



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

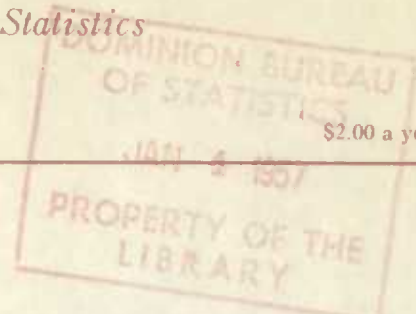
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H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

Mineral Production: Canada's mineral production rose to an estimated value of \$2,067,699,000 last year, a rise of \$272,388,000 or 15% over the 1955 value. This is the first time the value has been over the \$2 billion figure. New records were set for all main classes of minerals, the most pronounced increases being recorded for mineral fuels and metallics. Largest increase among individual minerals was shown by crude petroleum, the leader in value by a wide margin. (Pages 2 & 3)

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Industrial Production: Measured by the Bureau's unadjusted index, Canadian industrial production was at an all-time peak last October and nearly 6% greater than in the same month of 1955. Over the 10 months ending October, output averaged over 7% greater than in the like 1955 months, with manufacturing up over 6%, mining somewhat over 13% and electricity and gas 7%. (Page 4)

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Television: Over half - an estimated 55% - of all Canadian households were equipped with television sets last September. This was a jump from 39% a year earlier, although the number of households grew in the year. About 96% had radios, a slightly higher proportion and a larger number than the previous year. Those with telephones moved upward to 74% from 70%. (Page 5)

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Food & Agriculture: Milk production was lower in November as well as in October from a year earlier, but the aggregate output from January to November is estimated at about 2% larger than in 1955 ... Canadian egg output rose in November to enlarge the cumulative gain for the year. (Page 6)

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Vital Statistics: New records were established in Canada in 1955 in total number of live births, size of natural increase, and low infant mortality rate, while the general mortality rate was maintained at the low level reached the previous year. (Pages 7 & 8)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings continued to show a smaller gain in the second week of December than the year's cumulative total. (Page 12)

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Motion Pictures: Canadians in 1955 spent less in total on motion picture entertainment than in any year since 1950 and the smallest amount per capita since 1946. Total admissions were the lowest in fourteen years. (Page 13)

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Canada's Mineral Production
Over \$2,000,000,000 In 1956

Canada's mineral production in 1956 topped all previous records by a wide margin, passing the \$2 billion dollar mark for the first time,

according to the Bureau's preliminary annual estimate. Value for the year is put at \$2,067,699,000, exceeding 1955's total by \$272,388,000 or 15%, nearly double the 1950 value of \$1,045,450,000 and more than triple 1947's total of \$644,870,000.

New high records were set during 1956 in the total value of all main classes of minerals, increases being particularly pronounced in mineral fuels and metallics. Among individual minerals there were outstanding gains in crude petroleum, iron ore, copper, uranium, asbestos and cement, and lesser but substantial increases in nickel, zinc, salt, coal, natural gas, and sand and gravel. There were lower values for gold, lead and lime. Increases heavily outnumbered decreases among the large number of other minerals.

Boosted by a large increase in crude petroleum, now by far Canada's leading mineral product from a value standpoint, the mineral fuels group rose more than 24% in total value to \$514,850,000 from \$414,318,000. Crude petroleum jumped to \$401,851,000 from \$305,640,000, coal to \$95,467,000 from \$93,579,000, and natural gas to \$17,543,000 from \$15,099,000.

The value of all metallics climbed to \$1,134,354,000 from \$1,007,840,000 in 1955. With larger output and higher prices, copper topped the other metals with a substantial rise in value to \$291,470,000 from \$239,756,000. Nickel was next in order at \$233,344,000, up from \$215,866,000, and iron ore jumped to \$156,328,000 from \$110,436,000. The value of the gold output fell to \$150,808,000 from \$156,789,000, but zinc rose to \$125,476,000 from \$118,306,000. Lead eased to \$57,907,000 from \$58,315,000, while uranium rose to \$39,577,000 from \$26,032,000, silver to \$25,832,000 from \$24,676,000, platinum to \$15,585,000 from \$14,743,000, cobalt to \$9,373,000 from \$8,564,000, and selenium to \$6,858,000 from \$3,203,000.

Non-metallics as a group reached a total value of \$171,241,000, more than 18% larger than 1955's total of \$144,921,000. Asbestos rose in value to \$109,666,000 from \$96,191,000, salt to \$13,917,000 from \$10,122,000, gypsum to \$8,301,000 from \$8,037,000, sulphur to \$7,440,000 from \$5,985,000, and titanium dioxide to \$6,771,000 from \$5,193,000.

Structural materials as a group moved up more than 8% to \$247,254,000 from \$228,232,000 in the preceding year. Cement rose in value to \$77,876,000 from \$65,650,000, sand and gravel to \$72,637,000 from \$67,775,000, clay products to \$33,062,000 from \$35,260,000. Stone declined to \$43,349,000 from \$43,737,000 and lime to \$15,329,000 from \$15,811,000.

