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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

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Border Travel: Highway traffic over the border during 1957 was about 4% greater than in 1956, reaching a new record volume of nearly 18,000,000. Foreign vehicles entering Canada totalled 9,300,300 and returning Canadian vehicles 8,682,100, both above the 1956 level. TVP entries accounted for 2,555,100 of the total foreign vehicle entries. Entries of foreign travellers and returning Canadians by other means of travel - not yet available for the full year - were both larger up to the end of November. (Page 2)

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Merchandising: Sales of chain stores were up nearly 8% in dollar value last year over 1956, but in December showed a smaller rise of 1.5% over the bumper total of December 1956. Grocery and combination stores boosted their sales more than 12% in 1957 over 1956 but their December gain was also at a much lower 2.6% ... Department stores reported a sales gain for all Canada of 2.7% in the week ending February 1, with increases everywhere except in Quebec. (Pages 2-3)

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Prices: Index of farm prices of agricultural products, after a downward trend from August to November, moved upward by 5.2 points in December to reach a level one point below a year earlier. The annual index for 1957 was 2.3% below that for 1956 ... The Bureau's price index for total common stocks at February 6 was 7.6 points above its standing four weeks earlier and for total mining stocks 6.3 points higher. (Page 4)

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Construction: Value of building permits issued in December was sharply higher for all Canada than a year earlier, figures for all provinces showing increases. (Page 6)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings during January were about 1% lower than in January last year during part of which railway service was affected by a strike. In the last 10 days carloadings were more than 11% lower. (Page 7)

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Manufacturing: Year-end figures show fewer washing machines and electric refrigerators shipped in 1957 than 1956, and more freezers; decreases in shipments of castings, pipes and fittings, concrete products and asphalt shingles; larger dollar sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers; and increased shipments of asphalt and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles. Leather footwear output to the end of November was fractionally larger than in 1956. (Pages 8-9)

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Border Crossings Reached
A Record Peak In 1957

Highway traffic crossing the border between Canada and the United States reached a record volume in 1957, according to DBS. Aggregate crossings increased almost 4% to 17,982,400 from 1956's previous high total of 17,341,800. This compares with an increase of 9% in 1956 over 1955. Crossings comprised 9,300,300 foreign vehicles entering Canada versus 9,046,500 a year earlier and 8,682,100 returning Canadian vehicles against 8,295,400.

Incoming foreign vehicles consisted of 2,555,100 units entering on travellers' vehicle permits (2,484,400 a year earlier), 6,287,100 local or non-permit entries - a new record (6,111,100 - previous peak), and 458,200 foreign commercial vehicles (450,900). Re-entries of vehicles registered in Canada comprised 1,425,100 units abroad more than 24 hours (1,346,600), 6,629,600 vehicles absent 24 hours or less (6,309,500), and 627,400 commercial vehicles (639,300).

Volume of crossings in December declined slightly (0.3%) to 1,117,500 vehicles from the 1956 December total of 1,121,300, number of foreign vehicles falling to 505,600 units from 505,800 and returning Canadian vehicles to 611,900 from 615,500. Re-entries of vehicles registered in Canada consisted of 490,200 units abroad 24 hours or less versus 481,700, 75,000 abroad more than 24 hours against 77,700 and 46,000 commercial vehicles against 56,100.

Entries of foreign travellers by rail, bus, boat and plane dropped in November to 59,539 from 63,147 in the corresponding month of 1956 but January-November entries increased to 1,460,082 from 1,386,685. Canadians returning by these means of transportation fell in number in November to 80,898 from 81,252 but cumulative entries rose to 1,244,070 from 1,239,198. (1)

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

Chain Store Sales Larger
In December And Full-Year

Chain store sales rose 1.5% in December to \$336,461,000 from \$331,433,000 in the corresponding month of 1956. This was somewhat below the average increase of 7.6% in the full year to \$2,847,745,000 from \$2,647,055,000.

