland the number fell to 5 from 7, Prince Edward Island to 1 from 2, Nova Scotia to 7 from 11, and in New Brunswick to 14 from 20. No changes were reported in Ontario (100) and Saskatchewan (10).

| Province | Number of Accidents | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | Property | | | | Total | Persons Killed | Persons Injured | Property Damage | |
| | Fatal | Injury | Damage | Only | | | | (1) (3) | |
| | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | | | | | |
| | 1 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 1955 | 1956 | 1956 | 1956 | |
| Nfld..... | 5 | 55 | 171 | 231 | 230 | 5 | 84 | \$ 125,500 | |
| P.E.I..... | 1 | 32 | 70 | 103 | 79 | 1 | 49 | 40,207 | |
| N.S..... | 7 | 177 | 434 | 618 | 860 | 7 | 257 | 224,738 | |
| N.B..... | 13 | 163 | 350 | 526 | 535 | 14 | 255 | 212,348 | |
| Que..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Ont..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,438 | 100* | .. | .. | |
| Man..... | 16 | 265 | 530 | 811 | 956 | 17 | 404 | 317,525 | |
| Sask..... | 10 | 265 | 620 | 895 | 668 | 10 | 425 | 369,355 | |
| Alta..... | 15 | 319 | 1,237 | 1,571 | 1,494 | 19 | 522 | 632,985 | |
| B.C..... | 27 | 502 | 1,162 | 1,691 | 1,646 | 37 | 775 | 776,196 | |
| Yukon & N.W.T. | - | 8 | 17 | 25 | 20 | - | 15 | 17,060 | |
| TOTAL 1956 (1) | 94 | 1,786 | 4,591 | 6,471 | | 210 (2) | 2,786 | 2,715,914 | |
| TOTAL 1955 (2) | 178 | 3,188 | 8,560 | | 11,926 | 196 | 4,931 | 4,372,246 | |

(1) excluding Quebec and Ontario; (2) excluding Quebec only; (3) reportable minimum property damage \$100; .. not available; - nil; * subject to adjustment.

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

- 1-National Accounts - Income & Expenditure - Second Quarter 1956, 25¢
 - 2-Vital Statistics, August, 10¢
 - 3-Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1956, 25¢
 - 4-Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, July, 10¢
 - 5-Preliminary Population Totals, 1956 Census, Series No. 3, 10¢
 - 6-New Motor Vehicle Sales & Financing, July, 20¢
 - 7-Department Store Sales & Stocks, July, 10¢
 - 8-Retail Trade, July, 20¢
 - 9-M: Anticipated Pelt Production on Fur Farms, 1956-57 Season, 10¢
 - 10-M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, September 7, 10¢
 - 11-M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, August 31, 10¢
 - 12-M: Passenger Bus Statistics, June, 10¢
 - 13-Civil Aviation, February, 15¢
 - 14-M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, July, 10¢
 - 15-M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, July, 10¢
 - 16-M: Production of Leather Footwear, June, 10¢
 - 17-Refined Petroleum Products, May, 25¢
 - 18-Primary Iron & Steel, June, 25¢
 - 19-Non-Ferrous Metal Products, General Review, 1954, 25¢
 - 20-M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, June, 15¢
 - 21-M: Salt, July, 10¢
 - 22-M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, September 1, 10¢
 - 23-Dairy Factory Production, August, 10¢
 - 24-M: Margarine Statistics, August, 10¢
 - 25-M: Cold Storage Holdings of Meat & Lard, September 1, 10¢
 - 26-M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, September 1, 10¢
 - 27-M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, August, 20¢
 - 28-M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, July, 10¢
 - 29-M: Farm Cash Income, Second Quarter 1956, 25¢
 - 30-Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada, September 19, 10¢
 - Trade of Canada: Imports (detailed), May, 50¢
 - Railway Operating Statistics, May, 10¢
 - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, July, 20¢ -- Just Released -
(See Page 10)
- M: Memorandum

Prepared in Press & Publicity Section, Information Services Division

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen's Printer & Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, 1956

4502-503-96

NEWS NOTES

Scrap Iron And Steel Scrap iron and steel consumption in Canada amounted to 1,931,073 tons in the first half of 1956 against 1,509,283 in 1955.

Domestic Range Boilers Factory shipments of domestic range boilers of all kinds in the first half of 1956 totalled 80,392 compared to 92,230 in the same period of 1955.

Water-Tank Heaters Canadian factory shipments of electric domestic water tank heaters to the end of June this year declined to 132,563 from 158,054 in 1955, and of gas-fired heaters rose slightly to 20,093 from 19,759.

Vacuum Cleaners The number of floor model vacuum cleaners shipped from Canadian factories in 1955 dropped to 19,919 units from 22,801 in 1954, while the number of cylinder models rose to 125,822 from 88,381.

Crude And Ground Feldspar Shipments Shipments of crude and ground feldspar in Canada in 1955 amounted to 18,152 tons valued at \$355,879, up from 16,096 tons valued at \$301,049 the previous year but far below the all-time high shipments of 54,851 tons valued at \$564,437 in 1948.

Multiple Births Approximately one confinement in 85 in Canada results in the birth of more than one child. From 1926 to 1954 there were 96,555 such confinements, of which 95,667 resulted in twins, 875 in triplets, 12 in quadruplets and 1 in quintuplets.

Bridge, Tunnel And Ferry Companies Revenue Total revenue of international bridge, tunnel and ferry companies from all sources in 1955 amounted to \$9,584,541 compared to \$8,877,202 the previous year and \$3,067,244 in 1939.

Silica Sand And Ground Quartz Nearly 539,000 tons of silica sand and ground quartz were consumed in Canada in 1954; 226,430 tons in the manufacture of glass, 81,616 in artificial abrasives, 73,918 in steel castings and 69,870 in cement products.

Domestic & Farm Water Systems Shipments of domestic and farm water systems from January to June rose in value to \$3,037,279 this year from \$2,697,759 in 1955, the numbers of deep well, shallow well and sump pumps being all higher.

Infant Mortality Canada ranked twelfth among other countries in the rate of infant mortality in 1954. Sweden now has the lowest rate of 18 deaths per 1,000 live births, down from 61.4 during the years 1920-1924. Canada's rate in the same period has dropped from 104.3 to 32.

Hospitalized Births The percentage of all Canadian births occurring in hospitals rose from 17.8% in 1926 to 84.7% in 1954. The greatest rise was in Prince Edward Island from only 2.7% in 1926 to 93.5% in 1954. The proportion in 1954 for all provinces except Newfoundland was 84.7%, the highest being 97.9% in British Columbia and the lowest 62.4% in Quebec.



1010729323