Increased production values in 1956 were recorded for all provinces except Nova Scotia. In the Territories, production values were higher for the Yukon but lower for the Northwest Territories.

MORE

Ontario again led the provinces with a value of \$640,915,000 or 31% of the national total in 1956 (\$589,955,000 or 32.5% in 1955). Quebec was second with \$426,608,000 or 20.6% (\$357,010,000 or 19.9%), and Alberta a closer third with \$408,865,000 or 19.8% (\$325,974,000 or 18.2%). Next in order was British Columbia at \$199,318,000 (\$189,525,000 in 1955), Saskatchewan \$114,103,000 (\$85,150,000), Newfoundland \$87,752,000 (\$68,463,000), Manitoba \$66,712,000 (\$62,018,000), Nova Scotia \$66,625,000 (\$67,154,000), Northwest Territories \$22,949,000 (\$23,598,000), New Brunswick \$18,172,000 (\$15,750,000), and the Yukon \$15,679,000 (\$14,725,000). (1)

Coal Production Lower In November, Landed Imports Up

Production of coal declined nearly 13% in November, falling to 1,546,000 tons from 1,769,900 a year earlier, but rose almost 2% in the January-November period to 13,336,600 tons from 13,090,200. Output in the month was lower in all producing provinces, declining in Nova Scotia to 477,000 tons from 524,500, in New Brunswick to 89,000 tons from 92,200, in Saskatchewan to 327,000 tons from 357,400, in Alberta to 523,000 tons from 635,100, and in British Columbia and the Yukon to 17,000 tons from 140,700.

Landed imports increased over 12% in the month to 2,270,100 tons from last year's 2,023,600, and nearly 20% in the 11 months to 21,931,900 tons from 18,319,400. All importing areas, except Manitoba, reported increased landings in the month, with Ontario taking the major share at 1,835,200 tons versus 1,710,200. (2)

Silver and Zinc Production Down, But Lead Up in October

Silver and zinc production in October was smaller and lead larger, but output of all three was smaller in the January-October period than in 1955. Production of silver declined to 2,332,172 fine ounces in October from 2,472,990 a year earlier and zinc to 35,257 tons from 40,447, but lead rose to 15,725 tons from 13,800. Output of silver dropped to 22,868,548 fine ounces in the January-October period from 23,327,176, lead to 156,797 tons from 169,717, and zinc to 355,230 tons from 359,146. (3)

Gold Production Down 6.5% In October & 3% In 10 Months

Total Canadian gold production declined for the fourth consecutive month in October, falling 6.6% to 369,082 fine ounces from 395,202 a year earlier. Output in the January-October period fell 3% to 3,662,300 fine ounces from 3,774,730. October production was lower for all producing areas except the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and was smaller in January-October for Quebec, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia but larger for the other areas.

Output in October was as follows: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 764 fine ounces (1,024 fine ounces a year earlier); Quebec, 74,751 (95,359); Ontario, 216,864 (218,691); Prairie Provinces, 17,366 (17,607); British Columbia, 14,516 (19,942); Yukon, 16,011 (14,924); and Northwest Territories, 23,810 (27,655).

January-October totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 8,765 fine ounces (8,356); Quebec, 879,385 (962,582); Ontario, 2,090,054 (2,087,710); Prairie Provinces, 169,602 (172,321); British Columbia, 164,119 (216,985); Yukon, 60,207 (59,717); and Northwest Territories, 290,168 (267,057). (4)

Industrial Production Indexes
Moved Higher In October

Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, on the 1935-39 base, rose fractionally to 289.0 in October from the preceding month's revised figure of 288.8. The mining index advanced 0.7% to 274.1 from 272.1 in September. The manufacturing index at 289.3 showed practically no change from the preceding month; the seasonally adjusted output index for durables rising 1.3% to 355.2 from 350.5 and the non-durables index falling 1.3% to 247.2. The adjusted index for electricity and gas declined fractionally to 318.9 from 319.1.

The unadjusted index of industrial production reached an all-time peak of 300.0 in October, according to preliminary figures, 5.6% above the corresponding 1935 figure of 284.0. The manufacturing component of the index rose 4.2% to 296.9 from 284.9, the index of mineral production 6.9% to 305.1 from 285.3, and the sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas 17.3% to 319.5 from 272.3.

For the first 10 months of 1956 the unadjusted index of industrial production averaged 283.4, 7.3% above the corresponding 1935 figure of 264.2. The manufacturing index rose 6.1% to 285.6, the non-durables component advancing 4.8% to 256.8 and the durables index 7.7% to 348.3. The mining index increased 13.2% to 269.9 from 238.5, and the sub-index for electricity and gas advanced 7% to 290.9 from 271.9.

