



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 23 - No. 17

Friday, April 29, 1955

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

APR 29 1955

\$2.00 a year

PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The People: Fewer births, marriages and deaths were registered in Canada this March and the first-quarter tally showed 1.9% more births, 1.6% more deaths and 2.3% fewer marriages than last year. Compared with 1950-54 first-quarter averages, births were up 16%, marriages 11% and deaths 3.6% this year. (Page 15)

Labour: Canadian workers earned 4% more in January than in the first month last year, a decline in labour income in manufacturing being outweighed by increases in other sectors. (Page 16)

Merchandising: Department store sales were 2.4% above last year's level in the week ending April 16... Chain store sales averaged 3.2% higher than in 1954 in February, increases in four trades outweighing decreases in seven. (Pages 7 & 8)

Food: Nine-city stocks of creamery butter were 21% above last year's level on April 21... Refinery sales of beet and cane sugar were up in March and the first quarter... March milk production was down almost 2% this year. (Pages 8 - 10)

Foreign Trade: Canada's foreign commodity trade continued to expand in March, both exports and imports again showing increases over last year. In contrast to January and February, however, imports showed a larger increase than exports. (Page 12)

Mining: Production of nickel and primary copper and zinc increased in February over a year earlier, but output of primary silver and lead were down. (Page 6)

Transportation: Railway car loadings were 7.2% below last year's level in the second week of April, but cumulative loadings were up 2.5%. Cars received from foreign connections were up 1.5% in the week, 9.3% in the cumulative period... A 17% boost on February oil deliveries put the average daily flow through Canadian pipe lines at a new peak of 574,080 barrels. (Pages 4 & 5)

Travel: Slightly fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits this March, but first-quarter entries were up over last year. (Page 3)

Fewer Were Killed or Injured In Motor Vehicle Accidents In 1954

The total number killed and the total number injured in motor vehicle accidents in nine provinces and the territories were both smaller last year than in 1953, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau's figures, which cover all parts of Canada except Quebec, place 1954 traffic fatalities at 1,960 as compared with 2,005 in 1953, and the number injured at 47,020 as compared with 47,811.

Fewer accidents of all kinds were reported to the police last year than in 1953. Fatal accidents decreased to 1,688 from 1,781, non-fatal injury accidents to 32,577 from 34,097, and property damage accidents to 108,771 from 116,525. This was a decrease of nearly 2% in fatal accidents, over 4% in non-fatal injury accidents, and almost 7% in property damage accidents.

Three provinces -- Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta -- reported fewer fatal accidents, non-fatal injury accidents, persons killed and persons injured, and only one -- New Brunswick -- reported increases in all four totals.

Saskatchewan showed the largest decreases in each category. Fatal accidents numbered 53 last year, 85 less than in 1953, and non-fatal accidents 1,865, a reduction of 1,446. Fatalities numbered 74, some 50 less than in the preceding year, and the number injured was 2,631, a drop of 762.

Alberta reported a decrease of 31 in fatal accidents to 165, and a reduction of 422 in non-fatal injury accidents to 2,464. The number killed dropped by 31 to 189, and the number injured by 320 to 3,918.

Newfoundland had 20 fatal motor vehicle accidents last year, 7 less than in 1953, and 436 non-fatal injury accidents, a decrease of 52. Fatalities numbered 23, some 6 less than in the preceding year, and the number injured was 541, a reduction of 61.

Prince Edward Island reported 8 fatal accidents last year, 1 less than in 1953, and 171 non-fatal injury accidents, an increase of 11. An even dozen were killed as against 13 in the preceding year, and 219 were injured, a decrease of 15.

Nova Scotia reported increases in all except the number injured. Fatal accidents increased by 22 to 140, non-fatal injury accidents by 24 to 1,882, and the number killed by 33 to 157. The number injured decreased by 21 to 2,515.

New Brunswick had 113 fatal accidents, 26 more than in 1953, and 1,388 non-fatal injury accidents, an increase of 218. Fatalities rose by 26 to 123, and the number injured by 349 to 1,856.

Ontario continued to have the greatest number of accidents, fatalities and injuries of any of the reporting provinces, accounting for more than half (52 to 53%) of the total in each category. Last year fatal accidents decreased by 23 to 897, but non-fatal injury accidents increased by 171 to 16,810. The number killed dropped by 37 to 1,045, but the number injured rose by 254 to 24,607.

MORE

Manitoba reported 106 fatal accidents, 10 more than in 1953, and 2,238 non-fatal injury accidents, a drop of 60. The number of fatalities rose by 20 to 121, and the number injured fell by 81 to 3,021.

British Columbia had 181 fatal accidents, 2 less than in the preceding year, and 5,246 non-fatal injury accidents, 22 more than in 1953. Fatalities increased by 3 to 211, but the number injured decreased by 155 to 7,582.

The Yukon and Northwest Territories were the scene of 5 fatal motor vehicle accidents last year, 2 less than in 1953, and 77 non-fatal injury accidents, an increase of 14. The number killed decreased by 21 to 130.

TRAVEL

Motor Vehicles Entering Canada On Travel Permits In March

The volume of foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in March was a slight 0.2% below March last year.

This followed a drop of 12% in February and a gain of 18% in January, the aggregate result being a rise of less than 1% in the three months. Entries totalled 67,071 in March versus 67,218 a year ago, making a January-March aggregate of 176,854 versus 175,571.

