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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Industrial Research: Expenditures on research by Canadian industries amounted to nearly \$66,000,000 in 1955 and are expected to top \$79,000,000 this year. Some \$52,000,000 of the 1955 total was spent by companies within their own organization, \$12,000,000 outside of Canada and the rest went to other Canadian firms and universities. (Page 2)

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Food & Agriculture: Commercial fruit crops are generally smaller this year than last. Total apple production is down about two-fifths, crops being smaller in all producing provinces ... Milk production fell off about 8% in September, but to the end of August was nearly 2% larger. Fluid milk sales for the first eight months were 5% above 1955. (Pages 6 & 7)

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Prices: The general wholesale price index moved up in September from 227.0 to 227.4, at which level it was 6.5 points higher than in September last year. There was an even number of increases and decreases among the eight component indexes in September, the former slightly outweighing the latter. Largest increase was in iron and its products ... In contrast, the index of farm products at terminal markets declined seasonally, falling 2.1%. (Page 8)

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Industrial Production: Measured by the Bureau's indexes, industrial production in Canada was 6% greater in August this year than last, and 7.6% greater in the eight months ending August. Gain in manufacturing was 4.5% in the month and 6.7% in the eight months, durables advancing more than non-durables in both periods. Mineral output made larger gains of 10.4% and 13.8%, respectively. (Page 9)

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Mining: Coal output was down in September but gains in earlier months left the cumulative output 4% larger for the first nine months this year than last. Landed imports in this period were nearly one-fifth larger. (Page 10)

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Transportation: Carloadings rose nearly 4% in the third week of October over a year earlier after a small decline in the previous week and narrower gains in the first October week and for September. Increase in the aggregate from the first of the year was 9.2% ... August canal freight traffic was a sharp 22.4% heavier this year than in 1955, with substantial gains in each of the three major Canadian systems. Grain, iron ore and coal contributed largely to the increased volume. (Pages 12 & 13)

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Labour: Labour income in Canada rose in August to a new monthly peak of \$1,229,000,000, bringing the cumulative total for the year to \$9,223,000,000. Both figures are 11% above those for the corresponding 1955 periods. (Page 15)

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Nearly \$66 Million Spent Last
Year On Industrial Research

Canadian industry spent a total of \$65,870,000 in 1955 on research-development, according to an advance release of results of a recent survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with the National Research Council covering nearly 2,500 of the larger Canadian companies. Anticipated expenditures for the current year are 20% larger at an estimated \$79,305,000.

The term research-development, as used in this survey, included basic and applied research in the sciences, including medicine, and in engineering, and design and development of prototype and processes. Excluded were expenditures on quality control, testing of products, testing of assembly-line and production techniques, market research, sales promotion and services, geological and geophysical exploration, and research in the social sciences.

On an industry basis, largest research-development expenditures in 1955 were in transportation equipment at \$16,555,000. Outlays in this field are expected to rise to \$22,770,000 during this year. Next in order were electrical apparatus and supplies at \$10,780,000 in 1955 (\$11,895,000 anticipated for 1956) and chemical products at \$7,845,000 (\$10,135,000).

Expenditures of other industry groups in 1955, in descending order of magnitude, with anticipated 1956 outlays in brackets, were as follows: products of petroleum and coal, \$4,705,000 (\$5,655,000); non-ferrous metal products, \$4,530,000 (\$5,110,000); paper products, \$4,050,000 (\$4,595,000); transportation and public utility operations, \$3,350,000 (\$3,370,000); iron and steel products, \$3,085,000 (\$3,295,000); mining, quarrying and oil wells, \$3,045,000 (\$3,620,000); rubber products, \$2,715,000 (\$2,995,000); foods and beverages, \$1,705,000 (\$1,800,000); textile products, \$1,160,000 (\$1,295,000); non-metallic mineral products, \$1,100,000 (\$1,070,000); other non-manufacturing, \$700,000 (\$930,000); other manufacturing, \$295,000 (\$515,000); leather products, \$155,000 (\$170,000); wood products, \$95,000 (\$85,000).

Out of the total 1955 expenditures of \$65,870,000, Canadian companies spent \$52,000,000 within their own organization and \$12,000,000 outside of Canada. The remainder went to other firms and to universities in Canada.

More detailed information on the results of the survey will be released by the Bureau at a later date.

MANUFACTURING

Shipments Of Gypsum Products
Larger In First Nine Months

Shipments of gypsum products were larger in the first nine months of this year than last but September shipments were smaller than a year earlier. Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile rose 1.8% in the January-September period to 532,389,510 square feet from 522,917,100, but September shipments fell 14.4% to 64,075,772 square feet from 74,854,173. Nine-month shipments of gypsum plasters rose 0.7% to 228,295 tons from 226,767, but September's shipments fell 5.1% to 29,274 tons from 30,839.

(1)

Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles Domestic shipments of asphalt floor tiles increased 4.6% in September to 1,652,826 square feet from 1,580,954 square feet a year ago and 14.6% in the January-September period to 14,298,760 square feet from 12,472,545 square feet a year earlier. Vinyl-asbestos floor tile shipments rose over 26% in the month to 1,443,144 square feet from 1,144,629 square feet and over 31% in the nine months to 9,727,354 square feet from 7,408,498 square feet. (2)

Rigid Insulating Board Domestic shipments of rigid insulating board increased 3.9% in September to 32,279,256 square feet from 31,081,766 square feet a year ago and 19.5% in the January-September period to 259,336,721 square feet from 216,998,546 square feet a year earlier.

