



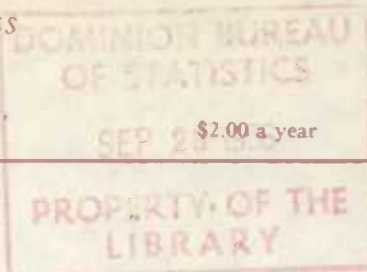
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Industrial Production: Index of industrial production continued its upward trend in July, reaching a new peak of 290.6 (seasonally adjusted). This compares with 286.3 in June and 268.9 in July last year. The component index of manufacturing production also reached a new high of 296.6 compared to 290.2 in June and 274.6 a year earlier; durables and non-durables being both higher but durables accounting for the major part of the month's and year's increase. Electric power index was up more moderately in both comparisons, while the mining index was down from June but substantially above last year. Over the first seven months this year the overall index had an average gain of nearly 8%, the manufacturing index a rise of 7%, and the mining index one of 14%. (Page 2)

...

Manufacturing: Monthly commodity reports show increases in July shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings, July stove and furnace shipments and August shipments of rigid insulating board; mixed increases and decreases in output of leather. (Pages 3 & 4)

...

Transportation: Carloadings in the second September week showed a gain over last year just slightly under the year's average of nearly 11% ... July oil deliveries by pipe line were some 8% greater than last year, gains in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec outweighing declines in Alberta and Saskatchewan ... Freight traffic through Canadian canals in July was over 28% heavier than last year; commodities with outstanding gains were wheat, barley, oats, bituminous coal and iron ore ... Tonnage of cargoes loaded at Canadian customs ports for other countries in 1955 exceeded all previous years, large increases at Atlantic, St. Lawrence and Great Lakes ports heavily outweighing a decline on the Pacific coast. (Pages 5 & 6)

...

Labour: Canadian labour income in July is estimated at \$1,233,000,000, which is 12.5% above the estimate for July last year. Estimated total for the seven months is 11% greater than for the corresponding period last year. (Page 7)

...

Mining: Total Canadian coal production continued to rise in August in spite of reduced output in Alberta and British Columbia. This year's eight-month figures are higher for all producing areas. (Page 8)

...

Merchandising: Wholesale sales showed another sharp rise in July of nearly 17% over July last year to an estimated \$660,626,000. The month's percentage gain was identical with the average gain for the seven months ending July. The month and cumulative gain has been shared by all main trades. (Page 9)

Industrial Production Index
At New All-Time High In July

Canada's index of industrial production, seasonally adjusted, reached an all-time high in July, standing at 290.6 as compared with 286.3 in June, 278.0 in May and 268.9 in July last year. The index of manufacturing production climbed to a new high of 296.6 from 290.2 a month earlier and 274.6 a year ago, the index for durables rising steeply to 370.8 from 356.6 in June and 331.3 a year ago, and non-durables less sharply to 249.2 from 247.7 in June and 238.4 a year earlier. The electric power index rose to 308.3 from 302.3 in June and 272.2 last year. The mining index fell to 255.5 from 261.5 in June but rose from 241.5 a year ago.

The unadjusted index of industrial production for July stood at 284.9, 8% above last year's July figure of 263.7. The manufacturing component of the index also rose by 8% to 286.4 from 265.1. The index of mineral production advanced 5.8% to 279.3 from 264.0 and the sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas advanced 13.3% to 282.7.

The unadjusted index of non-durable manufactures, at 240.5, was 4.5% above the figure for July 1955. Output of tobacco products and rubber products showed gains of 19% over last year's levels. The printing and publishing and clothing groups recorded increases of 8%, with chemicals and paper making slightly smaller advances. Production in the foods and beverages and textiles groups declined a little as compared with July 1955.

In the durable manufactures field, the composite index for July stood at 358.2, 11.9% above the previous July's index of 320.0. Output of electrical apparatus advanced more than 21% and iron and steel products and non-ferrous metal products showed gains of 18% and 17%, respectively. Non-metallic mineral products rose 12% and transportation equipment nearly 5%. Production in the wood products industry fell off slightly from last July's level.

