



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 23 - No. 14

Thursday, April 7, 1955

\$2.00 a year

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Foreign Trade: With major gains in sales to the United Kingdom and the United States, exports of Canadian products to all countries rose 8% in value in February over the same month last year. The increase followed a 17% rise in January, putting the total for the first two months 12.5% above last year. (Page 2)

Prices: The consumer price index dropped from 116.3 to 116.0 between February and March 1, mainly as a result of a decline in the food index from 111.5 to 110.7 the same level as a year earlier. Reductions in the prices of coffee and all cuts of meat except veal outweighed increases in tea, egg and potato prices... Wholesale prices of industrial materials rose 0.4% during March, increases in linseed oil, sisal, rayon yarn, beef hides, wheat and copper outweighing decreases in raw rubber, oats, raw cotton, hogs, steers, iron ore, bleached sulphite pulp and tin. (Pages 5 & 6)

Mining: One-fourth more gold was mined in January than in the first month last year, when output was reduced by strikes. (Page 6)

Manufacturing: Canadian factories shipped more asphalt roofing materials in February than in the same month last year... Output of iron castings was lower in January than in the first month last year... Less coke was produced for consumption in Canada in January than a year earlier. (Page 7)

Food: Nine-city stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and cold-storage eggs were larger than a year earlier at the start of April... Production of wheat flour was higher and exports lower, than the previous year in the first 7 months of the current crop year. (Pages 9 & 11)

Agriculture: The average value of occupied farm land in Canada dropped to \$50 an acre last year from \$51 in 1953, the first decrease since 1940, but still more than double the 1935-39 average of \$24 an acre. (Page 11)

Travel: 2% fewer vehicles entered Canada from the United States in February than in the same month last year. (Page 11)

Transportation: Over 3% more cars were loaded on Canadian railways in the third week of March to put cumulative 1954 loadings almost 3% above last year. Cars received from foreign connections increased over 14% in the week, nearly 10% in the cumulative period. (Page 13)

Broad Gains In Exports In February With major gains in exports to the United Kingdom and the United States, Canada's domestic exports to all countries in February rose 8% in value over the corresponding month last year. This followed a rise of 17% in January, making an aggregate increase of 12.5% in the two months. Apart from the increase in February to the United Kingdom and the United States there were larger shipments to the rest of the Commonwealth and Europe but smaller shipments to Latin American countries and all other foreign countries as a group.

Among the main commodity groups there were substantial gains in February in the exports of wood and paper products and non-ferrous metals, lesser increases in iron and products, non-metallic minerals and chemical products, and declines in animals and animal products, agricultural and vegetable products and miscellaneous commodities.

Total exports to all countries in February were valued at \$301,400,000, up 7.7% from last year's \$279,800,000. All of the gain was in domestic exports which rose to \$296,700,000 from \$274,700,000. Re-exports were moderately lower at \$4,731,000 versus \$5,097,000. The volume of domestic exports was up 7.2% from a year earlier, while prices averaged 0.7% higher. In the January-February period total exports were valued at \$611,500,000 versus \$545,200,000 last year. Domestic exports totalled \$602,400,000 versus \$535,400,000 and foreign exports amounted to \$9,135,000 versus \$9,788,000.

Largest dollar increase in domestic exports in February was in shipments to the United Kingdom, which rose to \$54,966,000 from \$44,438,000 a year earlier. This followed a rise in January to \$62,691,000 from \$37,931,000 in January 1954, bringing the two-month total to \$117,657,000 versus \$82,368,000. The rise in value both in February and the two months was due in large part to substantial gains in agricultural and vegetable products, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals and products.

February exports to the United States climbed to \$177,568,000 from \$168,666,000 a year earlier. Added to January's \$179,490,000 (\$157,067,000 a year earlier), the January-February value rose to \$357,059,000 from \$325,733,000. Substantial gains in wood and paper products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals, and chemicals offset declines in the other main groups in February; in the two months animals and animal products and these groups were higher.

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth climbed in value in February to \$16,749,000 from \$11,803,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the January-February period to \$33,224,000 versus \$23,824,000. There were large gains in exports both in February and the two-month period to the Union of South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, but a decline to Pakistan.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group in February fell in value to \$12,790,000 from \$13,286,000 in the corresponding month last year but, with a gain in January, January-February shipments were up to \$25,322,000 from \$23,441,000. There were lower values of exports both in the month and two-month period to Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela but higher values to Columbia and Mexico.

MORE



Exports to European countries as a group in February rose to \$20,557,000 from \$19,145,000 in the corresponding month last year, boosting the two-month total to \$45,557,000 from \$41,721,000. Among individual countries there were larger exports in both periods to the Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland but smaller values for France and Italy. Shipments to all other foreign countries dropped to \$13,003,000 from \$16,046,000, due mainly to a sharp decline in shipments to Japan.

