



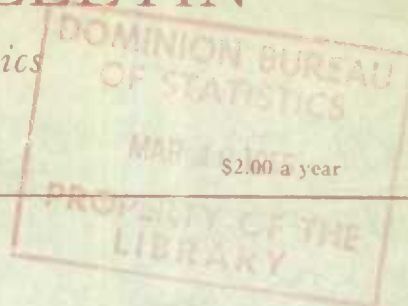
# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 23 - No. 11

Friday, March 18, 1955



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Banking: Cheques cashed in clearing centres across Canada were worth 10% more this January, 36 of the 52 centres recording increases over January last year. (Page 7)

. . .

Prices: Between January 3 and February 1 consumer prices edged lower in five cities, inched higher in three, and were stable in two. (Page 14)

. . .

Agriculture: There were more chickens, turkeys and ducks but fewer geese on Canadian farms at the start of last December than a year earlier, the total number of poultry showing an increase of 2%. (Page 12)

. . .

Travel: Travellers from the United States and other countries spent \$300,000,000 in Canada last year, just \$2,000,000 less than the 1953 peak, while Canadian travellers spent a record \$380,000,000 in other countries, \$15,000,000 more than in 1953... 12% fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits this February, but January's 18% increase put two-month entries 1% above last year. (Pages 3 & 4)

. . .

Education: Full-time enrolment in Canadian universities rose 5% in the current academic year, the second increase in a row to follow the steady decline from the peak of 1947-48, when colleges were crowded with World War II veterans. (Page 15)

. . .

Labour: Weekly wages and salaries in Canadian industry averaged \$58.55 at the start of January, \$1.99 more than a year earlier... Canadian labour income rose 2% last year to a new peak of \$11,910,000, decreases in construction and manufacturing being outweighed by increases in other sectors. (Pages 8 & 9)

. . .

Merchandising: Wholesale sales averaged 3.5% higher in January than a year earlier... January chain store sales were higher this year in the variety, women's clothing and grocery trades, but were lower in the shoe, drug and hardware trades... Fewer motor vehicles were sold this January but retail value was slightly higher than last year. (Page 6)

. . .

Manufacturing: More steel but less pig iron was produced in January than in the first month last year... Output of household washing machines jumped 27% this January, and factory shipments rose 11%. (Pages 9 & 10)

. . .

Domestic Exports In January  
Higher To Most Main Areas

Besides major gains in shipments to the United Kingdom and United States, Canada's domestic exports were higher in January than a year earlier to other Commonwealth countries as a group, and to Latin America and Europe, and lower only to the remaining foreign countries as a group, according to the summary of the month's trade by countries and main commodity items.

Commodity-wise, there were large gains in wood and paper products, non-ferrous metals and chemical products, and lesser gains in non-metallic minerals, agricultural and vegetable products and fibres and textiles that heavily outweighed declines in the iron products, animals and animal products and miscellaneous commodities groups.

Total exports in January were valued at \$310,108,000 (slightly less than the preliminary figure issued on February 24), up sharply from \$265,374,000 in January last year. All of the increase was in domestic exports, which climbed to \$305,704,000 compared to \$260,683,000, foreign exports being slightly lower at \$4,404,000 against \$4,691,000. The volume of domestic exports in January was higher than in any other post-war January.

Biggest dollar increase in domestic exports was in shipments to the United Kingdom, which rose in value in January to \$62,691,000 from the low value of \$37,931,000 a year earlier. Exports to the United Kingdom were larger in value for all commodity groups except the iron and miscellaneous commodities groups, the major gains being in agricultural and vegetable products, wood and paper and non-ferrous metals groups.

Domestic exports to other Commonwealth countries rose in total to \$16,475,000 compared to \$12,020,000 in January, 1954 as the result of substantial gains to the Africa and Oceania groups and only small decreases to the West Indies and Asia groups. Marked gains were recorded for shipments to Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and small gains to India, Ceylon and Jamaica.

Shipments to the United States were valued at \$179,490,000, up from \$157,067,000 last year. The month's gain was spread through all main commodity groups except agricultural and vegetable products and iron and products, with the major increases in wood and paper products, non-ferrous metals and chemicals and allied products.

Domestic exports to European countries moved up to \$25,000,000 compared to \$22,573,000, with increases among the major markets to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland, but decreases to the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway. Sales to Latin America showed a nearly equal dollar increase to \$12,535,000 from \$10,156,000, the major increases being to Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and Mexico, while sales to Venezuela were down. Domestic exports to the remaining foreign countries were down sharply to \$8,273,000

MORE



compared to \$20,092,000 last year, the decrease being largely due to a drop of nearly two-thirds from last year's high January sales to Japan.

January exports of the wood and paper group were up \$24,566,000 over a year earlier at \$109,477,000, large gains being recorded, as shown in the list below, for planks and boards and newsprint paper. Increases in aluminium and products, copper and products, nickel, and zinc and products were mainly responsible for a jump of \$15,208,000 to \$62,861,000 in the non-ferrous metals group.

The chemicals group rose by \$5,376,000 to \$16,130,000 with gains distributed among most main items, while the non-metallic minerals group advanced \$2,084,000 to \$11,104,000 with the chief increase in asbestos and products. The agricultural and vegetable products group was up slightly at \$57,623,000, wheat being practically unchanged, while decreases in other grains and flour were offset by increases for seeds and tobacco.

The iron and products group declined to \$17,758,000 compared to \$19,544,000, with generally lower figures for main items except rolling-mill products and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets. Exports of animals and animal products were down slightly to \$23,759,000 from \$24,091,000, mainly due to decreases for meats and eggs that outweighed increases for fish and fishery products and furs. The miscellaneous group also showed a small decline at \$5,541,000 against \$5,633,000.