March entries by provinces were as follows: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, by ship, 73 (45 in 1954); New Brunswick, 4,137 (4,968); Quebec, 10,408 (12,591); Ontario, 37,833 (33,435); Manitoba, 1,709 (1,890); Saskatchewan, 381 (658); Alberta, 921 (934); British Columbia, 11,395 (12,471); and Yukon Territory, 214 (226). (1)

TRANSPORTATION

Operating Revenue Of Motor Carriers Upped 17% In 1953

Operating revenue of Canada's freight and passenger motor carriers rose nearly 17% in 1952 to \$233,973,179 from \$200,616,604 in 1951, according to the Bureau's annual report. Operating expenses increased by over 13% or \$28,707,421 to \$215,111,719, and net operating revenue rose by \$4,649,154 to \$18,861,460.

A total of 4,040 "for hire" operators submitted acceptable reports for 1952 as compared with 4,275 in 1951. Despite the decrease, total investment rose to \$177,000,000 from \$160,000,000, the average investment per firm increasing to \$43,840 from \$37,480.

Carriers with Ontario head offices earned almost 43% of the total operating revenues in 1952 as compared with 42% in 1951. Quebec operators accounted for 23.4% of the 1953 total as compared with 22.1% in the preceding year. British Columbia carriers for 16.3% versus 17.1%, operators of the Prairies for 14.1% versus 14.7% and carriers in the Atlantic Provinces for 3.2% versus 4.1% (2)

Railway Carloadings Off
In Second Week of April

There were 61,512 cars loaded on Canadian railways in the seven days ended April 14, a decrease of 7.2% from the 66,274 cars loaded in the corresponding period of last year, DBS reports. Cars received from foreign connections numbered 30,019, an increase of 1.5% over the 29,561 cars received a year earlier.

Cumulative loadings from the start of the year totalled 993,898 cars, 2.5% more than the 969,605 cars loaded in the same period of 1954. Cars received from foreign connections in the January 1 - April 14 period numbered 463,236, an increase of 9.3% over last year's 423,973.

Commodities moving in reduced volume in the second week of April this year were grain (4,599 cars versus 6,443 last year), coal (2,708 versus 3,843), and merchandise in less than carload lots (12,704 versus 14,599). Carried in more cars were nonferrous ores and concentrates (2,927 versus 2,454) and automobiles, trucks and parts (2,535 versus 2,104).

The decline in loadings in the second week of April was more pronounced in the western than in the eastern division. Eastern loadings were down 2.7% to 42,171 cars from 43,362 last year, while western loadings were off 15.6% to 19,341 cars from 22,912. Cars received from connections increased 4.6% in the eastern division to 27,482 from 26,281, but decreased 22.7% in the western division to 2,537 from 3,280. (3)

More Passengers, Freight Carried, But
Railway Revenues Down 26% In December

Canada's 17 largest railways carried more passengers and more freight than a year earlier in December, but a sharper rise in operating expenses than in operating revenues cut net operating revenues by more than 26% to \$8,056,232 from \$10,904,548. The month's operating income was 44% lower at \$4,343,639 versus \$7,758,483.

December operating revenues amounted to \$94,940,390, an increase of 0.4% over the 1953 December total of \$94,519,343. The revenue freight carried increased to 13,484,940 tons from 12,726,737, and freight ton miles to 5,247,867,000 from 5,090,022,000. Revenue passengers totalled 2,565,133 as against 2,520,963 but passenger miles decreased to 254,244,000 from 259,182,000.

December operating expenses rose almost 4% to \$86,884,158 from \$83,614,795 a year earlier, the increase mainly resulting from a two-fold jump in general expenses to \$7,267,134. The number of employees decreased by 8,767 to 179,497 and the payroll was cut by \$1,453,510 to \$48,554,527 (4)

Railway Freight Movement
Increased Last December

Railway freight loaded at stations in Canada during last December totalled 12,249,079 tons, an increase of 6.2% over the total of 11,530,974 tons for December 1953. Freight loaded in Canada was up to 9,406,649 tons a year earlier, freight received from foreign connections destined to Canadian points to 1,377,345 from 1,299,824 tons, and in-transit freight to 1,465,085 from 1,202,378 tons.

MORE

There were increases over the previous year in total freight in six provinces. The total rose for Ontario to 4,895,232 tons from 4,402,657; Quebec, to 2,011,876 from 1,776,741 tons; British Columbia, to 1,139,426 from 882,623 tons; Nova Scotia, to 846,008 from 761,251 tons; Manitoba, to 623,324 from 609,805 tons; and New Brunswick, to 350,125 from 322,616 tons.

Totals declined for Saskatchewan to 1,283,315 from 1,471,957 tons; Alberta, to 1,024,724 from 1,212,615 tons; Newfoundland, to 49,394 from 54,105 tons; and Prince Edward Island, to 25,655 from 36,604 tons.

Total loaded and received was higher for mine products as 4,125,057 tons (3,755,021 a year earlier); forest products, 1,308,763 (1,088,740); manufactures and miscellaneous, 3,580,063 (3,426,392); and animal products, 189,180 (170,411); and lower for agricultural products, 2,890,336 (2,895,303); and l.c.l. freight, 155,680 tons (195,107). (5)

Oil Pipe Line Deliveries
Jumped 17% This February

During February 16,074,232 barrels of oil flowed through Canadian pipe lines, an increase of almost 17% over the 13,776,527 barrels transported in the same month last year, DBS reports. This worked out to a new record daily movement of 574,080 barrels and compared with the previous high of 568,295 barrels a day in the preceding month and last year's February average of 492,019 barrels a day.

