OTTAIVA - CANADA

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HIGHLIGHTSOF THIS ISSUE

Production: Canadian industry turned out about $4 \%$ more in January than in the first month last year. Mineral production was up by almost ne-fifth, and electricity and gas output by more than 14\%. Manufacturing production showed a slight increase, a rise of over $3 \%$ in non-durable goods outweighing a 2\% dip in durable goods.
(Page 2)

Business: There were more commercial failures under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts last year than in 1953 in all provinces except Newfoundland and Manftoba, the national total increasing 37\% to a new post-war peak. (Paga 12)

Merchandising: Canadian retailers upped their dollar sales by nearly $5 \%$ this January, all areas except Manitoba and Saskatchewan showing increases over January last year. Gains were reported by 13 of 18 trades witl the lareost increases in durable goods.
(Page 7)

Prices: Wholesale prices averaged $0.8 \%$ higher in February than in January, non-ferrous metals showing the sharpest increase... Prices of farm products at terminal markets averaged $0.2 \%$ lower, a decrease in animal products outwoighing an increase in field products... Buileing material prices averaged $0.2 \%$ higher.
(Page 8)

Labour: Claimants on the live unemployment insurance register numbered 578, 586 at the end of February, up from 543,366 a month earlier and 512,567a year earlier.
(Page 7)

Transportation: About 2\% more cars were loaded on Canadian railways in the second week of March to put cumlative 1955 loadings nearly $3 \%$ above last year. Cars received from foreign connections numbered over $9 \%$ more in both the week and the cumulative period.
(Page 12)

Travel: Nearly $9 \%$ more vehicies crossed the border into Canada from the United States this January, foreign vehicles showing an increase of $5 \%$ over last year and retuming Canadian vehicles a gain of $14 \%$.
(Page 13)
Industrial Production Index
Above Year Earlier In January

Canada＇s composite index of industrial pro－ duction for January stood at 238．5，according to preliminary fipures．This was $4.7 \%$ ahove the Jamuary 1954 index of 229.1 ．The manufacturing component of the index rose very slightily in this comparison to 241．7 from 240．1．The index of min－ eral production，however，was nearly $20 \%$ hicher at 205.1 and the sub－index measuring output of electricity and gas advanced over $1.4 \%$ to 280.8 from 246.0 in January 1954．

The index of non－durable manufactures，at 208.8 ，was $3.4 \%$ above the previous January＇s 201．9．The tobacco and rubber products industries showed substantial gains of nearly $10 \%$ over their output a year earlier，Foods and beverages，paper products，and petroleum and coal products recorded smaller advances，while output in the printing and publishing and chemicals indus－ tries was almost unchanged．The levei of activity in the clothing industry was a little lowez．

In the durable manufactures field，the composite index rose to 293.3 in January，still $2 \%$ below the previous January＇s figure of 299．7．Output in several of the component industries rose or fell substantially as com－ pared with January 1954．Froduction of non－ferrous metals products increased by $28 \%$ ，and output of wood procucts and of non－metallic mineral products by $16 \%$ and by $10 \%$ respectively．These gains failed to offset declines of $21 \%$ in the transportation equiment group and $7 \%$ in iron and steel products． Production of electrical apparatus was almost unchanged．

MINING
Coal Production，Imports
Production of coal declined again in February， totalling $1,276,000$ tons versus 1，376，000 a year aco．January－February production dropped to 2，－ 725,000 tons from 3，003，000．Landed imports in February fell to 605，000 tons from 670,000 and in the two months to $1,194,000$ tons from $1,268,000$ ．（1）

Increased Production Of Nickels Concore Zinc \＆Lead In Jamuaxy

January＇s output of nickel，copper，zinc and lead increased over a year earlier but silver production declined．Nickel pro－ duction amounted to 14,026 tons（ 12,670 a year ago）；copper， 26,245 tons（ $27,-$ 862）：zinc， 36,247 tons（ 27,030 ）；lead， 18,721 tons（17，716）；and silver， $2,-$ 036，229 fine ounces $(2,553,293)$ 。（ 2 \＆3）

Natural Cas Production Production of natural pas in Canada during last Gained All Months Last Year December amounter to $13,591,559 \mathrm{M}$ ．cubic feet compared to $12,289,518 \mathrm{M}$ 。 cubic feet in December 1953，making an interrupted series of monthly gains in 1954 over the previous year and bringing the aggrecate output for the year to $120,878,381 \mathrm{M}$ ．cubic feet compared to $100,985,923 \mathrm{M}$ ．cubic feet in 1953.

Alberta accounted for $107,264,550 \mathrm{M}$ 。 cubic feet of the 1954 total pro－ duction，Ontario for $10,051,049$ ，Saskatchewan for 3，450，579，New Brunswick for 183，547，and the Northwest Territories for $28,656 \mathrm{M}$ ．cubic feet．（4）

Production of Most Leading Minerals Hicher In 1954

Production of 14 of Canada's 16 leading mineral products was higher in the year 1954 than in the preceding year with major fains in iron ore, copper, lead, nickel, natural gas and petroleum, the Bureau's monthly summary shows. Coal and zinc declined.