For the first seven months of this year the index of industrial production averaged 277.9, 7.8% above the corresponding 1955 figure of 257.9. The manufacturing index rose 7% to 282.2 in this comparison. The non-durables component advanced 5.4% to 240.9 from 228.6, while the durables index rose 8.8% to 346.9. The mining index in the seven-month period rose 14.1% to 254.6 from 223.2. The sub-index for electricity and gas advanced 3.7% to 285.7 from 275.6.

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>September 20</u>	<u>September 13</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>August 23</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	275.2	280.3	288.6
Industrials	290.0	296.0	305.3
Utilities	207.5	209.6	215.5
Banks	282.5	285.2	289.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	134.5	138.5	146.4
Golds	72.0	74.5	78.9
Base Metals	277.5	285.1	301.0

Consumption Of Rubber Declined 11.6% In July Consumption of rubber declined 11.6% in July to 18, - 139,993 pounds from 20,514,156 pounds in June. Amount of natural rubber consumed fell 13.7% to 7,000,485 pounds from 8,107,389 pounds a month earlier, synthetic 8.3% to 8,299,972 from 9,048,009, and reclaim 15.5% to 2,839,536 from 3,358,758.

Natural rubber consumed in July fell to 38.6% of the total from 39.5% in June and 44.5% in 1955, but consumption of synthetic rose to 45.8% compared to 44.1% a month ago and 40.4% last year. Consumption of reclaim rubber fell to 15.6% in the month from 16.4% last month but was higher than 1955's average of 15.1%. (1)

Shipments Of Iron Castings And Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings Higher In July, 7 Months Shipments of iron castings, cast iron pipe and fittings rose 9.3% in July to 62,211 tons from 56,894 tons a year earlier and nearly 19% in the January-July period to 434,828 tons from 365,778 in the corresponding period a year ago. Shipments of steel pipe and tubing (including fittings) in the month increased substantially (44%) to 48,400 tons from 33,700, raising seven-month shipments 57% to 258,800 tons from 164,700. (2)

Output Of Cattle Sole Leather Lower In July Production of cattle sole leather declined to 630, - 994 pounds in July from 711,117 pounds a year earlier, upper leather to 3,022,440 square feet from 3,089,768, calf and kip skins upper to 435,639 square feet from 501,804, and horse leather to 62,350 square feet from 87,487. Output of glove and garment leather increased to 696,735 square feet from 426,722, goat and kid leather to 7,363 skins from 1,200, and sheep and lamb leather for gloves and garments to 5,059 dozen skins from 2,949.

Wettings of cattle hides climbed to 145,086 skins in July from 125,325, goat and kid skins to 9,670 from 3,174, and cow hide bellies to 25,521 from 13,610, but wettings of calf and kip skins fell to 58,932 from 66,471, sheep and lamb skins to 5,283 dozen from 5,966, and horse fronts to 1,668 from 2,285.

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by packers, tanners and dealers on July 31 were larger at 535,588 versus 525,903, calf and kip skins at 647,281 versus 444,990, and goat and kid skins at 43,536 versus 9,335. Holdings of sheep and lamb skins were smaller at 41,416 dozen versus 41,561 and horse hides at 8,946 versus 29,918. (3)

Shipments Of Stoves And Furnaces In July Shipments of warm air furnaces increased in July to 11,854 units valued at \$2,170,997 from 9,586 units worth \$1,850,156 in June. Shipments of most other types were lower in the month than in the previous month.

Value of July shipments, by types, were: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, \$171,444 (\$191,366 in June); solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, \$29,438 (\$34,051); gas combination stoves and ranges, \$137,618 (\$199,077); solid fuel or oil combination stoves and ranges (combined with electric), \$214,442 (\$243,857); gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$311,196 (\$424,073); gas heating stoves and space heaters, \$1,905 (\$255); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, \$3,265,046 (\$3,271,375); electric rangettes, \$95,725 (\$125,986); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, \$80,070 (\$96,856); and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, \$268,023 (\$267,123). (4)

MORE

Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Increased 3.8% In August

Domestic shipments of rigid insulating board increased 3.8% in August to 31,349,837 square feet from 30,188,972 square feet a year ago and 22% in the January-August period to 227,057,465 square feet from 185,916,780 square feet in last year's like period. Shipments of all types of insulating board, except lath for plaster base, were higher in the month than a year earlier, those of building board panels rising to 9,893,011 square feet from 8,976,821 square feet a year ago, asphalted sheathing board to 7,745,902 square feet from 7,220,307, roof insulation board to 9,417,266 square feet from 9,198,906, and other rigid boards to 3,827,978 square feet from 3,472,132. Shipments of lath for plaster base fell to 465,680 square feet from 1,320,806. (5)

Foods & Beverages Industry In 1954

Value of factory shipments by Canada's foods and beverages industries advanced to an all-time peak total of \$3,562,547,000 in 1954, slightly above 1953's previous record total of \$3,491,962,000, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the industries.