February exports of the wood and paper products group -- largest of the nine -- rose to \$107,100,000 from \$94,300,000 a year earlier, chief gain being in planks and boards. Increases in copper and products, nickel, and zinc pushed the value of non-ferrous metals to \$59,600,000 from \$48,200,000. The chemicals group rose to \$18,900,000 from \$13,200,000, iron and products to \$26,800,000 from \$23,200,000, and non-metallic minerals to \$11,000,000 from \$9,000,000. With main decreases in wheat and other grains, the agricultural and vegetable products group fell to \$48,792,000 from \$57,712,000. Animals and animal products fell to \$18,285,000 from \$20,681,000, and miscellaneous commodities to \$5,200,000 from \$7,200,000. Fibres and textiles were little changed at \$1,174,000 versus \$1,156,000.

Values of leading commodity exports in February were as follows: news-print paper, \$46,763,000 (\$46,611,000 a year earlier); planks and boards, \$28,183,000 (\$17,630,000); wheat, \$21,389,000 (\$26,629,000); wood pulp, \$20,045,000 (\$19,780,000); nickel, \$17,124,000 (\$14,383,000); copper and products, \$12,448,000 (\$7,538,000); aluminum and products, \$11,763,000 (\$12,274,000); farm machinery and implements, \$9,199,000 (\$9,091,000); fish and fishery products, \$8,589,000 (\$9,083,000); zinc and products, \$6,459,000 (\$2,994,000); fertilizers, \$6,289,000 (\$5,300,000); asbestos and products, \$5,583,000 (\$4,981,000); wheat flour, \$5,095,000 (\$6,437,000); and grains other than wheat, \$4,437,000 (\$6,459,000). (1)

Imports From The United States  
Substantially Higher In January

Mainly due to a substantial boost in purchases from the United States, Canada's commodity imports in January rose 9% in value to \$306,600,000 from \$280,200,000 a year earlier, according to final figures. The rise in total value was the result of increased volume, prices averaging slightly lower. Commodity-wise the increase was spread over 8 of the 9 main groups, the only decline being registered by non-metallic minerals and products.

Final totals for exports, as reported earlier, amounted to \$310,100,000 versus \$265,400,000, resulting in an export surplus of \$3,500,000 in contrast to an import surplus of \$14,800,000 in January last year.

Imports from the United Kingdom were slightly lower in value in January than a year earlier but purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth increased 25.7%. Imports from Latin American countries as a group fell 7% and from Europe there was a small decrease. Purchases from all other foreign countries were approximately one-third higher in value.

Commodity imports from the United States rose in value to \$228,048,000 from \$202,681,000, the rise being about equal to the increase in grand total imports. Only the non-metallic mineral products declined in value, largest increases being in agricultural and vegetable products, fibres and textiles, iron and products and chemicals.

MORE

Imports from the United Kingdom were slightly lower at \$27,545,000 versus \$28,302,000. Smaller imports in the animals and animal products, fibres and textiles, wood and paper, iron and products, and non-metallic minerals and products groups offset increases in the other sections.

Imports from all other Commonwealth countries rose to \$11,334,000 from \$9,014,000. There were reduced imports from British East Africa, Ceylon and Australia but increased purchases from India, Malaya and Singapore and New Zealand.

Purchases from Latin American countries declined in total value to \$21,-851,000 from \$23,578,000 a year earlier with smaller imports from Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela and larger imports from Colombia. With smaller purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg and Switzerland and larger imports from France, Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, imports from European countries were slightly lower in total value at \$10,028,000 versus \$10,406,000.

Due mainly to larger purchases from Japan and the Netherlands Antilles the total value of imports from all other foreign countries rose in January to \$7,401,000 from \$5,537,000 a year earlier.

A majority of the larger individual commodities moved higher in value in January as compared with a year earlier. Non-farm machinery rose to \$28,380,000 from \$25,803,000, farm implements and machinery to \$8,595,000 from \$7,731,000, automobiles to \$8,024,000 from \$4,144,000, cotton products to \$7,342,000 from \$6,250,000, fruits to \$6,401,000 from \$5,391,000, raw cotton to \$5,839,000 from \$2,671,000, rubber and products to \$4,545,000 from \$2,863,000, raw wool to \$4,129,000 from \$1,887,000, and vegetables to \$4,054,000 from \$2,795,000.

Imports of crude petroleum fell to \$15,251,000 from \$19,587,000, engines and boilers to \$8,136,000 from \$9,021,000, rolling-mill products to \$6,729,000 from \$10,178,000, and wool products to \$2,848,000 from \$5,367,000.