The year's output of asbestos rose to 923,587 tons from 911, 226 in 1953, cement to $22, \dot{2} / 4,77$ barrels from $22,238,335$, clay products to $\$ 21,393,714$ from $829,047,020$, copper to 302,984 tons from 253,252 , gold to $4,366,506$ fine ounces from $4,055,723$, and pypsum to $3,947,463$ tons from $3,842,457$. Iron ore production increased to $7,338,629$ tons from $6,509,818$, lead to 219,280 tons from 193,706, lime to $1,236,123$ tons from 1,228,760, natural pas to 120,878, 382 M . cubic foet from $100,985,923 \mathrm{M}$ nickel to 158,520 tons from 243,693 , petroleum to $96,065,294$ barrels from $80,898,897$, salt to 970,250 tons from $954,92 \%$, and silver to $30,680,491$ fine ounces from $28,299,335$. Production of coal dropped to $14,908,747$ tons from $15,900,673$ and zinc to 373,448 tons from 401,762.

Nickel-Copper Mininge Smelting And Refining Industry In 2953

Gross value of the various primary products of Canada's nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining industry in 1953 was $\$ 420,562$,000 , moderately above the preceding year's $\$ 410,683,000$, the Bureau's annual industry report shows. Production of nickel from Canadian ores amounted to 144,000 tons valued at $\$ 160,430,000$ versus 141,000 valued at $\$ 151,349,000$. Copper production in 1953 totalled 253,000 tons valued at $\$ 150,954,000$ versus 258,000 tons valued at $\$ 146,678,000$. (6)

Crude Petroleum Output Canadian production of crude petroleum last year Rose $1.7 .5 \%$ In 1954 manted to $96,065,294$ barrels, an increase of $17.5 \%$ over the output of $80,898,897$ barrels in 1953 , according to the Bureau's final monthly report for 1954. This latest figure, which is subject to further revision, is an advance fron the Bureau's preliminary estimate of $95,480,100$ barrels released on Jenuery 4.

Production increased last year over 1953 in 17.1 producin ${ }^{2}$ areas except New Brunswick. Output rose in Alberta to $87,713,855$ from $76,816,383$ barrels, in Saskatchewan to $5,415,687$ from 2,797,888 barrels, in Manitobs to 2,148, 238 from 653,514 barrels, in Ontar 10 to 411,407 from 299,685 barrels, and in the Northwest Territories to 363,060 from 316,689 barrels. New Brunswick's production declined to 13,047 from 14,738 barrels.

Total production during Decomber rose to $9,638,840$ barrels compared to 8,077,681. a year earlier, all producing areas showing increases. Output was higher last year than in 1953 in all months except April. These figures do not include natural easoline, output of which amounted to 673,564 barrels last year compared to 602,368 in 1953. (4)

> Natural \& 1-nufactured Gas Sales Rose In 1954

Total sales of natural gas in Canada during 1954 increased to $87,466,838 \mathrm{M}$. cublc feet from 70,867 , 965 M 。 cubic feet the previous year, while manufactured cas sales rose more moderately to $26,314,648$ from $25,882,010 \mathrm{M}$. cublc feet. There were gains in sales of natural gas to domestic, industrial and comercial customers, with the greater part of the total increase in western Canada. Manufactured gas sales were Iarger for domestic use, house heating and comercial use, but slightly smaller to industrial customers. (4)

December Roceipts of Crude Petroleum Increased 25\%

Crude ofl receipts by Canadian refineries were nearly one-quarter larger in December than in the corresponding month last year. Receipts from domestic sources almost doubled but imported supplies declined 9\%, DBS reports.

Receipts from all sources in December amounted to $14,242,305$ barrels versus 11, 429,242 in December last year. Cenadian sources accounted for $8,272,732$ barrels versus $4,860,724$ and foreign sources for $5,969,573$ barrels versus $6,568,518$.

Net production of saleable products in December rose slightly to 13,275,504 barrels from $13,190,981$ and refinery inventories of refined products at the beginning of 1955 increased $11.6 \%$ to $20,328,289$ barrels from $18,209,-$ 806.
(7)

Consumption Of Petroleum Fuels
Total deliveries of all kinds of liquid petroleum fuels for consumption in Canada, as reported to the Bureau by refiners and distributors, continued to move upward in 1953, rising to 2,871,427,000 gallons from 2,705,742,000 gallons in 1952. There were general increases in deliveries of heavy and medium fuel oils; heavy and light furnace oils; diesel fuel; and stove oil, tractor fuet, kerosene and illuminating ofls; while the use of fuel oils for heating showed another substantial rise.