Values of leading commodity exports in January were as follows: newsprint paper, \$50,127,000 (\$42,785,000 a year earlier); planks and boards, \$27,164,000 (\$14,807,000); wheat, \$25,372,000 (\$25,411,000); wood pulp, \$20,568,000 (\$18,287,000); aluminum and products, \$18,417,000 (\$13,483,000); nickel, \$17,136,000 (\$12,302,000); copper and products, \$10,758,000 (\$8,969,000); fish and fishery products, \$9,733,000 (\$8,192,000); zinc and products, \$5,948,000 (\$3,786,000); furs and products, \$5,805,000 (\$3,718,000); grains other than wheat, \$5,632,000 (\$7,226,000); flour of wheat, \$5,263,000 (\$8,167,000); asbestos and products, \$5,253,000 (\$4,369,000); fertilizers, \$5,123,000 (\$3,278,000); seeds, \$5,089,000 (\$3,215,000); and farm machinery and implements, \$4,672,000 (\$5,389,000). (1)

## TRAVEL

### 12% Fewer Motor Vehicles Entered Canada On Travel Permits In February

Volume of highway traffic entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in February showed a substantial decrease of 12% from a year ago and followed an 18% increase in January. Entries in February totalled 52,332 versus 59,617, bringing the January-February total to 109,783 versus 108,353.

February entries were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 50 (49 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 3,890 (4,026); Quebec, 9,735 (10,463); Ontario, 25,156 (29,379); Manitoba, 1,744 (2,079); Saskatchewan, 330 (572); Alberta, 566 (651); British Columbia, 10,697 (12,115); and Yukon Territory, 164 (283). (2)

Canadian Travellers Again Spent More In  
Other Countries Than Visitors Did In Canada

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from the United States and other countries in 1954 were main-

tained at a figure close to the peak established in 1953, but for the fourth straight year Canadian travellers spent more in other countries than foreign travellers spent in Canada.

The Bureau's first estimates of international travel expenditures in 1954 show that Canadian travellers spent a record \$380,000,000 in other countries, 4% above 1953's \$365,000,000, while visitors to Canada spent \$300,000,000, slightly below the all-time high of \$302,000,000 in 1953. The resulting debit balance on travel account with all countries of \$80,000,000 compares with debits of \$63,000,000 in 1953, \$66,000,000 in 1952, \$6,000,000 in 1951, and credit balances of \$49,000,000 in 1950, \$92,000,000 in 1949 and the peak of \$145,000,000 in 1948.

For the third successive year Canadian travellers last year spent more in the United States than American visitors spent in Canada, the debit balance on travel standing at \$33,000,000 compared with \$25,000,000 in 1953 and \$37,000,000 in 1952. It compares with credit balances of \$12,000,000 in 1951, \$67,000,000 in 1950, \$102,000,000 in 1949, and \$154,000,000 in 1948.

In 1954 Canadian travellers spent a record \$311,000,000 in the United States, slightly above the preceding year's \$307,000,000, while American visitors spent \$278,000,000 in Canada, down from the record \$282,000,000 in 1953.

Canada's traditional debit balance on travel account with overseas countries last year climbed to a record \$47,000,000 from \$38,000,000 as expenditures by Canadian travellers jumped to \$69,000,000 from \$58,000,000, while expenditures in Canada by visitors from overseas countries increased to \$22,000,000 from \$20,000,000.

The drop in expenditures of travellers from the United States can be traced chiefly to the automobile traffic. On the basis of preliminary data there appears to have been a drop of around \$8,000,000 in this type of traffic when compared with 1953. Aggregate expenditures of the non-automobile traffic continued to increase during 1954 but at a more moderate rate than the trend of the previous two years. The 8% rate of increase in 1952 and 1953 declined to between 3 and 4% to add \$5,000,000 to the expenditures of non-automobile traffic and bring the total to around \$130,000,000. Rail, bus, boat and plane traffic each show an increase in expenditures.

Most of the increase in expenditures by residents of Canada returning from the United States can be traced to automobile traffic. Canadians returning by automobile spent over \$136,000,000 in the United States last year as compared with \$133,000,000 in 1953, an increase of 2%. Compared with an increase of 3% in the number of automobiles returning this would indicate slightly lower average expenditures. Aggregate expenditures of non-automobile traffic were practically unchanged from the preceding year, the increase being less than \$1,000,000. An increase of \$3,500,000 in expenditures of Canadians returning by rail was partially offset by a decrease of \$2,900,000 in expenditures of persons returning by bus. The increase in expenditures of persons returning by boat was practically offset by a decrease of \$500,000 in plane traffic.

MORE



Purchases declared under the \$100 customs exemption privilege by Canadians returning from the United States in 1954 amounted to \$66,000,000, a decrease of \$6,000,000 or 8% from 1953. This would indicate that a smaller portion of Canadian travel expenditures in the United States went for merchandise, a trend contrary to that of the preceding year. (3)

## TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadings Declined  
1% In Last 8 Days Of February

Railway car loadings in the last 8 days of February totalled 67,505 cars, down 1% from 68,102 a year earlier, bringing the total for the month of February to 268,004 cars, down 1.7% from last year's 272,691. In the 2 months, January and February, loadings in Canada rose 2.7% to 553,672 cars from 539,042 a year earlier.

Receipts from connections in the 8-day period climbed 6.3% to 32,205 cars from 30,298 a year earlier and the month's total was up 4.6% to 124,554 cars from 119,038. The 2-month total was up 7.8% to 254,087 cars from 235,671.

Carried in reduced volume in the 8-day period were: grain, 4,451 cars (5,201 in 1954); cement, 444 (919); pulpwood, 3,847 (5,197); and L.C.L., 13,140 (14,051). Moved in larger volume were: coal, 4,880 (4,285); and lumber, timber and plywood, 3,998 (3,291) cars. (4)

Operating Revenues Of Air Carriers  
Reached New High For November

Operating revenues of Canadian air carriers in November totalled \$7,313,650, a new high for the month and \$120,991 above the November 1953 total of \$7,192,659. At the same time operating expenses fell slightly to \$8,323,329 from \$8,335,791 and the seasonal operating loss was reduced to \$1,009,679 from \$1,143,132.