Sales by grocery and combination store chains advanced 2.6% in December to \$110,307,000 from \$107,545,000 a year earlier, and 12.3% in the year to \$1,231,251,000 from \$1,096,331,000. Of the other 10 chains, only three recorded larger sales in December: variety stores, 5.7% to \$43,470,000 from \$41,132,000; shoe stores, 5.6% to \$7,547,000 from \$7,150,000; and drug stores, 5.1% to \$5,125,000 from \$4,875,000.

Month's declines were: men's clothing stores, 7.5% to \$4,103,000 from \$4,436,000; furniture, radio and appliance stores, 6.5% to \$13,278,000 from \$14,196,000; women's clothing stores, 4.9% to \$10,337,000 from \$10,872,000; jewellery stores, 1.9% to \$10,594,000 from \$10,795,000; family clothing stores, 1.8% to \$4,884,000 from \$4,973,000; hardware stores, 0.9% to \$3,969,000 from \$4,006,000; and lumber and building material dealers, 0.2% to \$5,719,000 from \$5,733,000. (2)

Department Store Sales Larger Department store sales in the week ending February 1 were 2.7% greater this year than last, DBS reports in a special statement. Sales were larger than a year earlier in all provinces except Quebec, which reported a decline of 4.6%. Gains were: Atlantic Provinces, 2.6%; Ontario, 0.8%; Manitoba, 12%; Saskatchewan, 4.2%; Alberta, 11%; and British Columbia, 3.9%.

1956 Operating Results

Retail Food Stores Independent food stores operated on larger gross margins in 1956 than in 1954 with the single exception of combination stores which remained unchanged, according to the Bureau's biennial survey of five trades -- grocery, combination, meat, fruit and vegetable, and confectionery stores. Net profit averaged higher for all five trades.

Average gross profit of independent grocery stores, expressed as a percentage of average net sales, rose to 14.76% from 14.38% in 1954. Operating expenses fell on average to 8.67% of net sales from 8.73% in 1954 and net operating profit, before deduction of proprietors' salaries and income tax, climbed to 6.09% of net sales from 5.65%.

Gross profit of independent combination stores averaged out at 15.40% of net sales in 1956, up from 15.09% in 1954. Operating profit averaged 10.65% of net sales, down slightly from 10.69% in 1954, and net operating profit averaged higher at 4.75% as compared with 4.40%.

Average gross profit of independent meat markets worked out at 19.61% of net sales, up from 18.90% in 1954. With operating expenses averaging only slightly higher at 12.73% of net sales versus 12.53%, net operating profit worked out higher on average at 6.88% versus 6.37%.

Gross profit of independent fruit and vegetable stores averaged 19.39% of net sales in 1956, up from 18.42% in 1954. With operating expenses averaging lower at 12.07% of net sales versus 12.47%, net profit averaged higher at 7.32% versus 5.95%.

Confectionery stores had an average gross profit of 18.98% of net sales in 1956, up from 17.57% in 1954 and operating expenses rose on average to 11.01% from 10.23%. Net operating profit before deduction of proprietors' salaries and income tax was larger on average at 7.97% of net sales versus 7.34%. (3)

Garages And Filling Stations Gross profit of filling stations averaged 20.76% of net sales in 1956, slightly below 1954's average of 20.80%, according to the Bureau's biennial survey. Operating expenses averaged 13.79% of net sales, up from 13.70%, and net operating profit before deduction of proprietors' salaries and income tax averaged lower at 6.97% of net sales versus 7.10%.

Average gross profit of garage operators rose to 33.56% of net sales in 1956 from 30.59% in 1954. Operating expenses averaged higher at 23.29% versus 21.14%, and net operating profit moved up on average to 10.27% from 9.45%. (4)

Jewellery Stores Gross profit of jewellery stores averaged higher in 1956 than in 1954, and with lower average operating expenses, net operating profit before deduction of income tax averaged out at higher levels, according to the Bureau's biennial survey.

Expressed as a percentage of average net sales, gross profit of unincorporated jewellery stores rose to 40.83% from 40.19% in 1954. With operating expenses averaging lower at 24.85% of net sales versus 25.53%, net operating profit rose on average to 15.98% of net sales from 14.66%.

