



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

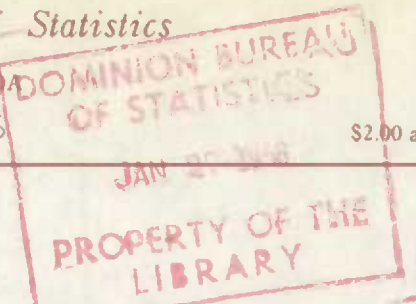
*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 24 -- No. 4

Friday, January 27, 1956

\$2.00 a year



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Foreign Trade: Commodity exports in November had a total value of \$392,100,-000, the highest since July 1953, bringing the aggregate for eleven months to \$3,970,400,000, nearly 11% above the corresponding 1954 total and the highest total for the period ever recorded. Commodity imports in the month had an estimated value of \$449,700,000 - just under the all-time record figure for October - and for the eleven months were up 15% over 1954 with a record value also of \$4,332,500,000. Over the eleven months there were gains both in export and import trade with all main areas ... Import details for October show gains in a wide range of commodities. (Pages 2-4)

...

Travel: Entries of foreign vehicles on travellers' vehicle permits reached a record total of 2,524,993 in 1955. (Page 6)

...

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' investment in inventory was higher in value in November than in October and November 1954, and shipments to the end of November last year were up 12.4% over the previous year ... November returns show increases over a year earlier in production or shipments of iron castings, cement, hardboard, salt and most kinds of leather, and in producers' sales of radios and television sets. (Pages 7 - 9)

...

Farm Cash Income: Preliminary estimate puts 1955 cash income of farmers from sale of farm products and participation payments on Prairie grain crops 2.3% lower than in 1954 at \$2,323,330,000. Regionally, decreases were in the Prairie Provinces and New Brunswick. (Page 11)

...

Labour Income: Total labour income rose in October for the ninth consecutive month to reach an estimated all-time peak for a month. Aggregate for the January-October period was 7% greater than the previous year. (Page 13)

...

Merchandising: Preliminary figures show a further rise to mid-January in department store sales. To the end of November last year sales amounted to \$987,590,000, nearly 9% higher than the previous year ... Passenger car sales reached a record number of 363,128 units and also a record value of \$954,732,000 in the January-November period last year. Smaller sales of commercial vehicles than in 1953 kept the total number below that year's record figure, but the aggregate value for all vehicles reached an all-time high ... Total retail sales in the eleven months were 6.7% above the 1954 value at an estimated \$11,467,576,000. (Pages 13 & 14)

...

Industrial Production: Overall index of industrial production for November was more than 11% over a year earlier, and for the eleven months averaged 8.6% above 1954. (Page 16)

...

Commodity Exports And Imports  
At Record Values For 11 Months

Canada's total exports reached the highest value in over two years in November and imports were only slightly under the all-time high for a month established in October, preliminary figures released by the DBS show. The result was the establishment of new peak values for both exports and imports in the January-November period.

Total exports in November were valued at \$392,100,000, 6% above the preceding year's November total of \$371,100,000 and the highest since June and July 1953 when the respective values stood at \$416,100,000 and \$398,300,000. The aggregate for the January-November period was \$3,970,400,000, up nearly 11% from \$3,555,600,000 in 1954.

Commodity imports in November reached an estimated value of \$449,700,000, slightly under October's high record of \$457,500,000 but about 21% larger than 1954's November value of \$372,100,000. For the January-November period there was a 15% rise to \$4,332,500,000 from \$3,756,500,000 in 1954.

Both import and export trade with the United States were substantially larger in November. Imports increased in November to an estimated \$313,200,000 from \$273,400,000 in 1954 and to \$3,172,000,000 in the January-November period from \$2,718,300,000. Total exports to the United States rose to \$240,100,000 in November from \$213,400,000 and to \$2,382,200,000 in the January-November period from \$2,147,900,000. Net result of November trade with the United States was a rise in the import surplus to \$73,100,000 from \$60,000,000. For the 11-month period the import surplus was \$789,800,000 versus \$570,400,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom eased to \$64,200,000 in November from \$71,400,000 a year earlier but the January-November value was substantially larger at \$711,600,000 versus \$580,800,000. Commodity imports jumped to \$40,400,000 in November from \$26,500,000 and to \$372,500,000 in the 11-month period from \$358,600,000. The export surplus dropped to \$23,800,000 in November from \$44,900,000 a year earlier but the cumulative figure was up to \$339,100,000 from \$222,200,000.

Commodity exports to the rest of the Commonwealth were slightly lower in November at \$17,200,000 versus \$17,600,000 a year earlier, but the January-November exports were up sharply to \$220,400,000 from \$180,100,000. Imports from these countries were up to \$23,100,000 in November from \$20,300,000 and to \$198,000,000 in the eleven months from \$172,800,000.

Exports to all other foreign countries increased in value in November to \$70,600,000 from \$68,700,000 and to \$656,200,000 in the eleven months from \$646,800,000. Commodity imports from these countries rose to an estimated \$73,000,000 in November from \$51,900,000 and to \$590,000,000 in the eleven months from \$506,800,000.

The preliminary figures for November and the 11 months are summarized in the table following. The import figures are estimates and subject to revision. Those for exports are final figures which will be released in detail shortly.

MORE



	November		January-November	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports:</u>				
United Kingdom.....	71.4	64.2	580.8	711.6
Other Commonwealth countries.....	17.6	17.2	180.1	220.4
United States.....	213.4	240.1	2,147.9	2,382.2
Other Foreign countries.....	<u>68.7</u>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>646.8</u>	<u>656.2</u>
Totals.	371.1	392.1	3,555.6	3,970.4
<u>Imports:</u>				
United Kingdom.....	26.5	40.4	358.6	372.5
Other Commonwealth countries.....	20.3	23.1	172.8	198.0
United States.....	273.4	313.2	2,718.3	3,172.0
Other Foreign countries.....	<u>51.9</u>	<u>73.0</u>	<u>506.8</u>	<u>590.0</u>
Totals.	372.1	449.7*	3,756.5	4,332.5*

\* Estimate only. Subject to revision.