Number of establishments fell to 8,090 in 1954 from 8,129 a year earlier, but employees rose to 177,883 from 176,649 and salary and wage payments to \$477,059,000 from \$455,281,000. Cost of materials also rose to \$2,334,167,000 from \$2,296,740,000, valued added by manufacture to \$1,181,648,000 from \$1,146,474,000 and fuel and electricity costs to \$51,193,000 from \$48,748,000.

Factory value of shipments by main groups in 1954 were (in thousands): bakery products, \$351,325 (\$353,513 in 1953); beverages, \$444,561 (\$442,380); canning and processing, \$368,487 (\$342,754); dairy products, \$521,712 (\$504,671); grain mill products, \$473,407 (\$487,081); meat products, \$866,097 (\$852,336); and other food industries, \$536,958 (\$509,227). (6)

T R A V E L

More Foreign Vehicles Entered Canada In August But Fewer In Eight Months

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits rose 2.3% in August to 526,738 from 515,078 a year earlier but the January-August period were down 2.1% to 1,843,937 from 1,883,002 a year ago. Entries were higher in all provinces except New Brunswick and Ontario in the month and for all except New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia in the eight months.

August entries by provinces were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 3,514 (148 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 29,606 (30,673); Quebec, 79,887 (74,838); Ontario, 329,450 (329,938); Manitoba, 8,630 (8,581); Saskatchewan, 3,814 (3,614); Alberta, 13,176 (12,534); British Columbia, 56,829 (53,543); and the Yukon Territory, 1,832 (1,209).

January-August entries were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 9,567 (593 a year ago); New Brunswick, 113,408 (117,922); Quebec, 292,377 (286,047); Ontario, 1,123,781 (1,174,938); Manitoba, 34,030 (36,174); Saskatchewan, 14,749 (13,790); Alberta, 40,179 (38,407); British Columbia, 210,244 (210,471); and the Yukon Territory, 5,602 (4,660). (7)

Loadings Of Railway Revenue
Freight Continue Gains Over 1955

Loadings of railway revenue freight rose 10.6% in the second week of September to 98,037 cars from 88,666 in the corresponding week last year. For the year to date loadings climbed 10.9% to 3,107,343 cars from 2,800,777 a year ago. Receipts from connections rose 1% in the week to 30,698 cars from 30,381 and 7.7% in the cumulative period to 1,228,015 cars from 1,139,762.

Grain accounted for a large part of the increase in total loadings in the week, rising to 10,065 cars from 5,400 a year earlier. Other commodities moved in larger volume included: iron ore, 9,950 cars (5,567 a year earlier); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 3,867 (3,426); cement, 1,528 (1,085); logs, posts, poles and piling, 1,482 (941); and pulpwood, 4,288 (3,637). Shipped in fewer cars were: sand, gravel and crushed stone, 5,293 cars (6,877); and automobiles, trucks and parts, 1,062 (1,512). (8)

Oil Deliveries Through Canadian
Pipe Lines Increased 8.2% In July

Oil delivered through Canadian pipe lines increased 8.2% in July to 21,323,989 barrels from 19,699,144 a year ago and over 22% in the January-July period to 150,752,227 barrels from 123,361,208 in last year's corresponding period.

Deliveries in British Columbia rose in July to 3,646,958 barrels from 2,646,781 a year ago, Manitoba to 6,073,803 barrels from 5,050,178, Ontario to 3,302,868 barrels from 3,030,085, and Quebec to 6,416,265 barrels from 5,741,810. Alberta deliveries fell sharply in the month to 704,986 barrels from 1,747,288 a year earlier and less sharply in Saskatchewan to 1,179,109 barrels from 1,483,002. (9)

Canal Traffic Heavier This July

Freight transported through Canadian canals in July totalled 5,728,220 tons, an increase of 28.6% over last year's July tonnage of 4,455,977. Increased traffic was reported for all chief canals. Commodities responsible for the overall increase included wheat, barley and oats at the Sault Ste. Marie canal; wheat, barley and bituminous coal at the Welland; and wheat, barley and iron ore at the St. Lawrence.