Main group values for January were as follows, in thousands: agricultural and vegetable products, \$38,500 (\$32,600 a year earlier); animals and animal products, \$8,800 (\$6,200); fibres, textiles and products, \$30,400 (\$24,600); wood, wood products and paper, \$13,000 (\$12,200); iron and products, \$100,000 (\$94,800); non-ferrous metals and products, \$29,200 (\$25,900); non-metallic minerals and products, \$40,000 (\$43,400); chemicals and allied products, \$17,500 (\$15,100); and miscellaneous commodities, \$29,200 (\$25,400). (2 & 3)

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales declined 3.9% during the week ending March 26 as compared with a year earlier. There were decreases of 19.2% in Saskatchewan, 14.2% in British Columbia, 5.6% in Manitoba, 1.2% in Quebec and 0.9% in Alberta, but increases of 1.3% in the Atlantic Provinces and 0.5% in Ontario.



Consumer Price Index Declined 0.3 Points Between February 1, March 1

The consumer price index for Canada decreased from 116.3 to 116.0 between February 1 and March 1. The change was largely attributable to a decline in the food index which moved from 111.5 to 110.7 to stand at the same level as a year ago. The February 1 - March 1 change in the food index reflected a 10-cent decrease in coffee and slightly lower prices for all cuts of meat except veal, which outweighed increases for tea, eggs and potatoes.

Both clothing and household operation indexes decreased 0.1 points, the former moving from 108.1 to 108.0 and the latter from 117.1 to 117.0. Price changes within these groups were small and scattered.

The index of other commodities and services remained unchanged at 118.3. Counterbalancing changes were registered as lower prices for automobiles and batteries were offset by increases in tires, automobile maintenance, public transportation and newspapers. The only group to advance was shelter which changed from 128.5 to 128.6. (4)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949 = 100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
March 1, 1955	116.0	110.7	128.6	108.0	117.0	118.3
February 1, 1955	116.3	111.5	128.5	108.1	117.1	118.3
March 1, 1954	115.5	110.7	125.6	109.8	117.6	116.6

Index Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Up

Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products for February rose to 222.1, 1.2 points above the revised January figure of 220.9. Contributing to the gain were higher prices for potatoes, grains and live stock. Partially offsetting these increases were slightly lower prices for dairy products, poultry and eggs.

Provincial indexes were higher in February than in January for all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia. These were: Prince Edward Island, 226.8 (214.6 in January); Nova Scotia, 252.0 (251.6); New Brunswick, 221.7 (218.8); Quebec, 263.4 (262.1); Ontario, 245.8 (246.3); Manitoba, 207.2 (204.5); Saskatchewan, 177.6 (175.5); Alberta, 204.3 (201.6); and British Columbia, 255.3 (258.3). (5)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>March 31</u>	<u>March 24</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>March 3</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks .....	210.2	213.5	218.2
Industrials .....	214.7	218.1	222.7
Utilities .....	180.7	184.1	189.7
Banks .....	233.7	234.8	239.2

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	106.4	105.5	107.3
Golds .....	68.9	68.9	70.1
Base Metals .....	192.1	189.4	192.5

Security Price Indexes Lower Common stock prices, following an advance to new highs in the opening week of March, subsequently receded in the following weeks to erase gains accumulated over the past two months. From a level of 216.2 for the week of February 24 the investors' composite index advanced to 218.2 for the week of March 3, but by the week of the 24th had registered a net loss of 2.7 points over the month to reach 213.5. Over the same period the index for 78 industrials dropped 2.8 points to 218.1, while 14 utilities weakened 0.9 to 184.1 and 7 banks 7.1 to 234.8. Among sub-groups lower indexes were noted for beverages, oils, milling and transportation. On the other hand, firmer indexes were recorded for machinery and equipment, food and allied products and power and traction.

Mining stocks followed the pattern set by industrials and utilities, but the range of fluctuations was smaller. The composite index for 27 issues advanced from 106.7 for the final week of February to 107.3 for the opening week of March but receded to 105.5 by the 24th for a loss of 1.2 points. Weakness in golds was mainly responsible as the index for this series declined from 70.5 to 68.9 between the weeks of February 24 and March 24. Over the same interval the base metals sub-group changed from 189.6 to 189.4. (4)

Wholesale Prices Slightly Higher The price index for 30 industrial materials at wholesale, on the 1935-39 base, rose 0.4% during March to reach 230.0 for the week of March 25 as compared with 229.1 for the week of February 25. Among commodity changes, linseed oil, sisal and rayon yarn led the increases with lesser advances for beef hides, wheat and copper. Decreases occurred for raw rubber, oats, raw cotton, hogs, steers, iron ore, bleached sulphite pulp and tin.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets showed further weakness in March as the index moved from 204.8 to 202.9 between the weeks of February 25 and March 25. Both animal and field products were lower, the former declining to 239.7 from 243.1 and the latter to 166.1 from 166.4. In the animal products group principal weakness occurred in live stock as decreases for steers, calves, hogs and western fluid milk outweighed increases for eggs, raw wool, and eastern lamb, poultry and cheese milk. Field product prices moved down as eastern barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat, hay and tobacco, and western flax, rye and hay decreased. Potato prices were higher, while western oats and barley advanced due to an adjustment in the initial payment made to producers for the 1954-55 crops by the Canadian Wheat Board. (4)

