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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: During September the consumer price index moved up 0.7% to reach a new peak of 119.8. Previous peak was 119.1 at the first of August, the index having then eased off slightly to 119.0 at the beginning of September. Foods accounted for most of the latest rise, but indexes for shelter, clothing, household operation, and other commodities and services also moved up. In twelve months the index has risen 2.9 points. In contrast, the index number of farm prices of agricultural products fell 2.9 points during September. In the four weeks ended October 26 the index of 30 industrial material prices at wholesale edged about 0.9% downward. (Pages 2 & 3)

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External Trade: Preliminary figures for September show more moderate gains in foreign commodity trade than in the first eight months and a further narrowing of the gap between imports and exports. In the nine months exports were up \$373,500,000 over last year and imports \$817,800,000, and the total import balance amounted to \$673,300,000 and with the United States to \$990,-600,000. (Pages 4 & 5)

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Population: Edmonton and Calgary led the boom in rate of population growth in the metropolitan areas of Canada's larger cities from 1951 to 1956 with increases of 40.1% and 39.5%, well above the rate of 20.6% for third-place Toronto. Sixth and final Bureau release of preliminary population counts shows population gains in the five years for more than three-fourths of 230 cities, towns and villages and slightly more than one-half of 459 municipalities, townships and parishes contained in the list. (Pages 7 & 8)

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Merchandising: Total dollar sales of 11 chain store trades to the end of September this year were over 9% greater than last year; in September were 8% greater ... Retail cash and credit sales were both higher in dollar value in the second quarter this year than last; proportionately cash sales rose and credit sales declined slightly. Accounts receivable at mid-year were some \$82,000,000 higher at \$906,000,000 than a year earlier. (Pages 8 & 9)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output to the end of October this year was 19% larger than last year; pig iron production over 11% larger ... With the start on new models, production of new motor vehicles rose sharply in October, following a September drop to a 24-month low in shipments. (Pages 9 & 10)

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Housing: Completions of new dwelling units continued to rise in September to make the total for the nine months 7.6% larger than last year at 90,620 units. Preliminary estimate of starts, however, was smaller in September for the fifth successive month and the nine-month total was over 6,000 units below last year's final figure for the period. As a result of these diverse trends, units under construction at the end of September were some 4,400 less than a year earlier. (Page 12)

Canada's Consumer Price Index Rose  
0.7% Between September And October

Canada's consumer price index advanced 0.7% from 119.0 to a new peak of 119.8 between September and October. A year ago the index stood at 116.9. A 1.6% increase in the food series accounted for most of the change in the total index, while other component groups moved higher by 0.1% to 0.5%.

Foods rose from 115.5 to 117.4 as moderate price increases were reported for a considerable number of items: most canned goods, imported fresh fruits, cereal products, fats, coffee, pork, canned salmon, and chocolate bars. Tomatoes and lettuce were the only foods to show substantial increases. Lower prices were recorded for other fresh vegetables, eggs, and apples.

The shelter index advanced from 133.1 to 133.3, due to small increases in both the rent and home-ownership components. Slight increases in footwear, women's wear and piece goods more than offset decreases for men's and children's wear and the clothing index advanced fractionally from 108.4 to 108.5.

An increase in the household operation index from 117.1 to 117.7 occurred as a result of advances for coal, furniture, floor coverings, most utensils and equipment, and a number of household supplies. Higher fees for dentists, doctors and optical care, and increased rates for prepaid health care in British Columbia were mainly responsible for an increase in the "other" commodities and services index from 121.4 to 121.6. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities And Services
October 1956	119.8	117.4	133.3	108.5	117.7	121.6
September 1956	119.0	115.5	133.1	108.4	117.1	121.4
October 1955	116.9	113.5	130.2	107.8	116.1	118.1

Industrial Material: Prices At  
Wholesale Receded In October

Substantial price declines for beef hides, sisal and steers, and fractional losses for spruce lumber, raw sugar, raw cotton, copper, iron ore, unbleached sulphite pulp, and wheat, were the chief factors in a decline in the index number of 30 industrial material prices at wholesale (1935-39=100) from 250.0 to 247.8 in the four-week period from September 28 to October 26. Higher prices were recorded for raw rubber, hogs, tin and oats. Continued firmness for Canadian funds in terms of U.S. dollars acted as a negative factor.

The index of prices for Canadian farm products at terminal markets declined fractionally from 209.5 to 208.4 between September 28 and October 26. Price changes, which were largely offsetting, were higher on balance in the East, chiefly in animal products, and lower in the West. The composite field products index moved from 159.7 to 159.9, reflecting increases for eastern wheat and western rye, which were almost balanced by decreases for western potatoes, flax and hay and eastern corn, rye, potatoes and barley. The decline of 0.9% in the animal products index from 259.3 to 256.9 represented lower quotations for all western livestock and for eastern steers, lambs and poultry, and western wool. Seasonal increases occurred for eggs, coupled with advances for fluid milk, eastern calves, hogs and cheesemilk. (1)

Index Numbers Of Farm Prices For September Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products fell 2.9 points in September to an estimated 229.7 from 232.6 in August, but was up 4.5 points from 225.2 in last year's corresponding month. Prices in September were lower for grains, potatoes, poultry and eggs, but higher for dairy products and livestock than in August, while year-earlier comparisons show higher prices for livestock, dairy products and potatoes but lower prices for poultry and eggs.

Provincial index numbers for September (1955 totals in brackets) were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 191.3 (169.4); Nova Scotia, 208.8 (189.1); New Brunswick, 208.3 (180.8); Quebec, 260.8 (259.7); Ontario, 258.1 (250.4); Manitoba, 216.5 (214.1); Saskatchewan, 191.8 (193.4); Alberta, 213.6 (211.9); and British Columbia, 259.5 (243.9). (2)

Investors' Index Of Common Stock Issues Declined 2.5% In October The investors' index of 96 common stocks, on the 1935-39 base, registered a net decline of 2.5% in the four-week period from September 27 to October 25 as the index fell from 271.9 to 265.2. Week-to-week movements showed a rally in the second week of October which was subsequently cancelled by a weaker tone in the second half.