Deliveries of heavy and medium fuels £otalled 1,232,526,600 compared to l. 197,892,700 pallons, $44 \%$ of the 1953 total being used in industrial plants, $18 \%$ by railway, $18 \%$ for ships' bunkers, and $16 \%$ for heating residences and conmercial buildings and for lighting and cooking.

Consumption of furnace oils and other light fuel oils amounted to 897,$6,0,000$ against $836,604,300$ gallons; $90 \%$ being used in 1953 against $86 \%$ the previous year for heating homes sind buildings and for lighting and cooking and $6 \%$ against nearly $12 \%$ for industrial purposes. Stove oil, kerosene and illuminating oil, and tractor fuel deliveries were up to $371,669,200$ compared to $350,366,500$ gallons, with $89 \%$ against $88 \%$ going for heating, lighting and cooking. Diesel fuel deliveries totalled $369,580,000$ compared to $320,878,200$ gallons.

Deliveries of fuel, furnace and diesel oils for heating purposes in 1.953 rose nearly $12 \%$ to $1,018,962,300$ gallons from $920,752,900$ in the preceding year. The number of furnaces and boilers supplied during 1953 was 640,353 , up $19 \%$ from 538,726 in 1952.

TV SetSales Up In Producers' sales of TV receiving sets in January climbed January, Radios Down to 54,788 units from 34,396 in the corresponding month last year but radio receiving set sales fell to 30,097 from 35,863 , DBS reports. The value of TV set sales rose to $\$ 17,724,238$ from $\$ 12,684,669$ but that for radios fell to $\$ 2,040,731$ from $\$ 2,940,238$.

The month's sales of television sets compriseत 37,663 table models ( $28,-$ 631. a year ago) ; 22,337 consols ( 14,676 ) ; and 788 three-way combinations ( $1,-$ 089). Radio sales comprised 16,466 home sets (19,742); 10,354 portable and auto (10,411); and combinations, 3,277 (5,710). (9)

Manuiacturers Inveg rent In Erventory Down At End of January

Manufacturers investment in inventory at tha end of Januery totailed $\$ 3,520,300,000$, nersowly below the preceding morth ${ }^{9}$ s $\$ 3,0$ $528,700,000$ but $5 \%$ under lasi year $e \$ 3,658,700,000$. The value of inventories hoid but not owned by reporiting maruitacturers at the end of the monct $f \in I I$ to $\$ 513,900,000$ from $\$ 528,200,000$ a month earlier and $\$ 535,100,000$ a year ago. Thus the total value of manufacturers" inventories at trie month end was $\$^{\circ} 4^{-}$ $034,200,000$ versus $\$ 4,056,900,000$ at the end of December and $\$ 4,233,800,000$ at the same time lasi year.

The value of shipments decreased $4.7 \%$ durine Jenuary but rose $6 \%$ from last year's level. The Januevy index, on the December 1952 base, stood at 96.0 versus 100.7 in the preveding month and 90.6 a year ago. Total value of unfilled orders increasal $4040^{\circ}$ during January bit declined $50.9 \%$ from Januarys 1954. New orders during January showed an ircrease of $2.3 \%$ from December and 5.3\% from January, 2954.


Gypsum Froducts Production of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and tile in February increased to 41, 215,070 square feet from $39,922,430$ in the corresponding month last year and the output of gypsum plasters rose to 19,306 tons from 17,053. (10)

Hard Board Production and both domestic and export shipments of hard board increased in February over a year earlier. The month's output amounted to $13,977,695$ square feet versus $11,517,182$, domestic shipments totalled $8,224,941$ square feet versus $8,103,768$, and export shipments amounted to $5,387,807$ square feet versus $1,738,819$. (11)

Paint \& Varnish Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small part of the national total amounted to ${ }^{\mathrm{\phi}} 7 \mathrm{~F}, 181,214$, up $6 \%$ from last year's January total of $\$ 6,764,583$. Irade sales were valued at $\$ 4,150,280$ versus $\$ 3,083,937$ a year earlier and industrial sales totalled $\$ 3,030,934$ versus $\$ 3,680,646$. (12)

Portland Cement Production, shipments to customers and stocks in plants and warehouses of Portland cement all were larger this January than a year ago. The month's output amounted to $1,698,405$ barrels versus $1,-$ 564,608 , shipments totallad 904,172 bariels versus 889,297 , and month-end stocks were 1,887,479 barrels versus 1,606,232. (13)

Leather Both production and deliveries of cattlo upper leather and glove and garment leather were larger in January than a year earlier, while those of cattle sole leather, call and kip skin upper leather and horse leather were smaller. Wonth-end stocks of raw hides and skins of all kinds except zoat and kid were larger.