Volume of freight through the Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie rose this July to 551,793 tons from 287,321 a year ago but the combined total for the Canada-U.S. system dropped 58.7% to 6,825,951 tons from 16,535,123. This steep decline was due to the strike in the United States steel industry which resulted in a drop in eastbound shipments of iron ore through the American locks to 3,009,279 tons from 13,554,773. Eastbound shipments of wheat increased to 1,391,801 tons from 724,903, barley to 345,000 tons from 212,293, and rye to 142,249 tons from 10,285.

Freight shipped through the Welland Ship canal in July increased nearly 22% to 3,169,051 tons from 2,603,293 a year earlier. Shipments of wheat rose to 626,939 tons from 444,659, barley to 198,236 tons from 124,519, rye to 64,443 tons from 4,079, bituminous coal to 868,380 tons from 412,470 and fuel oil to 156,014 tons from 112,581. Decreases were reported for iron ore to 477,132 tons from 748,451 and crude petroleum to 148,178 tons from 172,156.

Volume of freight transported through the St. Lawrence system in July amounted to 1,939,301 tons, a rise of 27.1% over last year's 1,525,303 tons. Wheat shipments advanced to 500,224 tons from 328,553, oats to 32,890 tons from 18,739, barley to 149,796 tons from 106,942, iron ore to 403,515 tons from 289,260 and pulpwood to 82,552 tons from 45,434. (10)

MORE

Cargoes Loaded At Customs Ports For
Foreign Countries At New Record In 1955

Cargoes loaded at Canadian customs ports for foreign countries established a new high record total of 39,502,714 short tons in 1955, DBS reports in Section 1 of its annual Shipping Report. This was an increase of 28% above 1954 loadings of 30,730,355 tons and 21% above the previous record of 32,564,915 in 1952. Loadings at Atlantic and lower St. Lawrence River ports were up almost 46%, rising to 24,719,979 tons from 16,920,293 in 1954. Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River ports above Montreal also recorded an increase with a total of 6,359,084 tons as against 4,959,342 in the preceding year, up 28%. Loadings at Pacific Coast ports fell 4% to 8,423,651 tons from 8,810,720.

Iron ore accounted for most of the increase with total loadings of 13,739,589 tons, more than doubling the 1954 tonnage of 6,076,307. Other major increases included bituminous coal, raw asbestos, gypsum, salt, limestone, pulpwood, newsprint paper, iron and steel, rails and fastenings, cement, petroleum oils and other petroleum products, and fertilizers. Coal shipments increased to 261,172 tons from 15,540 in the preceding year, gypsum to 3,135,052 tons from 2,785,278, pulpwood to 1,834,508 tons from 1,602,660, iron and steel shipments to 204,156 tons from 14,965 and fertilizers to 216,852 tons from 48,004.

Grain shipments generally declined. Wheat dropped from 5,611,370 tons in 1954 to 5,187,847, corn from 93,837 tons to 21,226, oats from 459,277 tons to 96,526 and barley from 1,520,043 tons to 1,331,603. Other commodities registering decreases included copper ore and concentrates, lead and zinc ore, logs, posts, poles and piling, and lumber, timber, box and cooperage material.

Cargoes unloaded from foreign countries totalled 35,880,782 tons, an increase of 11% over the preceding year's 32,274,166 tons but a decrease of 7% from the 1952 record. Total unloadings in the Atlantic and lower St. Lawrence River area rose to 13,050,607 tons from 12,487,668 and in the Great Lakes area to 20,944,184 tons from 17,670,912, but in the Pacific area cargoes unloaded declined to 1,885,991 tons from 2,115,586. Heavier shipments were recorded for bituminous coal which weighed 13,674,184 tons as against 12,373,250 in 1954 and for iron ore which increased to 4,763,016 tons from 3,147,033. Increases also were recorded in unloadings of bauxite, which rose to 2,873,886 tons in 1955 from 2,723,250, in sulphur which increased to 361,830 tons from 290,906, in cement to 204,422 tons from 104,564, and in petroleum oils and petroleum products to 3,888,459 tons from 3,507,760.