Of the major groups, 76 industrials declined 3% from 286.8 to 278.3 and 13 utilities 1.1% from 205.0 to 202.7; 7 banks moved up 0.5% from 277.2 to 278.5. The composite index for 26 mining issues declined 1.7% from 132.7 to 130.4 in the four-week period. (1)

#### Security Price Indexes

	<u>November 1</u>	<u>October 25</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>October 4</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	267.9	265.2	268.4
Industrials .....	282.7	278.3	283.0
Utilities .....	202.3	202.7	205.0
Banks .....	270.3	278.5	267.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	132.0	130.4	133.6
Gold .....	71.4	71.8	72.6
Base Metals .....	270.8	264.4	273.4

#### T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Fewer Passengers But Higher Revenue For Urban Transit Systems In August Number of passengers carried on urban transit systems declined 2.7% in August to 89,515,542 from 91,985,860 a year ago. Passenger traffic in the January-August period fell to 778,625,413 from 801,583,166 a year earlier, decreases on electric car and trolley bus services more than counterbalancing increases for motor bus and chartered services. Revenue, on the other hand, rose to \$10,447,822 in the month from \$9,510,595 and to \$83,863,336 in the eight months from \$79,021,440. (3)

Foreign Trade In September  
Shows      Levelling      Trend

Preliminary figures on Canada's foreign commodity trade in September, released by the Bureau, show continued but more moderate gains over a year

earlier than in the first eight months this year, total exports increasing only 5.1% as against an average rise of 12.6% for the January-August period and imports increasing 6.4% as compared to 26.3%. The gap between imports and exports also continued to narrow, resulting in the smallest import balance for any month this year.

Total exports in September were valued at \$409,400,000 compared to last year's September value of \$389,300,000, the second highest month's figure in 1955, but was below the values for the previous four months this year. The cumulative total to the end of September was up \$373,500,000 over last year at \$3,570,600,000.

Commodity imports in the month are estimated at \$440,800,000 - the lowest month's value this year since February - compared to \$414,200,000 a year ago. For the nine months, imports rose by \$817,800,000 over last year to an estimated \$4,243,900,000.

The import balance for September amounted to \$31,400,000 compared to \$24,900,000 a year earlier, but with the sharper increase in imports than exports earlier in the year the cumulative import balance was up to \$673,300,000 against \$229,000,000 in 1955.

Total exports to the United States in September were little changed from last year at \$235,800,000 against \$230,200,000 but for the nine months were up \$209,700,000 to \$2,114,300,000 from \$1,904,600,000. Imports from the United States in the month rose moderately to an estimated \$313,400,000 from \$302,400,000 but the cumulative total was up by \$597,200,000 to \$3,104,900,000 from \$2,527,700,000. The import balance for the month thus stood at \$77,600,000 against \$72,100,000 last year and for the nine months at \$990,600,000 versus \$623,100,000.

Shipments in September to the United Kingdom also rose to \$75,700,000 from \$72,200,000 last year and were slightly higher in the nine months at \$592,200,000 compared to \$585,900,000. Imports showed a similar rise in the month to an estimated \$36,200,000 from \$31,600,000 and were substantially higher in the nine months at an estimated \$363,800,000 against \$293,400,000. The export balance with the United Kingdom was thus practically unchanged in September at \$39,500,000 against \$40,600,000 a year ago but for the nine months was down to \$228,400,000 from \$292,500,000.

Total exports to other Commonwealth countries fell off in September to \$19,100,000 from \$29,600,000 but the cumulative totals were closely equal at \$186,800,000 compared to \$184,500,000. Imports from these countries also eased to an estimated \$20,900,000 in September from \$23,100,000 and for the nine months were moderately higher at \$162,700,000 against \$152,900,000. Shipments to the remaining countries showed the largest rise in the month to \$78,800,000 from \$57,300,000 to bring the cumulative total to \$677,300,000 compared to \$522,100,000 last year, and imports from these countries climbed similarly in September to \$70,300,000 from \$57,100,000 and in the nine months reached an estimated \$612,500,000 compared to \$452,100,000.

MORE

The table following gives export totals and preliminary import totals for September and the nine months ending September. Detailed export figures for September will be released shortly, but final import figures will not be ready for several weeks.

	September		January-September	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom.....	72.2	75.7	585.9	592.2
Other Commonwealth countries..	29.6	19.1	184.5	186.8
United States.....	230.2	235.8	1,904.6	2,114.3
Other Foreign countries.....	57.3	78.8	522.1	677.3
Totals..	389.3	409.4	3,197.1	3,570.6
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom.....	31.6	36.2	293.4	363.8
Other Commonwealth countries..	23.1	20.9	152.9	162.7
United States.....	302.4	313.4	2,527.7	3,104.9
Other Foreign countries.....	57.1	70.3	452.1	612.5
Totals..	414.2	440.8	3,426.1	4,243.9

\*Estimate only for September and January-September 1956: subject to revision.

Large Gain In Imports In July Boosted by especially large gains in machinery and primary and semi-finished steel and other commodities closely associated with the high level of the nation's investment activity, Canada's imports rose 29.5% in July to \$482,600,000 from \$372,600,000 a year earlier and 28.8% in the January-July period to \$3,327,800,000 from \$2,582,100,000, according to final detailed figures. Larger totals were recorded for all main sources of supply both in July and the seven months.

Purchases from the United States accounted for a major portion of the total increase, rising in July to \$341,676,000 from \$274,385,000 and in the January-July period to \$2,458,920,000 from \$1,923,628,000. Gains in the main commodity groups were widespread, with biggest increase in iron and products, and large gains in non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals, chemicals, agricultural and vegetable products, and wood and paper.

Imports from the United Kingdom jumped to \$45,867,000 in July from \$33,508,000 and to \$284,660,000 in the January-July period from \$216,391,000. Main increases were in the iron and products, non-ferrous metal products, and fibres and textiles groups.

July's imports from the rest of the Commonwealth rose to \$22,448,000 from \$16,302,000 a year earlier, boosting seven-month purchases to \$120,148,000 from \$111,319,000. There were larger imports in both periods from Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Union of South Africa, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, and Australia.

Larger purchases from Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, and Brazil, raised the total value of imports from Latin American countries in July to \$29,737,000 from \$23,465,000 and in the January-July period to \$212,318,000 from \$170,726,000.

MORE

Increased imports from major supply sources, particularly from Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, raised the total value of purchases from European countries in July to \$27,717,000 from \$16,225,000 and in the seven-month period to \$156,521,000 from \$99,090,000.