Net deliveries in the first two months of this year amounted to 33,690,271 barrels, an increase of 15% over the 29,186,248 barrels delivered in January-February last year.

Provincial totals for the first two months (with 1954 figures bracketed) were: British Columbia 4,019,492 barrels (2,007,103); Alberta 3,204,271 (2,745,236); Saskatchewan 2,137,813 (2,390,461); Manitoba 7,725,489 (7,054,230); Ontario 6,311,100 (5,431,771); and Quebec 10,292,106 (9,557,477).

Manitoba deliveries included 6,534,860 barrels (5,984,074) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna, destined principally to refineries at Sarnia, and 1,190,629 (1,070,156), delivered within the province. British Columbia deliveries included 843,277 barrels (none last year) exported to the United States.

Net receipts for February totalled 16,314,413 barrels, almost 14% above the 1954 figure of 14,327,977. Included were 7,811,849 barrels of Alberta crude oil, 49,463 of Alberta natural gasoline, 230,073 of Saskatchewan crude, 252,458 of Manitoba crude and 3,027,515 barrels of refinery products.

Gathering systems handled an average of 232,053 barrels per day during February compared with 280,663 in the previous month and 197,864 in February 1954. Trunk lines handled 710,101 barrels per day against 685,319 in January and 614,763 a year earlier.

Barrel miles dropped to 5,701 million from 6,254 in January, but were 18% above the 4,842 million recorded in February last year. The average haul also dropped from 294.4 miles in January to 286.7 in February. (6)

Copper And Nickel Output
Again Upped In February

Production of new primary copper and nickel continued to advance in February over a year earlier, copper output being above the corresponding month of the previous year for the twelfth successive time and nickel production for the eighteenth.

Primary copper production amounted to 25,045 tons compared to 18,493 tons in February last year, making a two-month total of 51,290 tons this year against 36,355 tons in 1954. This year's cumulative total was also up from 44,721 and 42,854 tons for the 1953 and 1952 periods, respectively. Producers' shipments to domestic consumers were also larger in February for the third month in a row, amounting to 10,743 against 6,452 tons last year to make a two-month total of 22,395 compared to 14,185 tons.

Output of nickel in all forms rose in February to 13,122 tons from 11,795 tons a year earlier, and in the two months to 27,148 against 24,465 tons last year and 23,179 tons in the 1953 period. (7)

More Zinc, Less
Silver And Lead

More zinc but less silver and lead was produced in February and the first two months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1954, DBS reports. Output of primary zinc totalled 32,068 tons in February as against 25,076 a year earlier, bringing production in the first two months to 68,556 tons as against 52,106. Production of primary silver amounted to 1,937,233 fine ounces in February as against 2,050,440 last year, and January-February output totalled 4,097,507 fine ounces versus 4,603,733. Primary lead production was 15,018 tons in February as against 16,863 a year earlier, and output in the first two months amounted to 33,977 tons as compared with 34,579. (8)

Output of 12 of 16 Leading
Minerals Higher In January

Output of 12 of Canada's 16 leading minerals were higher in January than in the first month last year, DBS reports. Production was lower for coal, iron ore, natural gas and silver. Asbestos increased to 60,966 tons from 56,800, cement to 905,085 barrels from 889,594, clay products to \$1,729,851 from \$1,648,935, copper to 26,245 tons from 17,862, gold to 366,298 fine ounces from 293,064, gypsum to 185,483 tons from 169,182, lead to 18,959 tons from 17,716, lime to 104,340 tons from 92,614, nickel to 14,026 tons from 12,670, petroleum to 9,956,076 barrels from 8,014,161, salt to 92,536 tons from 77,421, and zinc to 36,488 tons from 27,030.

January coal production dropped to 1,448,896 tons from 1,626,528 a year earlier, iron ore to 109,435 tons from 237,105, natural gas to 15,024,593,000 cubic feet from 15,186,240,000, and silver to 2,160,274 fine ounces from 2,553,293 (9)

Gold Production
Reduced In 1953

Reduced by strikes in the Porcupine area of Ontario and in northwestern Quebec in 1953, gold production declined to 4,055,723 fine ounces worth \$139,597,985 from 4,471,725 fine ounces worth \$153,246,016 in 1952, according to the Bureau's annual report on the gold mining industry. This brought the total recorded Canadian production since 1858 to 125,911,808 troy ounces valued at \$3,885,454,554.

Assistance payable to gold mines under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act amounted to about \$14,622,000 in 1953 versus \$10,850,000 in 1952, bringing total payments since the act went into effect in 1948 to \$68,347,000. The average price of gold in Canadian funds was \$34.42 per troy ounce in 1953, up slightly from \$34.27 in 1952 but down from previous years. The peak post-war price was \$38.05 in 1950, which compared with \$36.75 in 1946, \$38.50 in 1940-45 and \$36.14 in 1939.

In 1953 gold production from auriferous quartz mines and placer deposits decreased to 3,587,032 troy ounces from 3,916,590 in 1952, and gold output from base metal mines declined to 468,691 troy ounces from 555,135.

