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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Merchandise: Both retail and wholesale trades have had large sales gains in aggregate this year. Retail sales to the end of September were more than 7% larger than last year, amounting to an estimated \$10,006,440,000; the gain was country-wide, with increases in all provinces. Department stores had a larger rate of gain at over 9% ... Estimated sales of wholesalers rose more than 14% in the period to \$5,720,251,000, all main trades enjoying gains ... Both had smaller advances in September: about 5% for retail sales (4% for department stores) and less than 1% for wholesale.

(Pages 2 & 3)

External Trade: Domestic exports in the first nine months this year reached a new record value for the period of \$3,518,000,000, nearly 12% larger than for the period last year. Gains were almost general to main markets and were numerous to lesser markets. Among commodities, the bigger gains were in wheat, newsprint paper, copper and products, and iron ore, but there were also increases in numerous other commodities.

(Pages 4 & 5)

Mining: Iron ore shipments in the first nine months this year topped 16,000,000 tons by a substantial margin for a two-fifths rise over last year ... Coal production to the end of August was nearly 6% larger than in 1955 and landed imports a fifth larger.

(Pages 5 & 6)

Transportation: Railway car loadings in October were over 8% above a year earlier at 415,077 cars; for the ten months ending October were nearly 10% larger than in 1955 at 3,724,031 cars. Biggest gains in the ten months were in loadings of grain, iron ore, iron and steel products, fuel oil, pulpwood, and crude petroleum.

(Page 6)

Prices: Consumer price indexes for nine of ten regional cities moved upward, like the national index, between September and October. The exception was the index for St. John's, Newfoundland. As with the national index, food prices were mainly responsible for the increases and also the single decrease.

(Pages 7 to 9)

Manufacturing: Cement shipments to the end of September were 13% larger and production nearly 16% larger than last year ... Sales of radio sets for the first nine months this year showed a substantial numerical gain, while those of television sets fell almost equally ... Paint and varnish sales in this period were down almost 5% in value.

(Pages 10 to 12)

Sales Of Canadian Retailers Up  
5% In September & 7% In 9 Months

Sales of Canadian retailers rose nearly 5% in September to \$1,175,315,000 from \$1,121,791,000 in the corresponding month last year. January-September sales advanced more than 7% to \$10,006,440,000 from \$9,315,071,000. Provincial sales were larger both in the month and nine months, and except for a small decline in September's sales for lumber and building materials, all trade sales advanced to higher levels in both periods.

British Columbia, with an increase of 8.7%, led in size of sales gain in September (10.5% in the January-September period). Alberta was second in September with an increase of 7.3% (10.2%), followed by Quebec with 6.4% (9.2%), Ontario 3.4% (5.8%), Atlantic Provinces 3.4% (6.3%), Saskatchewan 3% (7.1%), and Manitoba 0.2% (3.4%).

Fuel dealers had the largest proportionate dollar sales gain among the trades in September of 21% (17.7% in the nine months), men's clothing next with 10.7% (6.3%), family clothing 9.6% (7.4%), women's clothing 8.3% (6.7%), grocery and combination stores 7.8% (7.7%), variety stores 7.4% (10.4%), and shoe stores 6.7% (7.9%). Sales of lumber and building materials were down 3.4% in September but up 10.3% in the nine-month period. (1)

Wholesale Sales Larger In  
September And Nine Months

Wholesale sales increased 0.4% in September to an estimated \$621,077,000 from \$618,763,000 a year ago and 14.3% in the January-September period to \$5,720,251,000 from \$5,004,939,000. All specified trades and the "all other" category reported increased sales in the nine months, while 9 of the 17 specified trades had larger sales in the month but the remainder plus the all other category had smaller sales.

Some of the major increases percentagewise in the nine months were as follows: industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, (up 39.5%) \$580,820,000 (\$416,384,000 a year ago); farm machinery, (25.2%) \$60,660,000 (\$48,433,000); all other category, (18.7%) \$1,508,430,000 (\$1,270,984,000); coal and coke, (16.6%) \$144,494,000 (\$123,933,000); newsprint, paper and paper products, (12.4%) \$213,967,000 (\$190,303,000); hardware, (12.2%) \$227,422,000 (\$202,767,000); automotive parts and accessories, (10.9%) \$287,541,000 (\$259,308,000); and commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, (10.3%) \$81,399,000 (\$73,775,000).