Shipments of all types except lath for plaster base increased in the nine months, building board panels rising to 84,668,883 square feet from 70,285,091 a year ago, asphalted sheathing board to 67,317,274 square feet from 51,050,115, roof insulation board to 68,668,440 square feet from 61,206,183, and "other" rigid boards to 32,927,323 square feet from 25,040,128. Shipments of lath for plaster base fell to 5,754,801 square feet from 9,417,029. (3)

Shipments Of Plywood Up Again Plywood shipments continued to be larger than a
In August But Veneers Down year earlier but those of veneers smaller. Shipments of plywood increased to 118,621,000 square feet in August from 105,333,000 a year ago and to 857,849,000 in the January-August period from 747,497,000 a year earlier. Shipments of veneers declined to 61,360,000 square feet in the month from 85,441,000 and to 604,908,000 in the eight months from 672,024,000. (4)

Shipments Of Primary Iron And Steel Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian
Shapes Increased One-Fifth In July steel mills in July amounted to 359,400 tons, nearly one-fifth larger than last year's 300,000 tons. January-July shipments were about 21% larger at 2,407,100 tons versus 1,995,000. Producers interchanged 175,400 tons in July versus 150,800 a year earlier and 1,222,500 tons in the seven-month period versus 957,200. (5)

Sales Of Radio Sets Up, Producers' sales of radio-receiving sets increased to
TV Sets Down In August 50,183 units in August from 40,143 a year ago and to 401,912 in the January-August period from 341,629 a year earlier. Television-set sales fell to 59,069 units in the month from 69,739 and to 308,195 in the nine months from 341,193.

Sales of home radio sets rose to 34,367 units in the month from 23,522, and combination sets to 3,849 from 2,650, but portable and auto sets fell to 11,967 from 13,967. Sales of table model television sets declined to 26,285 from 35,266, consoles to 32,295 from 33,320, and three-way combinations to 489 from 1,153.

January-August sales were as follows (1955 totals in brackets): home radio sets, 199,345 units (153,657); portable and auto sets, 182,468 (168,504); combinations, 20,099 (19,468); table model television sets, 146,159 (194,841); consoles, 156,114 (142,067); and three-way combinations, 5,922 (4,285). (6)

Consumption, Production And Stocks Of Rubber Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- in September amounted to 16,686,000 pounds, a decrease of almost 8% from the preceding month's 18,140,000 but an increase of 15% over last year's corresponding total of 14,488,000 pounds. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rose to 23,358,000 pounds from 20,496,000 in July and 18,948,000 a year earlier. Month-end stocks of natural, synthetic and reclaim were larger at 31,779,000 pounds versus 30,778,000 a month earlier and 27,832,000 a year earlier.

Consumption of natural rubber in August declined to 6,902,000 pounds from 7,000,000 a month earlier but rose from last year's 6,427,000. The month's consumption of synthetic rubber fell to 7,377,000 pounds from 8,300,000 in July but rose from 6,013,000 a year earlier. Reclaim followed the same pattern, falling to 2,407,000 pounds from 2,839,000 in July but rising from 2,048,000 a year earlier.

Natural rubber accounted for 41.4% of all rubber consumed in August versus 38.6% in July and 44.4% a year ago, synthetic rubber for 44.2% versus 45.8% in July and 41.5% a year earlier, and reclaim rubber for 14.4% versus 15.6% in July and 14.1% a year earlier. (7)

Shipments Of Stoves & Furnaces In August Shipments of warm air furnaces increased to 16,268 units valued at \$2,977,700 in August from 11,854 worth \$2,171,000 in July. Shipments of most other types of stoves and furnaces were greater in the month than in the preceding month.

Value of August shipments, by types, were: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, \$261,800 (\$171,400 in July); solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, \$66,200 (\$29,400); gas combination stoves and ranges, \$238,500 (\$137,600); solid fuel or oil combination stoves and ranges, \$292,300 (\$214,400); gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations), \$348,900 (\$311,200); gas heating stoves and space heaters, \$2,100 (\$1,900); domestic electric cooking stoves and ranges, \$2,374,200 (\$3,265,000); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, \$106,300 (\$80,100); and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, \$506,700 (\$268,000). (8)

Production Of Refined Petroleum Products Climbed 12.8% In June Production of refined petroleum products by Canadian refineries was 12.8% greater in June this year than last, receipts of crude petroleum were 14.2% larger and usage increased 12.9%, while month-end inventories were 80% smaller.

Output of refined petroleum products amounted to 19,010,395 barrels in June compared to 16,854,750 barrels a year earlier. Receipts of crude totalled 19,546,729 barrels versus 17,110,850, comprising 9,818,392 barrels of Canadian crude against 9,752,720, and 9,728,337 barrels of imported crude against 7,358,130. Canadian refineries used 18,801,855 barrels compared to 16,648,303, and month-end stocks totalled 3,765,297 barrels versus 18,862,260 on the corresponding date last year.

Net sales of some of the principal products in June were: naphtha specialties, 141,750 barrels (156,016 barrels a year earlier); aviation gasoline, 382,455 (344,948); motor gasoline, 7,966,533 (7,480,306); tractor fuel, 24,931 (36,841); aviation turbine fuel, 277,889 (201,708); kerosene and stove oil, 334,050 (346,174); diesel fuel, 1,665,895 (1,438,840); light fuel oil, 1,349,199 (1,293,339); and heavy fuel oil, 3,909,293 (3,927,992). (9)

Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Up 15% In July Value of producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays increased 15% in July to \$3,879,700 from \$3,369,800 a year ago and 16% in the January-July period to \$21,082,200 from \$18,179,400 a year earlier. Sales of all products except pottery were larger in value in July, building brick rising to \$2,593,300 from \$2,191,900 a year ago, structural tile to \$339,200 from \$330,100, drain tile to \$278,900 from \$266,100, sewer pipe to \$449,400 from \$416,800, fireclay blocks and shapes to \$38,100 from \$23,000, and "other" clay products to \$143,300 from \$102,500. Sales of pottery fell to \$37,600 from \$39,400. (10)

Production Of Garments In Second Quarter Of 1956 Fewer all-wool one- and two-pant suits were made for men and youths but more were made for boys in the second quarter of this year than last. Larger numbers of dresses were made for women and misses but fewer all-wool and part-wool coats were produced.

The quarter's output of some main items follows: men's and youth's all-wool one-pant suits, 277,077 (279,686 a year earlier); men's and youths' all-wool two-pant suits, 62,828 (72,640); boys' suits, all types and materials, 51,610 (41,366); men's and youth's all-wool pants and slacks, 274,684 (214,400); men's and youths' nylon dress shirts, 7,141 dozen (6,680 dozen); and men's and youths' fine cotton dress shirts, 178,250 dozen (148,896).