Imports Reached Record  
High Value In October

Sharp gains in a wide range of commodities raised the overall value of Canada's merchandise imports to an all-time monthly peak value of \$456,700,000 in October, more than 37% above 1954's October value of \$333,100,000. The cumulative value for the January-October period jumped 15% to \$3,882,800,000 from \$3,384,400,000. Prominent in the general upsurge covering most types of consumer and producer goods and industrial materials were machinery, rolling-mill products, farm implements, automobiles and parts, crude petroleum, rubber and products, and cotton and products.

The rise in value in October was spread over most geographic areas but the United States accounted for a major part of the overall advance. Small declines were recorded for Commonwealth countries in America and Asia. In the January-October period there were sharply increased imports from the United States, lesser gains from Latin America and little change in purchases from the United Kingdom.

Imports from the United States rose to \$331,090,000 in October from \$234,864,000 a year earlier and to \$2,858,763,000 in the January-October period from \$2,444,859,000. Gains were general among the main commodity groups both in the month and cumulative period but were especially large in the iron and products section.

Purchases from the United Kingdom jumped to \$38,627,000 in October from \$31,520,000 a year earlier and were virtually unchanged in the January-October period at \$332,147,000. The month's total was swelled mainly by larger imports in the textiles and iron products groups, while in the January-October period a major decline in the iron and products group counterbalanced increases in other groups. Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth rose to \$21,199,000 in October from \$18,955,000 a year earlier and to \$174,005,000 in the ten-month period from \$152,566,000. In October increased purchases from the Africa and Oceania groups more than offset smaller imports from America and Asia groups. In the ten-month period purchases were smaller only from the Africa group.

MORE

Sharply increased purchases from Venezuela and Mexico accounted for most of the increase in value of imports from Latin America group which rose to \$31, - 255,000 in October from \$21,894,000 and to \$261,771,000 in the ten months from \$236,218,000.

Purchases from European countries as a group climbed to \$22,738,000 in October from \$17,576,000 a year earlier and to \$159,531,000 in the ten months from \$145,850,000. There were larger purchases both in October and the ten months from Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Sweden. Imports from all other foreign countries rose to \$10,981,000 in October from \$7, - 198,000 and to \$89,654,000 in the January-October period from \$60,455,000. Larger totals were recorded for Japan and Lebanon both in October and the ten months. Imports from the Netherlands Antilles were lower in value in October but higher in the January-October period.

Commodity-group values for October were as follows, in thousands: agricultural and vegetable products, \$57,600 (\$48,600 a year earlier); animals and animal products, \$10,400 (\$6,900); fibres, textiles and products, \$33,800 (\$25,700); wood, wood products and paper, \$19,400 (\$14,000); iron and products, \$149,200 (\$88,400); non-ferrous metals and products, \$42,600 (\$35,700); non-metallic minerals and products, \$71,600 (\$54,100); chemicals and allied products, \$25,900 (\$19,900); and miscellaneous commodities, \$46,300 (\$39,800).

January-October group values were, in thousands: agricultural and vegetable products, \$460,900 (\$432,200 a year earlier); animals and animal products, \$85, - 800 (\$70,400); fibres, textiles and products, \$317,400 (\$273,100); wood, wood products and paper, \$161,600 (\$137,100); iron and products, \$1,325,400 (\$1,124, - 300); non-ferrous metals and products, \$319,700 (\$287,800); non-metallic minerals and products, \$542,000 (\$487,700); chemicals and allied products, \$214,700 (\$182, - 500); and miscellaneous commodities, \$455,400 (\$389,200). (1 & 2)

The following table shows the values of Canada's major imports, listed in order of dollar size for 1955's January-October period:

	October		January-October	
	1954	1955 (in thousands)	1954	1955
Machinery, non-farm.....	\$25,837	\$44,833	\$320,816	\$366,741
Automobile parts.....	10,200	17,105	153,524	212,083
Petroleum, crude.....	15,407	22,546	177,774	192,873
Farm implements & machinery.....	6,502	15,237	129,583	149,540
Aircraft & parts.....	9,641	9,637	83,202	121,943
Petroleum products.....	14,991	16,959	102,169	113,481
Fruits.....	12,283	11,950	97,977	99,878
Rolling-mill products.....	7,307	13,828	82,335	97,641
Engines & boilers.....	6,179	8,184	77,541	94,682
Automobiles.....	2,113	8,431	62,474	91,547
Coal.....	10,347	11,716	85,145	86,539
Cotton products.....	5,886	7,142	63,785	71,637
Canada tourists' purchases.....	7,123	7,999	58,885	62,308
Rubber & products.....	3,927	7,498	36,921	60,564
Sugar & products.....	6,540	9,024	51,809	54,873
Cotton, raw & linters.....	2,976	5,509	38,992	51,693
Wool products.....	4,483	5,758	51,366	50,010
Coffee & chicory.....	5,149	6,326	56,062	49,923
Synthetic resins & products.....	6,652	6,074	41,691	49,821



Review Of Foreign Trade  
For First Half Of 1955

Canada's foreign trade in the first half of 1955 reached a new peacetime peak, according to the Review of Foreign Trade for the half-year just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports in the period stood at \$2,063,000,000, and were exceeded only in 1952 when a record peacetime export value was achieved. Imports, at \$2,209,000,000, were greater than in any first half-year except 1953, when the highest peacetime level of imports was reached.

Both exports and imports were substantially higher than in the first half of 1954, exports by \$192,000,000 and imports by \$159,000,000. The export and import value gains were almost entirely attributable to a larger volume of trade and to only an insignificant extent to price changes. The volume of exports in the first half of 1955 was the largest for any peacetime first half-year - while both the value and volume of commodities other than grains surpassed the levels of any peacetime half-year period. The volume of imports was exceeded only in the first half of 1953.

The recovery of Canada's foreign trade during the first half of 1955 took place against the background of the most prosperous postwar period for the world economy as a whole. This development was reflected in a new peak of world trade, Canada accounting for 6% of it. Particularly stimulating were the marked recovery in business activity both in Canada and the United States and the continuing boom in the United Kingdom and Western Europe. On the basis of the data at mid-year, it appeared that in the year 1955, as in 1954, the value of Canada's trade will be exceeded only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, and that on a per capita basis Canada will rank second only to New Zealand.