Passenger fares advanced to \$4,819,887 from \$4,348,335 in November 1953, mail earnings to \$883,924 from \$808,142, carriage of goods to \$541,446 from \$414,894, and excess baggage to \$48,750 from \$46,967, but revenues from bulk transportation fell to \$726,242 from \$1,139,334. Among expenditure items, aircraft operation and maintenance required less at \$4,356,262 versus \$4,640,646. Other expenditures were generally higher with ground operation and maintenance rising to \$2,363,694 from \$2,258,754 and traffic to \$995,653 from \$926,995. (5)

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales  
Increased 11.7% In Week

Department store sales increased 11.7% during the week ending March 5 as compared with the corresponding week last year. There were sales gains in all areas. Alberta leading with 22.7%, British next with 15.3%, Ontario 12.6%, Manitoba 7.7%, Quebec 7.5%, Atlantic Provinces 7.4% and Saskatchewan 2.7%.

January Chain Store Sales  
Up In Three Of Six Trades

Chain store sales were higher this January in three of the six trades surveyed monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The other three trades showed decreases as compared with January last year.

Percentagewise, the largest increase was 7.5% for chain variety stores, which reported January sales of \$10,679,000 as against \$9,938,000 last year. Sales of chain women's clothing stores were 7% higher at \$3,468,000 versus \$3,240,000, and sales of chain grocery and combination food stores 5.5% higher at \$73,167,000 versus \$69,360,000.

The sharpest decline in January sales was 8.4% in chain shoe stores, which made sales of \$2,155,000 as against \$2,353,000 last year. Sales of chain drug stores decreased 2.5% to \$2,718,000 from \$2,789,000, and sales of chain hardware stores 1.4% to \$817,000 from \$829,000.

January 1 stocks had a higher value in three of the six trades this year: grocery and combination food chains reported a 19.9% jump to \$63,626,000 from \$53,071,000, drug chains 14.4% to \$10,628,000 from \$9,293,000 and variety chains 0.3% to \$42,306,000, from \$42,175,000. Stocks of women's clothing chain stores were worth 8.8% less at \$8,690,000 versus \$9,529,000, shoe chain stores 3.9% at \$19,501,000 versus \$20,291,000, and hardware chain stores 3.9% at \$6,393,000 versus \$6,652,000. (6)

Wholesale Sales Up  
By 3.5% In January

Sales of wholesalers in nine trades averaged 3.5% higher in January than in the first month last year, the Bureau's unadjusted index registering 303.4 as against 294.1. Compared with the previous month sales were down about 15%, the December index registering 357.1. The index is on the base of average 1935-39 sales equalling 100.

Five of the nine trades reported sales increases over January last year. Fruit and vegetable wholesalers led with an increase of 14.7%, followed by tobacco and confectionery wholesalers with a gain of 10%. Drug wholesalers reported an increase of 8.1% in January sales, hardware wholesalers an increase of 3.9% and grocery wholesalers a gain of 1.7%. The sharpest decrease was 10.7% for footwear wholesalers. Wholesalers of auto parts and equipment reported a decrease of 8.3%, clothing wholesalers a drop of 2.9% and dry goods wholesalers a decline of 2%.

January stocks averaged 0.1% below the level of a year earlier for the nine trades, decreases of 2.6% in auto parts and equipment, 1.4% in clothing, 7.9% in footwear, 7.8% in dry goods and 4.4% in hardware outweighing increases of 4.3% in drugs, 9.9% in fruits and vegetables, 10.8% in groceries and 0.6% in tobacco and confectionery. (7)

Motor Vehicle Sales,  
Financing In January

Sales of new passenger cars were slightly lower in number in January than in the corresponding month last year but their total retail value showed a small rise. Commercial vehicle sales were sharply lower both in number and value. Financing of sales of new motor vehicles by finance companies followed the same pattern as total sales, while financing of sales of used motor vehicles were higher both in number and amount of financing.

MORE



January sales of new passenger cars totalled 17,810 units versus 18,507 and the retail value was \$47,242,000 versus \$46,736,000. Commercial vehicle sales numbered 3,564 versus 4,626 valued at \$10,202,000 versus \$12,401,000. Combined sales of passenger and commercial vehicles totalled 21,374 units versus 23,133 valued at \$57,444,000 versus \$59,137,000.

In January the sales of 5,966 new passenger cars were financed by finance companies to the extent of \$11,192,000 versus 6,780 units financed for \$11,993,000. Financing of the sales of 1,209 new commercial vehicles amounted to \$2,811,000 versus 1,803 financed for \$4,013,000 a year earlier.

The sales of 15,750 used passenger cars were financed for \$13,232,000 versus 14,592 units financed for \$12,337,000 a year ago. Used commercial vehicles financed numbered 3,199 involving \$2,849,000 versus 2,814 involving \$2,710,000. (8)

## BANKING

Bank Debits Up 10% In January Value of cheques cashed in 52 Canadian clearing centres in January totalled \$12,453,000,000, 10% higher than in the corresponding month of 1954. Three of the 5 economic regions recorded advances. Debits in Quebec rose over 22%, British Columbia 11% and Ontario 8%. Cheques cashed in the Prairie Provinces were fractionally lower, while the Atlantic Provinces showed a drop of 13% due to last year's unusually large total of debits in Charlottetown in January.