The number of active operators in the auriferous quartz mining industry decreased to 172 in 1953 from 214 in 1952, and the number of producing mines to 71 from 85. The gross value of bullion, ore, concentrates or residues shipped from mines dropped to \$122,381,725 from \$134,996,056. Smelter and refinery treatment costs changed to \$1,072,446 from \$1,313,617, freight costs to \$353,547 from \$432,085, the cost of process supplies to \$22,670,232 from \$25,574,869, and fuel and electricity costs to \$6,876,895 from \$7,591,979. The number employed by the industry dropped to 18,751 from 20,757 and the payroll to \$60,920,362 from \$69,004,828.

In 1953 the average number of ounces of gold produced per wage-earner in the industry declined to 210 from the 1952 peak of 212, but was higher than the averages in earlier years. The cost of fuel and electricity per ounce of gold produced increased slightly to \$1.94 from the 1952 low of \$1.93, but was lower than in previous years, comparing with \$2.35 in 1946. The cost of wages per ounce of gold produced dropped to \$14.73 from \$14.97 in 1952, and was the second-lowest average since 1946 (the post-war peak was \$16 in 1948).

The cost of explosives and other process supplies per ounce of gold produced declined to \$6.41 from \$6.47 in 1952 and the 1951 peak of \$7.16. Freight and smelter refinery treatment costs per ounce fell to 41¢ from 46¢, and were considerably lower than in earlier years (the 1945 average was 74¢). Taxes per ounce of gold produced dropped to \$1.53 from \$1.82, and compared with \$3.68 in 1945. These five cost items totalled \$25.02 per ounce of gold produced in 1953, some 63¢ less than in 1952 and the lowest figure since the war. (10)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Up In Week of April 16 Sales of department stores across Canada averaged 2.4% higher than last year in the week ending April 16, DBS reports. Gains were recorded in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces, where sales averaged 2.8% below last year. Sharpest increase was in British Columbia, where sales showed a 9.3% improvement over a year earlier. Saskatchewan stores reported an average sales rise of 4.8%, and Manitoba stores an average increase of 2.9%. In Quebec the increase averaged 1.3%, in Ontario 1.2% and in Alberta a slight 0.2%.

Chain Store Sales February sales of Canadian chain stores totalled \$147,-
Upped In February 734,000 this year as against \$143,218,000 last year, an
 increase of 3.2%, according to the monthly report by LBS.
 Cost price of February 1 stocks was \$235,690,000, up 7.6% from \$219,068,000 a
 year earlier.

Only four of the 11 trades reported sales increases this February, grocery
 and combination food stores showing the largest increase with an 8.9% rise in
 dollar sales to \$69,553,000 from \$63,882,000. Sales of hardware chain stores
 rose 12% to \$813,000 from \$726,000, variety chain stores 2.2% to \$10,908,000
 from \$10,678,000, and men's clothing chain stores 2.2% to \$1,533,000 from
 \$1,500,000.

Lumber and building material chains reported the sharpest drop in February
 sales, which decreased 10.2% to \$3,706,000 from \$4,129,000. Sales of drug
 chains fell 7.8% to \$2,555,000 from \$2,772,000, shoe chains 8.3% to \$2,021,000
 from \$2,205,000, women's clothing chains 5.4% to \$2,737,000 from \$2,893,000,
 furniture, radio and appliance chain stores 2.1% to \$6,294,000 from \$6,432,000,
 family clothing chains 0.1% to \$1,992,000 from \$1,993,000, and jewellery chains
 0.1% to \$1,687,000 from \$1,688,000.

Cost price of February 1 stocks was higher this year in all but four
 trades. There were increases of 21.5% in the inventories of jewellery chain
 stores, 15.8% in men's clothing chains, 13.4% in lumber and building material
 chains, 11.7% in grocery and combination food chains, 7.9% in family clothing
 chains, 6.3% in variety chains and 0.9% in drug chains. There were decreases
 of 9.8% in the inventories of hardware chains, 8.3% in women's clothing
 chains, 4.7% in shoe chains, and 2.6% in furniture, radio and appliance chains.
 (11.)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Sugar Sales Upped In Sales of refined beet and cane sugar by Canadian manu-
March, First Quarter facturers increased to 116,327,000 pounds in March and
 311,682,000 pounds in the first quarter from 110,294,-
 000 and 288,652,000 in the corresponding periods last year, according to the
 Bureau's monthly report on the sugar situation.

Production increased to 73,668,000 pounds from 62,557,000 in the month
 and to 235,729,000 pounds from 213,819,000 in the three months. Stocks were
 smaller than last year both at the start of the quarter and at the beginning
 of March, and total supply was 319,332,000 pounds in March and 516,970,000
 pounds in the first quarter versus 327,149,000 and 507,852,000 in the same
 periods of 1954. End-of-March stocks amounted to 202,865,000 pounds as against
 216,718,000 a year earlier.

With stocks and receipts higher in both periods this year, total supply
 of raw cane sugar increased to 144,692,000 pounds from 126,686,000 in March
 and to 296,482,000 pounds from 278,838,000 in the first quarter. Meltings
 and sales rose to 75,368,000 pounds from 65,936,000 in the month and to 227,-
 157,000 pounds from 218,088,000 in the quarter. End-of-March stocks totalled
 69,324,000 pounds versus 60,750,000 last year. (12)

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat Smaller At Mid-April Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America declined to 329,802,000 bushels in the week ending April 13 from 330,528,000 in the preceding week and 351,601,000 in the corresponding week last year, DBS reports.