The decline in Canadian exports in the first half of 1954 reflected chiefly a sharp contraction of overseas markets for grains and automotive products from the abnormal peaks of 1952 and 1953. In the first half of 1955 these items did not exercise any further marked depressing influence. Forest and mineral products made the greatest contribution to the recovery of exports in this period, these two groups together with chemicals reaching record first half-year values.

Planks and boards registered the greatest value upturn for any commodity, in response to a sharp increase in residential construction in the United States. Exports of most base metals, as well as their prices, increased substantially, with the largest gain in iron ore and crude petroleum. There was also a marked increase in exports of primary and semi-finished steel.

The rate of the increase in imports in the first half of 1955 kept pace with the general upswing in the Canadian economy as reflected in greater consumer spending and in the rising level of industrial activity and investment expenditure. The overall increase in imports was spread fairly evenly over the main commodity groups, most leading imports sharing in the **rise** with the notable exception of coffee, farm implements, and pipes, tubes and fittings. Large increases were registered by automobile parts and fibres and textiles, imports of which had shown particularly large declines in the first half of 1954. There were also substantially higher purchases of aircraft, internal combustion engines, chemicals and electrical apparatus, while those of machinery were well maintained.

MORE

The marked increase in the bilateral imbalance with the United Kingdom was the most significant development regarding the direction of Canadian trade during the first half of 1955. Imports from the United Kingdom were adversely affected by the rail, dock and seamen's strikes, by stiff competition in the Canadian market, and by the attraction of a booming domestic market, while sustained demand for such Canadian products as grains, non-ferrous metals and forest products prevailed in the United Kingdom. Consequently, Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom stood at two and a half times that of the same period in 1954.

Both exports to and imports from the United States increased markedly. Besides lumber there was a sharp upward movement in sales of iron ore and petroleum and substantial increases in wood pulp, some of the non-ferrous metals, asbestos, fertilizers and farm implements. The rise in purchases was fairly general, with greatest gains corresponding to those in imports from all countries.

There was an increase in imports from all other areas, the individual countries with largest gains being Japan, Netherlands Antilles, Malaya, India and Western Germany. Exports to the Commonwealth and Latin America went up markedly, particularly to the Union of South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, Western Germany and the Netherlands. But a very sharp drop in sales to Brazil produced a decline in total exports to Latin America. However, important gains were made in sales to Colombia and Mexico.

The Review discusses trade with principal countries and trading areas and outlines the main commodity changes during the first half of 1955. A special statistical note reviews Canada's imports from Central and South America during 1953-1955. A chapter is devoted to the changes in the structure of Canadian exports in the period 1926-1954. It is pointed out in this chapter that the distribution and the nature of her resources has made Canada one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural, forest and mine products. The most significant development during the period under review has been a growing diversification of exports, with an increasing share being assumed by forest products and metals particularly and a diminishing proportion represented by farm products. In the 1920's farm and marine products jointly constituted almost 60% of the value of Canadian exports, wheat alone accounting for close to 30%. In the 1950's, however, their share declined to only 30%, while that of forest products increased from 23% to 34% and of minerals from about 9% to about 20%, non-ferrous metals showing the greatest relative gain. (3)

## TRAVEL

Motor Vehicle Entries Reached New Peak In 1955 Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits reached an all-time high in 1955, DBS reports. Exclusive of repeat trips by summer residents and commuters, entries totalled 2,524,993, an increase of 18,872 or 0.8% over the previous record set in 1953 and 3% over 1954's entries of 2,450,844. Traffic in December was between 2 and 3% heavier than a year earlier, large increases in Ontario and Quebec and a small rise for Newfoundland outweighing decreases in all other provinces.

Totals for 1955 by provinces were as follows (1954 entries in brackets): Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, by ship, 856 (2,484); New Brunswick, 165,808 (160,550); Quebec, 405,784 (396,783); Ontario, 1,549,942 (1,492,378); Manitoba, 46,723 (46,499); Saskatchewan, 18,910 (20,863); Alberta, 45,745 (44,894); British Columbia, 283,469 (278,376); and Yukon Territory, 7,756 (8,017). (4)



Manufacturers' Investment In Inventories In November Total value of manufacturers' investment in inventory moved up in November, rising to \$3,574,100,000 from \$3,546,100,000 in the preceding month and \$3,519,100,000 in the corresponding month of 1954. The value of inventory held but not owned (largely held under progress payments arrangements) declined to \$550,700,000 from \$563,700,000 a month earlier but remained unchanged from a year earlier.

Shipments values declined 1.5% during November but were 13.9% above the same month of 1954. January-November shipments rose 12.4% in value. New orders increased 3% in value during November and 14.1% in the cumulative period. Value of unfilled orders was 4% higher than at the end of November 1954.

	Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payments Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods In Process	Finished Products
	(in Million of Dollars)					
<u>All Industries</u>						
Nov. 1954	3,519.1	550.7	4,069.8	1,589.6	1,157.8	1,322.4
Oct. 1955	3,546.1	563.7	4,109.8	1,679.4	1,223.9	1,206.5
Nov. 1955	3,574.1	550.7	4,124.8	(Not Available)		
<u>Consumers' Goods</u>						
Nov. 1954	2,104.2	103.5	2,207.7	864.7	467.9	875.1
Oct. 1955	2,127.3	119.7	2,247.0	922.7	507.8	816.5
Nov. 1955	2,154.4	120.4	2,274.8	(Not Available)		
<u>Capital Goods</u>						
Nov. 1954	405.2	378.7	783.9	191.9	451.2	140.8
Oct. 1955	388.4	379.2	767.6	186.5	469.5	111.6
Nov. 1955	387.7	367.0	754.7	(Not Available)		
<u>Producers' Goods</u>						
Nov. 1954	740.1	3.5	743.6	385.2	144.6	213.8
Oct. 1955	774.6	3.1	777.7	425.1	158.4	194.2
Nov. 1955	778.2	3.0	781.2	(Not Available)		
<u>Construction Goods</u>						
Nov. 1954	269.6	65.0	334.6	147.8	94.1	92.7
Oct. 1955	255.8	61.7	317.5	145.1	88.2	84.2
Nov. 1955	253.8	60.3	314.1	(Not Available)		