Thirty-six of the 52 centres recorded advances over January last year. The leading centres of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed increases. Payments in Montreal rose nearly 22% and in Toronto by 10%. Winnipeg and Vancouver debits both advanced by more than 6%. January's clearances by economic areas: Atlantic Provinces, \$323,344,000 (\$372,233,000 a year ago); Quebec, \$3,751,021,000 (\$3,069,370,000); Ontario, \$5,608,172,000 (\$5,189,523,000); Prairie Provinces, \$1,795,200,000 (\$1,806,176,000); and British Columbia, \$975,199,000 (\$881,241,000). (9)

Value Of Cheques Cashed At New High In Year 1954 Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres reached new high record levels in 1954. The aggregate value of payments in 52 centres rose to more than \$153,193,000,000, a rise of 8% over the preceding year's \$142,533,000,000. Debits in four of the five economic areas set new records. Payments in Quebec rose by 12% over the preceding year. Ontario debits advanced by 10% and the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia showed increases of 8% and 1% in the same comparison. The value of cheques cashed in the Prairie Provinces declined 3.5% as compared with 1953. Totals by economic areas (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$4,591,668 (\$4,234,809 in 1953); Quebec, \$44,193,052 (\$39,466,247); Ontario, \$68,296,156 (\$62,025,908); Prairie Provinces, \$24,155,325 (\$25,019,281); and British Columbia, \$11,956,325 (\$11,786,823). (10)

Industrial Employment Lower  
At The Beginning Of January

Industrial employment at the beginning of January showed the marked curtailment always indicated during the year-end holiday period. The losses were slightly less than those recorded a year earlier and were also rather below the average for the time of year in the post-war period. The general index, on the 1949 base, declined to 109.1 from 112.1 in December, and compares with 109.9 a year earlier and 113.0 at January 1, 1953, the all-time maximum for the beginning of January. As in the past, important factors contributing to the general recession in activity were a contraction in the outdoor and food processing industries, shutdowns for holidays and inventory purposes and absenteeism.

There was a shrinkage in employment among workers of both sexes. The industrial composite index for men declined 2.9% from December 1 to 108.5 at the first of January showing a loss of 1.2% from January 1, 1954. The index for women fell 2.2% in the month to 111.0 and was narrowly below last year's 111.4.

The seasonal reduction in payrolls amounted to 4.4%, a somewhat smaller loss than was indicated at January 1, 1954 when the payroll was 2.8% lower. The latest figure, at 149.3, was the highest in the record for the time of year. To some extent, this favourable position was due to the observance of the holidays on Saturday, tending to reduce the number of working hours lost. In other cases, wage-earners received an extra day's pay, in conformity with existing industrial agreements. In many instances, however, establishments were closed for several days during the holiday season, while a substantial reduction in staffs was a major factor in the lower disbursements in most areas and industries.

The weekly wages and salaries averaged \$58.55 as compared with \$59.59 at December 1 and \$56.56 at January 1, 1954, previously the peak figure for the time of year. The seasonal decline of 1.7% in the month was the smallest in the record for January 1. The per capita earnings were generally lower, falling from their December 1 levels in most parts of the country and in practically all industries and industrial groups.

The losses in employment were widespread, geographically and industrially. The trend was upward only in New Brunswick among the provinces, and in Saint John, Peterborough, Oshawa, Windsor and Victoria. (11)

Labour Income Reached  
New High In Year 1954

Canadian labour income reached an all-time peak total of \$11,910,000,000 in the year 1954, up 2% from 1953's \$11,661,000,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The December total was \$1,025,000,000 versus \$1,028,000,000 in November and \$988,000,000 in December, 1953. Increases in total wages and salaries in the year ranged from 2% in the primary group of industries and 3% in the distributive industries to 9% in finance and services.

Within the primary group, the totals for agriculture, fishing and mining industries advanced, while that for forestry remained about the same. A 6% to 7% rise in total wages and salaries in public utilities and trade combined with a decline of less than 2% in the total for transportation, storage and communication resulted in a net increase of 3% for the distributive group.

MORE



Contract construction and manufacturing were the only two industries which registered losses of some 2 to 3%. Notwithstanding the rather slow start in the first half of 1954 due to unfavourable weather conditions, total wages and salaries for residential building were up 9%. On the other hand, with the completion of the construction stage of several major resource developments, labour income from non-residential construction declined some 10% during 1954. The earnings of government employees engaged in construction activity are included under government service in the finance and services group.

The 2% decline in 1954 labour income for all manufacturing resulted from sizeable losses among important component groups, counterbalanced in part by gains in a number of other smaller components. Iron and steel products, transportation equipment and textile products showed losses of 9% to 10%, while clothing and leather products fell from 6% to 7%. These declines coincided with reductions in expenditures for defence, durable and producers' goods and a switch from accumulation to liquidation of inventories. Gains ranging between 4% and 6% took place in paper products, printing, chemicals, petroleum, coal and non-metallic mineral products.

Labour income by main groups in 1954 was as follows, 1953 totals being bracketed (in millions): agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$890 (\$871); manufacturing, \$3,878 (\$3,962); construction, \$821 (\$844); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$3,080 (\$2,992); finance, services, including government, \$2,824, (\$2,581); and supplementary labour income, \$417 (\$411). (12)

#### Federal Government Employment And Payrolls In November

Classified civil servants on the payroll of the Federal Government in November totalled 140,558, up from October's 140,110 and 1953's November total of 134,163. Their earnings aggregated \$36,251,568, up from \$36,084,397 a month earlier and \$31,881,163 in November 1953.

Prevailing rate employees, casual employees and ships' crews numbered 40,884, down from October's 41,588 but up from 1953's November total of 37,289. Their earnings totalled \$8,300,149, up from \$8,019,211 in October and \$7,738,989 a year earlier. (13)

### MANUFACTURING

#### Production, Shipments Of Washing Machines Higher

Production of domestic-type washing machines increased almost 27% in January as compared with a year earlier, factory shipments by 11% and month-end stocks fell almost 6%. Output amounted to 16,824 units versus 13,270 a year ago. Production of conventional electric types rose to 14,044 units from 11,178 and automatic to 2,425 units from 1,471, but gasoline models fell to 355 units from 621. Factory shipments totalled 15,834 units versus 13,322 a year ago and end-of-January stocks were 27,707 units versus 29,283. Exports of washing machines were slightly lower at 301 units versus 336 a year earlier. Imports in December -- latest available -- numbered 2,697 units, down from 3,101, and the year's total dropped to 25,250 units from 29,314. (14)