During the week Prairie farmers marketed 2,787,000 bushels of wheat, a substantial reduction from 3,575,000 bushels in the week ending April 6 and 3,687,000 moved in the week ending April 14 last year. This put total marketings in the August 1 - April 13 period of the current crop year at 161,419,000 bushels as against 272,573,000 bushels in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Overseas exports declined to 1,963,000 bushels in the latest week from 2,734,000 last year, but the cumulative total was up to 147,164,000 bushels from 141,850,000.

Prairie farmers also marketed less oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the second week of April than in the corresponding week last year, but cumulative crop-year marketings were lower this year only for oats. The cumulative totals: oats, 48,190,000 bushels versus 66,821,000; barley 82,899,000 versus 70,309,000; rye, 7,829,000 versus 7,152,000; and flaxseed, 7,975,000 versus 6,783,000.

Overseas exports were larger than last year in the latest week for all four grains, and cumulative totals were larger for oats (4,325,000 bushels versus 2,818,000) and rye (2,450,000 versus 385,000) but smaller for barley (36,921,000 versus 40,706,000) and flaxseed (3,941,000 versus 3,959,000). (13)

Milk Production Down This March Preliminary returns indicate a drop of almost 2% in March milk production this year, DBS reports. With less used for all products except ice cream, the amount used by dairy factories was down nearly 7%. Dairy factory consumption in the first quarter is estimated at 2.3% below last year, with less used for creamery butter and cheddar cheese but more for concentrated milk products and ice cream.

Detailed figures for February place milk production at 866,096,000 pounds, 3,000,000 or 0.4% more than in February last year, increases in Ontario and British Columbia outweighing decreases in the other provinces. Dairy factories used 308,000,000 pounds or 35.6% of the total and fluid sales took 413,000,000 or 47.7%, the rest being consumed in farm homes, fed to livestock or used in dairy butter. The amount used in dairy factories was larger in February last year at 314,000,000 pounds, and the amount absorbed by fluid sales was smaller at 400,000,000 pounds.

The amount of milk used in creamery butter decrease to 221,500,000 pounds in February from 232,000,000, and in cheddar cheese to 18,400,000 pounds from 20,700,000. The amount used in concentrated milk products increased to 45,000,000 pounds from 38,600,000, and in ice cream to 23,500,000 pounds from 22,800,000. February sales of fluid milk rose to 346,000,000 pounds from 334,000,000 last year, and of fluid cream (expressed as milk) to 67,000,000 pounds from 66,200,000. (14)

Nine-City Butter Stocks
21% Larger On April 21

Creamery butter stocks in nine regional cities totalled 36,763,000 pounds on April 21, some 6,357,000 or 21% more than on the same date last year, DBS reports.

The increase was due to larger holdings in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Regina, stocks in Quebec, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver being smaller than last year.

Holdings by cities, in thousands of pounds (1954 figures bracketed): Quebec, 712 (2,999); Montreal, 18,161 (14,668); Toronto, 6,773 (5,902); Winnipeg, 9,547 (5,584); Regina, 677 (195); Saskatoon, 56 (103); Edmonton, 238 (271); Calgary, 101 (123); and Vancouver, 498 (561).

Farm Cash Income Down
More Than 14% In 1954

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics now places the cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products at \$2,377,800,000 for 1954, a decrease of 14.3%

from the revised 1953 total of \$2,776,000,000 and 16.5% below the all-time high of \$2,849,300,000 in 1952. The latest estimate is a downward revision of \$30,800,000 from the estimate published by the Bureau on January 13.

Nearly all the reduction in farm cash income last year was in the Prairie Provinces and was largely the result of the substantial decrease in the marketings of grains, particularly wheat, and lower prices for both wheat and barley. Declines in these provinces ranged from about 15% in Manitoba to roughly 36% in Saskatchewan. Farm cash income in Ontario, the only other province with reduced receipts in 1954, was down by about 2%. Gains were registered for the remaining provinces and ranged from less than 1% in British Columbia to about 5% for Prince Edward Island. Supplementary payments made to western farmers under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to \$2,400,000 in 1954 as compared with \$1,600,000 in 1953 and \$5,100,000 in 1952.

Income from the sale of wheat fell from \$654,100,000 in 1953 to \$322,600,000 in 1954 and this was the largest drop for any single commodity. Income from the sale of coarse grains was also substantially below that of a year earlier. Smaller returns were also obtained from the sale of rye, corn, potatoes, vegetables and sugar beets. Increases in income were realized in the sale of flaxseed, hay, tobacco, and clover and grass seed.

In contrast to the generally lower income from the sale of field crops, receipts from the sale of live stock during 1954 amounted to \$705,100,000, about 7% more than in 1953. Contributing to this gain were increased marketings of all classes of live stock and higher prices for hogs. Prices for other live stock classes averaged below the 1953 level.