The index for non-durable manufactures stood at 257.1 in October, 3.9% above the figure for the previous October. Output of tobacco products rose 10.5% and activity in the printing and publishing group was over 8% higher than a year earlier. Production in the rubber products and textiles industries advanced 5% and 4%, respectively, while output in the foods and beverages, clothing, paper products and chemicals showed small gains between 0.7% and 2%.

In the durable manufactures field the composite index for October stood at 359.1, 4.6% above the previous October's 343.2. Production in the transportation equipment field rose 13% and output in the non-ferrous metals group was nearly 12% above a year earlier. Production of non-metallic mineral products increased almost 11% and the iron and steel industry showed a gain of 5%. Output of electrical apparatus dropped nearly 9% and wood products showed a decline of 3%.

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

	<u>December 20</u>	<u>December 13</u>	<u>November 22</u>
		1935-39 = 100	
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	267.2	*267.1	258.2
Industrials	280.6	*281.4	271.1
Utilities	205.0	202.2	198.3
Banks	276.5	273.0	267.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	129.7	128.3	123.1
Golds	69.3	68.3	66.6
Base metals	268.1	265.7	252.6

* revised indexes.

Wholesale Price Indexes

November 1955	October 1956	November 1956
(1935 - 1939 = 100)		

<u>General Index</u>	220.7	227.1	226.6
Vegetable products	191.6	196.3	197.3
Animal products	221.3	235.4	235.1
Textile products	226.1	232.4	232.7
Wood products	303.1	301.4	299.1
Iron products	228.0	248.3	249.0
Non-ferrous metals	200.5	193.3	187.3
Non-metallic minerals	176.2	181.3	183.8
Chemical products	177.8	180.4	180.3
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	250.2	257.6	253.8

T V, R A D I O, T E L E P H O N E S

Some 54% Of Canadian Households
Have Television Receiving Sets

Some 2,132,000 or 54% out of an estimated total of 3,974,000 Canadian households were equipped with television sets at the end of last September, according to estimates based on the annual sample survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a large increase over 1955's estimated 39% of all households. Practically 96% of all households (3,817,000) - a slightly higher proportion than in 1955 - had radio receiving sets, and some 74% or 2,930,000 had telephones as compared with 70% a year earlier.

Of Ontario's 1,370,000 households, 915,000 had television sets, 1,314,000 had radios and 1,174,000 had telephones. In Quebec's 1,045,000 households 671,000 had television sets, 1,010,000 radios and 794,000 telephones. In British Columbia's 388,000 households there were 179,000 with television sets, 374,000 with radios and 289,000 with telephones.

Of Alberta's 293,000 households 99,000 were equipped with television sets, 284,000 with radios and 163,000 with telephones. In Manitoba's 238,000 households 91,000 had television sets, 225,000 radios and 166,000 telephones, and of Saskatchewan's 236,000 households 38,000 had television sets, 230,000 radios and 137,000 telephones.

In the Atlantic Provinces, 80,000 of Nova Scotia's 165,000 households had television sets, 158,000 radios and 100,000 telephones. In New Brunswick's 128,000 households, 41,000 had television sets, 119,000 radios and 73,000 telephones. Newfoundland's 87,000 households had 15,000 with television sets, 81,000 with radios and 24,000 with telephones. No figures are available on the number with television sets in Prince Edward Island's 24,000 households but 22,000 had radios and 10,000 had telephones.

Milk Production Down
3 Per Cent In November

Milk production in November is provisionally estimated at 1,115,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 3% from a year earlier. October's revised production amounted to 1,444,149,000 pounds, 2.5% below 1955's October total of 1,482,041,000. For the first 11 months of 1956 the output appears to have exceeded the year-earlier total by approximately 2%, and on this basis the year's output reached an estimated 17,600,000,000 pounds.

Totals for October, by provinces, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 17,-691,000 pounds (19,503,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 34,899,000 (35,898,000); New Brunswick, 40,280,000 (41,825,000); Quebec, 560,215,000 (570,285,000); Ontario, 449,-571,000 (458,457,000); Manitoba, 75,673,000 (79,925,000); Saskatchewan, 95,484,000 (100,694,000); Alberta, 107,725,000 (109,262,000) and British Columbia, 51,884,000 (53,057,000). (5)

Smaller Pack Of Canned Plums

Commercial canners packed smaller quantities of plums in 1956, the year's total amounting to 568,157 dozen containers versus 947,240 in 1955, DBS reports in a special statement. The net weight of contents was 9,832,196 pounds versus 15,376,276. Amount processed in SO² weighed less at 2,399,691 pounds versus 2,656,867, and the amount quick frozen for reprocessing was smaller at 127,424 pounds versus 447,468.