There were 3,332,412 women's and misses' dresses made in the quarter (3,276,680 a year earlier); 291,015 women's and misses' all-wool coats (305,684); and 129,713 dozen women's and misses' cotton blouses (133,128 dozen). (11)

Biscuit Industry In 1955 Value of factory shipments by Canadian biscuit manufacturers increased 0.8% to \$71,677,800 in 1955 from \$71,116,600 in 1954, according to the Bureau's annual report on the biscuit industry. Number of establishments was unchanged in 1955 at 43, but employees fell to 6,124 from 6,236 and cost of materials to \$34,000,300 from \$34,299,500. Salary and wage payments rose to \$14,611,400 from \$13,976,600 and value added by manufacture to \$36,312,300 from \$35,785,100.

Factory shipments of soda biscuits increased in value to \$11,710,300 in 1955 from \$11,021,400 in the preceding year, ice cream cones to \$1,830,300 from \$1,755,900, cake to \$1,891,800 from \$1,884,300, and all other products to \$1,903,500 from \$1,789,300. Shipments of plain and fancy biscuits fell to \$54,341,900 from \$54,665,700. (12)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Overseas Clearances Of Wheat Larger Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat rose to 3,848,000 bushels during the week ended October 17 from 2,624,000 a year earlier, boosting the total for August 1 - October 17 to 62,837,000 bushels from 43,080,000. Prairie farmers raised their wheat marketings during the week to 8,629,000 bushels from 3,964,000 a year earlier and in the cumulative period to 52,324,000 bushels from 39,324,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in North American positions on October 17 were smaller at 344,226,000 bushels versus 369,948,000. (13)

Commercial Fruit Crops Canada's commercial fruit crops were smaller this year than in 1955, DBS reports. The apple crop was down 39% to an estimated 11,762,000 bushels as compared with 19,142,000 in the preceding year. The crop in British Columbia fell to 4,380,000 bushels from 6,405,000, Ontario to 2,727,000 from 4,037,000, Quebec to 2,555,000 from 5,000,000, Nova Scotia to 1,850,000 from 3,250,000, and New Brunswick to 250,000 from 450,000.

The pear crop fell to an estimated 1,454,000 bushels from 1,510,000, plums and prunes to 599,000 from 828,000, peaches to 1,716,000 from 2,883,000, apricots to 85,000 from 184,000, sweet cherries to 88,000 from 221,000, sour cherries to 352,000 from 542,000, strawberries to 17,505,000 quarts from 22,674,000, raspberries to 5,339,000 quarts from 12,099,000, loganberries to 344,000 pounds from 1,237,000, and grapes to 80,837,000 pounds from 94,752,000. (14)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 25 amounted to 74,952,000 pounds, a decrease of 806,000 pounds from a week earlier.
In Nine Cities Of Canada
(Figures for a year earlier are not available).

Holdings by cities (in thousand pounds were): Quebec, 5,359 pounds (5,468 a week earlier); Montreal, 41,896 (42,251); Toronto, 6,353 (6,432); Winnipeg, 14,958 (15,184); Regina, 910 (941); Saskatoon, 1,352 (1,440); Edmonton, 1,870 (1,854); Calgary, 890 (967); and Vancouver, 1,364 (1,221).

Production Of Margarine Larger quantities of margarine, refined oils, tallow, grease and "other" oils were made in September than a year earlier, but smaller of lard and shortening. Output in the January-September period was larger for refined oils, lard, tallow and "other" oils but smaller for margarine, shortening and grease.

September production totals were (in thousand pounds): margarine (including spreads), 11,280 (9,471 a year ago); shortening, 12,599 (12,694); refined oils, 3,962 (3,281); lard, 7,361 (7,607); tallow, 11,585 (11,393); grease, 893 (599); and "other" oils, 813 (803). January-September output (in thousand pounds) was: margarine (including spreads), 90,102 (90,827); shortening, 110,431 (110,859); refined oils, 31,159 (27,245); lard, 80,900 (75,310); tallow, 114,495 (100,099); grease, 6,409 (6,771); and "other" oils, 8,251 (7,667). (15)

Egg Production Higher Production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) increased 7.9% in September to an estimated 29,222,000 dozen from 27,072,000 dozen a year ago and 3.8% in the January-September period to 294,225,000 dozen from 283,414,000 a year earlier.
In September 9 Months

Estimated output in the nine months, by province, with 1955 revised figures in brackets, was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 5,826,000 dozen (6,112,000); Nova Scotia, 12,392,000 (12,039,000); New Brunswick, 7,515,000 (7,668,000); Quebec, 44,025,000 (43,159,000); Ontario, 107,549,000 (106,229,000); Manitoba, 27,416,000 (24,058,000); Saskatchewan, 29,681,000 (27,939,000); Alberta, 35,802,000 (33,695,000); and British Columbia, 24,019,000 (22,515,000). (16)

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Up
5% In September. Down In Nine Months

gallons from last year's 9,986,415. The July-August decrease slightly offset increases in other months, resulting in a small reduction in the first nine months this year to 93,523,475 gallons from 93,571,024 a year earlier. (17)

Milk Production 8% Lower In September

A sharp reduction in milk production was indicated in September, partly due to cool, backward weather and to a lack of quality in feed and forage supplies in some parts of Canada, states the Bureau's monthly dairy review. The total farm milk supply for September is tentatively estimated at 1,589,000,000 pounds, almost 8% less than in September last year. Output rose 1.3% in August to 1,855,781,000 pounds from 1,831,479,000 a year earlier and 1.8% in the January-August period to 11,984,070,000 pounds from 11,768,962,000. Milk production was higher in the East but lower in the West both in August and the eight months.

Output was as follows by provinces in August (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 27,273 pounds (26,478); Nova Scotia, 42,968 (42,003); New Brunswick, 55,857 (53,742); Quebec, 715,213 (692,526); Ontario, 542,519 (530,598); Manitoba, 111,030 (113,612); Saskatchewan, 138,965 (139,271); Alberta, 149,443 (157,297); and British Columbia, 54,368 (59,400).