January output of cattle sole leather amounted to $1,005,064$ pounds (1, 246,618 last year) and total deliveries to $1,088,907$ pounds (1,121,594); cattle upper leather production to $4,698,525$ square feet ( $4,060,187$ ) and deliveries to $4,719,855(3,974,312)$; glove and garment loather output to 712,238 square feat $(368,791)$ and deliveries to $695,854(432,447)$; calf and kip skin upper leather output to 950,408 square feet $(1,083,227)$ and deliveries to 844,848 $(900,268)$; and horse losther output to 101,102 square feet $(147,260)$ and deliveries to $72,440(149,116)$.

End-of-January stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers were: cattle hides, 537,731 (523, 866 last year); calf and kip skins, $409,305(348,521)$; goat and kid skins, 2,880 ( 21,649 ); sheep and lamb skins, 45,018 dozen $(43,662)$; and horse hides, 24,231 (16,112). (14)

MERCHANDISING
Department store sales Increased 2.1\% In Veok

Department store sales increased 2.1\% during the week ending March 19 as compared with a year earlier. There were sales gains of $14.4 \%$ in queboc, $6.6 \%$ in ontario and $4.6 \%$ in the Atlantic Provinces, but decreases of $8.9 \%$ in British Columbia, $7.8 \%$ in Manitoba, $6.8 \%$ in saskatchewan and $5.8 \%$ in Alborta.

## Retail Sales Up 4.8\% in January

Canadian retail establishments had estimated salos in January valuod at $\$ 838,672,000$, an increase of $4.8 \%$ over last year's corresponding total of $\$ 800,405,000$, the Bureau's monthly report reveals. There were sales gains in all areas except Mauitoba and Suskatchewan and in 13 of the 18 specified kinds of putlets.

British Columbia had the largest area increase of $16.7 \%$ followed by alberta with $7.8 \%$, atlantic Provinces 6.7\%, Ontario $3.9 \%$ and Quejec 2.8\%. Manitoba and jeskatchewan had respective decreases of $1.7 \%$ and $3 \%$. The durable goods trades registered the largest sales increases with furniture, appliance and radio showing a rise of $14.2 \%$, lumber and building material dealers $14.1 \%$, and motor vehicle dealers $11.8 \%$. Some other percentage increases were: department stores, $10.3 \%$; variety stores, $6.8 \%$; and jewellery stores, 4.1\%. Shoe store sales declined $6.4 \%$, men's clothing $2.7 \%$, and restaurants $0.4 \%$. Family clothing store sales were unchanged. (15)

LABOUR

Claims For Unemployment Insurance Benefit In February, Down From January, Up From Year ingo

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit recelved in local offices across Canada in February totalled 236,847, down 73,152 from January's 309,999 but up 21,915 from last year's corresponding total of 214,932 . Ordinary and supplementary benefit claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of February numbered 578,586 ( 479,902 males and 98,684 females), compared with 543,366 ( 447,020 males and 96,346 females) on January 31 and 512,567 ( 428,475 males and 84,092 females) a yeur ago.

New benericiaries durine February totalled 159,917 as compared with 206,327 in January and 168,262 in rebruary, 1954. During February a total of $\$ 28,-$ 575,170 was paid in compensation for $8,939,252$ days as compared with $\$ 26,149,-$ 803 and $8,219,567$ days in January and $\$ 26,675,431$ and $8,391,990$ days during February, 1954.

Initial and renewal claims filed in February were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland, 6,826 ( 6,508 a year earlier); Prince Ldward Island, 1,388 (1,187); Nova Scotia, 10,633 ( 10,027 ); New Brunswick, 11,476 ( 10,535 ); Quebec, 81,834 (73,578); Ontario, $72,192(03,877)$; Manitoba, $9,480(9,315)$; Sa sk atchewan, $7,210(5,624)$; Alberta, $14,260(11,360)$; and British Columbia, 21,548 (22,921).(16)


Frevailing rate employees, casual employees and ships' crews numbered 40,501, down from November's 40,884 but up from December's 1953 total of 36,396. Their earnings totalled $\$ 8,272,770$, down from $\$ 8,300,149$ in Novemiver but up from $\$ 7,456,851$ in December 1953. (17)

## Wholesale Prices Hisher In February

Canada's wholesale price index edvanceg $0.8 \%$ in February to 217.4 Irom 215.7 in the preceding month. There were increases in all eight sub-groups. Largest rise of $3.5 \%$ occurred in the non-ferrous metals group which rose to 176.6 from 170.6 due to firmness in copper and its products, gold, tin and silver.

Fibres, textiles and textile products increased $0.9 \%$ to 226.0 from 224.0, as advances in worsted and wool cloth, domestic and iraported raw wool, raw cotton and cotton yarns outweighed decreases in jute bags, rayon fabrics and cotton fabrics.

Wood, wood products and paper as a group advanced 0.8\% to 292.0 from 289.7, due in part to a higher rate for the United States dollar. This was reflected in increases in export prices of newsprint, wood pulp and ceder shingles. Quebec spruce and B.C. fir also showed small advances. Firmer prices in the steel scrap and hardware sub-groups moved iron and its projucts up to 216.0 from 214.5 for a gain of $0.7 \%$.