Production Of Eggs Increased

Production of eggs in November increased to 34,500,000 dozen from 32,800,000 in the preceding month and 32,-200,000 in the corresponding month of 1955, bringing the estimated total for the January-November period to 352,300,000 dozen versus 337,400,000 a year earlier. (6)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock And
Poultry Feeds In October, 10 Months

Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds and secondary or complete feeds were larger in October and the January-October period of 1956 than 1955. Shipments of all other animal feeds were smaller in the month but larger in the 10 months.

Shipments of primary feeds increased in the month to 27,705 tons from 24,652 tons a year earlier and secondary feeds to 177,345 tons from 154,402, but those of all other animal feeds declined to 48,295 tons from 51,494. Ten-month shipments of primary feeds rose to 269,784 tons from 218,908, secondary feeds to 1,686,751 tons from 1,433,279 and all other animal feeds to 470,079 tons from 444,467. (7)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales
Increased 6% In Week

Department store sales rose 6% during the week ending December 15 as compared with a year earlier, all provinces except Quebec sharing in the increase. Saskatchewan had the largest increase of 18.3%, Alberta was next with 15.6%, then Ontario 7.2%, Manitoba 5.7%, British Columbia 4.3%, and the Atlantic Provinces 2.5%. The decrease in Quebec was 1.6%.

Several Vital Statistics
Records Established In 1955

Several vital statistics records were established in Canada in 1955, among these being high record numbers of live births, the maintenance of 1954's low general mortality rate, an all-time low in the infant mortality rate, and a record high in the growth of population through natural increase, according to the final report for the year released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Preliminary figures were issued on July 23, 1956.

A record 441,681 births were registered in the 10 provinces and an additional 1,256 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories; the birth rate of 28.4 (per 1,000 population) was the 3rd highest in the last 34 years and only slightly down from 28.7 in 1954 and the post war record of 28.9 in 1947. For the third consecutive year Ontario had more births (139,554) than the traditionally highest province, Quebec, which had 133,372. Newfoundland again had the highest birth rate in the nation at 35.8 and Prince Edward Island and British Columbia the lowest at 25.8 and 26.2 per 1,000 population.

Despite an aging population, the 1955 death rate remained at the record 1954 low of 8.2 per 1,000 population. Canada had the 4th lowest death rate among major world countries. Because of the age composition of their populations, for one thing, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta had death rates as low as 7.5; British Columbia the highest at 9.8. The average age of all deceased males has increased from 39 in 1921 to 58 in 1955, and of females from 41 to almost 61.

A record low infant mortality (under 1 year) rate of 31 out of every 1,000 children born alive was established in 1955. However, infant mortality still remains a serious problem since it accounted for 11 per cent of all deaths in 1955 and the Canadian rate is higher than that in 7 other countries. Similarly neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks of age) remained at the record 1954 rate of 19 per 1,000 infants born alive, bettered by 6 other countries.

There was very little significant change in the leading causes of death in 1955. As has been the case in the last few years, diseases of the circulatory system (heart, arteries, high blood pressure) accounted for most deaths (47,234) or over one-third of the total of 128,154 deaths registered in 1955 in the 10 provinces; cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis and embolism accounted for an additional 14,145 deaths or one-ninth of the total; cancer, 20,658, or about one-sixth; accidents and other violent causes, 10,079. Deaths from tuberculosis in the 10 provinces dropped to 1,382 as compared with 3,417 in 1951.

The marriage rate was down from 8.5 in 1954 to 8.2 in 1955, the lowest since before the war and a continuation of a trend since 1951. This trend in the marriage rate is seen as no indication of a tendency among young people to postpone or avoid marriage but more as a temporary drying up of the supply of potential brides and grooms. The small crop of depression babies are just now reaching marriageable age and thus producing a second-generation effect on the current marriage rate.

MORE

High fertility and low mortality rates during 1955 gave Canada the 6th highest rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths expressed per 1,000 population) in the world at 20.2, exceeded only by Venezuela, Mexico, Ceylon, Peru, and Chile, all of whom have very high birth rates. Some 314,000 persons were added to the Canadian population in 1955 through natural increase alone, the highest annual number in Canadian history. Natural increase has added almost 1,450,000 persons to the population since the 1951 Census. Newfoundland, Alberta and Quebec had the highest natural increase rates in 1955; British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Ontario, the lowest.

The 35th in a series issued since 1921 on data obtained under arrangement with provincial registration offices, this 194-page report contains, in addition to comprehensive detailed statistics on births, deaths, marriages, stillbirths and divorces, comparisons of Canadian vital statistics rates with those of other countries, several historical series, detailed cross-classifications relating to births and causes of death, and statistics for the Yukon and Northwest Territories not previously published. The report also contains, for the first time since 1928, an introductory summary of the main trends in vital statistics since 1921 highlighting the significant changes over the last 35 years. (8)

MANUFACTURING

TV-Set Sales Down, But Radios Up In October Sales of television receiving sets were lower in October and the January-October period of 1956 than a year earlier, while radio-set sales were higher in both periods. TV-set sales declined in October to 83,837 units from 108,763 units a year earlier and in the January-October period to 487,236 units from 568,346. Sales of radios advanced in the month to 76,618 units from 63,813 and in the 10-month period to 533,119 units from 472,347.