Battery Sales Slightly Lower In Value In January

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in January were valued at \$2,020,411, moderately below last year's corresponding total of \$2,103,822. The month's sales included 149,391 for the ignition of internal combustion engines for passenger cars and light trucks versus 162,830 a year ago, 2,319 for farm lighting plants versus 2,400, and 2,056 for railway service versus 2,126 (15)

Production Of Steel Higher

Canadian production of steel ingots in January increased to 310,853 tons from last year's 290,487 tons but production of pig iron fell to 199,464 tons from 214,999. These figures show little change from the preliminary totals published earlier. The month's output of steel castings dropped to 5,961 tons from 8,413. (16)

Shipments Of Primary Shapes By Steel Mills Lower In November & 11 Months

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 213,196 net tons in November, 21.5% below the preceding year's corresponding total of 270,363 net tons. At the same time producers' interchange dropped to 97,341 tons from 112,443. In the January-November period shipments aggregated 2,314,765 net tons versus 2,983,002 a year ago and producers interchanged 1,164,960 net tons versus 1,333,962 (17)

Production And Shipments Of Veneers And Plywoods Increased In January

Both production and shipments of veneers and plywoods were higher in January than in the corresponding month last year. The month's output of veneers amounted to 76,550,000 square feet versus 63,892,000, shipments totalled 79,265,000 square feet versus 59,400,000 and month-end stocks were 27,976,000 square feet versus 50,165,000. Production of plywood amounted to 85,583,000 square feet versus 54,918,000, shipments totalled 75,659,000 square feet versus 52,863,000 and end-of-January stocks were 58,185,000 square feet versus 49,906,000. (18)

Wire And Wire Goods Industry

Total factory value of sales of firms in the wire and wire goods industry -- those engaged chiefly in drawing iron and steel wire or in fabricating products from wire -- were down in 1953 to \$104,858,000 from \$105,660,000 in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. There were 122 establishments in the group, 6 more than in 1952, their employees numbered 8,634 versus 8,662 and salary and wage payments aggregated \$28,656,000 versus \$27,795,000.

Among the products of the industry, total sales of plain wire amounted to 91,457 tons (88,884 in 1952); galvanized wire, 24,713 tons (31,685); barbed wire, 7,278 tons (8,673); iron and steel wire nails, 1,421,540 kegs (1,587,817); cut nails, 13,776 kegs (13,875); wire staples, 29,095 kegs (29,969); tacks, 2,506,781 pounds (2,647,348); woven steel wire farm fence, 12,363 tons (15,917); woven steel wire lawn fence, 1,569 tons (1,307); woven steel wire chain link fabric, 4,437 tons (4,007); gates, 33,562 (25,867); fourdrinier wire cloth 5,621,484 square feet (5,797,636); and steel wire rope or cable, 16,703 tons (20,533). (19)



Clay & Clay Products Industry      Gross factory value of products made from domestic clays in 1953 increased to \$24,-

135,000 from \$19,845,000 a year earlier and the value of products made from imported clays declined to \$10,084,000 from \$10,782,000, according to the annual industry report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total value of all clay products was up to \$34,219,000 from \$30,626,000.

The number of plants making products from domestic clays fell to 125 from 133, but the employees rose to 3,719 from 3,568 and salaries and wages to \$10,-834,000 from \$9,812,000. There were 37 plants (34 in 1952) making products from imported clays. Their employees fell in number to 2,254 from 2,432 and the payroll to \$6,281,000 from \$6,300,000. (20)

Hat & Cap Industry      Products shipped by Canada's hat and cap industry in 1953 were worth \$29,631,952, slightly more than the 1952 output value of \$29,606,155, according to the annual report on the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of establishments in the industry decreased to 166 from 172, and employees to 4,928 from 5,005, but the payroll increased to \$11,057,900 from \$10,791,897. Material costs dropped to \$11,741,-210 from \$12,610,052.

Shipments of establishments producing men's hats fell in value to \$6,841,-638 from \$7,431,907, and of concerns making caps to \$5,478,299 from \$6,832,998. Output of firms making women's and children's hats increased in value to \$15,-221,459 from \$14,306,528, and of concerns producing hat and cap makers' materials to \$2,090,556 from \$1,034,772. (21)

Lumber Industry Of Alberta      Gross value of products of the lumber industry of Alberta in 1953 was \$23,781,960, virtually unchanged from the preceding year's \$23,862,564, according to a special compilation. During the year 400,822 M board feet of sawn lumber were produced valued at \$20,991,533 versus 409,570 M valued at \$21,457,863.

Production of sawn lumber was as follows by kinds in M board feet: spruce, 366,117 (374,156 in 1952); Jack pine, 21,301 (22,919); poplar, 9,348 (8,705); and all other species, 4056 (3,790). The year's output of sawn ties amounted to 1,224,105 valued at \$1,786,217 versus 1,273,317 worth \$1,802,782.

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Stocks Of Creamery Butter, Cheese And Eggs Larger On March First      Stocks of creamery butter, cheese and eggs were larger at the beginning of March this year than last but the holdings of evaporated whole milk, skim milk and poultry meat were smaller, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

March 1 stocks of creamery butter were 69,068,000 pounds (50,676,000 a year ago); cheese, 35,664,000 pounds (25,982,000); evaporated whole milk, 19,258,000 pounds (21,613,000); skim milk powder, 6,192,000 pounds (8,117,000); poultry meat, 20,196,000 pounds (26,109,000); and eggs, 458,000 cases (256,000). (22)

Less Creamery Butter, Cheddar Cheese Produced In February

Production of both creamery butter and cheddar cheese declined in February from a year earlier but there were increases in ice cream and concentrated milk products, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of creamery butter amounted to 9,493,000 pounds versus 9,915,000 a year ago. Domestic disappearance was slightly higher at 20,710,000 pounds versus 20,424,000.