Due mainly to larger imports from Japan, Lebanon and Arabia, the value of purchases from all other foreign countries rose in July to \$14,018,000 from \$7,774,000 and in the seven-month period to \$90,325,000 from \$56,489,000.

All main groups, except the miscellaneous section, contributed to the July increase. Group totals were as follows, in millions of dollars: agricultural and vegetable products, \$53.9 (\$40.5 a year earlier); animals and animal products, \$9.4 (\$7.1); fibres, textiles and products, \$31.0 (\$27.4); wood, wood products and paper, \$19.7 (\$14.7); iron and products, \$186.2 (\$133.4); non-ferrous metals and products, \$42.9 (\$26.5); non-metallic minerals and products, \$67.7 (\$53.5); chemicals and allied products, \$24.8 (\$21.0); and miscellaneous commodities, \$46.9 (\$48.5). (4 & 5)

The following table shows the value of Canada's chief commodity imports in July and the January-July period, ranked according to size in the seven-months, with comparative date for 1955:

	July		January-July	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
	(Thousands of dollars)			
Machinery, non-farm.....	\$36,545	\$57,562	\$244,228	\$367,107
Automobile parts.....	19,703	20,671	164,067	178,148
Farm implements & machinery....	18,267	21,540	107,096	156,022
Petroleum, crude.....	18,795	23,716	126,488	143,362
Rolling-mill products.....	9,208	17,218	59,811	138,047
Automobiles.....	9,183	10,019	62,802	129,444
Petroleum products.....	11,670	12,799	66,146	78,779
Engines and boilers.....	8,053	9,694	69,903	78,643
Fruits.....	11,852	14,960	64,334	73,583
Coal.....	7,820	12,110	54,999	68,887
Pipes, tubes, fittings.....	4,606	10,497	24,801	68,248
Cotton products.....	5,409	6,847	49,834	62,409
Aircraft & parts.....	14,937	6,429	80,732	60,800
Rubber & products.....	4,901	5,881	40,502	45,792
Books & printed matter.....	5,524	6,435	40,729	44,220
Coffee & chicory.....	4,123	5,842	33,336	43,031
Wool products.....	5,822	7,537	31,872	41,817
Vegetables.....	2,983	6,520	36,033	39,509
Plastics & products.....	4,737	5,257	33,763	38,686
Aluminum & products.....	3,583	7,859	21,224	36,761
Canadian tourists' purchases...	7,059	8,785	33,850	36,629
Paper.....	3,911	5,427	28,241	36,274
Sugar & products.....	5,984	7,133	31,505	34,933
Cotton, raw & linters.....	3,316	2,245	36,885	34,896
Refrigerators & parts.....	4,367	3,636	28,902	33,208
Wood, unmanufactured.....	3,335	5,069	22,094	33,176

Edmonton And Calgary Populations Show Largest 5-Year Rates Of Gain Metropolitan Edmonton and Calgary had the largest proportionate population growth between 1951 and 1956 of any of Canada's 15 census metropolitan areas, according to the sixth and last of the preliminary 1956 Census of population bulletins released by DBS. This release contains figures for 230 cities, towns and villages and 459 municipalities, townships and parishes. In all, the six releases announced population totals for 138 cities, 613 towns, 1,123 incorporated villages, and 2,580 municipalities, townships and parishes.

Over three-fourths of the 230 cities, towns and villages in the sixth preliminary release, showed increases in population since 1951 and slightly more than one-half of the 459 municipalities, townships and parishes.

With boundary changes taken into account the population of the census metropolitan area of Edmonton showed a five-year growth of 43.3% to 248,949\* from 173,075 in 1951. Calgary followed with a gain of 39.5% to 196,152\* from 139,105. Next largest rate of gain was 20.6% for metropolitan Toronto, published in the preceding release. The increase in Halifax, included in this sixth release, was 19.2% to 159,678 from 133,931; London, 19% to 153,491\* from 121,516; Quebec, 9.6% to 301,108 from 274,827; Saint John 8.7% to 85,121 from 78,337; and St. John's, 14.5% to 77,553 from 68,749.

The five-year growth in population of the city proper for both Edmonton and Calgary was closely in line with the increases for their metropolitan areas. Edmonton's city population increased 40.1% in the five-year period to 224,003\* from 159,631, and Calgary's rose 35.7% to 177,861\* from 129,060. Population of the city of Halifax increased 6.2% to 90,871 from 85,589, London 5.5% to 100,634 from 95,343, Quebec 1.8% to 166,996 from 164,016, Saint John 2.2% to 51,883 from 50,779, and St. John's 7.2% to 56,694 from 52,873. Population of Three Rivers rose 9% in the same period to 50,221 from 46,074.

On the basis of preliminary totals, the ten cities with the largest metropolitan area populations in Canada in 1956, in order of size, were as follows: (1) Montreal, 1,595,327; (2) Toronto, 1,347,905\*; (3) Vancouver, 658,813\*; (4) Winnipeg, 409,687; (5) Ottawa, 335,289\*; (6) Hamilton, 325,238\*; (7) Quebec, 301,108; (8) Edmonton, 248,949\*; (9) Calgary, 196,152\*; and (10) Windsor, 184,045\*. For city proper population, the 10 largest in 1956 were: (1) Montreal, 1,094,448\*; (2) Toronto, 662,096\*; (3) Vancouver, 361,952; (4) Winnipeg, 256,683; (5) Hamilton, 237,749\*; (6) Edmonton, 224,003\*; (7) Ottawa, 215,113; (8) Calgary, 177,861\*; (9) Quebec, 166,996; and (10) Windsor, 120,525.

Population totals for 5 cities between 25,000 and 50,000 included in this sixth release are: Sydney, 31,736 (31,317 in 1951); Moncton, 35,568\* (27,334); Granby, 26,097\* (21,989); Peterborough, 42,288\* (38,272); Moose Jaw, 29,282\* (24,355).

MORE

Populations of cities between 10,000 and 25,000 in this list are: Truro, 12,032 (10,756 in 1951); Lancaster, N.B., 12,307 (not incorporated in 1951); St. Jerome, 20,562 (17,685); Chatham, Ont., 22,158\* (21,218); Niagara Falls, 23,442 (22,874); Owen Sound, 16,741 (16,423); Brockville, 13,656 (12,301); Medicine Hat, 20,621\* (16,364); and Red Deer, 12,264\* (7,575).