Income from dairy products in 1954 is estimated at a new record high level of \$426,200,000, 2.5% above the 1953 peak of \$415,940,000. Increased production more than offset slightly lower prices. A drop of about 18% in receipts from the sale of eggs represented the greatest reduction in income of any of the livestock products. Substantially lower prices more than offset higher marketings to give a total income of \$112,200,000 in 1954 as compared with \$136,300,000 in 1953. Income from poultry meat was slightly above the 1953 level at \$136,500,000 versus \$134,200,000. (15)

Price Of Bread At New Peak. Per
Capita Consumption Down In 1953

Canada's bakers raised the price of bread to a new high in 1953 and per capita consumption dropped, according to the annual report on the bread and other bakery products industry by DBS. The tenth increase in a row put the average bakery price at 11¢ a pound, up two-fifths of a cent over 1952 and double the 1943 average of 5.5¢.

Gross selling value of the products of Canada's baking industry was a record \$277,998,092 in 1953, up 131% from \$120,445,625 in 1943. In the same decade the industry's material costs increased by 127% to \$129,224,657 from \$56,951,269, and its payroll by 146% to \$80,902,687 from \$32,891,060.

During the year Canadians consumed a record 1,557,542,322 pounds of bread as compared with 1,523,881,705 pounds in 1952, but per capita consumption fell to 105.4 pounds from 105.6. Peak per capita consumption was 111.9 pounds in 1946.

Bread prices rose in all but two provinces in 1953. In Prince Edward Island the average bakery price per pound showed no change from 1952's 12.1¢, and in New Brunswick there was a decline to 11.3¢ from 11.4¢. Brithish Columbia again had the highest price, the average increasing to 13¢ per pound from 12.3¢ in 1952, and Quebec the lowest, the average price in that province increasing to 10.3¢ from 10.1¢. In Newfoundland the average price increased to 10.8¢ from 10.6¢, in Nova Scotia to 12.1¢ from 11.2¢, in Ontario to 10.9¢ from 10.4¢, in Manitoba to 11.9¢ from 11.5¢, in Saskatchewan to 11.1¢ from 10.4¢ and in Alberta to 11.4¢ from 10.6¢.

The bulk of the baker's bread produced in Canada in 1953 was made by the 2,571 plants in the bread and other bakery products industry, which produced 1,554,460,785 pounds of bread worth \$171,547,226 as against 1,521,196,406 pounds valued at \$161,343,196 in 1952. The industry's production of plain rolls and buns was valued at \$11,062,839 in 1953 as against \$10,377,319 in 1952, fruit buns and yeast-raised sweet goods at \$15,952,834 versus \$14,533,620, pies, cakes and pastries at \$67,753,625 versus \$62,171,461, and doughnuts at \$7,018,693 versus \$7,863,756.

Distribution of the industry's sales of \$281,618,801 in 1953 showed slight variations from the distribution of the 1952 sales of \$262,352,095. In 1953 wholesale sales, including sales to restaurants and institutions, accounted for 56.8% of the total as compared with 56.3% in 1952. The decline in the proportion accounted for by retail sales was confined to house-to-house sales, which accounted for 25% as against 25.5% in the preceding year, sales through stores operated by the industry accounting for 18.2% of the total in both years. Sales distribution varies widely in different parts of Canada, wholesale sales accounting for as much as 99.7% of the total sales in Newfoundland and as little as 49% in Ontario. House-to-house sales are insignificant in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, but in the other provinces the proportion of the total accounted for by direct-to-consumer sales ranged from 2.8% in Nova Scotia to 34.6% in Quebec. The proportion of total sales accounted for by stores operated by the industry ranged from a low of 0.3% in Newfoundland to a high of 40% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. (16)

Prepared Stock & Poultry Feed
Production Rose This February

Canadian production of prepared stock and poultry feeds was higher in February and the first two months of 1955 than in the corresponding periods last year, according to the Bureau's monthly report. Output of primary or concentrated feeds increased to 22,690 tons from 20,312 in February and 47,581 tons from 42,058 in the two months. Production of secondary or complete feeds increased to 138,052 tons from 131,558 in the month and to 285,362 tons from 270,315 in the January-February period. Output of other animal feeds decreased to 37,904 tons from 44,490 in February and to 79,122 tons from 92,550 in the two months.

Among primary or concentrated feeds, outputs of calf concentrates, dairy and cattle concentrates, swine concentrates and poultry concentrates were higher in February than a year earlier. Among secondary or complete feeds February production of calf feeds was unchanged, but outputs of dairy and cattle feeds and swine feeds were higher and production of poultry feeds lower. Among other animal feeds production was higher this February for dog and cat foods, mineral mixtures, fox and mink foods, scratch feeds and other animal feeds, but lower for chopped, ground or crushed feeds. (17)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Foreign Trade In March
Continued Earlier Gains

Canada's foreign commodity trade in March continued its recent expansion with further increases over last year both in exports and imports, according to preliminary figures for the month by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In contrast with January and February, when the gains in exports exceeded those in imports, the latter showed a greater rise in March.

Exports were higher in value in March than a year earlier alike to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, the United States and the remaining foreign countries taken together, and the aggregate for the three months was greater than in 1954 to all except the latter. Imports from all four groups were also higher in the month, with the major gain from the United States, but were lower from the United Kingdom in the quarter than last year.

Total exports in March rose 10.5% to \$354,800,000 from \$321,200,000 a year earlier, while commodity imports climbed 15.2% to \$406,700,000 from \$353,000,000, making an import surplus of \$51,900,000 as against one of \$31,800,000 a year ago. In the three months ending March this year exports totalled \$966,400,000, up 11.6% from \$866,300,000 last year, and imports aggregated \$1,021,000 for a rise of 10.3% from \$925,900,000. The import balance for the quarter thus decreased to \$54,800,000 compared to \$59,600,000.