Unloadings of crude petroleum dropped to 2,401,901 tons from 2,927,538 in 1954. Corn, barley and flaxseed also recorded decreases. Anthracite coal unloaded amounted to 256,477 tons compared with 288,883 in 1954, fertilizers dropped to 343,394 tons from 445,807 and sand and gravel to 404,031 from 451,936.

Following earlier trends the largest part of Canada's waterborne commerce was with the United States and the United Kingdom. These two countries combined accounted for 74.7% of the total cargo tonnage loaded and 73.7% of total tonnage unloaded. Cargoes loaded for United States ports during 1955 advanced to a total of 20,215,464 tons from 13,652,067 in 1954, an increase of 48.1%. Unloadings rose 11% to 25,165,319 tons from 22,618,270. Shipping between Canada and the United Kingdom also increased. Cargoes loaded for United Kingdom ports rose 17.8% to 9,312,079 tons in 1955 from 7,900,482 in 1954, while unloadings rose to 1,274,649 tons from 1,268,801. (11)

Canadian Wheat Exports Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the
Substantially Larger week ending September 12 continued to be larger than
 a year earlier, rising to 5,789,000 bushels from 1,-
 640,000 in last year's like week. Clearances in the August 1 - September 12
 period rose substantially to 34,930,000 bushels from 25,717,000. Visible
 supplies in all North American positions at September 12 continued to fall,
 amounting to 344,039,000 bushels versus 347,959,000 a year earlier and 376,-
 958,000 a year ago. (12)

Butter Stocks Smaller Creamery butter stocks in 9 cities of Canada on Sept-
 ember 20 totalled 76,927,000 pounds, down from 81,-
 008,000 pounds on last year's corresponding date. Holdings by cities (in
 thousand pounds) were: Quebec, 5,433 (5,351 a year ago); Montreal, 41,991
 (39,549); Toronto, 6,471 (10,009); Winnipeg, 16,172 (18,814); Regina, 1,027
 (1,480); Saskatoon, 1,393 (794); Edmonton, 1828 (2,521); Calgary, 1,017
 (712); and Vancouver, 1,595 (1,778).

Egg Production Production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfoundland)
Larger In August advanced to an estimated 28,737,000 dozen in August from
 28,600,000 dozen in July and 25,173,000 dozen in August
 last year. Output in the January-August period climbed to 265,003,000 dozen
 from 256,342,000 dozen in last year's like period. (13)

LABOUR

Labour Income Reached New The steady upward course of labour income since
Monthly Peak In July the beginning of this year was extended to a
 record level of \$1,233,000,000 in July, slightly
 above the preceding month's \$1,215,000,000 and 12.5% above last year's July
 total of \$1,085,000,000. In the first seven months this year the total was
 up 11% to \$7,994,000,000 from \$7,204,000,000 a year earlier.

During July an increase of \$6,000,000 over June took place in total
 wages and salaries of both the primary and distributive groups of industries.
 Within the primary industries, agriculture and logging accounted for about
 two-thirds of the gain in payrolls. A large portion of the increase in the
 total for the distributive group was attributable to transportation, com-
 munication and storage. Total wages and salaries in manufacturing increased
 \$1,000,000, while that for construction held steady. The total for finance
 and services declined seasonally by \$7,000,000, partly as a result of school
 teachers going on vacation.

Estimates for July by industry groups were as follows, in millions:
 agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, \$95 (\$83 in July last
 year); manufacturing, \$382 (\$343); construction, \$105 (\$86); utilities,
 transportation, communication storage and trade, \$317 (\$284); finance and
 services, including government, \$281 (\$251); and supplementary labour income,
 \$43, (\$38):

January-July totals were: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and
 mining, \$554 (\$501 a year earlier); manufacturing, \$2,583 (\$2,327); construc-
 tion, \$591 (\$483); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade,
 \$2,066 (\$1,884); finance and services, including government, \$1,920 (\$1,755);
 and supplementary labour income, \$280 (\$254). (14)

Production Of Coal Rose 1.9% In August Both production and landed imports of coal were higher in August and in the January-August period this year than last. Output rose 1.9% in August to 836,000 tons from 820,510 a year earlier and 5.9% in the January-August period to 9,156,275 tons from 8,648,011 in the same period a year ago. Landed imports increased 38% in the month to 2,951,380 tons from 2,139,850 and nearly 21% in the eight months to 14,704,213 tons from 12,204,330.