	Indexes Of Shipments (Dec. 1952=100)				
	All Industries	Consumers' Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Construction Goods
Nov. 1954	103.6	106.4	76.0	103.9	137.5
Oct. 1955	119.8	122.0	78.0	127.6	167.4
Nov. 1955	118.0	121.0	80.9	130.8	131.6

Indexes of Unfilled Orders and New Orders (Dec. 1952 = 100)

	All Industries				Textiles				Wood & Paper				Iron & Steel				Transportation Equipment				Electrical Apparatus			
	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.
Nov. 1954	77.4	89.8	65.8	93.6	58.2	73.6	61.3	73.9	64.8	54.1	108.2	111.1												
Oct. 1955	79.2	104.4	86.0	112.6	67.9	83.4	96.3	101.3	55.4	66.5	112.5	114.9												
Nov. 1955	80.5	107.5	85.4	100.4	66.4	82.2	99.2	96.1	55.8	80.5	112.8	122.6												

U.O. - Unfilled Orders      N.O. - New Orders

Leather Production Increased Production of cattle sole leather, upper leather, glove and garment leather, calf and kip skin upper leather and horse leather increased last November as compared with a year earlier. End-of-November stocks of raw cattle hides and horse hides were up from a year earlier but there were decreases in calf and kip skins, goat and kid skins and sheep and lamb skins.

November production of cattle sole leather amounted to 1,402,030 pounds (1,038,521 a year earlier); cattle upper leather, 5,601,664 square feet (4,258,051); glove and garment leather, 859,368 square feet (828,494); calf and kip skin upper leather, 1,117,650 square feet (922,641); and horse leather, 188,140 square feet (74,825).

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of November were: cattle, 501,678 (500,314 a year earlier); calf and kip skins, 399,063 (502,111); goat and kid skins, 2,990 (4,849); horse hides, 29,023 (24,168); and sheep and lamb skins, 44,552 dozen (57,951 dozen). (5)

Iron Castings Produced Larger quantities of iron castings were produced in November and the first 11 months of 1955 than a year earlier. Total for the month was 94,085 tons versus 61,316, bringing January-November production to 833,395 tons versus 654,713. (6)

Shipments Of Wire Nails Shipments of wire nails were substantially larger in November and the first 11 months of 1955 than in the preceding year. In November the shipments amounted to 8,944 tons versus 5,035, bringing the cumulative total to 89,503 tons versus 72,258. (7)

Consumption, Production And Stocks Of Rubber Combined consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- rose to 10,076 tons in November from 8,657 in the preceding month and end-of-November stocks increased to 14,486 tons from 14,026. Production of synthetic and reclaim rubber eased to 9,661 tons from 10,322.

Consumption of rubber in November comprised 4,222 tons of natural (3,865 in October), 4,348 tons synthetic (3,550), and 1,506 tons of reclaim (1,242). Month-end stocks were: natural, 4,636 tons (4,609 in October); synthetic, 8,428 (8,034); and reclaim, 1,422 (1,383). Domestic production of synthetic rubber amounted to 9,231 tons versus 9,891 and the output of reclaim totalled 430 tons versus 431. (8)

Both Radio And TV-Set Sales Higher In November, 11 Months Producers' sales of both radios and television receiving sets were higher in November and the first 11 months of 1955 than a year earlier, DBS reports. Radio sales rose to 72,700 in November from 59,245 and to 545,047 in the 11-month period from 427,599. TV-set sales advanced to 112,099 in November from 94,451 and to 680,445 in the 11 months from 533,211. (9)

Production And Shipments Of Portland Cement Higher Both production and shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers were higher in November and the first 11 months of 1955 than a year earlier. Production rose to 2,220,568 barrels in November from 1,935,426 and to 23,598,239 barrels in the January-November period from 20,929,299. Shipments moved up to 2,010,934 barrels in November from 1,890,835, bringing the 11-month total to 24,219,260 barrels versus 21,290,835. End-of-November plant and warehouse stocks were down to 470,313 barrels from 488,149. (10)



Production Of Salt Up  
In November, 11 Months

Production of dry common salt was up sharply to 98,368 tons in November from 52,811 tons in the corresponding month of 1954, and to 663,363 tons in the January-November period from 463,860 tons. Producers' stocks at the end of November were 20,806 tons, little changed from the previous year's 20,033 tons. (11)

Production And Shipments Of  
Hard Board Up Sharply In 1955

Production and both domestic and export shipments of hard board were up sharply in the full year 1955 as compared with 1954. The year's output amounted to 202,566,768 square feet (151,095,531 in 1954); domestic shipments, 120,488,730 square feet (106,801,469); and export shipments, 83,290,247 square feet (39,648,550). (12)

Production Of Sporting Goods  
Declined 7% In Value In 1954

Factory shipments of Canadian-made sporting goods in 1954 were valued at \$12,876,000, a decrease of 7% from the preceding year's \$13,860,000, according to the annual industry report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Among the main items of production there were increased values for baseballs, baseball and hockey gloves and mittens, golf clubs, hockey sticks, playground, track and field equipment, badminton and squash racquets, ice skates and roller skates.

Lower production values were shown for archery tackle, softballs, baseball and softball bats, billiard and bowling supplies, fishing tackle, gymnasium equipment and supplies, hockey pucks, tennis racquets, skis, ski poles and fittings and toboggans.

There were 82 plants engaged primarily in the production of sporting goods in 1954, unchanged from 1953. They employed 1,664 persons (1,768 in 1953), paid \$4,131,191 in salaries and wages (\$4,185,559), paid out \$5,083,136 for materials and supplies (\$4,729,505), and shipped goods with a factory selling value of \$12,084,703 (\$12,630,427). (13)

## ELECTRIC POWER

Electrical Energy Production  
Up 10.8% In Eleven Months

Output of Canada's central electric stations continued a long series of monthly gains in November with a rise of nearly 9% in the aggregate for all Canada to 6,759,979,000 kilowatt hours from 6,206,137,000 a year earlier. Production in the eleven months ending November showed a somewhat larger gain of over 10.8% to 69,396,606,000 kilowatt hours from 62,580,383,000 in the corresponding 1954 period.

Output in November was higher than a year earlier in all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec, and in the eleven months was higher in all except New Brunswick. Ontario accounted for the major part of the aggregate gains in each period, while Newfoundland had the largest proportionate increases.