October's sales of radios by types were as follows: home radio sets, 52,675 units (41,745 units a year earlier); portables and auto radio sets, 18,936 (18,463); and combination radios, 5,007 (3,605). TV-set sales were: table model television sets, 39,121 units (53,668); console models, 42,614 (53,654); and three-way combinations, 2,102 (1,441).

January-October sales of radios were: home radios, 294,775 units (236,301); portables and auto, 209,169 (209,239); and combinations, 29,175 (26,807); TV-set sales, table model television sets, 221,243 (309,511); consoles, 256,371 (250,633); and three-way combinations, 9,622 (8,202). (9)

Production And Shipments Of Hard Board Lower In November; Higher In 11 Months Both production and shipments of hard board were lower in November but higher in January-November 1956 than in 1955.

Output fell to 15,338,804 square feet in November from 22,469,316 a year earlier, but rose to 227,165,806 square feet in January-November from 193,448,387. Domestic shipments declined to 12,104,205 square feet in the month from 12,648,596, but increased to 143,193,031 square feet in the 11-month period from 113,668,886. (10)

Shipments Of Floor Tiles Increased Larger quantities of asphalt and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles were shipped in November and the first 11 months of 1956 than a year earlier. Shipments of asphalt floor tiles in November rose to 2,034,619 square feet from 1,348,761 and in the 11-month period to 18,054,231 square feet from 15,028,358. Shipments of the vinyl-asbestos type were up to 1,620,603 square feet in November from 990,850 and to 12,581,681 square feet in the January-November period from 9,156,328. (11)

Rigid Insulating Board Shipments Up In November Shipments of rigid insulating board increased 2% in November to 30,077,034 square feet from 29,523,549 square feet a year earlier but nearly 17% in the January-November period to 320,587,011 square feet from 274,242,344. Shipments of all types, except lath for plaster base, were larger in both periods, while shipments of asphalted sheathing board were smaller in the month.

November shipments were (1955 totals in brackets): building board panels, 10,018,066 square feet (9,897,072); asphalted sheathing board, 5,560,257 square feet (6,706,228); lath for plaster base, 399,214 square feet (1,005,527); roof insulation board, 10,476,088 square feet (8,580,092); and other rigid boards, 3,623,409 square feet (3,334,030). (12)

Rubber Consumption Greater In October Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaimed -- increased 16% in October to 22,501,000 pounds from 19,392,000 a year earlier. Consumption of the three types was greater than in 1955, natural rising to 9,821,000 pounds from 8,657,000, synthetic to 9,450,000 pounds from 7,953,000, and reclaimed to 3,230,000 pounds from 2,782,000.

Rubber consumed in the manufacture of tire and tubes increased to 15,290,000 pounds from 12,702,000 a year earlier, in wire and cable to 791,000 pounds from 369,000, and in footwear to 2,031,000 pounds from 1,892,000. Rubber used in the manufacture of other products declined to 4,389,000 pounds from 4,429,000.

The amount of natural rubber used fell to 43.6% of the total monthly consumption versus 44.6% a year earlier, but synthetic rose to 42.0% of the total from 41.0%, and reclaim was unchanged at 14.4%. These figures compare with the 1955 yearly average for natural at 44.5%, synthetic at 40.4% and reclaim at 15.1%. (13)

Producers' Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Fell 1.4% In September Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were down 1.4% in value in September to \$3,558,300 from \$3,610,000 a year earlier, but the January-September total was up 12% to \$28,461,000 from \$25,412,600. Sales of all products except building brick were smaller in the month, but nine-month sales were larger for all products except structural tile and pottery.

Value of sales in September were as follows (1955 totals in brackets); building brick, \$2,356,200 (\$2,309,300); structural tile, \$306,500 (\$339,000); drain tile, \$254,800 (\$273,100); sewer pipe, \$460,900 (\$471,600); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$39,400 (\$48,800); pottery, \$52,900 (\$62,900); and other clay products, \$87,600 (\$105,300). (14)

Dealers' Stocks Of Non-Ferrous
Scrap Metals At September 30

and zinc, but smaller for copper. End-of-September stocks for the various metals were: aluminum, 2,666,496 pounds (2,519,980 pounds at the end of June); magnesium, 13,128 (7,120); nickel, 186,542 (154,584); lead, 9,136,334 (7,868,763); zinc, 4,460,744 (3,924,888); and copper, 9,170,880 (10,126,023). (15)

Manufactures In 1955

Pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, and petroleum products were again the three leading industries of Canada in 1955 as in 1954 in value of factory shipments, according to the 81-page Preliminary Statement of Manufactures for 1955 released by the Bureau. The motor vehicles industry, however, advanced to fourth from fifth, changing places with slaughtering and meat packing, sawmills continued sixth, and primary iron and steel moved up to seventh from eighth changing places with butter and cheese. Aircraft and parts remained ninth and, rounding out the leading ten, was electrical apparatus and supplies, up from thirteenth the previous year.