Production rose in Nova Scotia to 349,000 tons in August from 295,552 a year ago, to 78,000 in New Brunswick from 65,908 and to 75,000 in Saskatchewan from 64,524, but fell to 220,000 tons in Alberta from 245,725 and to 114,000 tons in British Columbia and the Yukon from 148,801. Output in the eight months was higher in all provinces. Production in Nova Scotia rose to 3,896,385 tons from 3,706,525 a year earlier, New Brunswick to 587,013 from 531,924, Saskatchewan to 1,200,821 from 1,141,400, Alberta to 2,482,000 tons from 2,331,245, and British Columbia and the Yukon to 990,056 from 936,917. (15)

Half-Year Production Of Leading Minerals Twelve of Canada's 16 leading minerals were produced in greater volume in the first half of this year than in the same period last year. Iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, cement, gypsum and copper made particularly large gains.

Half-year production of iron ore soared to 6,343,928 tons from 4,089,634 a year ago, crude petroleum to 78,547,268 barrels from 56,858,733, natural gas to 86,804,384 M cubic feet from 73,781,104 M, cement to 13,386,080 barrels from 11,096,053, gypsum to 2,390,351 tons from 1,683,497, and copper to 174,881 tons from 156,721. Coal production rose to 7,484,238 tons from 7,042,506 a year ago, clay products to \$17,202,512 from \$14,809,554, gold to 2,230,084 fine ounces from 2,215,166, nickel to 89,612 tons from 88,452, salt to 654,906 tons from 515,328, and zinc to 215,640 tons from 210,870. Output of asbestos declined to 484,807 tons from 493,165, lead to 92,367 tons from 105,837, lime to 595,129 tons from 640,979, and silver to 13,388,038 fine ounces from 13,558,065. (16)

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

Department Store Sales Up 4.1% Canadian department store sales were 4.1% higher in the week ending September 15 than in the corresponding week last year. All provinces except Quebec and Alberta reported increased sales in the week. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 2.1%; Ontario, 8.3%; Manitoba 3%; Saskatchewan, 5.6%; and British Columbia, 9.2%. Decreases were: Quebec 3.2%; and Alberta 3.1%.

Operating Results Of Chain Furniture Stores In 1955 Gross profits of 9 firms operating chain furniture stores averaged 28.5% of net sales in 1955 compared to 31.78% in 1953, according to the Bureau's biennial report on operating results of chain furniture stores. Operating expenses in 1955 averaged 25.09% of net sales in the year compared to 26.45% two years ago, comprising salaries at 12.3% versus 11.98%, occupancy at 3.37% versus 3.35%, advertising at 2.14% versus 3.46% and all other expenses at 7.28% versus 7.66%. Net operating profits averaged out at 3.41% against 5.33%. Non-trading income amounted to 4.37% and non-trading expense to 0.52%, bringing net profit before income tax deduction to 7.26% in 1955 versus 5.65% in 1953. (17)

Wholesale Sales Up 16.8% In July Wholesale sales rose 16.8% in July to an estimated \$660,626,000 from \$565,377,000 a year earlier and also 16.8% in the January-July period to \$2,137,578,000 from \$1,829,628,000 in last year's like period. All trades had higher sales in the month and seven months.

July sales of the larger trades were as follows (in thousands): groceries and food specialties, \$106,153 (\$95,085 a year ago); construction materials and supplies, including lumber, \$72,281 (\$67,537); industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, \$65,837 (\$49,794); tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks, \$46,702 (\$43,849); automotive parts and accessories, \$34,360 (\$30,053); hardware, \$26,771 (\$22,958); newsprint, paper and paper products, \$24,647 (\$18,315); fresh fruits and vegetables, \$24,501 (\$21,874); meat and dairy products, \$16,758 (\$15,916); and coal and coke, \$14,284 (\$13,608).