## M I N I N G

Gold Production In January Higher Than A Year Earlier Production of gold in January amounted to 366,052 fine ounces, down 5% from December's 385,132 fine ounces but up 25% from last year's strike-reduced total of 293,064 fine ounces. The month's output in Ontario amounted to 202,848 fine ounces (160,916 a year ago); in Quebec, 98,947 (63,456); Northwest Territories, 25,922 (26,625); British Columbia, 19,223 (20,504); Prairie Provinces, 18,192 (20,734); Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 860 (797); and Yukon, 60 (32). (6)



Shipments Of Asphalt Roofing Materials Higher In February

Shipments of asphalt roofing materials increased in February as compared with a year earlier, asphalt shingles rising to 154,014 squares from 142,889, smooth surfaced roll roofing to 72,664 squares from 64,706, and mineral surfaced roll roofing to 51,303 squares from 48,940. Shipments of roll-type sidings fell to 15,199 squares from 15,868, but tar and asphalt felts rose to 6,225 tons from 2,603 and tar and asphalt sheathings to 4,908 tons from 1,342. (7)

Coke Supplies Lower In January

Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada in January fell to 314,921 tons from 339,471 in the corresponding month last year. Production declined to 300,233 tons from 324,527, landed imports to 22,881 tons from 23,609 and exports to 8,193 tons from 8,665. (8)

Production & Shipments Of Iron Castings Declined In January

Production of iron castings of all kinds in January fell to 58,502 tons from 62,778 in the corresponding month last year and the shipments were narrowly lower at 40,156 tons versus 40,234. Consumption of pig iron foundries in January fell to 20,700 tons from 24,400 and scrap iron and steel to 52,100 tons from 54,400. (9)

Stocks Of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of 1954 were as follows, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: aluminum, 3,141,144 pounds (2,459,488); copper, 7,413,500 (9,542,289); magnesium, 4,788 (36,290); nickel, 345,467 (235,997); lead, 9,766,471 (10,650,288); and zinc, 4,270,871 (3,868,548).

Consumers' year-end stocks of the various scrap metals were: aluminum, 58,063 pounds (51,805); copper, 4,463,061 (3,629,975); nickel, 3,056,517 (2,226,132); lead, 49,935 (51,718); and zinc, 54,007 (76,143). (10)

Canadian Production Of Musical Instruments Worth More In 1953

The value of musical instruments produced in Canada increased to \$13,497,142 in 1953 from \$12,645,009 in 1952, according to the Bureau's annual report on the musical instrument industry. Although values were higher for several products, quantities produced were generally smaller than in 1952.

The main exception was upright pianos, output of which increased to 7,341 worth \$2,902,840 from 5,948 worth \$2,327,424. Production of grand pianos declined to 84 worth \$94,007 from 87 worth \$97,173. Piano strings and other parts were valued at \$673,677 as against \$569,781.

Output of electronic organs dropped sharply to 271 worth \$298,377 from 354 worth \$543,647. Production of pipe and other organs decreased in number to 104 from 132 but increased in value to \$1,097,457 from \$1,048,494. The value of organ parts produced decreased to \$132,802 from \$158,390.

Fewer record players were produced in 1953 than in 1952, 75,507 versus 75,934, but the value rose to \$2,096,200 from \$1,718,187. The number of phonograph records made also dropped to 11,785,357 from 11,989,801, but total value rose to \$5,956,501 from \$5,900,381. Phonograph supplies were valued at \$84,188 versus \$108,568, and other musical instruments and parts at \$161,093 versus \$172,464. (11)

Production Of Shipbuilding  
Industry Upped 15% In 1953

The value of production in Canada's shipyards reached a post-war peak of \$183,215,310 in 1953, up 15% from \$159,057,949 in 1952, according to the Bureau's annual industry report on the shipbuilding industry. Ships delivered during the year were worth \$53,520,954 as against \$34,381,738 in 1952. Value of work done in previous years on ships delivered during 1953 was \$32,427,998 and the value of work done on ships not completed in 1953 was \$74,218,646. This put the total value of new construction in 1953 at \$95,311,602 versus \$82,573,815 in 1952. The value of ship repairs during the year was \$62,787,081 as compared with \$47,578,971 in the preceding year.