March exports to the United States rose moderately to \$214,900,000 from \$205,200,000 last year, while imports from the United States increased substantially to \$316,000,000 from \$270,000,000, raising the import surplus to \$101,100,000 as against \$64,800,000. In the January-March period exports to the United States were up to \$579,600,000 from \$537,200,000, and imports to \$776,700,000 from \$690,100,000, the import surplus at the end of March rising to \$197,100,000 compared to \$152,900,000 a year earlier.

MORE

Shipments to the United Kingdom in March moved up to \$65,600,000 against \$52,800,000 a year earlier, while imports from the United Kingdom rose slightly to an estimated \$32,400,000 from \$30,900,000, producing an increased export surplus of \$33,200,000 versus \$21,900,000. In the three months, exports were substantially to \$183,800,000 from \$135,900,000, but imports were slightly lower at \$85,500,000 against \$88,200,000, the export surplus thus rising to \$98,300,000 compared to \$47,700,000.

Exports to other Commonwealth countries rose in March to \$18,900,000 from \$13,700,000 last year, and imports to \$13,300,000 from \$9,400,000. In the quarter, exports totalled \$52,500,000 against \$37,400,000, and imports \$36,100,000 compared to \$28,900,000. Shipments to all foreign countries other than the United States moved up in March to \$55,400,000 from \$49,600,000, but for the three months were below last year at \$150,500,000 compared to \$155,500,000. Imports from these countries in the month increased to \$45,000,000 from \$42,700,000, and in the quarter to \$122,900,000 from \$118,700,000.

The preliminary figures for March and the January-March period are summarized in the table following. The import figures are estimates and subject to revision; final and detailed import figures will not be available for several weeks. Those for exports are based on final figures, which will be issued shortly.

<u>Exports: (Domestic & Foreign)</u>	<u>March</u>		<u>January-March</u>	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
	(millions of dollars)			
United Kingdom	52.8	65.6	135.9	183.8
Other Commonwealth countries	13.7	18.9	37.4	52.5
United States	205.2	214.9	537.2	579.6
Other foreign countries	<u>49.5</u>	<u>55.4</u>	<u>155.5</u>	<u>150.5</u>
Totals	<u>321.2</u>	<u>354.8</u>	<u>866.3</u>	<u>966.4</u>

<u>Imports:</u>	<u>March</u>		<u>January-March</u>	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955**</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955**</u>
United Kingdom	30.9	32.4	88.2	85.5
Other Commonwealth countries	9.4	13.3	28.9	36.1
United States	270.0	316.0	690.1	776.7
Other foreign countries	<u>42.7</u>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>118.7</u>	<u>122.9</u>
Totals	<u>353.0</u>	<u>406.7</u>	<u>925.9</u>	<u>1,021.2</u>

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

MANUFACTURING

Steel Shipments Canadian producers shipped smaller quantities of primary iron and steel shapes in December and the twelve months last year than in the corresponding periods of 1953, according to the monthly report by DBS. December shipments amounted to 200,987 tons last year as against 253,135 in 1953, those of carbon steel declining to 193,012 tons from 243,850 and of alloy steel to 7,975 tons from 9,285. Total 1954 shipments fell to 2,565,752 tons as against 3,236,137 in 1953, carbon steel decreasing to 2,476,377 tons from 3,082,815 and alloy steel to 89,375 tons from 153,322. (18)

More Plywoods, Less Veneers
Produced & Sold In February

More plywoods but less veneers were produced and shipped by Canadian manufacturers this February. In the first two months production and shipments were higher than last year for both, and end-of-February stocks were larger for plywoods, but smaller for veneers.

Plywood production amounted to 86,995,000 square feet in February as against 55,959,000 last year, and in the first two months totalled 172,578,000 square feet as against 110,869,000. Shipments totalled 77,329,000 square feet in February as against 62,237,000 last year, bringing the two-month total to 152,988,000 square feet as against 115,100,000. End-of-February stocks totalled 67,851,000 square feet as against 49,183,000 a year earlier.

Output of veneers amounted to 76,664,000 feet in February as compared with 77,946,000 a year earlier, and two-month production totalled 153,214,000 square feet as against 141,838,000. Shipments totalled 74,279,000 square feet in February as against 79,327,000 in 1954, bringing the January-February total to 153,544,000 square feet as against 138,727,000. End-of-February stocks amounted to 29,019,000 square feet as against 47,053,000 last year. (19)

P R I C E S

Wholesale Price Indexes

	March * <u>1954</u>	February <u>1955</u> (1935-39=100)	March <u>1955</u>
<u>General Index</u>	218.7	217.4	217.4
Vegetable Products	199.7	198.2	196.8
Animal Products	242.6	226.7	226.1
Textile Products	233.1	226.0	227.4
Wood Products	284.1	292.0	292.5
Iron Products	215.2	216.0	217.4
Non-ferrous Metals	165.1	176.6	179.0
Non-metallic Minerals	179.0	176.6	174.5
Chemical Products	176.0	177.1	176.9
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold).	217.2	226.2	228.5
* 1954 Indexes are revised.			