January-July sales of the larger trades were (in thousands): automotive parts and accessories, \$214,373 (\$192,281 a year earlier); groceries and food specialties, \$163,253 (\$147,856); construction materials and supplies, including lumber, \$105,422 (\$95,003); industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, \$104,670 (\$75,725). (18)

C E N S U S

Fourth Release Of 1956 Census Preliminary Population Totals Figures giving preliminary 1956 Census population counts for some 750 townships, rural municipalities, parishes and municipal districts are contained in the Bureau's fourth list of 1956 Census preliminary population totals released September 24. Increases over 1951 were recorded for 60% of the municipalities listed and of these 40% had increases of 10% or more. About one-third of the centres recording declines from 1951 had decreases of 10% or more.

Approximately 300 of the municipalities covered in the report are in Ontario with 70% registering gains and one-half of the gains amounting to 10% or more. Quebec areas account for 260 of the total, with gains in about two-thirds and 20% of these increasing 10% or more. About 40% of the remaining areas registered gains from 80% of those in British Columbia to 20% of the Prince Edward Island areas.

Municipalities with the most pronounced gains in the report are those bordering on larger cities. Some examples of these, with the name of the nearby city and 1951 population in brackets, are: Nepean township (Ottawa), 9,082 (3,744); Ancaster township (Hamilton), 11,219 (7,648); and Nelson township (Hamilton), 13,320 (8,193); McKim township (Sudbury), 15,348 (11,783); and Neelon & Garson township (Sudbury), 14,595 (6,438); Sandwich East (Windsor), 19,725 (14,966); and Sandwich West (Windsor), 19,143 (10,406); Stamford township (Niagara Falls), 25,700 (17,729); Fort Garry municipality (Winnipeg), 13,490 (8,193); North Vancouver district municipality (Vancouver), 25,719 (14,469); and Richmond district municipality (Vancouver), 25,852 (19,186); and Saanich district municipality (Victoria), 37,993 (28,481).

Population totals in this preliminary release are subject to revision. In this connection, the bulletin points out that 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. (19)

Volume X Of The 1951 Census Released Containing a general review and analysis of the results of the census of population, housing, agriculture, distribution and fisheries, Volume X of the 1951 Census series is now ready for distribution. The last to be issued of a series of 11 bound volumes on the 1951 Census, Volume X contains historical and analytical tables as well as extensive textual material, making it especially useful for reference and background information.

The volume reviews the record growth of Canada's population between 1941 and 1951 and focusses attention on many other features of the changes in population over the decade. These features include: the large-scale shifts in population between provinces and from rural areas to urban centres; large increases in the number of children under 10 years of age; and the resumption of substantial flows of immigrants to this country.

With regard to the labour force, Volume X points out that there was a decline of over one-quarter of a million in the number of persons employed in agriculture over the ten-year period. At the same time there were tremendous advances in the mechanization of Canadian farms; the number of tractors on farms increasing 150%, trucks by 153%, and grain combines by 376%. Another feature of the change in the labour force was the rapid increase in the number of married women in employment.

Home ownership rose sharply over the period in all parts of the country. This was reflected in a 50% increase in the number of owner-occupied homes as compared with a rise of only 4% in the number of tenant-occupied homes.

The 1951 Census of Distribution showed a four-fold increase in the sales of automotive establishments, and that large super-markets and shopping centres were increasing in importance as retail outlets.

These and many other facts are revealed in Volume X, copies of which may be obtained from the Queen's Printer at \$3.00 each. Complete sets of the 11 volumes on the 1951 Census are available at \$25.00. (20)

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

<u>Earnings Of Telegraph And Cable Systems At New Peak In 1955</u>	Net earnings of telegraph and cable systems operating in Canada reached a record high total of \$6,183,000 in 1955, up 49% from 1954's total of \$4,142,000 states DBS in its annual report "Telegraph and Cable Statistics". Operating revenues also reached a record high, rising to \$39,321,000 from \$38,204,000, but operating expenses fell to \$32,502,000 from \$33,204,000 and net operating revenues rose to \$6,819,000 from \$5,000,000.
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Number of telegrams transmitted increased in the year to 20,067,424 from 19,906,354 a year earlier, with the number sent rising to 17,886,595 from 17,763,221 and the number received from the United States advancing to 2,180,829 from 2,143,133. Cablegrams rose in number to 2,238,433 from 2,105,513, an increase of 6%. Money transfers established a record high total in value, climbing to \$23,265,000 from \$21,550,000. (21)