Major increases in September were: farm machinery, 26.4% to \$6,167,000 from \$4,879,000 a year earlier; coal and coke, 25.7% to \$20,243,000 from \$16,106,000; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 11.7% to \$60,569,000 from \$54,238,000; automotive parts and accessories, 8.0% to \$33,800,000 from \$31,283,000; and fresh fruits and vegetables, 7.6% to \$17,720,000 from \$16,467,000. Larger decreases in the month were reported for: household electrical appliances, 17.2% to \$15,489,000 from \$18,697,000; construction materials and supplies, including lumber, 10.5% to \$62,048,000 from \$69,361,000; clothing and furnishings, 5.5% to \$9,773,000 from \$10,339,000; and groceries and food specialties, 5.2% to \$103,953,000 from \$109,698,000. (2)



Department Store Sales      Department store sales rose 8.1% in October as compared  
8.1% Higher In October      with the same month a year ago, according to preliminary  
                                  figures released by DBS. All areas shared in the increased  
 sales, Saskatchewan rising 16.3%, Alberta 12.6%, British Columbia 11.6%, Atlantic  
 Provinces 10.0%, Manitoba 7.3%, Ontario 5.8%, and Quebec 3.5%

Department Store Sales Up 4%      Sales of Canadian department stores increased 4%  
In September, 9.3% In 9 Months      in September to \$106,346,000 from \$102,275,000 a  
                                  year earlier. Percentagewise this was the  
 smallest monthly gain so far this year. In the January-September period the rise  
 was 9.3% to \$816,546,000 from \$747,035,000.

Preliminary reports show all-Canada sales were 4.7% higher in the week  
 ending November 3 than a year earlier, substantial increases in the West more than  
 offsetting decreases in the East. Sales were up 30.2% in Saskatchewan, 23.9% in  
 Manitoba, 14.3% in British Columbia and 13.5% in Alberta, but down 5.8% in Quebec,  
 4.4% in the Atlantic Provinces and 4% in Ontario.

Sales were larger in dollar value in all provinces in the nine months  
 but there was a mixed trend in September, increases in Quebec, Ontario and British  
 Columbia more than offsetting decreases in the other provinces. Total stocks of  
 all department stores, at selling value, increased 5.1% at the end of August to  
 \$292,275,000 from \$278,050,000.

Four departments transacted less business in September than in the  
 same month last year, with the largest decline (16.7%) in radio and music which  
 includes television set sales. Cumulative sales for the first nine months of  
 this year revealed largest increases in the furniture and major appliance  
 departments.

Dollar sales by provinces in September were as follows (in thousands):  
 Atlantic Provinces, \$7,614 (\$7,637 a year earlier); Quebec, \$20,264 (\$19,372);  
 Ontario, \$35,261 (\$33,391); Manitoba, \$8,700 (\$9,335); Saskatchewan, \$4,888  
 (\$4,913); Alberta, \$10,643 (\$10,654); and British Columbia, \$18,976 (\$16,973).

Nine-month provincial sales were (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces,  
 \$65,665 (\$60,454 a year earlier); Quebec, \$146,899 (\$136,387); Ontario, \$269,001  
 (\$244,741); Manitoba, \$70,577 (\$68,458); Saskatchewan, \$41,209 (\$37,687);  
 Alberta, \$84,083 (\$74,538); British Columbia, \$139,113 (\$124,770). (3)

## F O O D

Creamery Butter Stocks      Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on  
12% Smaller In 9 Cities      November 8 amounted to 72,146,000 pounds, 12% smaller  
                                  than last year's corresponding total of 81,779,000  
 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 5,245  
 (5,255 a year earlier); Montreal, 40,826 (41,701); Toronto, 5,704 (9,291);  
 Winnipeg, 14,056 (19,257); Regina, 989 (1,414); Saskatoon, 1,310 (743);  
 Edmonton, 1,787 (2,269); Calgary, 886 (648); and Vancouver, 1,343 (1,201).

Domestic Exports At New      Canada's domestic exports reached an all-time  
Peak In Nine-Month Period      peak total in the first three-quarters of this  
year, rising 11.8% to \$3,518,000,000 from \$3,-  
145,600,000 a year earlier, DBS reports. September's shipments, at \$403,-  
700,000, were below the high levels of the previous four months but were  
5.2% above last year's previous peak total for September of \$383,900,000.

Among major commodities there were substantial nine-month increases in the movement abroad of newsprint paper, wheat and other grains, wood pulp, nickel, copper and products, iron ore, petroleum and products, asbestos and products, aircraft and parts and industrial machinery, but decreases in planks and boards, aluminum and products, wheat flour and fertilizers. Gains were general to all main geographic areas in the nine-month period.

Domestic exports to the United States rose in September to \$230,971,-000 from \$225,619,000 and in the 9-month period to \$2,071,033,000 from \$1,865,072,000. The trend in commodity groups was mixed in September with increases in five and decreases in four. In the nine months, increases were registered for eight of the nine main groups, largest gains being in the agricultural and vegetable, wood and paper, iron, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals and products groups.