An increase in gross profit of incorporated stores to 44.23% of net sales from 43.52% in 1954, combined with a decrease in average operating expenses to 39.13% from 40.38%, resulted in a rise in average net operating profit to 5.10% of net sales from 3.14% in 1954. (5)

P R I C E S

Index Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products The downward movement of Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39 = 100), in evidence since last August, was reversed in December when it rose to 224.9 from 219.7 in November. At this level it was exactly one point below the December 1956 figure. The annual index for 1957 stood at 226.2, down 2.3% from the preceding year's 231.4.

Higher prices for certain grains, livestock, dairy products and potatoes in some provinces more than offset lower prices for eggs as compared with November. As compared with a year earlier, lower prices for livestock and potatoes were nearly offset by higher prices for grains, dairy products and eggs.

Annual indexes for the provinces: Prince Edward Island, 197.0 (239.9 in 1956); Nova Scotia, 213.3 (208.7); New Brunswick, 219.4 (235.1); Quebec, 263.8 (258.7); Ontario, 254.5 (250.6); Manitoba, 209.7 (221.6); Saskatchewan, 184.0 (201.5); Alberta, 208.0 (217.6); and British Columbia, 263.3 (256.7). (6)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>February 6</u>	<u>January 30</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>January 9</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	222.6	217.5	214.8
Industrials.....	229.5	223.9	221.7
Utilities.....	184.0	181.2	177.6
Banks.....	242.0	236.7	232.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	96.6	94.7	90.3
Golds.....	67.8	66.8	62.6
Base Metals.....	162.7	158.5	153.8

Wheat Export Clearances Larger Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending January 22 amounted to 3,065,000 bushels, up 5.8% from last year's comparable total of 2,898,000, resulting in a 2.7% increase in the August 1 - January 22 clearances to 120,754,000 bushels from 117,598,000 a year earlier. Prairie farmers marketed substantially more wheat in the week at 8,318,000 bushels versus 5,813,000 a year ago, but cumulative marketings were down 6.4% to 141,069,000 bushels from 150,757,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions at January 22 rose 0.6% to 379,149,000 bushels from 376,784,000 a week earlier and 5.8% from 358,224,000 bushels a year ago. (7)

L A B O U R

Average Weekly Wages And Hourly Earnings Greater At December 1 Average weekly wages and hourly earnings in manufacturing were greater at December 1 last than a month earlier, DBS reports in an advance statement. The work-week was slightly longer. Weekly wages at December 1 averaged \$66.38 compared to \$65.65 at November 1 and \$64.53 at December 1, 1956. Hourly earnings averaged 163.5¢ versus 162.9¢ and 155.5¢ and the work-week averaged 40.6 hours against 40.3 and 41.5.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings rose 0.7¢ from a month earlier, partly due to lay-offs of lower paid wage earners in wood products and an increase in the hours worked in the motor vehicle industry. In the non-durables group, hourly earnings rose 0.3¢ as a result of seasonal reductions in staffs in food processing which was partly offset by industrial disputes in the relatively highly-paid pulp and paper industry in British Columbia.

Hourly earnings advanced 2.9¢ in mining, mainly due to higher bonuses and new employees working at above-average rates. In construction, hourly earnings averaged 0.7¢ higher as a result of further seasonal reduction in employment of lower paid workers.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending Dates Shown

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1
	1956	1957	1957	1956	1957	1957	1956	1957	1957
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.5	40.3	40.6	155.5	162.9	163.5	64.53	65.65	66.38
Durable Goods	41.7	40.6	40.9	168.2	176.6	177.3	70.14	71.70	72.52
Non-durable Goods..	41.3	40.0	40.4	141.5	148.5	148.8	58.44	59.40	60.12
Mining.....	43.1	42.7	42.5	179.0	190.4	193.3	77.15	81.30	82.15
Electric and Motor									
Transportation.....	44.6	44.1	44.4	154.2	160.5	160.0	68.77	70.78	71.04
Construction.....	41.6	41.4	41.2	169.0	177.0	177.7	70.30	73.28	73.21
Service.....	40.1	39.4	39.8	92.0	95.9	95.9	36.89	37.78	38.17

Federal Government Employment Salaried employees on the payroll of the federal government in departmental branches, services and corporations at the end of April 1957 rose to 147,777 from 143,246 a year earlier, prevailing rate employees to 24,634 from 24,103, and ships' officers and crews to 2,435 from 1,998, bringing the combined total to 174,846 as compared with 169,347, according to the April issue of the monthly DBS report on federal government employment.