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

DBS announces that final reports of the 1956 Census will be issued commencing in a few months' time after all necessary revisions have been made. These will include final population totals for provinces, counties and electoral districts, characteristics of the population by age, sex, and marital status, rural and urban distributions, numbers and composition of households and families as well as the final results of the Census of Agriculture. (6)

\* Figures for 1956 include boundary changes since 1951.

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

##### Department Store Sales Rose 0.3% In Week Ending October 27

Canadian department stores reported a small 0.3% rise in sales in the week ending October 27 from a year earlier, according to preliminary weekly figures released by DBS. Increased sales in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia more than counterbalanced decreased sales in the remaining areas. Sales were up 20.3% in Saskatchewan, 15.3% in Alberta and 7.8% in British Columbia, but were down 10.9% in Quebec, 5.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 4.0% in Manitoba and 2.3% in Ontario.

##### Chain Store Sales Rose 8.1% In September & 9.3% In Nine Months

Nine of the 11 chain store trades covered monthly by DBS reported increased sales in September, the total for all trades rising 8.1% to \$212,681,000 from \$196,817,000 a year ago. Sales in the January-September period advanced 9.3% to \$1,752,795,000 from \$1,604,034,000 in last year's corresponding period. Stocks, at cost, increased 16.0% at September 1 to \$302,410,000 from \$260,708,000, men's clothing and furniture, radio and appliance chains recording the only decreases.

Grocery and combination store chains had an increase of 12.9% in September to \$90,648,000 from \$80,270,000 last year. Chain shoe store sales increased 11.4% in September to \$4,766,000 from \$4,280,000 a year ago, women's clothing store chains 8.1% to \$5,071,000 from \$4,690,000, family clothing 8.1% to \$3,153,000 from \$2,918,000, variety 7.5% to \$18,414,000 from \$17,131,000, hardware 6.2% to \$1,815,000 from \$1,709,000, drug 5.4% to \$3,080,000 from \$2,923,000, men's clothing 5.0% to \$1,941,000 from \$1,848,000, and lumber and building materials 4.3% to \$10,566,000 from \$10,128,000. Sales in the furniture, radio and appliance chains fell 2.4% to \$9,469,000 from \$9,703,000 and jewellery 0.7% to \$3,241,000 from \$3,263,000. (7)

##### Retail Cash And Credit Sales Higher In Second Quarter

Retail cash and credit sales were higher in dollar value in the second quarter of this year than last, but proportionately cash sales rose slightly and credit sales eased fractionally. Customers' accounts receivable at the end of June were larger than last year.

Cash sales in the quarter rose to \$2,278,300,000 from \$2,117,500,000 a year earlier and charge sales to \$831,900,000 from \$774,300,000, but instalment sales fell slightly to \$520,400,000 from \$522,400,000. In the first half of this year cash sales rose to \$4,076,200,000 from \$3,768,600,000, instalment sales to \$857,000,000 from \$818,800,000, and charge sales to \$1,487,000,000 from \$1,381,300,000.

Accounts receivable at the end of June were larger at \$906,000,000 versus \$823,900,000 a year earlier, instalment receivables being up to \$373,600,000 from \$319,500,000 and charge receivables to \$532,400,000 from \$504,400,000.

Cash sales in the quarter accounted for 62.8% of total sales, up from 62.0% a year earlier and charge sales rose to 22.9% of the total from 22.7%. Instalment sales fell to 14.3% of all sales from 15.3%. Instalment account receivables rose to 41.2% of the total from 38.8% but charge receivables fell to 58.8% from 61.2%. (8)

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

### Production Of Steel Ingots And Pig Iron At Near-Peaks In October

Canadian production of steel ingots reached a near-record total in October of 449,114 tons, only slightly below the monthly peak of 451,281 tons reached in May this year. The gain over last year's October output of 409,466 tons was almost 10%. Output in the January-October period was 4,306,541 tons, 19% above last year's 3,620,267 tons.

October's production of pig iron rose to 308,273 tons, second only to the record high tonnage of 316,726 tons in August and more than 5% above last year's October total of 293,423 tons. Production in the 10-month period rose to 2,956,149 tons from 2,647,457. (9)

### Production And Shipments Of Domestic Washing Machines Rose In Nine Months

Both production and shipments of domestic washing machines were larger in the first nine months this year than last, while shipments were larger in September but output smaller.

Total output of all types of machines increased to 211,245 units in the January-September period from 192,921 a year earlier, automatic electric machines rising to 36,540 units from 24,544, conventional types to 171,312 from 164,571 but gasoline-powered types falling to 3,393 from 3,806. The same pattern was followed by shipments, total of all types increasing to 222,717 units from 199,408, automatic to 38,407 from 22,088, conventional to 180,676 from 173,423 but gasoline falling to 3,634 from 3,897.

September total output was down to 24,403 units from 26,186 a year ago while shipments rose to 28,097 from 25,476 units. (10)

Fewer Domestic Electric Refrigerators Produced Canadian manufacturers produced fewer domestic electric refrigerators but more individual electric home and farm freezers in September than in the corresponding month last year. In the January-September period larger numbers of refrigerators were made but fewer home and farm freezers were produced.

Output of domestic electric refrigerators in September amounted to 17,740 units versus 18,895 a year earlier, bringing the nine-month total to 243,503 units versus 215,153. Production of home and farm freezers in September amounted to 1,619 units versus 1,158, bringing the cumulative output to 9,138 units versus 9,422. (11)

Production Of Motor Vehicles Increased Nearly 29% In October With the start on 1957 models, Canadian production of motor vehicles jumped nearly 29% in October to 30,499 units from 23,655 in the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures released by DBS. Cumulative output for the January-October period was down to 386,585 units from 396,396 a year earlier.

October's output of passenger cars rose to 22,834 units from 20,091, but the 10-month total fell to 302,889 units from 324,695. Commercial vehicle production rose in October to 7,665 units from 3,564 and in the January-October period to 83,696 units from 71,701. (12)

Factory Shipments Of Motor Vehicles Reached 24-Month Low In September Shipments of motor vehicles by Canadian manufacturers slumped to a 24-month low in September. At 11,329 units the month's shipments were steeply below August's 26,040 units and last year's corresponding total of 19,077 units. The low point for recent years was reached in October 1954 when 10,624 units were shipped. In the first nine months this year 355,754 units were shipped, a decrease of 4% from last year's 370,279 units.