Cheddar cheese production in February totalled 1,668,000 pounds versus 1,886,000; ice cream, 1,384,000 gallons versus 1,341,000; and concentrated milk products, 21,397,000 pounds versus 19,490,000. (23)

Creamery Butter Stocks In Nine Cities Of Canada

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 10 totalled 41,017,000 pounds, up 19.5% from last year's corresponding total of 34,321,000. Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 1,515 pounds (3,039); Montreal, 19,721 (15,482); Toronto, 7,594 (7,165); Winnipeg, 9,647 (6,326); Regina, 752 (353); Saskatoon, 115 (103); Edmonton, 549 (493); Calgary, 154 (230); and Vancouver, 970 (1,125).

Production And Stocks Of Process Cheese In February

Production of process cheese in February amounted to 3,740,000 pounds, an increase of 7% over the 3,496,000 pounds made in February but a small decrease from last year's corresponding total of 3,749,000 pounds. Cumulative production for January and February totalled 7,236,000, a small drop from last year's 7,406,000. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of February amounted to 1,545,000 pounds versus 1,775,000 a month earlier than 1,181,000 at the same time last year.

Margarine Production & Stocks

Margarine production in February amounted to 9,900,000 pounds, down 13% from January's 11,314,000 pounds but up 21% from 8,191,000 a year ago. Cumulative output for January-February rose to 21,214,000 pounds from 18,528,000 a year earlier. March 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses rose to 3,992,000 pounds from 3,528,000 on February 1 and 3,443,000 a year ago. (24)

Two Per Cent More Poultry On Farms

Total number of poultry on Canadian farms on December 1 last was estimated at 43,590,000, an increase of 2% over the preceding year's 42,749,000, according to figures compiled by the Bureau in co-operation with provincial officials.

The estimated number of hens and chickens was 40,159,000 versus 39,660,000 a year earlier. By classes the numbers were: hens and pullets 6 months old or over, 27,405,000 (25,550,000 a year earlier); pullets under 6 months, 7,163,000 (7,346,000); cocks and cockerels, 3,834,000 (3,959,000); and chicks, 1,757,000 (2,805,000).

Estimated number of turkeys was 2,642,000 versus 2,299,000; geese, 337,000 versus 366,000; and ducks, 452,000 versus 424,000. (25)



Meat Stocks Smaller On March 1 Stocks of meat in cold storage were smaller on March 1, totalling 68,472,000 pounds versus 71,-925,000 a month earlier and 71,722,000 a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Holdings of frozen meat were 40,668,000 pounds versus 42,591,000 a year ago; fresh meat, 15,951,000 pounds versus 17,685,000; and cured meats, 11,-853,000 pounds versus 11,446,000. Lard stocks were 5,502,000 pounds versus 4,-318,000. (26)

Stocks Of Vegetables Smaller On March 1 Stocks of vegetables in cold and common storage were smaller on March 1 than at the same time last year. Holdings of potatoes fell to 10,296,000 bushels from 12,-947,000, onions to 162,000 bushels from 461,000, carrots to 131,000 bushels from 242,000, and cabbage to 50,000 bushels from 65,000. Celery rose to 23,-000 crates from 19,000.

March 1 stocks of apples rose to 1,924,000 bushels from 1,867,000 but pears fell to 12,000 bushels from 32,000. Holdings of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, increased to 33,873,000 pounds from 29,898,000 but the stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, decreased to 16,867,000 bushels from 19,306,-000. (27)

Wheat Supplies And Exports In Four Major Exporting Countries Supplies of wheat remaining on or about February 1 this year in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,002,900,000 bushels, almost unchanged from the 2,002,500,000 available a year ago, according to the Bureau's February issue of the Wheat Review.

February 1 supplies of wheat in Canada were down to 586,600,000 bushels from 698,600,000 a year earlier, but were up in the United States to 1,076,200 bushels from 995,400,000, Argentina to 169,100,000 bushels from 154,900,000, and Australia to 171,000,000 bushels from 153,600,000.

Total export of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries for the first half of the Canadian crop year, at 373,800,000 bushels, were some 15% greater than the 324,500,000 shipped in the comparable period of 1953-54.

Exports from the United States in the August-January period rose to 127,-000,000 bushels from 94,800,000 a year earlier, Argentina to 66,400,000 bushels from 60,300,000 and Australia to 45,300,000 bushels from 30,200,000. Exports from Canada were moderately lower at 135,100,000 bushels versus 138,700,000.

World wheat production in 1954 is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture at 6,790,000 bushels. This is 470,000,000 or 6% less than the large 1953 wheat crop but 950,000,000 or 16% more than the 1945-49 average. The decline this year includes a reduction of over 500,000,000 in the Canadian and United States crops. (28)

Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price IndexMarch 10March 3  
(1935-39=100)February 10

Total Common Stocks .....	213.9	218.2	214.3
Industrials .....	217.6	222.7	218.6
Utilities .....	187.1	189.7	184.0
Banks .....	239.3	239.2	241.4

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	104.7	107.3	106.0
Golds .....	68.9	70.1	68.9
Base Metals .....	186.8	192.5	190.8

Consumer Price IndexesFor Regional Cities

Changes in regional city consumer price indexes between January 3 and February 1 were small as indexes for three centres moved higher, two were unchanged and five moved down. Lower food prices were general with the exception of small advances in St. John's and Montreal. Among lower prices for foods were coffee, eggs, and most beef and pork descriptions. These generally outweighed increases in fresh vegetables and oranges. Shelter indexes were slightly higher, due to increases in rents in four centres, while no changes occurred in the remaining six.

Group indexes for clothing and household operation were unchanged at almost all centres, while other commodities and services advanced in four cities and remained unchanged in six. Higher hospital charges in Halifax, Saint John, Ottawa and Calgary were mainly responsible for the increases in the other commodities and services group.