Total value of shipments from Canada's manufacturing plants in 1955 are placed at \$19,469,013,000, slightly lower than the estimate contained in the advance release published in the issue of the Daily Bulletin for August 22 last. Several of the 1955 totals for provinces and industrial groups shown in the same release are also revised, some upward and some downward.

The report contains principal statistics by industrial groups for Canada and each province, principal statistics by individual industries for all Canada, and comparative 1955 and 1954 figures of value (and quantity, where applicable) of shipments of about 1,000 important commodities. (16)

Another New Record Set By The Bread And
Other Bakery Products Industry In 1956

Canada's bread and other bakery products industry established another new record in 1956 when the selling value of its shipments grossed \$315,727,000, according to an estimate by DBS. This was an increase of more than 9% over the preceding year's \$289,019,000, continuing the expansion which has characterised the industry over the last quarter of a century. Increasing population, higher standards of living, more efficient machinery and improved methods of distribution have been key factors in this large and steady growth.

The rise in the value of shipments in 1956 reflects general increases in the price of bread and was accompanied by substantial increases in the cost of raw materials and labour. In 1955 the industry paid \$87,060,000 in salaries and wages and it is estimated that the 1956 total will be about \$8,000,000 larger. Raw materials approached \$145,000,000, an increase of about \$12,000,000 over 1955.

Value of shipments by provinces (in thousands): Newfoundland, \$3,334 (\$3,045 in 1955); Prince Edward Island, \$495 (\$458); Nova Scotia, \$8,775 (\$8,024); New Brunswick, \$8,004 (\$8,123); Quebec, \$88,675 (\$82,779); Ontario, \$130,971 (\$120,458); Manitoba, \$15,723 (\$14,483); Saskatchewan, \$10,854 (\$9,995); Alberta, \$18,091 (\$16,668); and British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, \$29,905 (\$24,986).

Scrap Iron & Steel 1955 Consumption of scrap iron and steel in Canadian industry increased steeply in 1955 from 1954, rising to a record high total of 3,285,402 tons from 2,357,772 in 1954 and the previous peak of 2,984,387 in 1953, according to the Bureau's annual report on scrap iron and steel. Home scrap accounted for 41% of the total in the year at 1,362,063 tons compared to 46% in the preceding year at 1,077,750, while purchased scrap accounted for 59% at 1,923,339 tons versus 54% at 1,279,972.

Scrap iron and steel used in iron blast furnaces rose to 125,845 tons in the year from 82,399 in 1954, in steel furnaces to 2,366,107 tons from 1,629,866, in ferro-alloy furnaces to 27,100 tons from 16,685, in rolling mills to 95,012 tons from 75,992, and in iron foundries to 647,000 tons from 529,000. Scrap used in artificial abrasives furnaces declined to 15,988 tons from 16,169. (17)

Expansion In Primary Plastics Industry Continued In 1955 Canada's primary plastics industry continues to expand at a rapid pace, the factory value of shipments rising in 1955 to an all-time peak of \$75,052,000, DBS reports. This was more than 27% larger than 1954's value of \$58,882,000 and more than six times larger than 1947's total of \$11,783,000. The industry employed 3,036 persons versus 2,808 in 1954 and paid them \$12,333,000 in salaries and wages versus \$11,191,000. Process supplies cost \$40,265,000 versus \$30,974,000.

In 1955 the industry included 23 plants (1 more than in 1954) engaged chiefly in the manufacture of synthetic resins in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, granules or liquids, for use in further manufacture. Some concerns made synthetic resins as secondary or minor products or as intermediates for the further use of the producers; their production jumped to \$49,430,000 from \$36,647,000 a year earlier and \$11,998,000 in 1948. (18)

Polishes And Dressings Industry Canadian manufacturers shipped \$16,131,000 worth of polishes in 1955 as compared with \$14,524,000 in the preceding year, DBS reports. Compared with the preceding year, values were larger for floor wax and polish, furniture polish, stove polish, brass polish, and auto polish, but smaller for shoe polish and dressing, and silver polish.

The 48 plants in the polishes and dressings industry (50 in 1954) accounted for the bulk of the output. The industry's output, including such secondary products as wax compounds, floor mops, paints, insecticides, washing blue, etc., was worth \$19,606,000 versus \$17,718,000 a year earlier. (19)

TRANSPORTATION

Passengers Carried By Inter-City And Rural Bus Lines Fell 10.7% In September Passengers carried by inter-city and rural bus lines declined 10.7% in number in September to 4,853,588 from 5,432,519 a year earlier and 8.1% in the January-September period to 44,812,672 from 48,752,137 in last year's corresponding period, according to DBS. Revenues fell 17.5% in the month to \$3,595,572 from \$4,356,459 and 1.9% in the nine-month period to \$30,548,682 from \$31,137,190. (20)

Loadings Of Railway Revenue Freight

Loadings of railway revenue freight in the second week of December were slightly larger than a year earlier at 76,512 cars as compared with 76,392 but receipts from connections declined almost 2% to 34,186 cars from 34,846. From the beginning of the year to December 14 loadings in Canada increased 8.7% to 4,250,335 cars from 3,909,808 and receipts from connections rose 6.1% to 1,667,896 cars from 1,572,633.