Regular earnings of salaried employees increased to \$42,025,173 from \$39,808,093 a year earlier, prevailing rate employees to \$5,398,334 from \$4,962,818, and ships' officers and crews to \$611,045 from \$469,659, bringing the total to \$48,034,552 as compared with \$45,240,570. Overtime payments reported for salaried employees in April were \$193,202 versus \$158,164; prevailing rate employees, \$290,039 versus \$209,480; and ships' officers and crews, \$19,437 versus \$20,838.

The report presents for the first time an analysis of government employment statistics classified by function. This breakdown shows that of the 147,777 salaried employees reported for April, 34,712 were engaged in defence services, 27,790 in general government administration, 11,612 in veteran's pensions and other benefits, 9,534 in protection of persons and property, 8,733 in transportation and communications, 1,873 in health services, 9,043 in social welfare, 1,238 in recreational and cultural services, 1,218 in education, 11,136 in natural resources and primary industries, 864 in trade and industrial development, 146 in public service and trading enterprises, 123 in civil defence, and 29,878 in other services, including 22,712 post office employees.

Among prevailing rate employees, 14,890 were engaged in defence services, 1,673 in veterans' pensions and other benefits, 3,186 in general government, 1,178 in transportation and communications, 697 in health services, 787 in recreational and cultural services, and 1,786 in natural resources and primary industries. Breakdown of ships' officers and crews: defence services, 579; transportation and communication, 1,508; health, 12; and natural resources and primary industries, 336. (8)

C O N S T R U C T I O N

Value Of Building Permits Issued Substantially Higher In December Value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities was sharply higher in December last at \$123,595,000 compared to the 1956 December total of \$71,428,000, according to DBS. Gains were common to all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; no permits were issued in Prince Edward Island in either year. December values by provinces were: Newfoundland, \$317,000 (\$157,000 in December 1956); Nova Scotia, \$512,000 (\$1,031,000); New Brunswick, \$228,000 (\$235,000); Quebec, \$24,177,000 (\$15,440,000); Ontario, \$67,171,000 (\$37,725,000); Manitoba, \$3,306,000 (\$1,086,000); Saskatchewan, \$5,989,000 (\$2,122,000); Alberta, \$7,089,000 (\$2,992,000); and British Columbia, \$14,806,000 (\$10,642,000). (9)

Production Of Canada's Leading Minerals In October, 10 Months

Production of cement, gold, lime, natural gas, nickel and salt was greater in October and January-October compared to 1956's corresponding periods, while that of clay products, gypsum and lead was smaller. Output of asbestos, iron ore and petroleum was smaller in the month but larger in the 10 months, while that of coal, copper, silver and zinc was greater in the month but smaller in the cumulative period.

January-October increases were: asbestos, 902,127 tons (842,146 a year earlier); cement, 5,368,852 tons (4,423,195); gold, 3,676,405 fine ounces (3,652,541); iron ore, 20,564,434 tons (19,477,938); lime, 1,147,018 tons (1,089,643); natural gas, 166,290,443,000 cubic feet (132,609,394,000); nickel, 159,279 tons (148,656); petroleum, 156,172,569 barrels (139,759,312); and salt, 1,403,535 tons (1,256,379).