Eleven-month totals by provinces, with comparative 1954 figures in brackets, were as follows in thousand kilowatt hours: Newfoundland, 577,927 (215,395); Prince Edward Island, 41,457 (30,106); Nova Scotia, 1,083,743 (1,015,031); New Brunswick, 787,060 (803,933); Quebec, 32,854,271 (31,623,115); Ontario 22,890,430 (18,826,168); Manitoba, 2,788,584 (2,720,753); Saskatchewan 1,286,345 (1,163,964); Alberta, 1,521,343 (1,338,228); British Columbia, 5,483,047 (4,843,690); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 82,399 (not available). (14)

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>January 5</u>	<u>January 19</u>	<u>January 12</u>	<u>December 22</u>
		(1935 - 39 = 100)		
Total Common Stocks.....	R.251.8	245.1	R.251.5	246.6
Industrials .....	R.261.6	252.7	R.260.3	255.6
Utilities .....	R.207.8	205.1	R.208.8	204.4
Banks .....	R.255.5	261.5	R.262.1	253.9

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks ....	-	123.7	126.1	121.9
Golds .....	-	75.7	76.0	73.5
Base Metals .....	-	233.6	240.8	232.7

R. Revised according to annual revision

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>
		1935 - 39 = 100	
General Index .....	215.4	220.7	221.4
Vegetable Products .....	195.9	191.6	192.9
Animal Products .....	225.4	221.3	220.8
Textile Products .....	226.9	226.1	226.8
Wood Products .....	289.3	303.1	303.7
Iron Products .....	213.8	227.6	229.3
Non-ferrous Metals .....	170.6	200.5	200.6
Non-metallic Minerals .....	176.0	176.4	176.8
Chemical Products .....	176.9	177.9	178.1
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	220.6	250.0	251.1

## F O O D   &amp;   A G R I C U L T U R E

Visible Supplies Of Wheat Slightly Larger   Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on January 11 totalled 362,447,000 bushels, slightly larger than last year's 358,465,000, DBS reports. Marketings from Prairie farms during the week ending January 11 were approximately halved at 4,770,000 bushels versus 8,656,000 but overseas export clearances rose to 4,640,000 bushels from 3,842,000. (15)

November Production Of Wheat Flour Slightly Lower Than Year Earlier   Production of wheat flour in November amounted to 1,857,437 barrels, the highest monthly total so far this crop year, and only slightly below the corresponding 1954-55 total of 1,880,767 barrels. In the August-November period production dropped to 7,102,222 barrels from 7,567,923 the previous year. (16)

Fish Stocks Smaller   Stocks of frozen fish at the beginning of this year amounted to 38,441,000 pounds, a decrease of 22% from 1955's January 1 holdings of 49,478,000 pounds. Stocks of cod were 7,234,000 pounds (8,646,000 a year earlier); haddock, 3,254,000 (6,956,000); halibut, 6,721,000 (10,422,000); salmon, 4,463,000 (9,797,000); sea herring, 1,978,000 (2,876,000); other sea fish, 9,123,000 (6,377,000); and inland fish, 5,668,000 (4,404,000). (17)



Nine-City Butter Stocks Up 13% Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 19 amounted to 62,242,000 pounds, an increase of 13% over last year's corresponding total of 54,142,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 4,872 (2,674 a year ago); Montreal, 30,162 (26,865); Toronto, 6,917 (9,276); Winnipeg, 16,285 (11,055); Regina, 892 (928); Saskatoon, 592 (275); Edmonton, 1,280 (1,348); Calgary, 380 (271); and Vancouver, 862 (1,450).

Cash Income From Sale Of Farm Products Down 2.3% In 1955 Cash income from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous years' Prairie grain crops in 1955 amounted to an estimated \$2,323,330,000, 2.3% below the 1954 estimate of \$2,377,800,000 and 18.5% below the all-time high of \$2,849,300,000 in 1952. Supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to \$33,300,000 versus \$2,400,000 in 1954 and \$1,600,000 in 1953.

On a commodity basis the more important increases in cash returns were recorded for wheat, flaxseed, corn, potatoes, cattle, dairy products, poultry meat and eggs. The more important reductions occurred in the case of participation payments, oats, barley, rye and hogs. Regionally the estimates indicate increases in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec Ontario, British Columbia, and decreases for the Prairie Provinces and New Brunswick.

Preliminary estimates for the provinces are as follows, 1954 estimates being in brackets (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$25,734 (\$24,031); Nova Scotia, \$45,305 (\$43,017); New Brunswick, \$48,341 (\$48,419); Quebec, \$414,412 (\$407,947); Ontario, \$719,023 (\$704,544); Manitoba, \$172,341 (\$186,508); Saskatchewan, \$427,129 (\$472,297); Alberta, \$362,048 (\$385,694); and British Columbia, \$108,997 (\$105,377).

The regular annual estimates of farm cash income based on more complete and including details by commodities, will be released in March. (18)

## MINERALS

Coal Consumption Lower In 1954 Consumption of coal in Canada in 1954 amounted to 32,788,000 tons, down 14% from 38,140,000 in the preceding year and 31% under 1948's all-time top figure of 47,383,000 tons. The year's supply of new coal available for consumption dropped to 33,204,000 tons from 38,133,000 in 1953.

Consumption of domestic coal dropped to 14,466,000 tons from 15,240,000 in 1953 and imported coal to 18,322,000 tons from 22,900,000. Of the imported coal consumed the amount from the United States fell to 18,055,000 tons from 22,549,000 and from the United Kingdom to 266,300 tons from 353,000.

Domestic production of all grades of coal in 1954 amounted to 14,914,000 tons valued at \$96,600,000 versus 15,901,000 tons valued at \$102,722,000 in 1953. Output of bituminous coal amounted to 10,341,000 tons (11,479,000 in 1953), sub-bituminous 2,456,000 tons (2,400,000), and lignite 2,117,000 tons (2,021,000).