Main commodities moved in greater volume in the week ended December 14 included grain at 7,469 cars versus 7,117 and pulpwood at 3,524 cars versus 2,897. Those moved in fewer cars included crude petroleum at 516 cars versus 867, and lumber, timber and plywood at 3,038 cars versus 4,080. (21)

HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Caused More Fatalities In October

Fatalities resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) rose to 287 in October from 250 in the corresponding month in 1955, DBS reports in a special statement. There were larger numbers of fatalities in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. New Brunswick and Ontario reported fewer deaths, and the number in British Columbia was unchanged.

Totals by provinces were: Ontario, 112 (125 in October 1955); Alberta, 38 (22); Saskatchewan, 32 (17); British Columbia, 31 (31); Manitoba, 26 (11); Nova Scotia, 20 (13); New Brunswick, 13 (24); Newfoundland, 6 (3); Prince Edward Island, 5 (4); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 4 (nil).

Province	Number		of		Accidents		Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Property		Total	Total			Damage			
			(1)	Only						(2)	(1)	(3)
										\$		
Nfld.....	6	54	212		272	348	6	67		116,110		
P.E.I.....	4	17	44		65	48	5	26		20,256		
N.S.....	20	157	566		743	917	20	216		225,586		
N.B.....	11	149	285		445	411	13	205		178,624		
Que.....	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..
Ont.....	..	..	..		..	6,376	112*	..		..
Man.....	17	262	666		945	1,140	26	369		328,275		
Sask.....	24	307	952		1,283	857	32	492		540,164		
Alta.....	32	352	1,541		1,925	1,454	38	554		804,931		
B.C.....	30	685	1,864		2,579	1,921	31	1,049		1,185,441		
Yukon & N.W.T.	2	8	36		46	35	4	13		31,477		
<hr/>												
TOTAL 1956 (1)	146	1,991	6,166		8,303		287 (2)	2,991		3,430,864		
<hr/>												
TOTAL 1955 (2)	217	3,562	9,728			13,507	250	5,192		5,234,731		

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

Less Spent On Motion Picture
Entertainment In Canada In 1955

Canadians spent \$105,166,000 on motion picture entertainment in 1955, the smallest annual total since 1950's \$98,555,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on motion picture theatres, exhibitors and distributors. Expenditures in 1955 were 11% smaller than 1954's \$118,491,000 and 14% smaller than 1953's all-time peak of \$122,655,000. The per capita figure dropped to \$6.74 from \$7.80 in 1954 and \$8.30 in 1953 (all-time high), and was the smallest since 1946 when it averaged \$6.15.

The drop in expenditures was accompanied by an even larger fall in the number of paid admissions which reached a 14-year low total of 202,194,000 for all types of theatres and halls. Admissions in 1955 were down some 15% from 237,265,000 in 1954 and nearly 23% from 1952's all-time high of 262,963,000. The next lowest year was 1942 when paid admissions numbered 184,558,000.

The number of regular motion picture theatres increased in 1955 to 1,950 from 1,938 in the preceding year, but receipts from admissions fell to \$86,374,000 from \$97,012,000, amusement taxes to \$10,264,000 from \$12,099,000, and the number of paid admissions to 184,968,000 from 218,509,000. The average capacity utilized for Canada as a whole at 23% of the potential was considerably lower than 1954 when 27% of all seats were filled.

Drive-in theatres in operation in 1955 numbered 242, up by 12 from 1954's 230. Receipts from admissions declined to \$5,755,000 from the preceding year's record \$6,317,000, amusement taxes to \$602,000 from \$722,000, and paid admissions to 11,522,000 from 12,380,000. Other sources of revenues not included in the total for general admissions were sales of merchandise (candy, cigarettes, etc.) at \$2,221,000, rentals from concessions and vending machines at \$64,100, and revenue from the projection of commercial films at \$100,100.

Community enterprises numbered 616 in 1955 versus 645 in the preceding year. Their receipts were smaller at \$1,690,000 versus \$1,801,000, as were amusement taxes at \$120,000 versus \$129,000. Attendance at these showings dropped to 4,757,000 from 5,270,000 in 1954. Halls serviced by itinerant operators were fewer in number at 590 versus 658. Receipts were down to \$340,400 from \$385,700, amusement taxes to \$20,500 from \$26,200, and paid admissions to 947,000 from 1,106,000.