Cumulative declines were: clay products, \$29,723,710 (\$32,368,382); coal, 10,503,116 tons (11,852,861); copper, 286,057 tons (294,745); gypsum, 4,062,109 tons (4,240,085); lead, 150,515 tons (157,963); silver, 23,213,539 fine ounces (23,521,221); and zinc, 335,167 tons (357,970). (10)

Contract Drilling Footage drilled by contract diamond drilling of metalliferous deposits was a record 7,841,000 feet in 1956 compared with 6,444,000 in the preceding year and the income from drilling rose sharply to \$27,611,000 from \$21,445,000. Drilling for petroleum or natural gas, direct, or exploratory drilling for these minerals also topped other years at 15,801,000 feet versus 13,056,000 and the income from drilling grossed \$93,257,000 versus \$68,349,000. Drilling by oil companies with their own equipment is not included with these figures. (11)

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

Carloadings Of Railway Revenue Freight 1.1% Smaller In January

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 287,923 cars in January, down 1.1% from last year's corresponding total of 291,115, DBS reports. Loadings in the final 10 days of the month fell 11.3% to 103,908 cars from 117,135 a year ago. Receipts from connections fell 1.5% in the month to 125,654 cars from 127,575 and 10.8% in the 10 days to 43,954 cars from 49,276.

Commodities moved in fewer cars in January included: wheat and other grain, coal, non-ferrous ores and concentrates, manufactured iron and steel products, building sand, gravel and crushed stone, and newsprint paper. (12)

Railway Freight Traffic Down In September And Nine-Month Period

Loadings of freight on railway lines in Canada and receipts from United States rail connections in September totalled 16,019,389 tons, a decline of 7.5% from the year-earlier total of 17,317,582 tons, DBS reports. This brought the January-September total to 129,322,000 tons, a decrease of 8% from the preceding year's 139,927,000 tons. (13)

Fewer Motor Vehicles Produced In January Production of motor vehicles in January totalled 32,808 units, down more than 27% from 1957's January total of 45,103 units but up nearly 11% from the 1956 January total of 29,671 units, DBS reports. Month's output of passenger cars dropped 27% to 28,049 units from 38,377 a year ago but was up 13.5% from 1956's corresponding total of 24,721 units. Commercial vehicle production was down 29% to 4,759 units from 6,726 a year earlier and some 4% below the like 1956 total of 4,950 units. (14)

Output Of Steel Ingots And Pig Iron Smaller In January Production of both steel ingots and pig iron was smaller in January this year than last, according to preliminary estimates released by DBS. January production of steel ingots fell 15% to 387,410 tons from 456,440 tons a year ago and 8.9% from the 1956 January total of 425,167 tons. Month's output of pig iron declined almost 15% to 260,245 tons from 304,895 last year and 8.7% from 1956's corresponding total of 285,084 tons. (15)

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Down In January Production of carbonated beverages declined 14.2% in January to 9,122,070 gallons from 10,626,826 in December. January's output was 3.8% smaller than last year's corresponding total of 9,482,518 gallons, but was 15% greater than the 1956 January total of 7,925,606 gallons. (16)

Fewer Washing Machines & Electric Refrigerators But More Freezers Produced & Shipped In 1957 Canadian manufacturers produced and shipped substantially reduced numbers of domestic washing machines and domestic electric refrigerators but sharply increased numbers of individual electric home and farm freezers in 1957 than in the preceding year.

Production of domestic washing machines in 1957 dropped to 264,037 units from 299,884 in the preceding year and shipments fell to 269,368 units from 294,686. Production of electric conventional types declined to 207,432 units from 240,042, automatic electric types to 51,752 from 54,777 and gasoline models to 4,853 from 5,065.

Year's output of domestic electric refrigerators in 1957 declined to 217,649 units from 293,348 in 1956 and shipments (domestic and foreign) to 236,474 units from 271,121. Production of individual electric home and farm freezers climbed to 24,127 units from 12,129 and shipments to 20,924 units from 12,732. (17 & 18)

Less Castings, Pipe And Fittings Produced And Shipped In Full Year Both production and shipments of castings, pipe and fittings were smaller in 1957 than in 1956, according to DBS. December totals were also smaller than a year earlier. Production in 1957 declined to 743,716 tons from 907,404 in 1956 and shipments to 583,420 tons from 681,227. Month's output was down to 46,874 tons from 68,187 a year earlier and shipments to 32,367 tons from 42,050. (19)

Shipments Of Concrete Products Down In 1957 Shipments of concrete brick declined in 1957 to 94,-145,685 from 102,571,632 in 1956. Shipments of concrete blocks (except chimney blocks) were down to 105,349,964 from 107,281,219, concrete chimney blocks to 834,669 from 862,193, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile to 453,226 tons from 553,692, and ready-mixed concrete to 4,966,161 cubic yards from 4,986,917.