Imported coal entered for consumption amounted to 18,580,000 tons in 1954 versus 23,266,000 in 1953. Exports of Canadian coal during the year totalled 219,000 tons versus 255,000 tons. There were 223 coal mines in operation during the year, down from 241 the year before. During the year the number of employees averaged 18,050 (19,845 in 1953) and the total of salaries and wages worked out at \$53,650,000 (\$59,350,000). (19)

Net Value of Products Shipped By Mineral Industry Set New Record In 1954 Net value of products shipped by Canada's mineral industry reached an all-time peak of \$1,339,899,000 in 1954, 13% above the preceding year's \$1,181,547,000, DBS reports. The industry's employees fell to 129,445 from 130,038 but the payroll rose to \$465,306,000 from \$453,066,000. Cost of process supplies, fuel, electricity, freight and smelter charges rose to \$822,403,000 from \$800,772,000 and the number of mines, wells, quarries and pits increased to 21,904 from 20,508.

Net value of products shipped by the metal mining group rose to \$744,265,000 from \$643,621,000 in 1953, the largest increase being in silver-lead-zinc, nickel-copper, miscellaneous metals and smelting and refining. Net for non-metal mining was up to \$98,627,000 from \$96,772,000, increases being recorded for asbestos, peat, salt, talc and soapstone, but decreases for feldspar, quartz and nepheline syenite, gypsum, iron oxides and mica.

The fuel total climbed to \$329,810,000 from \$290,108,000, increases in petroleum and natural gas more than offsetting a drop in coal. Structural materials advanced to \$167,198,000 from \$151,047,000, gains being recorded for clay products, lime, sand and gravel, and stone, but a decrease for cement.

Net values for the provinces were as follows, 1953 figures being in brackets: Newfoundland, \$30,904,000 (\$22,003,000 in 1953); Nova Scotia, \$59,112,000 (\$53,076,000); New Brunswick, \$9,993,000 (\$9,277,000); Quebec, \$340,569,000 (\$298,137,000); Ontario, \$406,749,000 (\$380,609,000); Manitoba, \$26,673,000 (\$17,757,000); Saskatchewan, \$57,904,000 (\$36,417,000); Alberta, \$266,840,000 (\$236,189,000); British Columbia, \$108,640,000 (\$111,130,000); Northwest Territories, \$24,566,000 (\$8,675,000); and the Yukon \$7,950,000 (\$8,280,000). (20)

## L A B O U R

Industrial Employment & Payrolls Industrial disputes continued to have an important effect on the employment situation at the start of November and the Bureau's preliminary index for November 1 declined slightly to 118.2 from 118.5 a month earlier. The latest index was 5.1% higher than at November 1, 1954, also exceeding the figure for that date in any earlier year.

Both payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries reached new peaks at the beginning of November. The payrolls index stood at 171.9, up 0.9% from October 1 and 9.4% from November 1, 1954. Average weekly wages and salaries rose to \$62.18 from \$61.49 a month earlier and \$59.78 a year ago.

Employment was more active than at the beginning of October in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario. The most pronounced falling off (2.2%) was in Alberta. Except in Saskatchewan, where no general change was indicated, the provincial index numbers were higher than a year earlier.

The general movement as compared with October was unfavourable in manufacturing, (in which labour-management disputes were a weighty factor), and in construction, transportation, storage and communication, public utility operation, and in the service industries. There was no general change in mining. Employment increased in forestry, trade and finance, insurance and real estate. In spite of a loss of 0.6% in the staffs reported in manufacturing factory payrolls advanced 0.4%, bringing the index to a new high of 166.8.



Canadian Labour Income Reached  
New Monthly Peak In October

Canadian labour income continued to rise in October, bringing the month's total to an all-time peak of \$1,139,000,000, up \$13,000,000 from a month earlier and \$95,000,000 or 9% above 1954's corresponding total of \$1,044,000,000. In the January-October period the total rose 7% to \$10,603,000,000 from \$9,920,000,000 a year earlier.

Total wages and salaries in all industrial divisions increased during October over September with the exception of finance and services, which declined \$2,000,000. Increases ranged from \$1,000,000 for the primary group of industries to \$6,000,000 for the construction industry. Labour income was substantially higher than a year earlier for all divisions, except the primary industries in which there was a decrease.

In Ontario and Quebec most of the important components of the manufacturing industry recorded moderate gains during the month over September. Exceptions were the food and beverage group in Ontario and the paper products industry in Quebec. The average factory work-week at the end of October was 41.6 hours versus 41.3 a year earlier. During the same interval, average hourly earnings advanced to \$1.45 from \$1.40.

Labour income for October for the industrial groups was as follows, in millions: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$82 (\$84 in October, 1954); manufacturing, \$358 (\$323); construction, \$99 (\$83); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$289 (\$269); finance, services, \$271 (\$249); and supplementary labour income, \$40 (\$36).

January-October totals were as follows, in millions: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$727 (\$706); manufacturing, \$3,409 (\$3,232); construction, \$764 (\$674); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$2,730 (\$2,589); finance, services, \$2,600 (\$2,365); and supplementary labour income, \$373 (\$354). (22)

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

Department Store Sales Rose 12%  
In November & 8.6% In 11 Months

Department store sales rose 12% in November to an estimated \$132,990,000 from \$118,603,000 in the corresponding month of 1954, DBS reports. The November gain boosted cumulative sales for the January-November period 8.6% to \$987,590,000.

Stocks on hand in department stores at the end of October had an estimated selling value of \$298,773,000, up 1.5% from the preceding year's corresponding value of \$294,238,000.

All provinces shared in the November increase, Alberta leading with a rise of 18.3%, followed by Saskatchewan with 15.9%, British Columbia 13.9%, Ontario 12%, Quebec 11.2%, the Atlantic Provinces, 9.1%, and Manitoba 6.3%.

All 30 departments included in the Bureau's monthly survey had sales increases in November, largest of which were: photographic equipment and supplies, 23.5%; hardware and housewares, 22.6%; major appliances, 22.2%; men's and boys' shoes, 19.8%; men's furnishings, 19%; sporting goods and luggage, 16.3%; men's clothing, 14.5%; stationery, books and magazines, 14.2%; toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, 12.6%; piece goods, 12.2%; boys' clothing and furnishings, 11.2%; and ladies' apparel and accessories, 10.1%. (23)

Department Store Sales  
Increased 4.8% In Week

Department store sales increased 4.8% during the week ending January 14 as compared with the corresponding week last year. There were sales increases of 9.7% in Ontario, 7.5% in British Columbia, 6% in the Atlantic Provinces, 2.9% in Alberta and 0.5% in Quebec, but decreases of 4.2% in Saskatchewan and 2.9% in Manitoba.