Total indexes for February 1 and January 3 and February 1 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 February 1955  
 (Base 1949 = 100)

	<u>Total Indexes</u>			<u>Group Indexes - February 1, 1955</u>			
	<u>Jan. 3,</u>	<u>Feb. 1,</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Shelter</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Household</u>	<u>Other</u>
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>				<u>Operation</u>	<u>Commodities</u>
							<u>and</u>
							<u>Services</u>
St. John's *	102.6	102.7	101.4	108.0	101.6	100.8	103.6
Halifax	114.3	114.6	106.8	123.3	114.6	118.9	118.5
Saint John	117.4	117.6	112.6	124.8	116.5	116.4	123.8
Montreal	117.1	117.1	115.4	134.4	107.2	115.8	116.9
Ottawa	117.0	117.0	111.0	132.2	111.3	116.7	119.8
Toronto	118.9	118.7	109.6	145.6	110.3	116.2	119.4
Winnipeg	115.5	115.4	110.5	125.7	112.7	113.5	118.0
Saskatoon-Regina	113.9	113.8	109.7	115.6	114.9	117.9	113.2
Edmonton-Calgary	114.6	114.5	109.4	121.0	112.6	115.7	118.5
Vancouver	118.4	118.3	111.6	126.1	112.6	125.4	122.4

\* Index on the base June 1951 = 100.



5% Increase In University  
Enrolment In Current Year

An estimated 67,500 full-time students were enrolled in universities and colleges across Canada at the start of last December, 3,300 or 5% more than a year earlier, according to the annual report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on enrolment in the current academic year. This was the second successive increase after a steady decline from the peak 1947-48 enrolment of about 83,000. Details provided by universities and colleges accounting for about 97% of the total enrolment in 1954-55 show a total of 51,219 males and 14,146 females. Students in receipt of DVA allowances decreased 580 in 1953-54 to 352 in the current year, and included 287 World War II veterans and 65 Korean veterans. Post-graduate students showed a slight increase to 3,074 from 3,057.

By faculty, there were increases in undergraduate students in agriculture (to 1,215 from 1,161), architecture (to 497 from 495), commerce and business administration, including secretarial science (to 3,690 from 3,384), dentistry (to 862 from 822), education (to 2,603 from 2,501), law (to 2,616 from 2,550), music (to 256 from 251), nursing (to 1,183 from 1,085), physio and occupational therapy (to 437 from 389), and theology (to 1,490 from 1,288). Figures for arts and engineering and applied science are not strictly comparable owing mainly to inclusion of the military colleges in the current year. Excluding these there were increases of 11.1% in engineering and applied science (from 8,789 in 1953-54) and of 6.5% in arts and pure science (from 25,928). There were decreases in undergraduate students in forestry (to 440 from 448), household science (to 1,116 from 1,165), journalism (to 66 from 80), library science (to 94 from 124), medicine (to 4,518 from 4,568), pharmacy (to 1,212 from 1,256), physical and health education (to 408 from 441), social service (to 496 from 521), and veterinary science (to 395 from 405). The number enrolled in other faculties increased to 501 from 310. (29)

## B U S I N E S S

Corporation Profits In Canada  
Down In Third Quarter Of 1954

Profits before taxes of Canadian corporations during the third quarter of 1954 were estimated at \$638,000,000 or 4.9% below profits in the corresponding period of 1953, according to the first issue of a new report on corporation profits. Cumulative profits before taxes for the first nine months of 1954 declined an estimated \$185,000,000 to \$1,835,000,000 as compared with \$2,020,000,000 in 1953, a decrease of 9.2%. Both in 1953 and 1954 income taxes for the first nine months were estimated at 46% of profits before taxes. Profits after taxes for the nine months declined from \$1,082,000,000 in 1953 to \$967,000,000 in 1954, a drop of 10.6%. Profits after taxes in the third quarter of 1954 were estimated at \$337,000,000 compared with \$355,000,000 in 1953, down 5.1%.

A comparison of the first nine months of 1954 with the same period of 1953 indicates considerable variation in profits before taxes by industry. The mining, non-metallic mineral and finance groups showed increases in profits before taxes, while all the other groups showed decreases. The largest declines were in the non-ferrous metal group (21.4%), retail trade (22.4%), iron and steel (22.5%), wholesale trade (22.7%) and textiles (48.1%).

MORE

A comparison of the third quarter of 1954 with the third quarter of 1953 indicates a strong improvement in profits for non-manufacturing companies, with increases in mining and finance balancing decreases in other non-manufacturing groups. Manufacturing profits were down by 10.7% with a drop in profits in the iron and steel group from \$81,000,000 to \$52,000,000 accounting for much of the decline. Profits after taxes showed much the same pattern as profits before taxes, since the tax rate remained unchanged between 1953 and 1954.

The report "Quarterly Corporation Profits, 1950-1954" outlines the methods and sources used in obtaining the data and gives estimates of profits for 15 major groups of corporations. The present estimates are preliminary and will be revised as more information becomes available. Beginning in April the report will be issued on a quarterly basis. The following table shows estimated corporation profits before taxes and after taxes (in brackets) for the third quarter and the first nine months of 1953 and 1954 for the fifteen industry groups.

	July-Sept.		Jan.-Sept.	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	- millions of dollars -			
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	51 ( 31)	64 ( 41)	171 ( 108)	178 (112)
Manufacturing -				
Foods and beverages	50 ( 21)	45 ( 23)	147 ( 62)	130 ( 67)
Textile products	6 ( 2)	4 ( 1)	27 ( 13)	14 ( 5)
Wood and paper products	81 ( 44)	89 ( 49)	241 ( 131)	237 (130)
Iron and steel products	81 ( 42)	52 ( 23)	293 ( 158)	227 (111)
Non-ferrous metal products	29 ( 15)	25 ( 13)	98 ( 52)	77 ( 40)
Non-Metallic mineral products	56 ( 30)	50 ( 26)	127 ( 67)	131 ( 71)
Chemical products	25 ( 14)	29 ( 16)	78 ( 45)	76 ( 43)
Other manufacturing industries	18 ( 10)	15 ( 8)	56 ( 31)	45 ( 25)
Total manufacturing	346 (178)	309 (159)	1067 ( 559)	937 (492)
Transportation, storage, communication and public utilities	77 ( 43)	75 ( 42)	205 ( 113)	194 (107)
Wholesale trade	57 ( 32)	48 ( 26)	159 ( 88)	123 ( 64)
Retail trade	39 ( 23)	33 ( 17)	116 ( 68)	90 ( 45)
Finance, insurance and real estate	51 ( 27)	58 ( 32)	171 ( 93)	186 (102)
Services	15 ( 9)	14 ( 7)	41 ( 24)	37 ( 20)
Other non-manufacturing industries	24 ( 12)	23 ( 13)	57 ( 29)	48 ( 25)
Unallocated by industry	11 ( -)	14 ( -)	33 ( -)	42 ( -)
Total all industries	671 (355)	638 (337)	2020 (1082)	1835 (967)