January-August totals: Prince Edward Island, 152,683 pounds (145,533); Nova Scotia, 308,176 (300,241); New Brunswick, 332,667 (327,583); Quebec, 4,246,013 (4,028,850); Ontario, 3,788,830 (3,766,350); Manitoba, 737,938 (757,560); Saskatchewan, 904,749 (913,749); Alberta, 999,577 (1,004,315); and British Columbia, 513,457 (524,781).

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in August amounted to \$45,918,000, an increase of 2.1% or \$933,000 as compared with the corresponding month last year. (18)

Fluid Milk Sales Larger
In August & January-August

Sales of fluid milk and cream, expressed as milk, were 2% greater in August at 460,543,000 pounds than a year ago and 5% greater in the January-August period at 3,677,596,000 pounds than a year earlier.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island, recorded increased sales in the first eight months. Sales in Nova Scotia were 128,086,000 pounds (up 4%); New Brunswick, 105,490,000 (3%); Quebec, 1,396,015,000 (5%); Ontario, 1,219,146,000 (3%); Manitoba, 159,769,000 (5%); Saskatchewan, 176,862,000 (5%); Alberta, 200,881,000 (6%); and British Columbia, 272,880,000 (7%). Sales in Prince Edward Island were 18,467,000 pounds, down 1%. (19)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales
Increased 6% In Week

Department store sales increased 6% during the week ending October 20 as compared with a year earlier. Sales increased 1.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 14.4% in Manitoba, 16.9% in Saskatchewan, 16.3% in Alberta, and 15.6% in British Columbia, but declined 2.3% in Quebec and remained unchanged in Ontario.

Wholesale Price Index Canada's general wholesale price index, on the 1935-39 base, Higher In September advanced to 227.4 in September from 227.0 in the preceding month and 220.9 in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports in its monthly report on prices and price indexes. Four of the eight component groups advanced over August and four receded.

Iron and its products registered the largest gain, moving up 1.5% to 247.5 from 243.8, reflecting increases in scrap iron and steel, wire and car axles. Both animal products, and fibres, textiles and textile products, advanced 1% to 236.3 and 232.5, respectively. Higher prices for cured meats, livestock, fish products, tallow and butter, brought about the increase in the former, although minor decreases occurred for fowl, eggs and fresh meats. Increases in worsted cloth, miscellaneous knit fibre products, imported raw wool, and cotton knit goods were responsible for the rise in their group. Price increases in coke, coal and plate glass moved non-metallic minerals up 0.6% to 181.3.

Vegetable products showed the largest decline of 1.3% to 196.1, as decreases in potatoes, onions, rubber and its products, sugar and grains outweighed increases in fresh, dried, and canned fruits and coffee. Chemicals and allied products dropped 0.6% to 179.9, decreases in organic chemicals being the principal cause. Decreases in fir lumber, newsprint, wood pulp, and cedar shingles moved wood products and paper down 0.4% to 302.5. Non-ferrous metals fell 0.1% to 195.2, due to declines in gold and silver.

The price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets recorded a further seasonal decline between August and September, falling 2.1% to 209.8 from 214.4. Field products dropped 6.3% to 160.3 from 171.1, due mainly to lower prices for potatoes and lesser declines in flax. Increases were registered for eastern rye, wheat, corn and barley, and for western rye. A fractional advance in the animal products index to 259.3 from 257.6 reflected offsetting price movements within the group. Prices were higher on balance in the East where increases for cheesemilk, calves, hogs and butter-fat outweighed losses for poultry, lambs, steers and eggs, while in the West quotations were generally higher for livestock, eggs and wool.

The index of residential building material prices moved down fractionally to 293.3 from 293.8 in August. Lower quotations for some lumber items, notably structural lumber, were largely offset by scattered minor increases for millwork and steel component items. In the same period the price index of non-residential building materials, on the 1949 base, remained unchanged at 129.3. Offsetting price changes were scattered throughout the index, with increases in plumbing and heating, and hardware, and declines in the tile and lumber group. (20)

<u>Security Price Indexes</u>	<u>October 25</u>	<u>October 18</u> 19 5-39 = 100	<u>September 27</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	265.2	272.3	271.9
Industrials	278.3	287.2	286.8
Utilities	202.7	204.8	205.0
Banks	278.5	278.9	277.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	130.4	134.9	132.7
Golds	71.8	72.3	72.1
Base Metals	264.4	278.3	271.5

Index Of Industrial Production For August Fell 1.5% From July's Peak

The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, on the 1935-39 base, fell 1.5% to 286.9 in August from the preceding month's revised all-time high figure of 291.2 but rose 6% from last year's 270.4, DBS reports in an advance statement. The composite manufacturing index fell 2.9% to 288.0 from 296.6 in July, the durables index dropping 4.4% to 355.1 and the non-durables index declining 1.5% to 245.1. The mining index rose 3.5% to 268.0 from 259.0, and the electricity and gas index rose 2.8% to 317.0.

The unadjusted index of industrial production for August stood at 288.1, according to preliminary figures, about 1% above the preceding month's revised figure of 285.6 and 6% above last year's August index of 271.6. The manufacturing component of the index rose 4.5% to 287.7 from 275.5 a year earlier, and the index of mineral production advanced 10.4% to 288.9 from 261.8. The sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas rose 13.3% to 289.1.

The index of non-durable manufactures, at 252.5, was 2.7% above the figure for August 1955. Output of the printing and publishing and rubber products industries for August showed substantial gains of over 13% and 12.5%, respectively, as compared with the same month last year.

Production of tobacco products rose 7% in August and activity in the clothing industry advanced 6%. The chemicals and paper products groups recorded gains of between 4% and 5%. Production in the textiles group was lower by 9% as compared with a year earlier, while output in the foods and beverages group showed a decline of about 2%.

In the durable manufactures field the composite index for August stood at 343.0, 6.5% above the August 1955 index of 322.0. Output of iron and steel products advanced 12%, with the non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals groups showing gains of 9.5% and nearly 8%, respectively. Production of electrical apparatus rose 5%, and the wood products group recorded a small advance. Output of transportation equipment fell slightly from last year's August level.