Among the ships delivered during 1953, the sharpest increase over 1952 was in naval vessels, which numbered six as against three and were worth \$14,939,639 as against \$4,249,816. Cargo and cargo-passenger vessels numbered six worth \$17,608,921 versus six worth \$17,935,109 in 1952. One dredge was delivered in each year but the 1953 vessel was worth \$1,587,675 as compared with \$731,325 for the one delivered in 1952. Deliveries of ferries dropped sharply to one worth \$141,023 from four valued at \$329,637. Fishing boats decreased to 20 worth \$607,404 from 23 valued at \$936,569. No passenger ships were delivered in 1952 but three worth a total of \$600,000 were completed in 1953. Scows and barges numbered 13 worth \$567,029 versus 22 valued at \$753,793. One tanker worth \$7,453,180 was delivered in 1953 as compared with two valued at \$8,674,242 in 1952. Output of tugs fell to 20 worth \$326,666 from 27 valued at \$669,490. The number of small power craft delivered rose to 13 worth \$113,405 from two valued at \$4,750, while small craft without power numbered 13 worth \$30,522 as against 26 valued at \$6,734. Other commercial vessels numbered 35 and were worth \$9,525,490 as compared with 56 valued at \$590,273 in 1952. (12)

Shipments Of Sporting  
Goods Higher In 1953

Shipments of sporting goods by Canadian manufacturers in 1953 reached an all-time high value of \$13,975,000, up 22% from the preceding year's \$11,457,227, according to the Bureau's annual industry report on the sporting goods industry which accounts for the greater part of the production.

Values of shipments of major items were as follows: billiard and bowling supplies, \$1,724,709 (\$1,086,258 in 1952); fishing tackle, \$2,710,089 (\$1,936,928); golf clubs, \$1,232,496 (\$1,097,821); hockey sticks, \$1,044,534 (\$912,648); golf balls, \$725,431 (\$594,993); ice skates, \$736,001 (\$917,763); baseballs, \$317,954 (\$281,007); softballs, \$301,370 (\$300,774); toboggans, \$327,082 (\$310,461); skis, \$183,730 (\$181,497); ski poles and fittings, \$151,871 (\$138,863); roller skates, \$163,170 (\$145,703); baseball and softball bats, \$157,200 (\$177,118); gymnasium equipment and supplies, \$145,970 (\$186,262); tennis racquets, \$109,289 (\$92,669); badminton and squash racquets, \$92,637 (\$84,951); playground, track and field equipment, \$90,618 (\$44,790); and snowshoes, \$41,478 (\$52,470).

There were 82 firms engaged primarily in the manufacture of sporting goods in 1953, 5 more than in 1952 and they employed 1,768 persons versus 1,541 salary and wage payments of \$4,185,559 versus \$3,687,606. The factory value of their shipments totalled \$12,630,427 versus \$9,979,386. (13)



Shipments Of Electric Stoves And Warm Air Furnaces Up In Year 1953

More electric stoves, power-type oil burners, furnace blowers, heating radiators and warm air furnaces were shipped in 1953 than in the preceding year but fewer coal and wood stoves and mechanical stokers, according to the Bureau's annual report on the heating and cooking industry.

Stoves of all kinds were shipped in 1953 to the value of \$47,913,619 versus \$44,154,996 in the preceding year. Power-type oil burners numbered 100,288 worth \$10,609,632 versus 85,215 worth \$9,337,512, domestic water-tank heaters totalled 289,752 worth \$5,606,443 versus 246,474 valued at \$4,742,573, and furnace blowers numbered 32,878 valued at \$814,416 versus 28,594 valued at \$761,365.

Shipments of mechanical stokers during 1953 numbered 1,346 worth \$1,344,-870 versus 1,650 valued at \$1,422,477, and unit heaters were valued at \$4,-464,582 versus \$4,266,268. Air registers and grills were shipped to the value of \$1,514,078 versus \$1,059,827, and 15,006,506 square feet of heating radiators valued at \$9,079,028 were shipped versus 13,253,513 square feet valued at \$8,015,332. During 1953, 93,669 warm air furnaces valued at \$16,948,929 were shipped versus 83,665 valued at \$13,682,324. (14)

Production, Exports And Imports Of Ammonium Sulphate In Year 1954

Factory sales of ammonium sulphate by Canadian producers in 1954 amounted to 177,699 tons valued at \$7,709,668 versus 186,540 tons valued at \$8,200,124 in the preceding year, according to a special compilation. Exports during the year amounted to 154,760 tons versus 147,370 and the imports totalled 14,101 tons versus 21,250. Consumption of ammonium sulphate in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers during the year 1953 amounted to 41,758 tons versus 30,937 in 1952.

## FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE

Creamery Butter, Cheddar Cheese Stocks Increased On April First

Larger total stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and cold storage eggs were held in nine cities of Canada on April 1 than a year earlier, according to the Bureau's monthly advance statement.