Exports to the United Kingdom rose in value in September to \$75,246,-000 from \$71,998,000 a year earlier and in the nine-month period to \$587,-974,000 from \$582,616,000. Gains in both the month and nine months were posted in main commodity groups with the principal exception of the wood and paper group which showed substantial declines in both periods.

Shipments to the rest of the Commonwealth dropped sharply in September to \$19,058,000 from \$29,540,000 a year earlier, but nine-month exports to the group were slightly higher at \$185,406,000 as compared with \$183,462,000. Shipments were higher in value both in September and the nine months to Jamaica but lower to Australia and New Zealand. Values were lower in September but higher in the nine-month period for the Union of South Africa and India.

Exports to Latin American countries showed small gains, rising in total in September to \$14,566,000 from \$14,301,000 a year earlier and in the nine months to \$123,707,000 from \$120,944,000. For most individual markets changes were relatively small both in September and the nine-month period.

Exports to European countries were sharply higher both in September and the nine months, substantial increases being posted for France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. Heavy grain shipments boosted nine-month totals for Czechoslovakia, Poland and U.S.S.R. The area total for September was \$42,262,000 versus \$33,187,000 a year earlier, bringing the January-September value to \$401,-051,000 versus \$269,663,000.

Due for the most part to large increases to Japan, domestic exports to all other foreign countries jumped to \$20,101,000 in September from \$8,035,000 a year earlier and to \$135,187,000 in the nine-month period from \$112,088,000.

MORE



January-September group values were (in millions): agricultural and vegetable products, \$707.6 (\$547.3); animals and animal products, \$189.7 (\$189.5); fibres, textiles and products, \$15.4 (\$15.5); wood, wood products and paper, \$1,131.6 (\$1,130.6); iron and products, \$338.1 (\$298.1); non-ferrous metals and products, \$660.9 (\$608.8); non-metallic minerals and products, \$209.8 (\$142.7); chemicals and allied products, \$170.3 (\$152.5); and miscellaneous commodities, \$94.5 (\$60.7). (4)

The following table shows the value of Canada's leading commodity exports in September and the January-September period, ranked according to size in the nine months, with comparative data for 1955:

	September		January-September	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
	(Thousands of dollars)			
Newsprint paper .....	\$53,743	\$52,742	\$491,020	\$524,949
Wheat .....	26,187	40,536	259,683	398,692
Planks & boards .....	34,633	27,733	296,228	251,565
Wood pulp .....	25,620	24,662	220,226	229,871
Nickel .....	18,214	17,454	163,340	168,525
Aluminum & products .....	19,733	17,615	161,832	157,262
Copper & products .....	18,699	17,737	121,400	152,575
Iron ore .....	16,318	28,776	68,541	101,226
Fish & fishery products .....	13,169	12,868	91,043	94,663
Grains other than wheat .....	3,907	8,088	73,807	82,981
Petroleum & products .....	4,412	10,142	24,482	80,713
Asbestos & products .....	8,727	8,969	69,485	75,378
Farm Machinery & implements .....	5,515	2,067	65,874	60,980
Flour of wheat .....	6,787	5,035	55,664	53,914
Alcoholic beverages .....	5,345	4,872	40,829	43,658
Precious metals except gold .....	4,349	5,466	34,495	43,438
Aircraft & parts .....	398	4,798	13,939	41,112
Seeds .....	1,864	2,961	27,276	38,973
Fertilizers .....	4,831	5,065	42,743	37,286
Pulpwood .....	6,078	6,322	35,477	35,727
Machinery, except farm .....	2,453	5,925	25,335	32,767

## MINING

### Iron Ore Shipments Increased In September And Nine Months

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines increased almost 37% in September to 3,365,147 tons from 2,457,511 a year ago and nearly 40% in the January-September period to 16,312,411 tons from 11,661,104, DBS reports. End-of-September stocks were almost 20% smaller at 1,845,583 tons versus 2,304,372 on the same date a year ago.