There were 64 companies engaged in the distribution of motion pictures through 153 offices in 1955, an increase of 16 firms from 1954. Most of the new companies included in 1955 for the first time were engaged in the distribution of television films. This category was formerly included with films for non-theatrical use. Receipts from all sources decreased 1% to \$36,272,000 from \$36,668,000 in the preceding year.

The 35mm films rented for theatrical use were the principal source of revenue for the industry as a whole. The 4,804 films in this class were only 16.9% of the total number of all types rented, but their revenue amounted to \$30,022,000 or 84.6% of all revenue of film exchanges. In addition, 16mm films rented for theatrical use totalled 4,655 with revenue of \$2,102,500. Films rented for television use numbered 12,773 with revenue of \$3,073,000, while the category of other non-theatrical use accounted for 6,161 and revenue of \$301,208.

There were 2,462 new titles released during 1955 for theatrical booking. New feature films released accounted for 1,124, of which 649 originated in the United States, 340 in France, 55 in the United Kingdom, 54 in Italy, 1 in Canada, and 25 in other countries. Of these new feature films 778 were black and white and 345 in colour. (22)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1 - Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, 1956, 10¢
 - 2 - M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, November, 10¢
 - 3 - M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, October, 10¢
 - 4 - M: Gold Production, October, 10¢
 - 5 - Daily Review, November, 20¢
 - 6 - M: Production of Eggs, November, 10¢
 - 7 - Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, October, 25¢
 - 8 - Vital Statistics, 1955, \$1.00 - Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated
December 21, 1956
 - 9 - Radio & Television Receiving Sets, October, 10¢
 - 10 - M: Hard Board, November, 10¢
 - 11 - M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, November, 10¢
 - 12 - M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, November, 10¢
 - 13 - Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, October, 20¢
 - 14 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, September, 10¢
 - 15 - M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal & Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, Third Quarter
1956, 25¢
 - 16 - Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1955, 50¢
 - 17 - M: Scrap Iron & Steel, 1955, 15¢
 - 18 - Primary Plastics Industry, 1955, 25¢
 - 19 - Polishes & Dressings, 1955, 25¢
 - 20 - M: Passenger Bus Statistics, September, 10¢
 - 21 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, December 14, 10¢
 - 22 - Motion Picture Theatres, Exhibitors & Distributors, 1955, 25¢
 - - M: Railway Operating Statistics, September, 10¢
 - - M: Railway Freight Traffic, August, 10¢
 - - Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July-September 1956, 25¢
- M: Memorandum

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Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
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NEWS NOTES

Shoe Polish Shoe polishes and dressings were shipped to the value of \$1,120,400 in 1955, close to \$60,000 less than in the preceding year.

TV Films Canadian film exchanges rented 12,773 films for television use in 1955 and received some \$3,072,992 in revenue.

Walk-In Seats Canada's 242 drive-in theatres in 1955 had a "walk-in" seating capacity of some 2,000.

Less Spent On Movies Canadians spent an average of \$6.74 on motion picture entertainment in 1955, second successive annual decline since 1953's peak of \$8.30, and the smallest average since 1946's \$6.15.

Feature Films 1,124 new feature films were released by film exchanges in Canada in 1955, of which 649 originated in the United States, 340 in France, 55 in the United Kingdom, 1 in Canada, 54 in Italy, and 25 in other countries. Of the total 779 were black and white and 345 were colour.

Drive-In Theatre Receipts In 1955 Drive-in theatre revenues in 1955 comprised some \$5,755,000 from general admissions (excluding taxes of \$602,000), some \$2,221,000 from the sales of candy, popcorn, soft drinks, cigarettes, etc., \$64,000 from rentals of concessions and vending machines, and \$100,000 from showings of commercial films.

Synthetic Resins Synthetic resins were produced in 1955 to a record value of \$49,430,000, more than one-third larger than in 1954 and upwards of four times as large as in 1948.

Pulp & Paper Mills Canada had 125 pulp and paper mills in 1955, of which 55 were located in Quebec, 41 in Ontario, and 12 in British Columbia.

Floor Wax Some 8,727,000 pounds of paste floor wax and 3,643,000 gallons of liquid floor wax and polish were made in Canada in 1955, both kinds increasing about 8% over the preceding year.

Quebec Leads In Pulp And Paper With some 44% of the national total (\$560,900,000 out of \$1,326,938,000), Quebec led the provinces in 1955 in the gross factory value of products manufactured by Canada's pulp and paper industry. Ontario was second with \$401,749,000 or almost one-third of the total, and British Columbia third with \$169,370,000.

Trucks In Ontario Average number of trucks registered in Ontario during the 12 months ending June 1956 was 251,679. Of this number 55,879 were farm trucks used mainly in the growing, servicing, and market activities of the farmer, 117,599 were trucks used in urban operations, primarily within city or town limits, 66,185 were private trucks owned and operated by business organizations to transport their own goods, and 12,016 were common or for hire carriers.

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