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

- 1-Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, July, 20¢
- 2-M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, July, 10¢
- 3-M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, July, 10¢
- 4-M: Stoves & Furnaces, July, 10¢
- 5-M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, August, 10¢
- 6-Foods & Beverages, General Review, 1954, 25¢
- 7-M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits,
August, 10¢
- 8-M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, September 14, 10¢
- 9-M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, July, 10¢
- 10-M: Summary of Canal Statistics, July, 10¢
- 11-Shipping Report, Year Ended December 31, 1955, Section 1, 50¢
- 12-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, September 12, 10¢
- 13-M: Production of Eggs, August, 10¢
- 14-Estimates of Labour Income, July, 10¢
- 15-M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, August, 10¢
- 16-Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, June, 10¢
- 17-Operating Results of Chain Furniture Stores, 1955, 25¢
- 18-Wholesale Trade, July, 10¢
- 19-Preliminary Population Totals, 1956 Census, Series No. 4, 10¢
- 20-Volume X, General Review & Summary Tables, 1951 Census, \$3.00
- 21-Telegraph & Cable Statistics, 1955, 25¢
- Trade of Canada - Exports - July & Seven Months Ended July, 50¢
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July, 20¢
- Labour Force, August, 20¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of September 21
- New Residential Construction, May, 20¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of July 20
- M: Railway Freight Traffic, May, 10¢
- M: Memorandum

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NEWS NOTES

Wallboard There were 127,985 tons of rigid insulating wall-board valued at \$12,216,306 produced in 1954 against 129,976 tons worth \$13,304,506 the previous year.

Iron Ore Shipments By Water To Other Countries Iron ore shipped to other countries from Canadian ports in 1955 totalled 13,739,589 tons, more than double the 6,076,307 tons in 1954.

Fewer Milk Bottle Caps Milk bottle caps produced in Canada in 1954 totalled 1,373,-183,000 valued at \$1,322,663 against 1,472,017,000 worth \$1,456,403 in 1953.

Shipping Operations Cargoes loaded at Canadian customs ports for other countries in 1955 established a new record with a total of 39,502,714 tons, an increase of 28% over the 1954 loadings of 30,730,355 tons and 21% above the previous 1952 record of 32,564,915.

Waterborne Trade Waterborne commerce with the United States and the United Kingdom together accounted for close to three-quarters of the 39,502,714 tons of cargo loaded and also of the 35,881,000 tons of cargo unloaded at Canadian customs ports in 1955.

Cargo Loadings At Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Ports Over 16% of all cargoes loaded for other countries at Canadian customs ports in 1955 were loaded at Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River ports above Montreal, while over 58% of all cargoes from other countries were unloaded at these ports.

Greenhouse Sales Cut flowers accounted for over two-thirds of the total sales (\$12,-836,000) of 1,033 greenhouse firms in 1955, potted plants for 13.7%, vegetables for 10.2%, and plants and rooted cuttings for 8%.

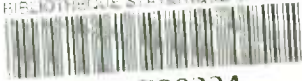
Meat And Dairy Products Leaders Meat and dairy products together accounted for nearly two-fifths of the total selling value of factory shipments (\$3,562,-547,000) by the foods and beverages industries in 1954.

Manufacturers Of Foods & Beverages About one in every five (8,-090 out of 38,-028) manufacturing plants were engaged in the manufacture of foods and beverages in 1954. They also accounted for slightly more than one-fifth of the total value of all manufactured products in the same year.

Area Under Glass Area under glass reported by 988 greenhouse firms in Canada last year was 12,483,000 square feet, Ontario accounting for 7,229,000 square feet, British Columbia for 2,354,000, Alberta for 1,402,000 and Quebec for 815,000. Areas for the other six provinces ranged down from 250,000 to 10,500 square feet.

Leading Cities In Manufacture Of Foods Montreal and Toronto together accounted for close to 28% of the total value of products shipped by Canadian manufacturers of foods and beverages in 1954. Montreal was the leader with \$500,032,000, closely followed by Toronto with \$488,876,000. Vancouver was third with \$174,918,000 and Winnipeg next with \$91,074,000.

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