Passenger Car Sales At Record  
Level In January-November Period

Further sharp increases in November boosted retail sales of new motor vehicles to a near-record January-November total of 436,833 units and an all-time peak value of \$1,170,222,000, DBS reports. Unit sales were only slightly under 1953's all-time high of 437,451 for the 11-month period. Eleven month sales were up 21.6% in number and 26.4% in value from the 359,286 units sold for \$925,721,000 in the same 1954 period. Total sales in November were up 40.5% in number to 28,960 units from 20,614 a year earlier and 48.8% to a new high in value of \$83,222,000 from \$55,917,000.

Passenger car sales reached all-time peaks both in number and value in the January-November period when they totalled 363,128 units valued at \$954,782,000 versus 291,093 valued at \$745,306,000 in the like 1954 period. The rise in sales of commercial vehicles was less pronounced to 73,705 units valued at \$215,440,000 versus 68,193 units valued at \$180,415,000.

In November passenger car sales showed steep increases of 45% in number to 23,594 units from 16,306 and 60% in value to \$67,159,000 from \$41,982,000. Commercial vehicle sales jumped nearly 25% in number to 5,366 units from 4,308 and 15% in value to \$16,063,000 from \$13,935,000.

Sales financing of new passenger cars also set a new record in the January-November period when 144,543 unit sales were financed for \$282,160,000 versus 119,329 units financed for \$218,190,000 a year earlier. Commercial vehicle financing rose to 26,811 units involving \$64,367,000 versus 26,494 involving \$57,688,000 a year earlier.

Sales financing of used passenger cars rose in the 11-month period to 327,311 units from 307,739 and the financing to \$269,548,000 from \$254,311,000. Commercial vehicles fell to 54,108 units financed for \$44,155,000 versus 54,540 units financed for \$46,721,000. (24)

Retail Sales Up 6.7% In 11 Months

Boosted by a larger-than-average increase of 8.1% in November, sales of Canada's retail establishments rose 6.7% to \$11,467,576,000 in the first 11 months of 1955 from \$10,751,271,000 a year earlier. November sales were valued at \$1,088,433,000 versus \$1,006,501,000.

Sales increases were recorded for all regions except Saskatchewan both in November and the January-November period. Except for a small decline in restaurants, sales increases were general among the individual trades in both periods.

The sales gain in the 11-month period in the Atlantic Provinces was 7.1%, Quebec 5.7%, Ontario 8%, Manitoba 4.3%, Alberta 6.2% and British Columbia 10.5%. November sales increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 7%; Quebec, 8.4%; Ontario, 10.2%; Manitoba, 4.8%; Alberta, 4.3%; and British Columbia, 12.7%. The decline in Saskatchewan amounted to 0.3% in November and 1.6% in the 11 months.

MORE



Motor vehicle dealers had the largest increase in sales of 15.5% in the January-November period, followed by lumber and building material dealers with 9.2%, department stores 8.6%, variety stores 6.5%, grocery and combination stores 5.9%, furniture, appliance and radio stores 5.9%, garages and filling stations 3.6%, and men's clothing 3.2%.

Fuel dealers had the largest increase in sales of 19% in November with motor vehicle dealers a close second with 17.9%. Department stores were next with 12.1%, variety stores 9.4%, family clothing stores 7.9%, furniture, appliance and radio stores 7.8%, shoe stores 7.6%, men's clothing 7.4%, grocery and combination stores 6.6% and hardware stores 6.2%. (25)

## TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadings Higher Car loadings on Canadian railways in the week ending January 14 amounted to 73,285 cars, an increase of 4.6% from last year's corresponding total of 70,032 cars. At the same time cars received from connections rose 12% to 32,556 from 29,076.

Shipped in larger volume were: coal, 6,189 cars (5,488 a year earlier); iron ore, 542 (47); iron and steel products, 1,383 (907); crude petroleum, 1,063 (625); fuel oil, 3,189 (2,744); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 4,394 (4,199). Loadings of pulpwood declined to 3,567 cars from 4,331. (26)

Net Operating Revenues Of Principal Railways Sharply Higher In October Net operating revenues of Canada's principal railway systems jumped to \$16,306,277 in October, more than double the preceding year's corresponding total of \$7,443,926. Operating revenues rose 16% to \$106,395,233 from \$91,698,098, freight revenues increasing \$12,800,000 to \$37,075,695. Operating expenses showed a smaller rise of 6.3% to \$89,588,956 from \$84,249,172.

Revenue freight carried in October grossed 17,662,672 tons, up 21.9% from 14,489,433, and revenue freight ton miles amounted to 6,235,356,000 versus 5,487,126,000. Revenue passenger traffic fell 6.1% to 2,078,321 from 2,214,330 but revenue passenger miles increased to 214,174,000 from 194,717,000.

Employees on railway payrolls numbered 185,413, up from 185,048 and total payroll increased to \$54,078,192 from \$52,529,209. (27)

Intercity And Rural Motor Carriers Passengers carried by intercity and rural bus lines declined to 5,346,721 in June from 5,626,373 in the corresponding month of 1954 and to 32,212,424 in the January-June period from 33,838,905. Gross revenue was also lower, falling to \$3,458,274 in June from \$3,486,433 and to \$17,899,383 in the half-year from \$18,223,035. (28)

Railway Mileage And Equipment In 1954 Track mileage of Canadian railways at the end of 1954 totalled 58,760.4 route miles, an increase of 65.7 miles over the preceding year's 58,694.7, according to part 111 of the Bureau's railway transport report. First main track or "single track" mileage dropped 30.8 miles to 43,130, but "yard tracks and sidings" rose 93.8 miles to 10,962.4.

Locomotives in service at the end of 1954 totalled 4,771, down 47 units from 4,818, their aggregate tractive power amounting to 203,351,739 versus 205,926,606. Of interest is the continuing dieselization of the railways: coal burning steam locomotives dropped by 291 units to 2,871; oil burning steam locomotives (mostly converted from coal burning) rose by 48 to 715; diesel electric "A" units rose by 174 to 1,022; and "B" units increased by 22 to 130. During the year a total of 283 locomotives were added while 330 were retired.