The item "unallocated by industry" in the table is necessary, since preliminary indications are that the sum of profits before taxes, as obtained by adding the industry groups, are about \$11,000,000 per quarter too low in 1953 and \$14,000,000 per quarter too low in 1954. Since it is also indicated that taxes are too low by the same amount, no adjustment is necessary for profits after taxes. It is not possible at present to allocate the difference to the appropriate industrial groups, but the second quarter bulletin for 1955 will contain the adjusted figures. (30)



(Publications numbered similarly to reviews to indicate source of latter)

- 1- Domestic Exports -- Summary -- January, 20¢
- 2- M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, February, 10¢
- 3- Travel Between Canada & the United States, December, Including First Estimates of International Travel Expenditures, 1954, 20¢
- 4- M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (last 8 days of February), 10¢
- 5- Civil Aviation, November, 15¢
- 6- Chain Store Sales & Stocks, January, 10¢
- 7- Wholesale Trade, January, 10¢
- 8- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, January, 25¢
- 9- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, January, 10¢
- 10- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, 1954, 50¢
- 11- Employment & Payrolls, January, 25¢
- 12- Estimates of Labour Income, December, 10¢
- 13- M: Federal Government Employment, November, 10¢
- 14- M: Domestic Washing Machines, January, 10¢
- 15- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January, 10¢
- 16- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, January, 10¢
- 17- Primary Iron & Steel, November, 25¢
- 18- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, January, 10¢
- 19- Wire & Wire Goods Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 20- Clay & Clay Products Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 21- Hat & Cap Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 22- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, March 1, 10¢
- 23- Dairy Factory Production, February, 10¢
- 24- M: Margarine Statistics, February, 10¢
- 25- M: Report on the Poultry Survey of December 1, 1954, 10¢
- 26- M: Stocks of Meat & Lard, March 1, 10¢
- 27- M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, March 1, 10¢
- 28- The Wheat Review, February, 25¢
- 29- M: University & College Enrolment Report in Current Year, 1954-55, 25¢
- 30- Quarterly Corporation Profits, 1950-54, 40¢
- Trade of Canada: Imports, December and 12 Months Ended December (detailed), 50¢
- Railway Transport, 1953 -- Part V (Freight Carried by Principal Commodity Classes), 25¢
- Intended Acreage of Principal Field Crops, 10¢
- M - Memorandum

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,  
Ottawa, 1955

Higher Wages Workers in the major non-agricultural industries earned an average of \$58.88 a week last year, \$1.58 or 3% more than in 1953.

3 Times As Many Tams And Berets Canada's hat and cap industry turned out 6,088 dozen tams and berets in 1953, nearly three times as many as in 1952, when 2,054 dozen were made.

More Witch Fillets Canada's fish processing industry sold \$520,700 worth of witch fillets in 1953, \$294,000 worth more than in 1952.

Pipes There were 7,860 dozen pipes manufactured in Canada in 1952 and they had a total factory selling value of \$89,064.

Fewer Tacks Canadian factories sold 2,506,781 pounds of wire and cut tacks of all kinds in 1953 as against 2,647,348 pounds in 1952. Factory value, however, jumped to \$851,609 from \$679,437.

More Ducks, Fewer Geese There were 452,000 duck and 337,000 geese on Canadian farms at the start of last December, 28,000 or 7% more ducks and 29,000 or 8% fewer geese than a year earlier.

More Asbestos Canadian mines shipped 923,581 tons of asbestos last year, 12,733 tons more than in 1953. Exports rose to 887,728 tons from 878,530.

More Straw Hats For Men Shipments of straw hats for men by Canada's hat and cap industry jumped to 18,913 dozen in 1953 from 5,526 dozen in 1952.

Transit Fares Up The average fare on transit lines in Canadian cities was 9.45 cents per passenger last year as against 9.11 cents in 1953. The average fare per passenger on interurban lines rose more sharply to 52.5 cents from 49.9 cents.

More Cheques Cashed The value of cheques cashed in clearing centres across Canada rose 8% last year to \$153,193,000,000 from \$142,533,000,000 in 1953.

Fewer Sardines Shipments of sardines by Canada's fish processing industry dropped sharply in 1953 to 360,382 cases worth \$2,421,800 from 635,964 cases valued at \$4,188,700 in 1952.

More College Students An estimated 67,500 full-time students are enrolled in universities and colleges across Canada for the current academic year, 3,300 or 5% more than in 1953-54.

More Eggs Per Layer Canadian egg production averaged 1,475 eggs per hundred layers this January as against 1,421 per hundred in the first month of 1954.

Travel For the fourth year in a row Canadian travellers in 1954 spent more in other countries than foreign travellers spent in Canada - \$380,000,000 as against \$300,000,000.

More Plastic Products Now In five years the gross value of the output of Canada's plastic products industry jumped from \$12,716,000 in 1947 to \$33,585,111 in 1952.

Less Steel Scrap Used Last year 2,320,051 tons of steel scrap were used in steel furnaces, iron blast furnaces and iron foundries in Canada, 579,749 tons or 11% less than in 1953.

More Artificial Ice Manufactured Since the war the gross value of the output of Canada's manufactured ice industry has climbed from \$3,621,664 in 1945 to \$6,987,800.

More Meat Eaten Per capita consumption of meat rose to a record 146.4 pounds last year from 142.3 pounds in 1953.





1010729339