For the first eight months of this year the index of industrial production averaged 279.3, 7.6% above the corresponding 1955 figure of 259.6. The manufacturing index rose 6.7% to 283.0 in this comparison. The non-durables component advanced 5% to 242.3 from 230.8, while the durables index rose 8.5% to 346.6 from 319.3. The mining index increased 13.8% to 259.5 from 228.0, and the sub-index for electricity and gas advanced 4.8% to 286.1 from 273.1.

MINING

Asbestos Shipments Smaller In September & Nine Months

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines declined almost 14% in September to 81,953 tons from 95,039 tons a year ago and 2.4% in the January-September period to 751,587 tons from 769,841 in last year's corresponding period. August exports were nearly 15% smaller at 79,286 tons versus 92,915 and almost 12% in the January-August period at 559,655 tons against 635,425. (21)

Production Of Coal Down In September, Up In 9 Months

Canadian production of coal declined 9.2% in September to 1,142,000 tons from 1,257,328 a year earlier, but output for the first nine months of this year rose 4% to 10,299,656 tons from 9,905,339 a year earlier. All provinces except New Brunswick shared in the September decline, but increases were general in the nine-month period. Landed imports were 15.4% larger in September at 2,421,789 tons compared to 2,098,116 and almost 20% larger in the January-September period at 17,126,002 tons against 14,302,446.

Output in September, by provinces, was as follows: Nova Scotia, 456,000 tons (494,416 tons a year earlier); New Brunswick, 88,000 (74,126); Saskatchewan, 173,000 (207,388); Alberta, 323,000 (350,609); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 102,000 (130,789). Production totals for the nine-month period were: Nova Scotia, 4,351,816 tons (4,200,941 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 672,148 (606,050); Saskatchewan, 1,373,154 (1,348,190); Alberta, 2,809,587 (2,681,854); and British Columbia and the Yukon, 1,092,951 (1,067,706). (22)

Production Of Copper And Nickel Slightly Higher In August, 8 Months

Production of copper and nickel was slightly higher in August and the first eight months of this year than last. Output of copper in August amounted to 28,696 tons versus 27,122 a year earlier, bringing the January-August total to 234,704 tons versus 211,025. The month's output of nickel totalled 14,852 tons versus 14,775, bringing the eight-month total to 119,589 tons versus 117,707. (23)

CANADIAN EMIGRATION

Over A Million Canadian-Born Living In The United States

Emigration of Canadian-born to the United States since 1950 has been between 25,000 and 30,000 a year to bring the total number of Canadian-born living in the United States at the middle of last year to well over a million, according to a reference paper released by the Bureau on results of a study of data relating to the Canadian-born in the United States during the last few decades. While this is an increase from 1950, when the United States Census showed the smallest total of any Census since 1890, it is far below the total in 1930 and in relation to the number of native-born in Canada is only one-third as great as at the turn of the century.

According to the 1950 Census of the United States, Canadian-born residents of that country numbered 994,562 at the April 1 census date. This was a drop from 1,065,480 shown by the 1940 census and steeply under the record figure of 1,302,843 recorded in 1930 including Newfoundland figures for each year. It was also well under the totals shown by the previous three decennial censuses. These were: 1920, 1,117,878; 1910, 1,196,070; and 1900, 1,172,860, all being exclusive of Newfoundland. Over these 50 years the Canadian-born population of Canada increased over two and a half times from 4,672,000 to 11,950,000.

As a result, the relation of the total Canadian-born in the United States dropped from 25% in 1900 - the highest ratio in the ten-year records from 1851 - to 8.3% in 1950.

Emigration from Canada to the United States reached its highest levels in the decades 1911 to 1920 and 1921 to 1930. Totals for these periods, according to United States immigration figures, were 742,185 and 924,515, respectively.

These figures include all emigration from Canada, but Canadian-born, the reference paper states, have always formed a large proportion. From 1931 to 1940 the number was down sharply to 108,527 and from 1941 to 1950 was 171,718. In the latter period native-born Canadians accounted for 80% of the total.

The smaller number of Canadian-born in the United States since 1930, the reference paper observes, reflects the sharp drop in emigration of Canadians during the depression period of the 1930's and the war years which followed. In the period 1931 to 1940, in fact, it has been estimated that there was an actual excess of 123,000 Canadian-born returning to Canada over the number that left to reside across the border. The further drop from 1940 to 1950 was due to the fact that deaths among the Canadian-born in the United States and the number returning to Canada exceeded the number of Canadian-born immigrants to the United States.

From the end of World War II up to 1950 emigration of Canadian-born to the United States was around 20,000 annually. Since 1950 it has increased, as already noted, to between 25,000 and 30,000. The estimate of Canadian-born living in the United States last year is based on the United States 1950 Census total of 994,562 at April 1 that year, plus the entry of between 130,000 and 140,000 Canadian-born between that date and July 1, 1955, and an allowance for deaths and emigration since 1950.

The reference paper deals in some detail with the characteristics of the Canadian-born population in the United States as recorded in the 1950 United States Census, and where they live. A summary of a few of these follows:

* The Canadian-born population in the United States is largely urban, nearly four-fifths living in urban centres and almost three-fifths in cities of 50,000 and over. Well over half live in four states: Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and California.

* There are more females than males in the Canadian-born population; the former accounting for nearly 56% of the total as against 44% for the latter. This contrasts with a preponderance of males prior to 1920.

* The proportion of the Canadian-born 25 years old and over was greater than for the total United States population. Over one-third is in the age group 25-44 compared to 30%; nearly 60% over 45 against 28%; and nearly one-fourth over 65 against 8%. This older population is due largely to the reduced emigration from 1930 to 1945. Only 7% of the Canadian-born in 1950 were under 24 compared to 40% of the total U.S. population, and only 2.6% under 15 against 25%. Recent emigration, however, shows larger proportions in the younger age groups.

* There were 706,000 or over 71% of the Canadian-born naturalized in 1950, while 186,000 or 18.8% were still aliens, the remainder not being reported.

* Ten per cent of Canadian-born males were in professional and technical occupations and 16.8% of Canadian-born females. For managerial and proprietary occupations, the proportions were 13.4% for males and 5.3% for females. Over 26% of Canadian-born males were in the occupation group of craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers.