Cars in freight service numbered 189,351 at the end of 1954, up 7.3% from 187,980 a year earlier. This equipment had an aggregate capacity of 9,106,331 tons versus 8,934,010 at the end of 1953. Box cars in service dropped 983 in number to 113,770 but the coal cars group -- ballast, gondola, hopper and ore -- was increased 2,288 to 35,398. Cars in passenger service totalled 6,648, up 3% from 6,456. (29)

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Production Index Rose 11.4% In November And 8.6% In Eleven Months Canada's composite index of industrial production for November stood at 283.5, or 11.4% above the preceding year's November index of 254.4, according to preliminary calculations by the Bureau. This brought the January-November index to 266.0, 8.6% above 1954's corresponding index of 245.0. The index is on the base 1935-39 equals 100.

The manufacturing component of the index was up 10.5% in November to 285.0 from 258.0 a year earlier, while the index of mineral output advanced nearly 19% to 271.0 as compared with 228.2.

The November index for non-durable manufactures rose 7.5% to 249.3 from 231.8 a year earlier, all groups showing increases in this comparison. Output of rubber products advanced nearly 30% and the production of textiles rose over 15%. Increases of between 7 and 8% were recorded by the tobacco products, clothing and paper products groups. The foods and beverages, printing and publishing and chemicals groups showed smaller gains.

The composite index of durable manufactures stood at 340.9, 14% above the preceding year's 299.1. Increases were shown by all groups. Iron and steel production advanced 29% and output in the non-metallic minerals and electrical apparatus groups rose 20% and 17%, respectively. Production increased slightly over 5% in the wood products and transportation equipment industries and by 3% in the non-ferrous group.

In the January-November period the manufacturing index rose 7.3% to 270.6 from 252.2. The non-durables component advanced 5.9% to 235.8 from 222.6 and the durables index rose 8.9% to 325.1 from 298.4. The mining index advanced 15.3% to 241.5 from 209.4. The electricity and gas index averaged 274.2, 8.8% higher than a year earlier.



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

- 1-Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, October, 10¢
- 2-Imports for Consumption -- Summary -- October, 20¢
- 3-Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year, 1955, 50¢
- 4-M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, December, 10¢
- 5-M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, November, 10¢
- 6-M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, November, 10¢
- 7-M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, November, 10¢
- 8-Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, November, 25¢
- 9-Radio & Television Receiving Sets, November, 10¢
- 10-M: Cement & Cement Products, November, 10¢
- 11-M: Salt, November, 10¢
- 12-M: Hard Board, December, 10¢
- 13-Sporting Goods Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 14-M: Central Electric Stations, November, 10¢
- 15-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, January 11, 10¢
- 16-M: Grain Milling Statistics, November, 10¢
- 17-M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, January, 25¢
- 18-M: Cash Income From The Sale of Farm Products, 1955, 10¢
- 19-Coal Mining Industry, 1954, \$1.00
- 20-M: Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industry, 1954, 10¢
- 21-Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, November, 10¢
- 22-Estimates of Labour Income, October, 10¢
- 23-Department Store Sales & Stocks, November, 10¢
- 24-New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, November, 25¢
- 25-Retail Trade, November, 25¢
- 26-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, January 14, 10¢
- 27-M: Railway Operating Statistics, October, 10¢
- 28-M: Motor Carrier - Passenger (Intercity and Rural), June, 10¢
- 29-Railway Transport, -- Part III - Equipment, Way & Track & Fuel Consumption Statistics -- 1954, 25¢

M: Memorandum

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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

4502-503-16

## D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Weatherstripping Factory selling value of rubber weatherstripping increased to \$381,524 in 1954 from \$256,010 the previous year, and 1,455,719 pounds were shipped as against 432,522 pounds in 1953.

Distribution Of Printing Plants Toronto had the largest number of printing trade establishments in Canada in 1953 with 744. Montreal had 624, Vancouver 219, Winnipeg 131, Ottawa 105, Quebec 99, Hamilton 76, Calgary 71, Edmonton 64 and London 51.

Coal Tar Distillation Four firms with eleven plants in operation were engaged mainly in coal tar distillation in 1954. Besides pitch, creosote oils, refined tars, principal products included phenols, cresols, coal tar paints, pitch coke, tar and asphalt cements and disinfectants.

Publishers Without Printing Plants There were 1,413 publishers in Canada in 1953 who did not print their publications. By provinces, the number ranged from 3 in Prince Edward Island to 527 in Ontario. Quebec had the second largest number at 432 followed by British Columbia with 149 and Manitoba with 103.

More Passenger Car Tires Canadian manufacturers in 1954 produced 4,750,246 standard balloon tires for passenger cars, an increase from 4,447,908 in 1953 and the highest number yet made. Output of tubes for passenger cars was down to 3,161,457 from the peak number of 3,694,616 the previous year.

Increase In Golf Balls Canadian imports of golf balls jumped to 73,803 dozen in 1954 from 31,630 dozen in 1953.

More Freight Cars Cars in railway freight service at the end of 1954 numbered 189,400, up 7% from 188,000 a year earlier.

More Hot Water Bottles 19,637 dozen hot water bottles were shipped from Canadian factories in 1954 compared to 18,504 dozen the previous year.

Rubber Gloves There were 149,170 dozen pairs of rubber gloves shipped in 1954 versus 141,402 dozen pairs in 1953. Factory selling value in 1954 stood at \$644,114 against \$605,436 in 1953.

Less Rubber Mats Shipped Factory shipments of rubber mats for automobiles decreased to 777,218 in 1954 from the 1,056,322 produced in 1953. Selling value also decreased to \$1,659,149 from \$2,350,367 the previous year.

Greeting And Post Cards Canadian printing establishments made greeting cards worth \$11,573,000 in 1953 as compared to \$11,206,400 the previous year; and post cards worth nearly \$879,000 as against nearly \$831,000.

Rubber Products Industry Plants In 1954 there were 73 plants in Canada mainly engaged in making rubber products; 38 in Ontario, 29 in Quebec, 4 in British Columbia, and 1 each in Newfoundland and Alberta.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729292