The large cut-back in September's shipments was due to a drop in passenger cars to 6,196 units from 14,019. Nine-month shipments were also smaller at 281,296 units versus 302,821. Shipments of commercial vehicles were higher, rising in September to 5,133 units from 5,058 and in the January-September period to 74,458 units from 67,458.

Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States dropped in September to 620 units from 3,067, but the nine-month total was still substantially larger at 38,593 August 26,436. (13)

Shipments Of Asphalt Shingles Lower In September & 9 Months Shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth-surfaced roll roofing, mineral-surfaced roll roofing, and roll-type sidings were smaller in September and in January-September this year than last. Shipments of tar and asphalt felts were larger in both periods.

September totals (1955 figures in brackets) were as follows: asphalt shingles, 292,756 squares (306,155); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 114,260 squares (115,278); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 81,356 squares (89,239); roll-type sidings, 26,513 squares (31,773); and tar and asphalt felts, 5,832 tons (5,607). (14)

Mineral Wool Shipments Shipments of mineral wool batts were smaller in September but larger in the January-September period this year than last, while those of granulated and bulk or loose wool were smaller in both periods.

September shipments of batts fell to 22,144,142 square feet from 22,848,191, but January-September shipments rose to 181,811,739 square feet from 157,711,568. Granulated bulk or loose wool shipments dropped almost in the month to 963,675 cubic feet from 1,494,913 and in the cumulative period to 7,861,250 cubic feet from 8,476,964. (15)

Manufacturing Industries Of Quebec Gross factory value of products shipped by Quebec's manufacturing industries in 1954 rose to a new high of \$5,395,787,000 from the preceding year's \$5,386,785,000. There were 12,191 plants in operation during the year versus 12,132, their employees numbered 424,095 versus 441,555, and salary and wage payments grossed \$1,214,661,000 versus \$1,225,573,000.

Quebec has developed its \$5,400,000,000 manufacturing output with such leading industries as pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal-smelting and refining, petroleum products, slaughtering and meat packing, cotton yarn and cloth, men's and women's clothing, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, synthetic textiles and silk, railway rolling-stock, leather footwear and miscellaneous electrical apparatus.

Quebec's leading industry is pulp and paper with an output of approximately \$532,000,000 in 1954. Quebec is a principal world centre for the production of newsprint. The production of non-ferrous metals has expanded considerably during the past decade. The output of aluminum has made impressive strides and reached a record total of 557,897 tons in 1954.

Quebec's industries are less diversified than those of Ontario, although a number have an output approximately half or more of the total Canadian production. The manufacture of pulp and paper in 1954 accounted for about 10% of the gross value of Quebec's manufactures and for about 43% of the Canadian total for this industry. Other industries in which Quebec predominates are tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 94.6% of the Canadian total; women's factory clothing, 69.4%; cotton yarn and cloth, 66.7%; leather footwear, 59.0%; men's factory clothing, 56.6%; synthetic textiles and silk, 52.9%; miscellaneous electrical apparatus, 44.6%; railway rolling stock, 43.9%; and pulp and paper, 42.9%.

Quebec also predominates in many of the smaller industries. The candle industry contributed 97.1% of the Canadian total; men's clothing contractors, 93.4%; cotton thread, 84.1%; women's clothing contractors, 83.4%; dyeing and finishing of textiles, 80.9%; children's clothing, 78.0%; embroidery, pleating and hemstitching, 77.3%; lasts, trees and shoe findings, 74.8%; oilcloth, linoleum and coated fabrics, 74.1%; artificial flowers and feathers, 72.0%; narrow fabrics, 71.2%; oiled and waterproofed clothing, 70.0%; fur dressing and dyeing, 69.2%; leather boot and shoe findings, 68.7%; miscellaneous clothing, 67.3%; corsets, 64.1%; process cheese, 63.8%; miscellaneous textiles, 59.2%; fur goods, 56.4%; asbestos products, 53.8%.

New Dwelling Completions Rose  
But Starts Fell In September

Completions of new dwelling units were greater in September this year than last, continuing the upward trend begun eight months ago, DBS reports in an advance release of preliminary figures. September completions were 7.5% greater at 12,213 units versus 11,358 a year ago and in the January-September period were 7.6% larger at 90,620 units compared to 84,254 a year earlier.

Starts in September were down for the fifth consecutive month, falling to a preliminary estimate of 12,413 units compared to 15,358 and making the nine-month preliminary total sharply lower at 100,041 units against last year's final total of 106,207. The 1955 total was revised upward by 3,580 units from the preliminary total and this year's total is subject to a similar revision.

Due to more completions and fewer starts, the number of units in various stages of construction at September 30 fell to 36,978 from 91,386 a year ago. Number of units under construction at month's end were greater in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba, but smaller in the remaining provinces.

Starts were larger in Newfoundland and Alberta during the nine months, but were fewer in the other provinces. Completions increased in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, but decreased in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

The following table shows, by provinces, starts and completions during the nine months and the number of units under construction at September 30, for both 1955 and 1956.

	Started		Completed		Under Construction	
	Jan. - Sept.		Jan. - Sept.		At September 30	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Canada	106,207	100,041	84,254	90,620	91,386	86,978
Nfld. ....	1,180	1,432	843	806	3,067	3,635
P.E.I. ....	164	71	66	111	176	88
N.S. ....	2,355	2,210	1,764	1,612	2,024	2,197
N.B. ....	2,474	2,418	1,452	1,366	2,296	2,705
Que. ....	30,378	27,725	23,664	28,192	23,838	20,722
Ont. ....	40,904	38,393	33,964	34,706	34,846	32,700
Man. ....	4,825	4,433	3,522	3,873	4,015	4,184
Sask. ....	3,503	3,094	2,548	2,125	3,194	3,088
Alta. ....	7,930	8,312	7,537	7,936	6,726	6,469
B.C. ....	12,494	11,953	8,894	9,893	11,204	11,190

Note: On the basis of data obtained from the October 1955 survey, the 1955 figures for starts have been revised. The revision for Canada was an upward one of 3,580 units. The 1956 figures are subject to a similar revision after the October survey is carried out.