Vegetable products gained 0.5\% to 198.2 from 197.2 when increases in rubber and its products, grains, potatoes, milled cereal foods, live stock and poultry feeds, vegetable oils and products and miscellaneous vegetable products outweighed decreases in coffee, cocos, imported fresh fruits, onions and dried fruits.

Chenical products rose $0.3 \%$ to 177.1 from 176.6 as increases occurred in paint materials, fertilizers, industrial gases, inoreanic chemicals and tanning materials. animal products advanced $0.1 \%$ to 226.7 from 226.5 , when increases in raw furs, fishery products, eggs, fresh meats, fowl and hides alightly outweighed decreases in live stock, cured meats, lard and unmanufactured leather. Non-metellic minerals registered a gain of $0.1 \%$ to 176.6 from 176.4 in response to higher prices for imported crude oil and sulphur.

Canadian farm product nrices at terminal markets receded 0.2, to 206.1 from 206.5 in January. animal products dropped $1 \%$ to 245.8 from 248.4 , as decreases in steers, hogs, eastern lambs, western eggs and eastern cheese milk proved more important than increases in eastern eggs, poultry, raw wool, calves and western lambs. Field products rose $1.2 \%$ to 166.4 from 164.5 , reflecting increases in potatoas, western flax and hay, and eastern barley, corn and oats. Rye prices were moderately lower.

The index of residential building material prices moved up $0.2 \%$ to 279.1 from 278.5, as increases in copper wire, quebec spruce lumber, vitrified flue lining, shellac and copper pipe outweighed a decrease in rock wool. Nonresidential buildine materials index advanced $0.2 \%$ to 121.3 from 121.1 , reflecting increases in copper wire, copper pipe, hardware, aluminum and copper sheet, Quebec spruce lumber and shellac, which overbalanced a decrease in rock wool. (18)


Milk Iroduction Increased $1.7 \%$ In January, slightly Lower In February
sstimated quantity of milk produced in January amounted to $932,463,000$ pounds, an increase of $15,000,000$ pounds or $1.7 \%$ over a year earlier. Advance figures for February indicate a decline of approxinately 1\% from February 1954. This was the first time since last October that a decline from a year earlier has been recorded and only the second recession during the past two years.

In January $344,407,000$ pounds of milk were utilized in factory products versus 332,492,000 a year earlier and fluid sales totalled 434,397,000 pounds versus $423,167,000$. Wilk consumed in farm homes amounted to $82,860,000$ pounds versus $84,150,000$, and $39,654,000$ pounds were fed to livo stock varsus $41,848,-$ 000 . The amount used in the production of dairy butter was 31,145,000 pounds versus $35,428,000$. (19)

Fluid sales were higher in January than a year aarlier in all provinces. Sales were up 1\% in Quebec to $167,263,000$ pounds, $2 \%$ in Ontario to 146,699,000, $6 \%$ in British Columbia to $29,703,000,5 \%$ in Alberta to $22,868,000,3 \%$ in Saskatchewan to $20,098,00 \mathrm{C}, 5 \%$ in Manitoba to $18,378,000,4 \%$ in Nova icotia to $14,-$ 506,000 , 3\% in New Brunswick to 12,475,000, and $4 \%$ in Prince Edward Island to 2,407,000. (20)

Production of Eegs Incruased In February

Production of eggs in F'ebruary increased to an estimated $35,200,000$ dozen from $33,600,000$ in the correoponding month last year, bringing the January-February total to $73,800,000$ dozen as compared with $69,700,000$ a year earlier. (21)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada In Nine Cities of Canada on March 24 totalled 38,471,000 pounds, $21.8 \%$ larger than last year's corresponding total of 31,587,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (in thousands): quebec, 1,027 ( 3,051 pounds); Montreal, 18,557 (15,070); Toronto, 7,311 (6,192); Winnipeg, 9,435 (5,559); Regina, 728 (197); Saskatoon, 93 (100); 2dmonton, 371 (349); Calgary, 144 (136); and Vancouver, 805 (933).

Production of Margarine And Lard Increased In February

Canadian manufacturers made more murgarine and lard but less shortening in February than in the corresponding month last yeur, the Bureau's monthly report on oils anu fiats shows. Production of refined coconut and salad and cooking oils was lower.