April 1 stocks of creamery butter in the nine cities totalled 37,556,000 pounds versus 31,397,000 a year earlier; cheddar cheese, 17,042,000 pounds versus 11,709,000; and cold storage eggs, 119,000 cases versus 92,000.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 923 pounds (3,072 a year earlier); Montreal, 18,272 (14,871); Toronto, 7,157 (6,123); Winnipeg, 9,369 (5,596); Regina, 736 (202); Saskatoon, 104 (115); Edmonton, 251 (323); Calgary, 154 (154); and Vancouver, 585 (941).

Cheddar cheese stocks were as follows (in thousands): Quebec, 110 (85); Montreal, 13,475 (7,942); Toronto, 1,859 (1,611); Winnipeg, 246 (348); Regina, 39 (44); Saskatoon, 48 (61); Edmonton, 478 (536); Calgary, 304 (445); and Vancouver, 483 (637). (15)

Stocks Of Food Commodities In Cold Storage & Other Warehouses In 1954

A summary of revised data on the stocks of dairy and poultry products, meat, fruit and vegetables in cold storage and other

warehouses on the first business day of each month last year has been published by the Bureau. It includes five-year 1949-53 average month-opening stocks and breakdowns of the 1954 holdings of important food commodities for provinces and nine regional cities.

Stocks of creamery butter during 1954 ranged from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds above stocks held at corresponding dates in 1953. Stocks at April 1, the lowest recorded during 1954, were 42,000,000 pounds versus 27,000,000 in 1953 and a 5-year average of 19,000,000 pounds. At the season's peak in October there were 115,000,000 pounds in storage, 21,000,000 more than at the same time in 1953 and 38,000,000 pounds above the 5-year average. Stocks of cheddar cheese were lower in 1954 than in 1953 until October and were below the 5-year average during the first six months of the year. Quantity in storage at December 1 was 46,000,000 pounds versus 36,000,000 in 1953, 44,000,000 in 1952 and a 5-year average December 1 total of 38,000,000 pounds. Stocks of other factory cheese, excluding process, ranged from 982,000 pounds at January 1 to 1,458,000 at December 1 and process cheese stocks ranged from a low of 2,636,000 at July 1 to a high of 3,619,000 at May 1.

Manufacturers' stocks of evaporated whole milk were consistently lower than in 1953. At January 1 these stocks were 14,500,000 pounds below the 55,500,000 pounds at the beginning of 1953. This difference gradually became smaller and narrowed to 1,500,000 pounds by December 1 when stocks in 1954 were 49,100,000 as compared with 50,600,000 a year earlier.

Stocks of shell eggs during 1954 were maintained at about the same levels as in 1953 from January to July but exceeded 1953 stocks by an increasing margin at subsequent inventory dates. Stocks at December 1, 1954 amounted to 154,000 cases versus 38,000 in the preceding year. At the season's peak at June 1 there were 317,000 cases versus 323,000 in 1953 and a 5-year average of 454,000 cases.

Holdings of dressed poultry were appreciably higher than in 1953 throughout the first ten months of the year. During the first six months average stocks were about one-third greater than in the preceding year. This difference progressively narrowed and stocks at both November 1 and December 1 were slightly below 1953 stocks at these dates. Total meat stocks were lower than in 1953 for each inventory date in 1954, the difference being extremely wide during the first half of the year. In 1953 the peak meat stock was recorded at May 1 with 125,000,000 pounds versus the 1954 peak of 82,800,000 at June 1. At the low point, October 1 in both years. 1954 stocks were 54,400,000 pounds versus 62,200,000 in 1953.

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, averaged moderately higher than in 1953, falling below the previous year's stocks only by a small margin at July. Except for the fact that the low point in 1954 was reached at July 1 rather than at June 1, the seasonal pattern of holdings followed the normal trends. Stocks of apples at November 1 were approximately 1,000,000 bushels greater in 1954 than in 1953. (16)



Average Value Of Farm Lands In 1954 Show First Decline Since 1940

Showing the first decline since 1940, the average value of occupied farm land in Canada for 1954 was \$50 per acre as compared with \$51 in 1953, according to a special compilation. The 1935-39 average per acre was \$24. The change in the provincial average as compared with 1953 was not uniform. Lower values were reported for the Prairie Provinces and each of the Maritimes except Nova Scotia, where no change was recorded. For the remaining provinces values were higher.

Average values for the provinces were as follows for 1954, respective values for 1953 and the pre-war period (1935-39) being bracketed: Prince Edward Island, \$59 (\$61, \$33); Nova Scotia, \$54 (\$54, \$32); New Brunswick, \$52 (\$54, \$27); Quebec, \$81 (\$77, \$41); Ontario, \$101 (\$98, \$45); Manitoba, \$45 (\$49, \$17); Saskatchewan, \$29 (\$30, \$15); Alberta, \$41 (\$43, \$16); and British Columbia, \$102 (\$99, \$59).