Industrial Employment, Weekly Payrolls And  
Average Weekly Salaries & Wages Up At August 1

Industrial employment, weekly payrolls and average weekly salaries and wages were higher

at August 1 than a year earlier. The general employment index (1949=100) increased for the sixth consecutive month to 125.1 from 124.2 at July 1 and 116.1 at August 1, 1955. This gain was similar to those noted at August 1 in the preceding three years, but was slightly less than the average midsummer advance in the post-war period. Weekly payrolls advanced 0.9% to 189.3 (a new high) from 187.6 a month earlier and 14% from 166.0 a year ago. Weekly salaries and wages averaged \$64.74 compared to \$64.56 a month ago and \$61.13 a year earlier.

A small increase recorded in employment in logging was contra-seasonal but the increases in the remaining divisions followed the seasonal pattern. Employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings in practically all industries surveyed were at higher levels than at August 1 in any previous year.

Provincial employment indexes for August 1 were as follows: Newfoundland, 152.8 (143.6 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 122.6 (119.3); Nova Scotia, 105.9 (98.7); New Brunswick, 116.3 (106.5); Quebec, 123.9 (115.0); Ontario, 123.9 (115.3); Manitoba, 112.5 (108.6); Saskatchewan, 130.6 (125.7); Alberta (including Northwest Territories) 161.7 (143.0); and British Columbia (including Yukon), 128.5 (118.0).

Average weekly wages and salaries were: Newfoundland, \$59.17 (\$55.51 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$48.03 (\$45.09); Nova Scotia, \$53.45 (\$51.25); New Brunswick, \$55.21 (\$51.45); Quebec, \$61.99 (\$58.49); Ontario, \$67.12 (\$63.44); Manitoba, \$61.81 (\$58.84); Saskatchewan, \$62.45 (\$58.93); Alberta, \$66.70 (\$62.55); and British Columbia, \$70.98 (\$67.00). (17)

## B O R D E R   T R A V E L

Highway Traffic Entering Canada From  
The United States Up 6.9% In September

Volume of highway traffic entering Canada from the United States increased 6.9% in September to 1,713,613

vehicles from 1,603,286 a year ago and 9% in the January-September period to 13,648,584 vehicles from 12,532,978 a year earlier. Number of foreign vehicles entering Canada climbed 5.5% in the month to 933,691 from 884,928 and 4.9% in the nine months to 7,317,319 from 6,978,630. Returning Canadian vehicles increased 8.6% in the month to 779,922 from 718,358 and 14% in the nine months to 6,331,265 from 5,554,348.

Traffic by rail, through bus, boat and plane was heavier in August and in the January-August period. Number of foreign entries by these means rose 3.2% in August to 289,456 from 280,530 a year ago and 0.9% in the January-August period to 1,084,781 from 1,074,670. Returning Canadians rose 11.4% in the month to 176,090 from 158,140 and 2.9% in the eight months to 932,043 from 905,455. (18)

Production Of Sawn Lumber  
In August And Eight Months

Production of sawn lumber East of the Rockies in August was substantially larger than a year earlier but was practically unchanged in the first eight months of the year. In British Columbia, August's output showed little change but the eight month output was narrowly lower.

Total output East of the Rockies in August amounted to 380,647,000 board feet, 15% larger than last year's 330,102,000. In the eight-month period 2,-369,649,000 board feet were produced versus 2,346,760,000. In British Columbia, August's production of sawn lumber and ties amounted to 343,672,000 board feet versus 368,781,000, bringing the eight-month total to 2,545,167,000 board feet versus 2,638,240,000.

August's output in the provinces East of the Rockies was as follows in thousands: Prince Edward Island, 958 board feet (989 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 32,284 (30,848); New Brunswick, 24,716 (26,999); Quebec, 157,432 (134,-176); Ontario, 139,038 (112,997); Manitoba, 8,868 (8,137); Saskatchewan, 3,803 (4,571); and Alberta, 13,548 (11,385).

Eight-month totals were (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 6,223 board feet (7,609); Nova Scotia, 219,240 (279,753); New Brunswick, 213,898 (193,583); Quebec, 956,945 (848,286); Ontario, 583,032 (557,578); Manitoba, 38,287 (40,-799); Saskatchewan, 43,026 (68,694); and Alberta, 308,998 (350,458). (19 & 20)

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

Exports Of Canadian Wheat Larger

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat continue to be larger than a year earlier, rising to 4,878,000 bushels in the week ending October 24 from 2,510,000. This raised August 1 - October 24 clearances to 67,715,000 bushels from 45,590,000. Clearances of barley were also sharply higher, increasing in the week to 1,-370,000 bushels from 331,000 a year earlier and in the cumulative period to 16,011,000 bushels from 5,199,000.

Prairie farmers marketed 6,390,000 bushels of wheat in the week compared to 3,171,000 a year ago, raising cumulative marketings to 53,206,000 bushels from 37,706,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America rose slightly at October 24 to 344,312,000 bushels from 344,226,-000 bushels a week earlier but fell from 369,385,000 bushels on the corresponding date last year. (21)

Pack Of Canned Blueberries  
Sharply Smaller This Year

This year's commercial pack of canned blueberries was sharply smaller than in 1955, DBS reports in a special statement. The pack amounted to 19,631 dozen containers versus 94,467 and the contents weighed 530,703 pounds versus 1,469,045. The amount quick-frozen weighed 1,369,749 pounds versus 3,741,870, and raw fruit used in manufacturing weighed 1,880,042 pounds versus 3,025,394.

MORE

Canned Fruit And Vegetable  
Stocks Lower At September 30

Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners and wholesalers at September 30 were smaller than a year earlier, DBS reports in an advance statement. Canned fruit stocks fell to 7,437,209 dozen cans from 9,183,148 dozen on last year's like date and canned vegetables to 22,811,343 dozen cans from 26,298,871. Holdings of most canned fruits and vegetables were smaller than a year earlier, exceptions being pears, plums and gages, rhubarb, baked beans and beets.