The month's output of margarine amounted to $9,900,000$ pounds (8,191,000 a year agol; shortening, $12,725,000$ pounds $(12,858,000)$; refined coconut, salad and cooking oils, $2,792,000$ pounds $(3,211,000)$; lard, $8,447,000$ pounds $(6,934,-$ $000)$; tallow, 10,281,000 pounds ( $10,132,000$ ); and grease, 802,000 pounds (823,000). (22)

## Visible Supplies \& Marketings of Wheat

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on LSarch 16 totalled $336,332,000$ bushels, down $10 \%$ from last year' s corresponding total of $362,778,000$ bushels. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week increased to $3,833,000$ bushels from $2,590,000$ and overseas export clearances climbed to $4,837,000$ bushels from 1,804,000. (23)

Mink, Chinchilla Leading animals On Fur Farms Now

King of Canada's fur farms in prewar years, the fox today runs a poor third to mink and chinchilla. The Bureau's latest report shows only 5,345 foxes on farms at the start of last year as compured with $299,433 \mathrm{mink}, 15,889$ chinchillas and 390 other animals. st the start of 1939 there were 141,000 foxes, 106,283 mink, 60 chinchillas and 23,038 other types.

The 321,057 animals on Canadian fur farms at the start or 1954 (actually, on December 31,1953) were valued at $\$ 10,835,709$, down from $\$ 15,412,758$ at the start of 1946 , when animals numbered 310,220 , but up from $\$ 8,929,504$ at the beginning of 1939, when the total was 270,381.

The increase in numbers and the decrease in total value since the war was the result of a drop in the average value of animals of all kinds. Chinchillas fell to $\$ 162.44$ each from $\$ 316.04$ in 1945 , mink to $\$ 27.19$ from $\$ 42.02$, and foxes to $\$ 18.12$ from $\$ 62.90$. Among other species, the average value of fishers declined to $\$ 63.70$ from $\$ 117.72$, martens to $\$ 47.06$ from $\$ 99.37$, und raccoons to $\$ 3,34$ from $\$ 9.93$.

In total value terms, mink were by far the most important animals on fur farms at the start of last year, being worth $\$ 8,142,229$ as compared with $\$ 2,-$ 580,961 for chinchillas and only $\$ 96,833$ for foxes. it the beginning of 1946 the $200,851 \mathrm{mink}$ on farms were valued at $\$ 8,439,144$, the 107,899 foxes at $\$ 6,786,592$, and the 402 chinchillas at $\$ 127,050$ (Canadian fur farmers went into the chinchilla-raising business in 1937 with two animals valued at $\$ 3,300$ ).

The number of fur farms in Canada has been decreasing for many years: in 1938 there were 10,454; in 1945, 6,590; in 1953, 2,513. However, dollar sales, while moderately below the 1945 level in 1953 at $\$ 11,282,000$ versus $\$ 12,030,000$, were substantially above 1938's \$6,483,000.

Revenue from the sale of pelts ( 634,145 in 1953 versus 404,603 in 1945 , 346,189 in 1938) was $\$ 10,198,000$ in 1953 varsus $\$ 10,276,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 5,753,-$ 000 in 1938. Income from livo animal sales (17,362 animuls were sold in 1953 as against 30,187 in $1945,25,436$ in 1938) was $\$ 1,084,000$ versus $\$ 1,754,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 730,000$ in 1938.

In 1953 for the first time chinchilla accounted for the largest share of the total value of live animal sales -- $\$ 577,262$ versus $\$ 500,810$ for mink, $\$ 1,539$ for foxes. In the preceding year mink sales totallod $\$ 541,516$, chinchilla sales $\$ 326,122$, and fox sales $\$ 4,432$.

The value of exports of fur skins (both wildife and farm sources) has declined in the post-war period, but imports have risen. Exports of undressed skins (principal varieties: mink, beaver, muskret, ermine and squirrel) were worth $\$ 21,070,000$ in 1953 versus $\$ 28,521,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 13,590,000$ in 1938. Imports of undressed skins (main varieties: Persian lamb, muskrat, mink, sheep and lamb, rabbit, raccoon, squirrel and kolinsky) were worth $\$ 16,506,000$ in 1953 as against $\$ 15,755,000$ in 1945, $\$ 3,744,000$ in 1938 .

Sxports of live animals (mink and fox) fell to $\$ 52,662$ in 1953 from $\$ 75,-$ 718 in 1945 and $\$ 85,123$ in 1938 , while imports (also mink and fox) rose to $\$ 133,290$ from $\$ 10,767$ in 1945 and $\$ 4,820$ in 1938. (24)

Stocks of canned meats hald by manufacturars und wholesalers at the end of February amounted to $22,687,317$ pounds, down sharply from last year's corresponding total of 29,726, 95.3. Kost of the reduction occurred in the stocks of spiced pork and ham.
holdings were as follows by kinds: beef products -- ready dinners, stews, etc., $6,466,596$ ( $3,901,574$ a year earlier); roast beaf, 394,892 ( 155,211 ); corned beef, $870,579(697,765)$, other beef products, $1,973,940(2,041,669)$ 。 Pork products =- spiced pork and ham, $5,579,593(17,860,817)$, roast pork and hu:n, $2,319,158(1,444,187)$; other pork products, $1,716,074(1,610,548)$. Wiscellaneous -- canned fowl, $823,640(659,953)$; meat paste, 775,733 (802,336); and all other kinds, $1,267,107(552,963)$.