December shipments were larger than a year earlier for all products except drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile. Totals were: brick, 5,431,740 (2,840,373 in December 1956); blocks, except chimney, 6,015,314 (4,546,130); chimney blocks, 36,499 (34,903); drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 20,127 tons (21,442); and ready-mixed concrete, 310,080 cubic yards (229,015). (20)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes And Lacquers 5% Greater In 1957 Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers, by firms which normally account for 96% of the total Canadian production, increased 4.8% in 1957 to \$127,037,000 from \$121,213,000 in 1956, trade sales climbing 6% to \$79,495,000 from \$74,968,000 and industrial sales 2.8% to \$47,542,000 from \$46,245,000. December sales were slightly (0.4%) larger at \$6,633,000 versus \$6,610,000 a year earlier, trade sales declining 0.7% to \$3,430,000 from \$3,453,000 while industrial sales were rising 1.5% to \$3,203,000 from \$3,157,000. (21)

Shipments Of Asphalt Shingles Smaller In Full Year 1957 Shipments of asphalt shingles declined in 1957 to 2,544,387 squares from 2,748,837 in 1956, smooth-surfaced roll roofing to 915,393 squares from 1,013,566, roll-type sidings to 187,769 squares from 189,081 and tar and asphalt felts to 53,243 tons from 60,265. Shipments of mineral-surfaced roll roofing increased to 737,428 squares from 714,969. (22)

Production & Shipments Of Asphalt And Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles Up In 1957 Both production and shipments of asphalt and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles were greater in 1957 than in 1956. Output of asphalt floor tiles in 1957 increased 9.1% to 22,978,007 square feet from 21,060,482 in 1956 and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles over 50% to 22,246,176 square feet from 14,499,155. Domestic shipments of asphalt tiles rose 8.7% to 21,743,126 square feet from 20,000,934 a year earlier and vinyl-asbestos tiles nearly 50% to 20,484,996 square feet from 13,723,658. (23)

Production Of Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in November 1956 November total of 3,752,312, according to DBS. January-November output was up slightly (0.2%) to 39,570,710 pairs from 1956's corresponding total of 39,500,925 pairs. Eleven-month output by size groups was: men's, 8,883,376 pairs (9,249,403 a year earlier); boys', 1,474,762 (1,385,085); youths', 285,624 (295,468); women's and growing girls', 19,042,565 (18,798,392); misses', 4,050,748 (3,961,783); children's and little gents', 2,930,911 (2,923,655); and babies' and infants', 2,902,724 (2,887,139). (24)

More Dry Skim Milk Powder Packed In 1957 Output of dry skim milk powder packed in consumer-sized containers totalled 2,753,524 pounds in the fourth quarter of 1957, an increase of 203,864 pounds or 8% from 1956's fourth quarter total of 2,549,660 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Total packed in the full year 1957 weighed 14,403,764 pounds, some 3,656,137 pounds or 34% more than the preceding year's total of 10,747,627 pounds.

Foundation Garments Shipments of foundation garments by Canadian manufacturers in November and January-November appear in the following table which is a special release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

New Foundation Garment Survey

<u>Type of Garment</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>January-November</u>
Corselettes or all-in-one garments	3,049	36,450
Girdles, with rigid panels plus elastic ..	9,779	111,603
Girdles, principally elastic	11,938	126,722
Bandeaux bras	55,109	699,942
Longline bras	10,852	130,017
Garter belts	7,662	94,415