Stocks of some of the major fruits were as follows: peaches, 2,353,331 dozen cans (3,842,319 dozen cans a year ago); fruit cocktail for salad, 758,469 (902,036); plums, gages, etc., 695,137 (462,296); apricots, 509,535 (628,883); cherries, 487,274 (724,363); Keiffer pears, 458,565 (223,784); Bartlett pears, 455,513 (353,299); pineapple, 450,012 (522,167); applesauce, 323,076 (372,812); strawberries, 251,242 (320,296); and raspberries, 182,214 (266,158).

Stocks of some canned vegetables were: peas, 8,129,006 dozen cans (8,635,442 dozen cans a year earlier); corn, 5,302,067 (7,276,822); green or wax beans, 2,514,316 (2,873,627); tomatoes, 2,159,677 (2,570,073); and baked beans, etc., 1,855,517 (1,732,464); asparagus, 370,629 dozen (385,351); carrots, 200,728 (289,253); carrots and peas combined, 494,544 (512,615); mixed vegetables, 331,522 (368,460); pumpkin and squash, 163,625 (261,750); and spinach, 136,351 (173,933).

Holdings of other items include: soups of all kinds, 8,677,607 (8,740,509); tomato juice, 4,878,685 (5,396,464); tomato ketchup, 1,791,064 (2,752,613); fruit juices, 1,485,592 (1,616,989); spaghetti, 564,965 (480,293); jams, 495,788 (488,810); marmalades, 157,010 (131,635); and jellies, 99,624 (92,213).

Creamery Butter & Cheddar Cheese  
Stocks Smaller At November 1

Holdings of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and cold storage eggs in nine cities of Canada were smaller on November 1 this year than last. Stocks of creamery butter fell to 74,105,000 pounds at November 1 from 82,930,000 pounds a year ago, cheddar cheese to 21,064,000 pounds from 22,472,000 and cold storage eggs to 6,000 cases from 10,000.

Creamery butter stocks in each of the nine cities (in thousand pounds) were as follows: Quebec, 5,241 (5,459 a year ago); Montreal, 41,569 (41,927); Toronto, 6,032 (9,546); Winnipeg, 14,791 (19,351); Regina, 902 (1,544); Saskatoon, 1,319 (780); Edmonton, 1,860 (2,389); Calgary, 959 (690); and Vancouver, 1,432 (1,244). (22)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock And  
Poultry Feeds Larger In August

Shipments of all types of prepared stock and poultry feeds were larger in August this year than last, primary or concentrated feeds rising to 25,113 tons from 21,280 a year ago, secondary or complete feeds to 176,267 tons from 147,555, and all other animal feeds to 48,108 tons from 47,384. January-August shipments were also greater than a year earlier and were as follows: primary or concentrated feeds, 208,766 tons (172,691 tons a year ago); secondary or complete feeds, 1,352,620 tons (1,133,073); and all other animal feeds, 379,155 tons (343,795). (23)

Estimate Of 1956  
Principal Field Crops

Production of most of Canada's principal field crops this year will be higher than in 1955, DBS reports on the basis of yields indicated at mid-October. Harvesting of all but a small proportion of the crops has been completed due to favourable weather during most of October, which enabled farmers to make rapid progress with the harvest and other Fall work. Reductions from the September forecasts occurred in the production estimates for corn for grain, soybeans, sunflower seed and sugar beets, but estimates for other crops registered increases.

Canada's 1956 wheat crop is now estimated at 537,800,000 bushels, 9% above last year's outturn of 494,100,000 and 16% above the ten-year, 1946-55, average of 463,700,000 bushels. This year's crop is the sixth in seven years to exceed 450,000,000 bushels, but is 23% below the record 701,900,000 bushels harvested in 1952. Spring wheat, including durum, is placed at 518,000,000 bushels compared with the 1955 crop of 474,200,000 and the ten-year average of 442,900,000.

Production of oats for grain is estimated at 535,400,000 bushels, an increase of 31% over last year's crop of 407,800,000 and 43% larger than the ten-year average of 375,500,000 bushels. The 1956 barley crop, estimated at 277,800,000 bushels, is 10% above the 1955 crop of 252,400,000 bushels and 42% larger than the ten-year average of 195,100,000 bushels. The combined production of spring and fall rye is placed at 8,600,000 bushels, 42% smaller than the 1955 crop of 14,800,000 bushels and 50% smaller than the ten-year average of 17,300,000 bushels.

For the second year in a row a marked expansion of oilseed production has been a feature of the Canadian crop picture. The 1956 flaxseed crop, estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, is 77% greater than last year's 19,700,000. Production of rapeseed increased sharply to 305,400,000 pounds from 77,400,000 in 1955, but soybeans showed a substantial decrease to 4,900,000 bushels from 5,600,000. Output of mustard seed rose to 132,200,000 pounds from 49,700,000.

Canada's 1956 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in Eastern Canada, is estimated at 69,000,000 bushels, larger than the 66,000,000-bushel crop in 1955. Output of dry peas is placed at 908,000 bushels, an increase of 35% over last year's outturn of 672,000, and the dry bean crop, at 1,274,000 bushels, is estimated to be slightly below last year's 1,286,000. Production of shelled corn, estimated at 23,900,000 bushels, fell 24% from last year's record outturn of 31,500,000.

The 1956 potato crop is estimated at 66,800,000 bushels, 1% greater than last year's revised estimate of 66,000,000 bushels and slightly above the ten-year average of 64,200,000. Production of tame hay, including clover and alfalfa, is put at 20,300,000 tons, slightly below last year's crop of 20,600,000, but 15% above the ten-year average of 17,700,000.

Production of sugar beets in the four beet-growing provinces is estimated at 894,784 tons, 9% below last year's outturn of 981,014 tons and only slightly above the ten-year average of 882,000 tons. Production of buckwheat, grown chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, is estimated at 2,700,000 bushels, up 17% from last year but 10% below the ten-year average of 3,000,000. The crop of field roots (turnips, mangels, etc.), grown mainly for livestock feed, is placed at 415,000 tons slightly below last year's 439,000 tons. (24)

Output Of Wheat Flour      Output of wheat flour in September amounted to 3,192,-  
Down 10% In September      582 cwt., a decrease of about 10% from last year's  
    corresponding total of 3,524,423 cwt. Production in  
 the first two months of the current crop year declined to 6,641,172 cwt. from  
 6,806,798 a year earlier. Wheat flour exports in September amounted to 1,209,-  
 186 cwt., bringing the two-month total to 2,702,289 cwt. versus 2,965,086 a  
 year earlier. (25)

Output Of Maple Products      This year's output of maple products (expressed as  
One-Fifth Larger This Year      syrup) amounted to 2,700,000 gallons, about one-  
    fifth larger than in the preceding year and about  
 1% larger than the 1949-53 average. The larger crop this year was attributed  
 to favourable weather conditions. Although conditions were not promising early  
 in the season, a late run of sap developed to prolong the season and bring good  
 yields in many areas.