Production, Lanufacturers" Sales Production and manufacturers' sales of refOI Jugar Increased In February ined beet and cane sugar incrassed in February as compared with a year earlier but month-end stocks were smaller. The month's receipts of raw cane sugar were down from a year ago but meltings and sales and month-end stocks were larger.

Production of rerined cane and beet sugar in February amounted to 85,273,000 pounds versus 75,306,000 a year earlier, sales totalled 34,289,000 pounds versus $93,037,000$ and month-end stocks were $245,664,000$ pounds versus 284,522,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in February amounted to $31,578,000$ pounds versus 3?,769,000, meltings and sales aggrevated 78,962,000 pounds versus 76,379,000 , and month-and stocks were 79, 355,000 yomide varsus 75,254,000. (25)

3DUEABION
List O1 Thiergracuate Scholarshins hm Dursaries Open 10 students Bntaring Canadiar universities

Details of uhiversity entrance awards available to high school students are contained in the publicaiion "Undergraduate Scholarships and Bursaries Open to Students Entering Canadian Universities" released this weok by the Dominion Bureau of statistics. The report was prepared in collaboration with the Natlonal Federation of Canadian University Jtudents and the Foderal Department of Iahotir.

In it are $i 1$ sted 958 groups of awards Guch valued at 100 and over from 29 cenadian degree-granting universities and colleges. While in many cases the total number of award available in each group are not specified, a minimum of 1,600 scholarships and bursaries are available. The total value of the awards runs to over $\$ 1,000,000$.

The awards range from those of large charitable foundations and DominionProviacial grants to many awards from associations, industry, municipal groups, as well as from university and college fund 3 .

The report contains the names of the awards, the fiolds of study, their valuas and duration and the conditions under which they aro granted. (26)

Commercial Failures Reached Post-War High In Year 1954

Commercial failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Finding Up Acts rose to a post-war high total of 2,278 in tho year 1954 and increased $37 \%$ over 1953 's 1,657 , the Dominion Bureau of Statisties reports. Lstimated defaulted liabilities climbed to $\$ 53,142,000$ from $\$ 32,318,000$ in 1953.

After declining to a very low level during the second World War, the number of Canadian bankruptcies recorded annually has increased steadily since 1946. The yearly aggregate of defaulted liabilities has followel a similar trend. Average liability per failure was about $18 \%$ higher in 1954 than in the preceding year.

As in previous years, the greatest number of failures occurred in the trade sector, where there were 973 insolvencies as compared with 650 in 1953. Nearly every type of tradine establishment showed more failures, particularly general stores, groceries, confectionery stores, clothing stores and automobile dealers. Insolvencies of manufacturine enterprises rose to 416 from 359, with wood and paper products establishments recording a substantial increase. Defaults of service business numbered 408, up from 286.

During 1954, l, 645 insolvencies occurred in suebec versus 1,221 , in Ontario 414 versus 255 , in British Columbia 73 versus 72, in Alberta 44 versus 33, in Saskatchewan 30 versus 19, in Manitoba unchanged at 27, in Naw Brunswick 20 versus 16, in Nova Scotia 19 versus 9, in Newfoundland unchanged at 4, and in Frince idward Island 2 versus 1. (27)

## TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadinge And Receipts From Connactions Higher In 2nd Woek of March

Railway car loadings in the second week of March totalled 67,845 curs, up $1.9 \%$ from last year's corresponding total of 66,580 . This brought cumulative loadings from the start of the year to March 14 to 688,566 cars, $2.6 \%$ above the $67 \mathrm{I}, 339$ cars loaded a year earlier.

Receipts from connections in the week ending March 14 rose $9.2 \%$ to 31,871 cars from 29,172 and cumulative receipts climbed $9.2 \%$ to 321,137 cars from 294,107.

Loaded in larger volume in the second week of March were: grain, 5,317 cars ( 4,640 a year earlier); fuel oil, 2,693 ( 2,180 ); sand, lumber, timber and plywood 4,043 (3,629). Moved in fewer cars were: cement, 583 cars (1,021); pulpwood, $3,062(3,980)$; and merchandise, L.C.L., $13,685(14,698)$. (28)

Railway Freight Movement Railway freight loaded at stetions in Canada in Increased In November November rose $9.5 \%$ to $11,074,274$ tons from 10,111,187 in the corresponding month of 1953, receipts from connections by $5.1 \%$ to $1,666,494$ tons from $1,586,486$, and intransit freight by $4.6 \%$ to $1,327,782$ tons from $1,269,420$. The overall total of freight originated climbed $8.5 \%$ to $14,068,550$ tons from 12,967,093. (29)

Canada - U.S. Hichway Traffic Up In January

Highway truffic between Cunada und the United States increased nearly 9\% in January over the same month last year when 728,500 vehicles crossed the border versus $669,500$.