Output Of Refined Petroleum Products Down 8.7% In October Production of refined petroleum products in October amounted to 19,761,678 barrels, down 8.7% from the 1956 October total of 21,645,735 barrels. Crude oil used in the month fell 8.4% to 19,583,640 barrels from 21,382,501 a year earlier and receipts of crude nearly 13% to 19,313,447 barrels from 22,171,601. Receipts of crude comprised 17% less domestic at 9,210,734 barrels versus 11,083,201 and 9% less imported at 10,102,713 barrels against 11,088,400. (25)

Glass & Glass Products Industry Factory shipments from Canada's glass industry in 1956 reached a record value of \$87,169,000, an increase of nearly 8% over the preceding year's \$80,831,000, according to the annual DBS report on the industry. Imports of glass and glassware during the year were valued at \$50,447,000 versus \$43,431,000 in 1955, and exports totalled \$1,506,000 versus \$2,706,000.

Pressed, blown and drawn glass was produced to the value of \$47,993,000 versus \$45,146,000 in the preceding year and consisted of bottles and jars, ovenware, sheet and window glass. No plate glass is made in Canada. The cutting, bevelling and ornamental section of the industry had factory shipments valued at \$39,175,000, an increase of nearly 10% over the preceding year's \$35,685,000.

One hundred and twelve factories were engaged in the production of glass and glass products in 1956 versus 108 in the preceding year. These establishments gave employment to a total of 8,173 persons (7,870 in 1955), paid \$28,331,000 in salaries and wages (\$26,291,000), and spent \$35,481,000 for materials and supplies (\$31,001,000). Fifty-seven of these plants were located in Ontario, 39 in Quebec and 8 in British Columbia. (26)

Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Cotton & Jute Bags. Factory shipments by the cotton and jute bag industry (36 establishments) were valued at \$29,108,000 in 1956 as compared with \$25,913,000 in the preceding year. Employees increased to 1,162 from 1,114, salaries and wages to \$2,887,000 from \$2,594,000, material costs to \$23,706,000 from \$21,624,000, and value added by manufacture to \$5,344,000 from \$4,098,000. Shipments of cotton bags numbered 3,819,000 dozen (3,662,000 in 1955) valued at \$10,051,000 (\$9,241,000), and shipments of jute bags were reported at 6,316,000 dozen (6,086,000) worth \$14,208,000 (\$13,045,000).

Aluminum Products Industry. Ninety-six factories occupied chiefly in casting, rolling or fabricating aluminum to make bars, rods, sheets, foil and cooking utensils had shipments valued at \$90,471,000 in 1956, up sharply from the preceding year's \$79,840,000, but under 1955's record total of \$92,724,000. These plants employed 6,834 persons (6,832 in 1955), paid \$25,664,000 in salaries and wages (\$24,025,000), and spent \$56,330,000 for materials and supplies (\$45,962,000).

Jewellery & Silverware. Manufacturers of jewellery, silverware and other precious metal products reported the value of their 1956 shipments at \$53,461,000, substantially above the preceding year's \$48,016,000. There were 220 plants in operation in 1956 (221 in 1955). They employed 4,877 persons (5,178), paid \$13,991,000 in salaries and wages (\$13,680,000), and spent \$29,500,000 for materials and supplies (\$25,711,000).

Primary Plastics Industry. Twenty-five manufacturers of primary plastics shipped these products in 1956 to a record value of \$82,739,000, up 10% from the preceding year's \$75,052,000. These plants employed 3,260 persons (3,036 in 1955), paid \$13,855,000 in salaries and wages (\$12,333,000), and spent \$46,912,000 for materials and supplies (\$40,265,000).

Feeds Industry. Gross value of factory shipments in the feeds industry in 1956 amounted to \$250,959,000, up 16% from the preceding year's \$215,843,000. The industry comprised 1,291 plants (1,374 in 1955), and they employed 8,229 persons (7,912), paid \$20,671,000 in the form of salaries and wages (\$19,353,000), and spent \$194,337,000 for materials and supplies (\$167,709,000).

Toys & Games. Sixty-seven plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of toys and games had a factory value of shipments in 1956 of \$15,444,000, one-quarter larger than the preceding year's \$12,311,000 reported by 56 plants. They employed 1,741 persons (1,405), paid \$4,028,000 in salaries and wages (\$3,320,000), and spent \$8,299,000 for materials and supplies (\$6,231,000).