The reference report also contains figures on numbers of persons in selected occupations who have emigrated from 1950 to 1955 in relation to total numbers in these occupations at the 1951 Census. (24)

\$378,000,000 Collected In Revenues From
Gasoline Taxes, Motor Vehicle Licenses

Provincial and territorial governments of Canada collected close to \$378,000,000 in revenues from gasoline taxes and the licensing of motor vehicles, drivers, dealers, etc. during 1955, according to an advance release of data contained in the Bureau's annual report "The Motor Vehicle". This was an increase of nearly 15% over the preceding year's \$329,552,000.

In 1954, the latest year for which complete data are available, expenditures on provincial highways, development roads, etc. by provincial governments totalled \$355,455,000, exceeding the revenues for that year by more than \$25,000,000. Provincial governments also paid out \$10,554,000 in subsidies and grants-in-aid to cities and large towns for road work. In addition, the outlays of Federal and municipal governments and other authorities for highways, roads and streets during 1954 amounted to \$156,509,000.

Registrations of motor vehicles rose to a new peak of 3,948,652 in 1955, up over 8% from the preceding year's 3,644,589. Passenger car registrations were 9.2% higher at 2,935,417 as against 2,688,465, while commercial vehicle registrations were up 6.4% to 976,982 from 918,459. Motorcycles, including motorized bicycles, fell in number to 36,253 in 1955 from 37,665.

At the end of the 1955 registration year there were 10 motor vehicles registered for every 40 Canadians. Albertans had the largest number of motor vehicles in relation to population with 10 for every 31 persons, while Ontario led in passenger cars at 10 per 40 persons. All regions again showed increases over the preceding year in the number of vehicles per capita except the Territories where a decline occurred from 10 vehicles for every 54 persons to 10 for every 55.

Gains in total registrations occurred in all areas and ranged from a low of 2.6% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to a high of 15.5% in Newfoundland. Other increases were: Nova Scotia, 12.6%; Quebec, 10.3%; British Columbia, 10.1%; Ontario, 8.6%; New Brunswick, 7.7%; Prince Edward Island, 6.2%; Manitoba, 5.7%; Alberta, 5.4%; and Saskatchewan, 2.8%.

Loadings Of Railway Revenue Freight

Loadings of railway revenue freight in the third week of October amounted to 95,429 cars, up 3.7% from last year's corresponding total of 91,994 cars. From the beginning of the year to October 21 loadings increased 9.2% to 3,582,285 cars from 3,280,464. Receipts from connections rose 5.8% in the week to 35,308 cars from 33,385 and 6.4% in the cumulative period to 1,397,940 cars from 1,314,334.

Commodities carried in larger volume in the third week of October included the following: grain, 8,679 cars (versus 7,189 in 1955); iron ore, 9,262 (6,078); gasoline, 3,430 (2,953); and pulpwood, 3,197 (2,549). Commodities moved in fewer cars included: non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 2,582 cars (4,058); crude petroleum, 480 (896); automobiles, trucks and parts, 1,321 (1,913); and l.c.l. merchandise, 14,282 (14,742). (25)

In the second week of October loadings fell 1.4% to 83,282 cars from 84,482 a year earlier. Cars received from connections were up, rising 1.6% to 33,157 cars from 32,636. (26)

Oil Deliveries Through Canadian Pipe Lines Up In August, 8 Months

Oil delivered through Canadian pipe lines increased nearly 24% in August to 24,769,675 barrels from 20,054,245 a year ago and over 24% in the January-August period to 177,922,271 barrels from 143,415,453 in last year's corresponding period. All provinces except Saskatchewan recorded larger deliveries in August this year than last, total for British Columbia rising to 4,756,889 barrels from 2,836,918, Alberta to 1,851,511 from 1,811,712, Manitoba to 6,299,523 from 4,988,643, Ontario to 3,728,582 from 3,061,459, and Quebec to 6,689,696 from 3,856,429. Deliveries in Saskatchewan fell slightly in the month to 1,443,474 barrels from 1,499,084. (27)

Canal Traffic Heavier In August

Volume of freight cleared through Canadian canals in August totalled 5,545,229 tons, an increase of 1,014,016 tons or 22.4% over last year's August total of 4,531,213 tons. Increased traffic was reported by the three major systems, the Sault Ste. Marie, the Welland Ship and the St. Lawrence, as well as three of the smaller canals. Heavier shipments of wheat, barley, bituminous coal and iron ore were mainly responsible for the advance.

The amount of freight transported through the Canadian lock of the Sault Ste. Marie canal in August rose to 528,688 tons from 351,030 a year earlier, but total shipments for the combined Canada-U.S. system decreased 34.6% to 11,153,286 tons from 17,046,424, iron ore shipments dropping to 7,617,719 from 13,869,972 as a result of the steel strike. Eastbound shipments of wheat rose to 780,464 tons from 431,204, barley to 255,676 tons from 101,710, and oats to 95,286 tons from 58,490.

Volume of freight moved through the Welland Ship canal in August amounted to 3,050,436 tons, 15.4% over the preceding year's 2,642,669. Traffic was heavier in wheat, barley, bituminous coal and fuel oil. Total freight through the St. Lawrence system increased to 1,896,171 tons from 1,477,278. Commodities contributing to this increase included wheat, barley, bituminous coal and iron ore. (28)

LABOUR

Fewer Initial And Renewal Claims For Unemployment Insurance Benefits In September

Initial and renewal claims filed in local UIC offices for unemployment insurance benefits amounted to 65,007 in September compared to 87,562 in September last year. New beneficiaries totalled 40,640 versus 61,203.

Claimants having a register in the "live file" numbered 128,440 (80,987 males and 47,453 females) on September 28 compared to 145,419 (96,434 males and 48,985 females) on September 30, 1955. Benefits paid during September totalled \$7,087,703 in compensation for 376,561 weeks against \$8,180,068 for 2,705,587 days during September last year.