Wheat Flour Production & Exports In February

Wheat flour production in February declined to 1,589,273 barrels from last year's corresponding total of 1,714,357 barrels. In the first 7 months of the current crop year production rose to 12,378,680 barrels from 12,138,109 in the like period of 1953-54. Exports in February amounted to 600,104 barrels, bringing total shipments for the August-February period to 5,144,530 barrels versus 5,869,397 a year earlier. (17)

Stocks And Marketings Of Wheat

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on March 23 totalled 333,927,000 bushels, 7% below last year's corresponding total of 359,188,000 bushels. Farmers in the Prairie Provinces raised their wheat deliveries in the week to 2,892,000 bushels from 2,308,000 and the overseas export clearances were moderately higher at 3,490,000 bushels versus 3,278,000. (19)

## T R A V E L

Canada-U.S. Highway Traffic Declined Slightly In February

Volume of highway traffic between Canada and the United States declined 2% in February as compared with a year earlier, border crossings totalling 662,300 versus 675,800. Entries of foreign vehicles fell to 372,100 from 380,000 and re-entries of vehicles of Canadian registry to 290,200 from 295,900.

Fewer travellers entered Canada from the United States in January than a year earlier by rail and boat but larger numbers by bus and plane, while fewer Canadian travellers returned from visits to the United States by rail, bus and boat but more by plane.

Entries of visitors from the United States by these four means of transportation in January were as follows: by rail, 26,417 (27,908 a year ago); by bus, 12,898 (12,380); by boat, 1,151 (1,381); by plane, 14,823 (11,806). Returning Canadians were as follows: by rail, 37,832 (38,944); by bus, 25,367 (27,346); by boat, 3,774 (4,123); by plane, 20,159 (16,506). (18)

Reference Paper Released On Labour Force  
Covering November 1945 To January 1955

The Bureau has released Reference Paper No. 58, entitled The Labour Force, November 1945-January 1955,

containing a revised historical series of the employment characteristics of the Canadian population based upon the regular sample surveys conducted by the Bureau.

In surveys preceding February this year, certain remote and relatively inaccessible areas of Canada were not included in the estimates. The present reference paper shows revised data for all surveys, so that all estimates relate to the entire area of the ten provinces. In addition, there have been incorporated revisions based upon age and sex distributions obtained from the 1951 Census of Canada. For these reasons, the estimates in Reference Paper No. 58 differ from those in Reference Paper No. 35 (The Labour Force, November 1945 - March 1952) and in subsequent Labour Force bulletins. However, the estimates in this new reference paper form a consistent series from the first survey in 1945, and future monthly bulletins will be on the same basis.

Besides its comprehensive statistical data, presented in thirteen tables and an appendix, Reference Paper No. 58 contains a textual outline of the coverage of the labour force sample surveys, definitions of the terms used, and a brief statement on the reliability of the estimates. The publication runs to 110 pages and is obtainable at \$1.00 a copy. (20)

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

Canal Tonnage Lighter In 1954 Last year 30,070,701 tons of freight were locked through Canadian canal systems, a decrease of 3,302,363 tons or 9.9% from the modern record of 33,373,064 tons in 1953. All of the canals, except the Richelieu, reported lighter traffic than in the preceding year, particularly for such commodities as barley, oats, rye, gasoline, petroleum oils, iron and steel, woodpulp, hard and soft coal, iron ore and sand.

Traffic on the Canadian Sault Ste Marie declined to 2,607,968 tons from 3,389,409, a drop of 23.1%; traffic on the Welland Ship canal decreased 10.4% to 17,514,258 tons from 19,542,150; and shipments through the St. Lawrence system fell to 9,637,034 tons from 10,081,992 or by 4.4%.

The total amount of freight shipped through the combined U.S. and Canadian Ste. Marie system aggregated 85,415,349 tons, a decrease of 43,073,821 tons or 33.5% due mainly to a decline in the movement of iron ore. The grand total of all canal traffic thus dropped to 112,878,082 tons from the 1953 total of 158,472,825 tons.

Vessel passages through Canadian canals numbered 25,292 as compared with 27,563 and the registered net tonnage totalled 29,442,595 tons as against 32,542,585. The number of passengers rose to 116,231 from 112,082. Of the total number of vessel passages, 21,066 or 83.3% were of Canadian or British registry, 3,145 flew the American flag, and the remaining 1,081 were registered in various other countries. (21)



Railway Car Loadings Rose  
3.4% In 3rd Week Of March

Railway car loadings in the third week of March totalled 68,443 cars, up 3.4% from 66,175 in the corresponding week last year. This brought cumulative loadings from the beginning of the year to 757,009 cars, a gain of 2.6% over the preceding year's 737,514.