Production of maple syrup, estimated at 2,600,000 gallons, was about 22%  
 above 1955 and 6% above the 1949-53 average. Syrup production was up both in  
 Ontario and Quebec this year but lower in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The  
 1956 production of farm-made maple sugar, estimated at 586,000 pounds, was 31%  
 smaller than in 1955. Sugar production was down in all producing provinces.  
 (26)

## MINING

Silver, Lead And Zinc      Smaller quantities of silver, lead and zinc were pro-  
Output Lower In August      duced in August than in the corresponding month last  
    year. The month's output of silver amounted to 2,-  
 312,134 fine ounces (2,470,607 a year earlier); lead, 16,104 tons (16,926); and  
 zinc, 35,081 tons (37,329). Eight-month production totals were: silver, 17,-  
 966,048 fine ounces (18,437,357); lead, 124,312 tons (139,663); and zinc, 287,-  
 708 tons (281,667). (27)

Gold Production Lower In      Production of gold in Canada fell 12.7% in August to  
August & January-August      336,619 fine ounces from 385,717 fine ounces a year  
    ago and were down 2.5% in the January-August period  
 to 2,911,947 fine ounces from 2,985,216 fine ounces a year earlier.

Output in the Prairie Provinces rose in August to 17,881 fine ounces from  
 17,681 a year ago and in the Northwest Territories to 33,333 from 27,095.  
 Production fell in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to 768 fine ounces from 980, in  
 Quebec to 82,251 from 97,117, in Ontario to 185,978 from 201,013, in British  
 Columbia to 16,408 from 26,783, and in the Yukon to none from 15,048. (28)

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

- 1 - Price Movements, October, 10¢
- 2 - M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, September, 10¢
- 3 - M: Urban Transit Statistics, August, 10¢
- 4 - Trade of Canada - Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade - July, 10¢
- 5 - Trade of Canada - Imports for Consumption - July, 20¢
- 6 - Preliminary 1956 Census Totals, Series No. 6, 10¢
- 7 - Chain Store Sales & Stocks, September, 10¢
- 8 - Retail Credit, Second Quarter, 25¢
- 9 - Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, October, 10¢
- 10 - M: Domestic Washing Machines, September, 10¢
- 11 - M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, September, 10¢
- 12 - Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, October, 10¢
- 13 - Motor Vehicle Shipments, September, 10¢
- 14 - M: Asphalt Roofing, September, 10¢
- 15 - M: Mineral Wool, September, 10¢
- 16 - Manufacturing Industries of Canada - Section C - Province of Quebec, 1954, 25¢
- 17 - Employment & Payrolls, August, 20¢
- 18 - Travel Between Canada & The United States, September, 20¢
- 19 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,  
August, 25¢
- 20 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,  
August, 25¢
- 21 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 24, 10¢
- 22 - M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, 9 Cities Advance Statement,  
November 1, 10¢
- 23 - Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, August, 25¢
- 24 - November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops. Area & Condition  
of Fall-Sown Crops, November 7, 10¢ -- 3 P.M. Release
- 25 - M: Grain Milling Statistics, September, 10¢
- 26 - M: Production of Maple Products, 1956, 10¢
- 27 - M: Silver, Lead, & Zinc Production, August, 10¢
- 28 - M: Gold Production, August, 10¢
- - Trade of Canada - Articles Imported From Each Country (Detailed) - Six Months  
Ended June, 50¢
- - New Residential Construction, August, 20¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin  
dated October 12

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M: Memorandum

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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

Imports Of Antiquities Collections of antiquities were imported into Canada to the value of \$535,000 in the first half of 1956 and \$638,000 in the full year 1955. The United Kingdom and the United States were the chief sources.

Motor Gasoline Sales Greater Sales of motor gasoline totalled 75,367,618 barrels in 1955, 13% greater than 1954's total of 66,822,523 barrels and 19% larger than 1953's total of 63,551,316 barrels.

More Business Failures But Liabilities Smaller In the first half of 1956 commercial failures rose 12% to 1,404 from 1,258 a year earlier but their defaulted liabilities fell 10% to \$32,614,000 from \$29,654,000.

Failures In Construction Insolvencies of construction firms rose steeply in the first half of 1956 to 219 from 86 a year earlier.

Smaller Apple Crop The 1956 apple crop is estimated at 11,762,000 bushels, 39% smaller than the crop of 19,142,000 bushels harvested in 1955.

Fewer Carried By Electric Cars Electric carriers transported only 43.5% of the 1,063,706,000 passengers carried by Canada's electric railway companies in 1954, sharply below the 82.3% of 1,316,571,540 fares in 1945. In the same period passengers carried on motor buses rose to 32.5% of the total from 16.2% and on trolley coaches to 22.9% from 1.9%.

One-Fifth More Maple Products Favourable weather resulted in a 20% increase in the output of maple products in 1956 to 2,700,000 gallons from 2,200,000 in 1955.

Old Coins And Stamps Canadians imported old coins, stamps and trophies to the value of some \$98,000 in the first half of 1956 and \$140,000 in the full year 1955. The United States, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong were the main sources in both periods.

Manufacturing In The Territories In 1955 manufacturing plants in the Yukon and Northwest Territories numbered 31 with 191 employees and shipments valued at \$3,536,300. This compares with 13 plants, 92 employees and \$646,295 in 1946.

Peat Moss Exports Large Item In 1955 Canada exported record quantities of peat moss last year. The amount sent abroad was close to 118,000 tons valued at \$5,388,000. The United States is the chief customer, taking 103,000 tons in 1955. In the first half of this year total exports ran to some 78,200 tons, the United States taking all but 38 tons.

Growth Of Provincial Revenue & Expenditure Net general revenue of the provinces and territories rose from \$952 to \$1,415 million and net general expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement) from \$942 to \$1,386 million over the five calendar years 1950 to 1954 (on basis fiscal years nearest December 31).

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