MORE

Artificial Flowers & Feathers: Forty plants comprising the artificial flowers and feathers industry in 1956 (44 in 1955) had factory shipments valued at \$2,557,000 versus \$2,531,000 in the preceding year. They employed 480 persons (468 in 1955), paid \$886,000 in salaries and wages (\$904,000), and spent \$1,043,000 for materials and supplies (\$994,000).

PRODUCTION SURVEY

Net Value Of Commodity Production Net value of Canadian commodity production climbed 11.7% in 1955 to a record \$15,838,100,000 from \$14,177,500,000 in 1954 and was 8.6% greater than the previous all-time high of \$14,588,100,000 reached in 1953, according to the Bureau's annual survey of production, and preliminary data for 1956 indicate a further increase of more than 10% as compared to 1955.

The advance data for 1956 indicate that agricultural output rose by 10% over 1955. Mining production showed an increase of 15%. Forestry, fisheries and electric power industries also recorded advances over the high levels of 1955. Net value of manufacturing industries rose by about 10%, as substantial gains were recorded by most durable industries, especially iron and steel products. The construction industry showed the largest increase among the commodity groups in 1956, net value rising by more than 20% as compared to 1955.

Canada's manufacturing industries accounted for over half the total net value of commodity production in 1955, rising to a record \$8,753,500,000 from \$7,902,100,000 in 1954. Construction was next, with a substantial rise to \$2,769,700,000 from \$2,528,600,000 and agriculture followed with an increase to \$1,937,200,000 from \$1,665,900,000. Net value rose for the mining industry to \$1,061,400,000 from \$900,600,000, the forestry group to \$664,700,000 from \$584,300,000, electric power to \$543,300,000 from \$488,600,000 and trapping to \$17,400,000 from \$9,800,000. Net value of production for the fisheries group declined to \$90,900,000 from \$97,500,000. (27)

1957 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

The third in the series of biennial supplements to the Canadian Statistical Review has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It supersedes previous issues, which were published in December 1953 and December 1955, bringing the various series of statistical data forward two years and incorporating all revisions made in them since the issue of the second supplement. (28)

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

- 1 - Travel Between Canada & The United States, Calendar Year & December, 20¢
- 2 - Chain Store Sales & Stocks, December, 10¢
- 3 - Operating Results & Financial Structure: Retail Food Stores (Independent), 1956, 25¢
- 4 - Operating Results & Financial Structure: Filling Stations & Garages, 1956, 25¢
- 5 - Operating Results & Financial Structure: Jewellery Stores (Independent), 1956, 25¢
- 6 - M: Index Number of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, December, 10¢
- 7 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, January 22, 10¢
- 8 - M: Federal Government Employment, April, 10¢
- 9 - M: Building Permits, December, \$1.00
- 10 - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, October, 10¢
- 11 - Contract Drilling in the Mining Industry, 1956, 25¢
- 12 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, January 31, 10¢
- 13 - M: Railway Freight Traffic, September, 25¢
- 14 - Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, January, 10¢
- 15 - Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, January, 10¢
- 16 - M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, January, 10¢
- 17 - M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, December, 10¢
- 18 - M: Domestic Washing Machines, December, 10¢
- 19 - M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, December, 10¢
- 20 - M: Concrete Products, December, 10¢
- 21 - M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, December, 10¢
- 22 - M: Asphalt Roofing, December, 10¢
- 23 - M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, December, 10¢
- 24 - M: Production of Leather Footwear, November, 10¢
- 25 - Refined Petroleum Products, October, 25¢
- 26 - Glass & Glass Products Industry, 1956, 25¢
- 27 - Survey of Production, 1951-1955, 50¢
- 28 - Canadian Statistical Review, 1957 Supplement, \$1.00
- - Trade of Canada: Imports, October & 10 Months Ended October, 50¢
- - Motor Transport Traffic Statistics: Quebec, Year Ended March 31, 1957, 25¢ --
Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated February 7

M: Memorandum

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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