Initial and renewal claims filed in local UIC offices in the month, by province, were as follows: Newfoundland, 1,015 (1,148 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 176 (258); Nova Scotia, 3,355 (4,287); New Brunswick, 2,379 (2,951); Quebec, 17,497 (23,949); Ontario, 31,085 (36,084); Manitoba, 1,717 (3,509); Saskatchewan, 772 (1,645), Alberta, 1,543 (2,910); and British Columbia, 5,468 (10,821). (29)

Industrial Employment, Payrolls And Average Weekly Salaries & Wages Up In 1955 From 1954

Industrial employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries increased from 1954 to

1955, states the Bureau's annual review of employment and payrolls. Increases in all of these aggregates also occurred from year to year from 1946 to 1953. However, employment in larger industrial establishments declined for a period during 1953 and 1954. Seasonally adjusted indexes indicate that the employment trend turned downward late in the spring of 1953, and that the decline continued through the rest of the year and into the early months of 1954. Employment remained fairly steady except for seasonal variation for about twelve months thereafter, but rose sharply in the spring of 1955, and reached record levels in the last half of the year.

Average weekly wages and salaries tended to increase through the whole of the 1946-55 period. In terms of current dollars, the increases from 1953 to 1955 were small in comparison with those occurring in the post-war earlier years. However, the effect on employees' purchasing power of some of the greater increases occurring in the 1946-51 period was largely offset by increases in consumer prices. Statistics adjusted to take into account changes in the value of the dollar indicate that the increases in the purchasing power of the average paid worker in industry from year to year during the 1953-55 period were about the same as the largest occurring from 1946 to 1951, but not as great as those from 1951 to 1953.

Aggregate payrolls, which are affected by changes in employment, in hours worked per week, and in hourly earnings, increased consistently from year to year during the 1946-55 period, except from 1953 to 1954. The decline in employment between these two years was accompanied by an increase in average earnings, with the net result that the decline in payrolls was very small. From 1954 to 1955, the total payrolls of the larger establishments rose by about 6%.

Employment in each of the main industry divisions was higher in the last part of 1955 than in the corresponding period in 1954, but there were declines in about one-fifth of the individual industries included in these groupings. Among the individual industries in which employment dropped in Canada as a whole were gold mining, coal mining, some of the industries in the food and beverage, clothing, and transportation equipment groups of manufacturing, general engineering construction, maintenance of railway equipment and of steam railway ways and structures, urban and interurban transportation, and grain elevators.

In most provinces, employment was appreciably higher in the latter part of 1955 than in the last few months of 1954; however, there was little change in Nova Scotia, Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Metropolitan areas in which employment was lower late in 1955 than in the fall of 1954 included Oshawa, St. Catherines, Sydney, Niagara Falls, Quebec City, Sudbury, Regina and Saskatoon.

The national index of industrial employment averaged 112.5 (1949=100) in 1955, up from the preceding year's 109.9, but down from 1953's 113.4. The payrolls index averaged 160.2 as compared with 151.3 in 1954 and 151.5 in 1953, and the index for weekly wages and salaries averaged 141.7 as compared with 137.1 in the preceding year and 133.4 in 1953. In dollar terms weekly wages and salaries averaged \$60.87 versus \$58.88 in 1954 and 57.30 in 1953. (30)

Labour Income At New Canadian labour income reached another new monthly
Monthly Peak In August high in August. The month's total was \$1,229,000,000,
up \$6,000,000 from July's \$1,223,000,000 and up
\$122,000,000 or 11% from last year's August total of \$1,107,000,000. This
boosted the January-August total about 11% to \$9,223,000,000 from \$8,311,000,-
000 a year earlier. All industrial divisions shared in the rise in August
and the eight months as compared with a year earlier.

Group totals for August were as follows, in millions: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$98 (\$85 a year earlier); manufacturing, \$379 (\$351); construction, \$105 (\$93); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$319 (\$284); finance, services (including government), \$286 (\$256); and supplementary labour income, \$42 (\$38). (31)

HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents
Caused More Fatalities In August

Fatalities resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) rose to 241 in August from 226 in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports in a special statement. Fatalities rose in Nova Scotia to 24 from 20, in Ontario to 114 from 111, in Manitoba to 15 from 9, in Alberta to 28 from 17, and in British Columbia to 32 from 25. Fewer persons were killed in Newfoundland (2 versus 4), in Prince Edward Island (2 versus 6), in New Brunswick (12 versus 13), in Saskatchewan (11 versus 20). No changes were reported in the Yukon and Northwest Territories where one person was reported killed both in August this year and last.

Province	Number		of		Accidents		Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property				
	Fatal	Injury	Damage Only		Total	Total			(1)	(1)	(3)		
			(1)	5 6								(1)	(2)
Nfld	2	52	207		261	138	2	76	126,400				
P.E.I.....	2	20	43		65	91	2	33	33,714				
N.S.....	18	162	524		704	940	24	248	296,069				
N.B.....	9	180	339		528	479	12	274	302,349				
Que.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ont.....	..	..	..	..	5,584	114*	..	..	..	
Man.....	13	235	569		817	970	15	364	262,900				
Sask.....	10	269	698		977	859	11	421	399,708				
Alta.....	23	323	1,319		1,665	1,601	28	517	749,290				
B.C.....	25	571	1,393		1,989	1,514	32	917	928,803				
Yukon & N.W.T..	1	4	27		32	22	1	7	19,145				
TOTAL 1956 (1)	103	1,816	5,119		7,038		241(2)	2,857	3,118,378				
TOTAL 1955 (2)	195	3,447	8,556		12,198		226	5,279	4,821,994				

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

Commercial Failures Up 15% In Second Quarter and 12% In First Half Of 1956

Commercial failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the second quarter of this year increased 15% to 687 from 597 a year earlier but their defaulted liabilities dropped 11% to \$13,175,000 from \$14,796,000. Failures in the first half of this year numbered 1,404, nearly 12% more than the 1,258 insolvencies a year earlier and their defaulted liabilities increased 10% to \$32,614,000 from last year's \$29,654,000.

Commercial failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the second quarter of this year in-

The number of bankruptcies in the trade sector fell in this year's first half to 443 from 499, and failures of manufacturing establishments dropped sharply to 125 from 198. Service bankruptcies, however, increased to 252 from 231, and construction insolvencies rose steeply to 219 from 86.