Shipments from Ontario mines advanced 49% in the month to 806,368 tons from 539,925 and 23% in the nine months to 4,170,177 tons from 3,378,914. The other provinces (Newfoundland, Quebec and British Columbia) shipped 2,558,779 tons in the month compared to 1,917,586, an increase of 33%, and 12,142,234 tons in the nine months compared to 8,282,190 up 47%. (5)

MORE

Salt Shipments Up In September & Nine Months

Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers increased over 21% in September to 101,776 tons from 83,905 tons a year ago, raising January-September shipments over 57% to 702,903 tons from 446,883 tons a year earlier. Salt content of brines used or shipped climbed in the month to 44,480 tons from 43,761, but fell in the nine months to 380,706 tons from 399,035. (6)

Coal Production Higher In August & Eight Months

Production of coal in Canada rose 2.1% in August to 837,381 tons from 820,510 tons a year ago, raising January-August output 5.9% to 9,157,656 tons from 8,648,011 in last year's corresponding period. Landed imports jumped nearly 38% in the month to 2,951,380 tons from 2,139,850 and almost 21% in the eight months to 14,704,213 tons from 12,204,330.

August output was greater in all producing provinces this year than last. Nova Scotia's production rose to 3,895,816 tons from 3,706,525 tons a year ago, New Brunswick's to 584,148 tons from 531,924, Saskatchewan's to 1,200,154 tons from 1,141,400, Alberta's to 2,486,587 tons from 2,331,245, and British Columbia's to 990,951 tons from 936,917. (7)

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

Loadings Of Railway Revenue Freight Higher This Year

Loadings of railway revenue freight jumped 23.7% in the last 10 days of October to 141,718 cars from 114,547 a year earlier, boosting total loadings for the month of October 8.3% to 415,077 cars from 383,108. For the first 10 months of this year an all-time record of 3,724,031 cars were loaded, 9.7% above last year's 3,395,011 cars. Cars received from connections were up 5% in the 10-day period to 52,816 cars from 50,295, down 0.9% in October to 149,142 cars from 150,436, and up 6.6% in the 10 months to 1,455,263 cars from 1,364,629.

Principal commodities carried in greater volume in the 10-day period were: grain, 13,050 cars (versus 8,293 in 1955); iron ore, 11,883 (6,478); gasoline, 4,378 (3,406); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 8,784 (7,543); pulpwood, 4,947 (2,916); miscellaneous carload commodities, 9,192 (7,372); and l.c.l. merchandise, 22,160 (18,363).

Most substantial increases in October occurred in the following: grain, 38,168 cars (as against 28,855 in 1955); "other" agricultural products, 10,168 (8,101); iron ore, 38,721 (26,276); manufactured iron and steel products, 7,128 (5,482); gasoline, 14,012 (11,736); fuel oil, 10,358 (8,961); pulpwood, 14,797 (10,855); newsprint paper, 12,829 (11,581); miscellaneous carload commodities, 25,921 (24,150); and l.c.l. merchandise, 62,638 (60,358).

Among principal commodities largest increases in the January-October period occurred in the following: grain, 388,397 cars (275,428 in 1955); iron ore, 229,578 (158,339); manufactured iron and steel products, 68,082 (52,108); crude petroleum, 37,201 (26,674); fuel oil, 101,609 (86,940); pulpwood, 162,197 (141,898); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 243,654 (223,017). (8)



Consumer Price Index For Regional Cities Consumer price indexes were higher in nine of the ten regional cities between September and October 1956, the index for St. John's registering the only decline - 0.4%. Increases ranged from 0.3% in Saint John and Saskatoon-Regina to 0.9% in Montreal, compared with an increase of 0.7% in the Canada index.

Movements in the food indexes were mainly responsible for changes in the total indexes. Foods were higher in all nine cities where total indexes rose, while the food index dropped 2.1% in St. John's where the total index declined. Prices were higher in most cities for canned fruits and vegetables, jam and most cuts of pork, while beef was down somewhat in a number of cities. Coffee again moved upward in most cities. Fresh vegetables, with the exception of tomatoes and lettuce, were lower in all sections of the country. Egg prices showed little change, dropping slightly in six cities and rising fractionally in the other four. Higher fees for doctors, dentists and optical care were general in most of the ten cities. Train fares increased in most parts of Canada, with the exception of the Maritimes.

Total indexes for September and October, and October group index detail are shown in the following table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada  
At The Beginning Of October 1956  
(Base 1949 = 100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - October 1956				
	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1956	Food Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services	
St. John's*	107.3	106.9	102.7	110.1	100.2	105.7	115.9
Halifax	117.2	117.7	111.2	126.8	115.2	121.6	121.2
Saint John	119.6	120.0	115.6	130.3	116.8	119.1	124.8
Montreal	118.8	119.9	119.2	138.2	107.2	115.2	121.2
Ottawa	120.0	120.9	116.2	139.9	111.4	116.0	124.7
Toronto	121.7	122.5	116.6	149.0	111.4	117.2	123.0
Winnipeg	117.5	118.1	114.9	128.2	113.2	114.1	121.8
Saskatoon-Regina	116.8	117.2	117.0	118.1	115.0	117.8	117.2
Edmonton-Calgary	116.8	117.5	115.9	121.2	112.7	118.3	120.2
Vancouver	120.5	121.2	118.5	128.9	112.5	128.4	121.6

\* Index on the base June 1951 = 100

St. John's. - The total index declined 0.4% from 107.3 to 106.9 as the food index decreased 2.1%. Fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly potatoes and apples, were lower. Shelter was unchanged. Clothing increased 0.2% as women's wear and footwear were up. Higher coal prices moved the household operation index up 0.1%. Other commodities and services increased as higher doctors' fees were recorded.