Receipts from connections in the week climbed 14.3% to 33,109 cars from 28,973, and cumulative receipts rose 9.6% to 354,246 cars from 323,080.

Commodities carried in increased volume in the third week of March were: grain, 4,874 cars (4,364 in 1954); coal, 4,507 (4,057); iron and steel pig, 440 (121); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 2,761 (2,298); and miscellaneous commodities, 4,788 (4,207). Shipped in fewer cars were: cement, 690 (1,013); pulpwood, 2,413 (3,662); and l.c.l. merchandise, 13,833 (14,410). (22)

## RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- Domestic Exports, Summary, February, 20¢
- 2- Monthly Summary, of Foreign Trade, January, 10¢
- 3- Imports for Consumption, Summary, January, 20¢
- 4- Price Movements, March, 10¢
- 5- M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, February, 10¢
- 6- M: Gold Production, January, 10¢
- 7- M: Asphalt Roofing, February, 10¢
- 8- Coal & Coke Statistics, January, 25¢
- 9- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, January, 10¢
- 10- M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal & Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, 1954, 10¢
- 11- Musical Instrument Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 12- Shipbuilding Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 13- Sporting Goods Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 14- Heating & Cooking Apparatus Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 15- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, April 1, 1955, 10¢
- 16- Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage & Other Warehouses, 1954, 25¢
- 17- M: Grain Milling Statistics, February, 10¢
- 18- Travel Between Canada & the United States, February, 20¢
- 19- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, March 23, 10¢
- 20- R: The Labour Force, November, 1945 - January, 1955, \$1.
- 21- Canal Statistics, 1954, 25¢
- 22- M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, March 21, 10¢
- Trade of Canada: Imports, detailed, January, 50¢
- Annuaire du Canada, 1954; Cloth-Bound, \$3.00; Paper-Bound, \$1.50.
- The Labour Force, February, 25¢ -- Summarized in Bulletin of March 25.
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, January, 25¢
- Summarized in Bulletin of April 1.

M - Memorandum

R - Reference Paper

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

Christmas Trees Last year Canada sold 10,866,025 Christmas trees to 14 countries for \$4,816,366.

Paintings Ten foreign countries bought \$61,019 worth of Canadian paintings last year.

Frogs' Legs Canada sold 13,363 pounds of frogs' legs to the United States last year.

Roots, Herbs & Barks Canada exported \$420,-174 worth of medicinal roots, herbs and barks to 10 areas last year. Biggest buyer (\$192,457 worth): Hong Kong.

We Sell More Turnips Than Potatoes To US Last year Canada exported 2,377,343 bushels of turnips valued at \$2,-055,308 to the United States, but only 592,136 bushels of table potatoes worth \$443,446. Shipments of certified seed potatoes totalled 1,-714,443 bushels valued at \$1,900,778.

Mustard Seed Canada exported 24,-537,767 pounds of mustard seed in 1954, most of it to the United States and the rest to Japan.

Sea Grasses & Plants In 1954 Canada sold \$553,016 worth of sea grasses and plants to the United States, the United Kingdom and Norway.

Gin To 52 Countries Last year Canada exported 38,395 proof gallons of gin to 52 countries. Amounts shipped to individual countries ranged from 11,668 gallons to the United Kingdom to 1 gallon to Morocco. Among the leading customers were the United States (9,906 gallons) and Japan (7,830).

Tulip Bulbs The Netherlands and five other countries sold Canada \$554,881 worth of tulip bulbs last year.

Paintings In 1954 Canadians imported \$2,152,669 worth of paintings valued at \$20 or more and \$32,849 worth of paintings valued at less than \$20.

Squid Canadians purchased \$26,-171 worth of fresh squid from the United States, Hong Kong and Japan last year.

Bananas In 1954 Canada bought 2,-953,753,000 pounds of bananas from 13 countries for \$23,014,-487. Main suppliers were Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Colombia.

Music For Mechanical Pianos Canada imported \$2,974 worth of music for mechanical pianos from the United States last year.

Pocket Knives Canadians imported \$424,270 worth of pocket knives from 11 countries in 1954.

Walking Sticks The United Kingdom, the United States, Pakistan, Japan, West Germany, India and France sold Canada \$19,047 worth of walking sticks and canes last year.

Dragons Blood Last year Canada imported 140 pounds of dragons blood from the United States

Dogs From 8 Lands Last year Canadians imported 317 pure bred dogs worth \$38,330 from the United States (240), the United Kingdom (68), West Germany (2), Sweden (2), Venezuela (2), Bermuda (1), France (1) and Ireland (1).



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729342