Failures in central Canada increased in this year's first half. Bankruptcies in Quebec increased to 1,024 from 888 and in Ontario to 276 from 242. On the other hand, failures in eastern and western Canada fell off as compared with a year earlier, with insolvencies in the Prairie region declining to 52 from 66, and in British Columbia to 37 from 43. Failures in the Atlantic region dropped to 15 from 19. (32)

S P E C I A L S T U D Y

Inter-Industry Flow Of Goods & Services

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released reference paper number 72, which contains the results of an experimental study of the inter-industry flow of goods and services in Canada for the year 1949. This is the first study of this kind in Canada. The main table of the report shows the flow of goods and services in the form of an integrated set of input and output accounts for industrial groups in the economy. For this purpose all economic activity in the economy is grouped into 42 industries. The total output for each industry is analysed from two aspects: (1) the users of the output of each industry, and (2) the industry of origin of the materials and services used in producing that output. The table also shows which industries used imported materials in 1949. Since the table is concerned only with broad industrial groups, the flows of individual commodities are not shown.

The table has been integrated with the national accounts, income and expenditure for 1949. The gross national expenditure is shown according to the industries on whose output the expenditure was made and an industrial distribution of national income is contained in the table.

These features enable the table to be used as a framework to trace the effect of changes in components of gross national expenditure (such as exports or consumer expenditure) on the output of various industries and on the industrial distribution of national income. The effect of changes in prices and other variables affecting industrial output may also be analysed within the framework of the table. Among other uses is the estimation of the import content of various components of gross national expenditure.

As well as the main table and supplementary tables derived from it, the publication contains an explanation of the conceptual framework of inter-industry flow tables, a discussion of some of the potential uses and limitations of the table, some characteristics of different industries as revealed by the study, and an explanation of the sources and methods of the estimates. (33)

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

- 1-M: Gypsum Products, September, 10¢
- 2-M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, September, 10¢
- 3-M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, September, 10¢
- 4-M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, August, 20¢
- 5-Primary Iron & Steel, July, 25¢
- 6-Radio & Television Receiving Sets, August, 10¢
- 7-Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, August, 25¢
- 8-M: Stoves & Furnaces, August, 10¢
- 9-Refined Petroleum Products, June, 25¢
- 10-M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, July, 10¢
- 11-Quarterly Production of Garments (Selected Items), Second Quarter, 25¢
- 12-The Biscuit Industry, 1955, 25¢
- 13-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 17, 10¢
- 14-M: Third Estimate of Commercial Production of Fruits, October 31, 10¢
- 15-Oils & Fats, September, 10¢
- 16-M: Production of Eggs, September, 10¢
- 17-M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, September, 10¢
- 18-The Dairy Review, September, 25¢
- 19-M: Fluid Milk Sales, August, 10¢
- 20-Prices & Price Indexes, September, 20¢
- 21-M: Asbestos, September, 10¢
- 22-M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, September, 10¢
- 23-M: Copper & Nickel Production, August, 10¢
- 24-R: Canadian-Born in the United States, Reference Paper No. 71, 50¢
- 25-M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, October 21, 10¢
- 26-M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, October 14, 10¢
- 27-M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, August, 10¢
- 28-M: Summary of Canal Statistics, August, 10¢
- 29-Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September, 25¢
- 30-Review of Employment & Payrolls, 1955, 50¢
- 31-Estimates of Labour Income, August, 10¢
- 32-Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy & Winding Up Acts,
Second Quarter, 25¢
- 33-R: Inter-Industry Flow of Goods & Services, Canada, 1949, Reference Paper No. 72,
\$1.00
- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, August, 25¢ -- Summarized
in Weekly Bulletin of October 26
- The Labour Force, September, 25¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of October 26
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, August, 20¢ --
Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of October 26
- Trade of Canada - Exports (Detailed), August & Eight Months Ended August, 50¢
- M: Memorandum
- R: Reference Paper

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NEWS NOTES

Bananas Canada imported nearly \$12,000,000 worth of bananas in the first half of 1956, almost 45% coming from Panama.

Cheese Used More cheese was used For Biscuits by the manufacturers of biscuits in 1955 when 345,766 pounds were consumed against 299,369 pounds the previous year.

Imports Of Oranges Canadian imports And Grapefruit of fresh oranges were valued at \$22,704,514 in 1955 and \$13,157,662 in the first half of 1956, and of grapefruit at \$4,714,393 and \$2,978,-271 respectively.

Nuts In The biscuit industry in Biscuits 1955 used 148,617 pounds of shelled walnuts, pecans, almonds, etc. compared to 98,967 pounds the previous year, and 287,-124 pounds of peanuts as against 300,093 pounds in 1954.

Provincial Outlay Nearly 27% of On Transportation the total net general expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement) of Canada's provinces and territories in 1954-55 was spent on transportation and communications, mainly for highways and bridges.

Rapid Switch From The switch from Rails To Rubber rails to rubber has been rapid since the end of the war. Between 1945 and 1954 the number of electric street cars in service in Canada dropped to 2,137 from 3,512, but the number of trolley coaches jumped to 1,144 from only 67 and motor buses to 2,348 from 1,454.

Soda Biscuits Shipments of soda biscuits from Canadian factories in 1955 increased to 48,385,838 pounds compared to 46,-661,043 pounds the previous year.

More Ice More ice cream cones Cream Cones were shipped from Canadian factories engaged in biscuit manufacturing in 1955 at 400,558,000 compared to 376,427,000 in 1954.

Egg Production Canadian egg production for the first nine months of 1956 is estimated at 294.2 million dozen compared to 283.4 million dozen for the same 1955 period.

Orange Juice Imports of frozen concentrated orange juice in the first half of 1956 were valued at \$3,516,835 compared to fresh concentrated orange juice at \$254,-319 and other orange juice (not concentrated) at \$2,688,462.

More Cotton There were 178,250 Dress Shirts dozen men's and youths' cotton dress shirts manufactured in the second quarter of 1956 compared to 148,896 dozen in the corresponding period last year.

Settlers' Effects Settlers' effects Still Large In 1955 from 92 countries were brought into Canada in 1955. In dollar terms they were valued at \$25,619,000, down from both 1953 and 1954 but approximately on a par with 1952. The values for individual countries in 1955 ranged from \$75 for the Philippines to \$15,623,000 for the United States.



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