MORE

Halifax - A rise of 0.4%, from 117.2 to 117.7, in the Halifax index, resulted from an increase of 1.2% in the food index. The shelter, clothing and other commodities and services indexes were all unchanged, while the household operation index was up slightly. In addition to food increases general across the country, bread prices increased in Halifax.

Saint John - The total index rose 0.3% from 119.6 to 120.0 as the food index advanced 1.3%, clothing and household operation indexes were unchanged and minor increases were recorded in both the shelter and other commodities and services indexes.

Montreal - A rise of 0.9% in the total index, from 118.8 to 119.9, resulted from upward movements in four of the five component groups, particularly a 2.4% increase in foods. Clothing was unchanged, shelter and other commodities and services were both up 0.1% while household operation rose 0.3%. Moderate price increases were reported for a considerable number of food items. Increased coal prices moved the household operation index. Higher train and bus fares, in addition to increases for health care, resulted in a slight upward movement in other commodities and services.

Ottawa - The total index rose 0.8% from 120.0 to 120.9 on the strength of a 1.8% increase in the food index and, to a lesser degree, to increases of 0.7% in both the shelter and household operation indexes. Other commodities and services were unchanged while the clothing index declined slightly. Higher coal prices affected the household operation index. Some household supplies were lower.

Toronto - A rise of 0.7%, from 121.7 to 122.5, in the total index, resulted from upward movements in four of five groups, particularly a rise of 1.7% in foods. Food price increases were moderate but spread over a number of items. Most cuts of beef were somewhat lower but pork prices moved up. Shelter increased fractionally. The clothing index rose 0.3% as increases for women's wear and footwear more than offset small decreases for men's and children's wear. The household operation index increased 0.4% as furniture, floor coverings, utensils and equipment and most household supplies were higher.

Winnipeg - Increases in four of five groups, particularly foods, moved the total index from 117.5 to 118.1, a rise of 0.5%. Food price increases were moderate but numerous. All cereal products, except bread, were higher. Beef and pork were generally higher. The shelter index rose 0.3%. A fractional increase in the clothing index resulted from increases in footwear more than balancing decreases for children's wear.

Regina-Saskatoon - The total index rose 0.3% from 116.8 to 117.2 as the food, household operation and other commodities and services indexes were higher and shelter and clothing indexes unchanged. Foods were up 1.0% while the other two increases amounted to 0.2%. Pork prices were up in both cities as beef was generally lower. Increases for coal and some household supplies moved the household operation index.

Edmonton-Calgary - Increases in the food, household operation and other commodities and services indexes resulted in a rise of 0.6%, from 116.8 to 117.5, in the total index. Shelter and clothing indexes were unchanged. A slight movement in the household operation index reflected higher prices for furniture, utensils and equipment. Gasoline prices were up slightly in Calgary.



Vancouver. - A rise of 1.6% in foods and 0.7% in other commodities and services brought the total index from 120.5 to 121.2, a rise of 0.6%. Shelter and clothing indexes were unchanged, while household operation declined 0.3%. Decreases for men's, women's and children's wear were offset by higher prices for piece goods, and the clothing index remained unchanged. Decreases for wood fuel more than balanced higher prices for some homefurnishings and household supplies and the household operation index declined 0.3%. A rise of 0.7% in other commodities and services resulted from higher train and taxi fares and increases for all health care, including prepaid medical plans.

### Security Price Indexes

	<u>November 8</u>	<u>November 1</u>	<u>October 11</u>
	1935-39 = 100		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	270.5	267.9	275.1
Industrials .....	285.2	282.7	290.5
Utilities .....	205.9	202.3	208.0
Banks .....	272.0	270.3	275.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	133.8	132.0	135.0
Golds .....	71.4	71.4	73.1
Base Metals .....	276.7	270.8	277.2

### B U S I N E S S

Cheque Cashings Higher      Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres was  
Again In September      nearly 9% higher in September than in the corresponding  
                                          month last year. Debits in the first nine months of  
 this year were 19% larger than a year earlier. Payments were larger in both  
 comparisons in all five economic areas.