Both foreign vehicles entering Canada and Canadian vehicles returning contributed to the heavier volume of traffic. Entries of foreign vehicles totalled 409,200 , an increase of over $5 \%$ from a jear earlier and re-entries of vehicles of Canadian registry numbered 319,300 , an increase of $14 \%$. (30)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Seles And Purchases of Securitios Betwoen Canada And Other Countries In January

Trade in outstandine securities between Canada and other countries in January resulted in a purchase balance or capital outflow of $\$ 6,300,000$.

The outflow to the United States amounted to $\$ 11,700,000$ and was offset to some extent by sales balances or capital inflows of $\$ 4,800,000$ from the United Kingdom and $\$ 600,000$ from other overseas countries.

On balance, Canadians repurchased $\$ 20,600,000$ of non-resident held Canadian bonds and debentures, but sold to non-residents $\$ 11,600,000$ of Canadian stocks and $\$ 2,700,000$ other securities, mainly United States stocks.

The volume of trading, although down by about $\$ 12,000,000$ a compared to the previous month, continued to be high and for the llth consecilive month has exceeded $\$ 100,000,000$. Trading in Canadian common and preference stocks accounted for $55 \%$ of the total turnover.

Most of the trading in Canadian bonds and debentures took place with United States residents, from whom Canadians repurchased $\$ 12,200,000$ of Government of Canada direct and $\$ 3,400,000$ guarantead issues. Repurchases of $\$ 4,600,000$ provincial and $\$ 400,000$ municipal debentures accounted for the balance of the repatriation.

There was very heavy trading of Canadian stocks with United States residents. Net sales amounted to $\$ 6,400,000$ compared with an average of $\$ 9,400$, 000 for the previous seven months during which sales to United States new investment trusts were an important influencs.

Heavy net sales of Canadian common and preference stocks which amounted to $\$ 4,200,000$ were mainly responsible for the sales balance recorded in tradine, with the United Kingdom. With other overseas countries, net sales of Canadian stocks ware offset, in part, by repurchases of all other Canadian securities. (31)
(Publications numbered similarly to rewiews to in?icate source of latter)
1- M: PrelLafnary Report on Coal Production, February, 10 \&
2- M: Coppe: \& Nickel Production, January, $10 \&$
3- M: Silver, Lead \& Zinc Pioluction, Jamuary, 10\&
4- M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas \& Manufactured Gas, December, $10 \&$
5- M: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, December, 10 \&
6- Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting \& Refining Industry, 1953, 254
7- Refined Petroleum Froducts, December, 25
8- Consumption of Petroleun Fuels, 1953, 25\&
9- Radio \& Television Receiving Sets, January, 10 q
10- M: Gypsum Products, February, 10\&
11- M: Hard Board, February, 10\&
12- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes \& Lacquers, January, 10 \&
13- M: Cement \& Cement Products, January, $10 \psi$
14- M: Statistics of Hides, Skins \& Leather, January, $10 \notin$
15- Retail Trade, January, 25申
16-Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, Fo'vuary, 25y
17- M: Federal Government Employment, December, 104
18- Prices \& Price Indexes, February, 254
19- Dairy Review, February, 254
20- M: Fluid Mlk Sales, January, 104
21- M: Froduction of EgEs, February, 10q
22- M: O11s \& Fats, February, 104
23-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, March 16, $10 \phi$
24- M: Report on Fur Farms, 1953, 254
25- M: Sugar Situation, February, 104
26- R: Undergraduate Scholarships \& Bursaries Open to Students Entering Canadian Universities, Reference Paper No. 55, 60\&
27- Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy And Winding Up Acts, Fourth Quarter \& Year 1954, 254
28-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, March 14, 10 ¢
29- M: Railway Freight Traffic, November, 104
30- Travel Between Canada \& The United States, Jemuary, 20\&
31-Sales \& Purchases of Securities Between Canada \& Other Countries, January y 904
--- Trade of Canada: Exports, January, 50\& -- detailed.
M - Memorandum
R - Reference Paper

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

More Covered By Job Insurance
insured under the rance Act，28，000 beginning of 1954.

Fewer Stokers Factory sales of mechanical stokere have dropped steadily since 1948 ．．． from 6，988 units to 1,346 in 1953. Sales of residential models fell 5,458 to 706 ，and shipments of com－ mercial or industrial models from 1，532 to 640 ．

Footwear：Over Canadian produc－ Two Pairs Each tion of leather rootwear dropped from 39，282，786 pairs in 1953 to 37，158，696 pairs last year，but this was still more than enough to pro－ vide every man，woman and chtid in the country with two pairs each．

Guahaugs Only $\$ 31,800$ worth of quahaugs were marketed by Canada＇s itsh processing industry in 1953 as acainst $\$ 81,600$ worth in 1952.

Potato Acreace Farmers across Can－ Up This Year

At the start of this year 3,356 ，$=$ 000 Cenadians were Unemployment Insu－ more than at the。。若 －
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