The Prairie Provinces showed the largest proportionate area gain in September of 22%, British Columbia being next with 11.6%, Quebec 10.7%, the Atlantic Provinces 5.8%, and Ontario 2.4%. The Prairies also led in size of increase in the nine-month period with a rise of 22%, closely followed by Quebec with 21.1%, and British Columbia with 20.1%. Ontario had an increase of 17.7% and the Atlantic Provinces a rise of 14.8%.

September debits were as follows by economic areas (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$406,709 (\$384,521 a year earlier); Quebec, \$4,445,104 (\$4,016,948); Ontario, \$6,270,177 (\$6,126,082); Prairie Provinces, \$2,473,952 (\$2,028,026); and British Columbia, \$1,205,510 (\$1,080,005).

Nine-month area totals were (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$3,775,792 (\$3,288,488); Quebec, \$43,112,683 (\$35,593,295); Ontario, \$64,104,948 (\$54,481,922); Prairie Provinces, \$22,199,079 (\$18,195,249); and British Columbia, \$11,146,945 (\$9,278,112). (9)

Catch Of Sea-Fish In  
September & Nine Months

Landings in the sea-fisheries of Canada in September were 2% larger in volume but 3% smaller in value than in the corresponding month last year, but January-September landings were more than 20% larger and 17% more valuable than a year earlier.

September's landings amounted to 178,976,000 pounds versus 175,365,000 a year earlier, bringing the nine-month total to 1,691,727,000 pounds versus 1,403,520,000. The value was \$8,681,000 in September versus \$8,951,000, and \$76,379,000 in the nine-month period versus \$65,442,000.

On the Atlantic coast September's catch amounted to 131,734,000 pounds, about 2% smaller than last year's 134,258,000 pounds. The value was also down 2% to \$4,371,000 versus \$4,483,000. In the nine-month period the landings rose almost 4% to 1,155,552,000 pounds from 1,112,230,000 and the value rose 7% to \$45,473,000 from \$42,454,000.

September's catch on the Pacific coast rose 15% to 47,242,000 pounds from 41,107,000 a year earlier but the value fell 3% to \$4,310,000 from \$4,468,000. In the nine-month period the landings of all species were up sharply to 536,175,000 pounds from 291,290,000 a year earlier as was the total value at \$30,906,000 versus \$22,988,000. (10)

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

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel  
Ingots Up In September, 9 Months

Production of pig iron increased nearly 7% in September to 295,824 tons from 276,795 tons a year ago, according to revised figures by DBS. Output rose 12.5% in the January-September period to 2,647,876 tons from 2,354,034 tons a year earlier. Steel ingot production climbed nearly 16% in the month to 424,674 tons from 367,005 and over 20% in the nine months to 3,857,427 tons from 3,210,801. Preliminary figures were released on October 10. (11)

Shipments Of Steel Wire And Specified  
Wire Products Increased In Nine Months

Both shipments and production of steel wire, wire fencing, wire rope, and nails, tacks and staples were greater in the January-September period this year than last. Shipments in September were larger for steel wire and wire rope but smaller for wire fencing and nails, tacks and staples. Output in the month was smaller for steel wire, wire fencing and nails, tacks and staples but larger for wire rope.

Shipments in the January-September period were as follows (in tons): steel wire, 119,501 (103,917 a year ago); wire fencing, 17,433 (16,933); wire rope, 30,395 (23,168); nails, tacks and staples, 75,839 (74,084). Production in the period: steel wire, 331,916 (286,266); wire fencing, 16,359 (15,744); wire rope, 30,111 (21,539); nails, tacks and staples, 75,650 (65,473). (12)



Portland Cement Shipments Lower  
In September, Higher In 9 Months

Shipments of Portland cement were lower in September but higher in the January-September period this year than last. Production was larger in both periods and stocks at September 30 were also greater.

Shipments fell 4.7% to 2,631,584 barrels in September from 2,762,004 barrels a year ago, but rose 13.1% to 22,307,226 barrels in the January-September period from 19,723,710 last year. Output advanced 1.1% to 2,591,083 barrels in the month from 2,563,709 and 15.8% to 21,944,881 barrels in the nine months from 18,949,068. Month-end stocks were nearly 88% greater at 582,700 barrels versus 310,293. (13)

TV-Set Sales Lower But Radio  
Set Sales Higher In 9 Months

Producers' sales of radio receiving sets were substantially higher in the first three-quarters of this year than last but sales of TV sets were lower. Figures for the month of September show declines for both radios and television sets.

Radio-set sales rose to 456,501 units in the January-September period from 408,534 a year earlier, increased sales of home sets at 242,100 versus 194,556 and combination sets at 24,168 versus 23,202 more than counterbalancing decreased sales of portable and auto sets at 190,233 versus 190,776. TV-set sales declined to 403,399 units in the nine months from 459,583, smaller sales of table models more than offsetting larger sales of console models.

Sales of radio receiving sets in September fell to 54,489 units from 66,905 a year earlier and TV-set sales dropped to 95,204 units from 118,390. Radio-set sales comprised 42,755 home sets (40,899 a year earlier), 7,765 portable and auto sets (22,272), and 4,069 combination sets (3,734). TV-set sales comprised 35,963 table models (61,002), 57,643 console models (54,912), and 1,598 three-way combination models (2,476). (14)

Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Down  
In September But Up In January-September

Value of factory sales of electric storage batteries decreased 8.5% in September to \$2,688,946 from \$2,939,752 a year ago, but increased 8.1% in the January-September period to \$20,216,972 from last year's like total of \$18,698,219.

Sales of batteries for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines rose to \$15,731,828 in the nine months from \$14,868,063 a year earlier and for all other purposes to \$3,109,451 from \$2,381,199. Sales of batteries for farm lighting plants fell to \$187,087 from \$223,732, for railway service to \$704,196 from \$707,648, and parts and supplies to \$484,390 from \$517,577.

September sales (1955 totals in brackets) were as follows: for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines, \$2,247,941 (\$2,535,123); for farm lighting plants, \$23,658 (\$41,776); for railway service, \$70,045 (\$39,566); for all other purposes, \$287,389 (\$257,025); and parts and supplies, \$59,913 (\$66,262). (15)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers  
Fell In September Rose In Nine Months

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by reporting Canadian producers, which normally account for 96% of the total

Canadian production, fell 4.9% in September to \$9,360,380 from \$9,848,150 a year ago, according to DBS. Due to larger sales in preceding months this year than last, January-September sales rose 5.7% to \$95,615,185 from \$90,490,623 in the corresponding period last year. (16)

Shipments Of Plywood Up, Veneers  
Down In September & Nine Months

Shipments of plywood advanced to 107,179,000 square feet in September from 105,283,000 a year ago and to 965,028,000 square feet in

the January-September period from 852,780,000 in last year's corresponding period. Shipments of veneers fell sharply to 47,775,000 square feet in the month from 88,599,000 and to 652,683,000 square feet in the nine months from 760,623,000. (17)

Manufacturing Industries Of  
The Atlantic Provinces 1954

Gross value of factory shipments of the manufacturing industries in the Atlantic Provinces declined slightly in 1954 to \$720,462,000 from

\$745,486,000 in 1953, small increases in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island being outweighed by large decreases in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Number of establishments in the four provinces fell to 3,582 from 3,840, employees to 63,384 from 68,895, salary and wage payments to \$159,950,000 from \$165,845,000, and cost of materials to \$382,016,000 from \$406,277,000. Value added by manufacture rose to \$313,323,000 from \$312,198,000.

Nova Scotia was again the leading manufacturing province of the four in 1954 with factory shipments valued at \$300,073,000 versus \$320,012,000 a year earlier. New Brunswick was next with shipments totalling \$287,351,000 versus \$295,750,000, followed by Newfoundland with \$109,568,000 against \$106,525,000, and finally, Prince Edward Island at \$23,470,000 against \$23,199,000.

Nova Scotia is principally known for its coal mines and fisheries but also has extensive forest and agricultural lands and has easy access to Newfoundland's supply of high-grade iron ore. Consequently, the leading industries are fish processing, primary iron and steel, shipbuilding and repairs, pulp and paper, sawmills, railway rolling stock and butter and cheese. Also, important petroleum refineries, cotton yarn and cloth, and coke and gas plants add to the variety of manufacturing in the province.

New Brunswick's forests make pulp and paper and sawmilling the leading industries, but other important industries are based on the fish and agricultural resources. Due to its large forest and fish resources, the foremost industries in Newfoundland are pulp and paper and fish processing which between them account for 69% of the total production in the province. Prince Edward Island's agriculture and fish resources make butter and cheese, slaughtering and meat packing, fish processing, and prepared stock and poultry feeds the leading industries. (18)



Gross And Net Sales Of Gasoline  
Both At New Peaks   In Year 1955

Both gross and net sales of gasoline reached all-time highs in 1955, DBS reports in an advance statement. Gross sales rose 7.5% to 2,902,470,600 gallons from 2,698,001,000 in 1954 and net sales (gasoline on which taxes have been paid, mainly for motor vehicle use) rose 10.1% to 2,226,-980,000 gallons from 2,021,002,000.

Gross sales were larger than in 1954 in all provinces except New Brunswick and Alberta and were as follows: Newfoundland, 21,534,679 gallons (18,818,942 in 1954); Prince Edward Island, 13,751,121 (12,782,733); Nova Scotia, 86,499,-272 (80,518,367); New Brunswick, 75,076,615 (78,065,848); Quebec, 545,070,050 (484,868,758); Ontario, 1,099,962,376 (991,397,120); Manitoba, 188,284,222 (162,578,296); Saskatchewan, 262,201,711 (244,370,743); Alberta, 353,924,513 (388,929,549); and British Columbia, 256,166,048 (235,670,948).

Net sales were larger in all provinces except New Brunswick. Totals follow: Newfoundland, 20,470,377 gallons (17,795,740 in 1954); Prince Edward Island, 9,955,350 (9,134,577); Nova Scotia, 72,633,171 (67,488,415); New Brunswick, 61,854,901 (68,386,261); Quebec, 492,224,935 (434,581,406); Ontario, 930,-144,399 (824,876,543); Manitoba, 100,054,142 (99,530,087); Saskatchewan, 134,-342,894 (128,116,373); Alberta, 202,488,600 (184,508,887); and British Columbia, 202,811,476 (186,584,169).

R E L E A S E D   T H I S   W E E K

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

- 1 - Retail Trade, September, 20¢
  - 2 - Wholesale Trade, September, 10¢
  - 3 - Department Store Sales & Stocks, September, 10¢
  - 4 - Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports (Summary), September, 20¢
  - 5 - M: Iron Ore, September, 10¢
  - 6 - M: Salt, September, 10¢
  - 7 - Coal & Coke Statistics, August, 25¢
  - 8 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, October 31, 10¢
  - 9 - Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, September, 10¢
  - 10- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September, 25¢
  - 11- M: Production Of Pig Iron & Steel, September, 10¢
  - 12- M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, September, 10¢
  - 13- M: Cement & Cement Products, September, 10¢
  - 14- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, September, 10¢
  - 15- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September, 10¢
  - 16- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, September, 10¢
  - 17- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, September, 20¢
  - 18- Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Section B - Atlantic Provinces, 1954, 50¢
  - - Canadian Statistical Review, October, 35¢
- M: Memorandum

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## NEWS NOTES

Wheat Crop Larger Canada's 1956 wheat crop, estimated at 537,800,000 bushels, exceeded 450,000,000 bushels for the 6th time in seven years. It compares with 494,100,000 bushels in 1955 and the record harvest of 701,900,000 bushels in 1952.

Potato Crop Canada's potato crop was larger than average this year at 66,800,000 bushels, comparing with the 10-year average of 64,200,000 bushels.

Sunflower Seed Grown commercially only in Manitoba, the production of sunflower seed this year amounted to 12,500,000 pounds versus 14,400,000 in 1955.

Mustard Seed This year's commercial production of mustard seed is placed at 132,200,000 pounds, more than 2 1/2 times as large as 1955's crop. Alberta produces all but a small part of the total.

More Sugar Used Per capita consumption of sugar in 1955 amounted to 99.2 pounds, 2.9 pounds more than in the preceding year and 4.5 larger than the 1935-39 average.

Record Flax-seed Crop Production of flax-seed reached a new high record of 35,000,000 bushels this year, 77% greater than 1955's 19,700,000 bushels and more than three times as large as the 10-year average.

Peanuts Canadians consumed an average of 3.1 pounds of peanuts in 1955 and 2.9 in 1954.

Rice Consumption Little overall change has occurred in the per capita consumption of rice in Canada. It averaged 4.5 pounds in 1955, 4.7 pounds in 1954 and a yearly average of 4.3 pounds in the five years, 1935-39.

Manufacturing Plants In Atlantic Provinces There were nearly 3,600 manufacturing establishments in the Atlantic Provinces in 1954: 1,526 in Nova Scotia, 1,067 in New Brunswick, 790 in Newfoundland, and 209 in Prince Edward Island.

Pulp And Paper In Newfoundland Pulp and paper, at \$62,126,000, accounted for well over one-half of the total value of products manufactured in Newfoundland in 1954.

Main Industries In Nova Scotia Fish processing, primary iron and steel, shipbuilding, pulp and paper, and sawmills were the five leading manufacturing industries in Nova Scotia in 1954. Together they accounted for more than 44% of the province's total value of shipments of \$300,073,000.

Church Vestments Canada exported church vestments and articles to the value of \$321,300 in the first half of this year and \$497,000 in the full year 1955. The United States was the chief destination.

Glass Lenses Exports of glass lenses were valued at \$191,500 in the first six months of this year and \$312,000 in the full year 1955.





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