Security Price Indexes

	<u>April 21</u>	<u>April 14</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>March 24</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	216.9	216.5	213.5
Industrials	222.4	221.9	218.1
Utilities	186.5	185.7	184.1
Banks	232.0	233.6	234.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	112.1	108.9	105.5
Gold's	72.5	70.4	68.9
Base Metals	202.8	197.2	189.4

Fewer Births, Marriages, Deaths
Registered In Canada This March

Fewer births, marriages and deaths were registered in Canada in March than in the same month last year, according to the Bureau's monthly report on vital statistics. First-quarter totals show 1.9% more births and 1.6% more deaths but 2.3% fewer marriages than a year earlier.

Birth registrations in March totalled 37,470 as against 39,668 last year, increases in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario being outweighed by decreases in the other provinces. The sharpest decrease was in Quebec, where births dropped to 10,999 from 12,987. January-March registrations totalled 107,039 versus 105,016 last year, and were 16% above the 1950-54 first-quarter average of 92,310.

Five provinces reported increases and five decreases in first-quarter birth registrations this year. In British Columbia the total was up 15.1% to 8,209 from 7,132 last year, in Nova Scotia 9.8% to 4,811 from 4,382, in New Brunswick 4% to 3,874 from 3,724, in Ontario 3.3% to 34,828 from 33,715, and in Prince Edward Island 0.8% to 656 from 651. In Manitoba the number was down 8.1% to 4,981 from 5,421, in Newfoundland 1.1% to 4,384 from 4,435, in Saskatchewan 0.7% to 5,897 from 5,941, in Quebec 0.6% to 30,757 from 30,934, and in Alberta 0.4% to 8,642 from 8,681.

Marriage registrations numbered 5,370 in March as against 6,981 a year earlier, increases in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick being outweighed by decreases in the other provinces. The sharpest drop was in Ontario, where registrations fell to 1,499 from 2,497. January-March registrations totalled 19,432 as against 19,882 last year but were 11.1% above the 1950-54 first-quarter average of 17,483.

More marriages were registered in five of the provinces and less in the other five in the first quarter. In Prince Edward Island the total rose 22.2% to 88 from 72, in New Brunswick 8.6% to 647 from 596, in Quebec 3.3% to 5,203 from 5,039, in Alberta 2.1% to 1,866 from 1,827 and in Nova Scotia 1.8% to 960 from 943. In Manitoba the total fell 10.5% to 914 from 1,021, in Ontario 8% to 5,955 from 6,473, in Newfoundland 3.8% to 1,042 from 1,083, in British Columbia 3.4% to 1,956 from 2,024, and in Saskatchewan 0.4% to 801 from 804.

Death registrations numbered 11,265 in March as compared with 12,167 last year, a sharp decrease to 2,659 from 4,473 in Quebec and a slight drop in Prince Edward Island outweighing increases in the other provinces. January-March registrations totalled 33,651 as against 33,135 last year and were 3.6% above the 1950-54 first-quarter average of 32,481.

More deaths were registered in six of the provinces and fewer in four in the first quarter this year. In Newfoundland the number rose 18.1% to 829 from 702, in Alberta 15.4% to 2,346 from 2,033, in Saskatchewan 11.9% to 1,680 from 1,501, in British Columbia 11.6% to 3,568 from 3,197, in Nova Scotia 9.7% to 1,588 from 1,447 and in Ontario 1.4% to 11,985 from 11,817. In Prince Edward Island the number decreased 14% to 208 from 242, in Quebec 7.7% to 8,648 from 9,366, in New Brunswick 1.9% to 1,108 from 1,129 and in Manitoba 0.6% to 1,691 from 1,701. (20)

Labour Income In January Total labour income received by Canadian paid workers in January declined to an estimated \$984,000,000 from \$1,025,000,000 in December, following the customary seasonal decline of activity, but was 4% above the estimated total income of \$945,000,000 for January last year.

The drop in labour income in January from December was common to all major industrial groups, and ranged between \$4,000,000 for finance and services and \$11,000,000 for both construction and the distributive trades. The curtailment of outdoor construction work and the post-Christmas contraction in trade contributed to the larger losses in the two latter groups.

Compared with a year earlier, labour income in January was larger for the primary group of agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining and for the construction, distributive, and finance and services groups, and smaller for manufacturing, while supplementary labour income was unchanged. Increases ranged from \$2,000,000 for the primary and distributive groups to \$23,000,000 for finance and services.

Labour income by main groups in January, with figures for January 1954 in brackets, are estimated as follows (in millions): agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$73 (\$65); manufacturing, \$318 (\$322); construction, \$60 (\$56); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$253 (\$245); finance, services, including government, \$246 (\$223); and supplementary labour income, \$34 (\$34). (21)

1951 CENSUS

Administrative Report The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released
On 1951 Census Available Volume XI - bringing to ten the number of volumes dealing with the Census. There now remains to be published only Volume X, which will contain a general review and analysis of Census results.

The principal aim of the administrative report is to provide a permanent unified record of the many procedures employed in the various stages of planning, enumeration, tabulation and publication of the 1951 Census of Canada. Its functions are two-fold. It enables, firstly, a more comprehensive assessment to be made of the statistics presented in the various volumes by providing necessary background information. Secondly, it adds a further chapter to the historical account of census-taking in Canada, and one which may be of value to statisticians and demographers in other countries besides serving as a source of reference to Canadian census officials engaged in the planning of future censuses.

In the 1951 Census, many new techniques in census-taking were introduced, such as the principle of decentralization of certain operations, the use of mark-sense equipment in conjunction with high-speed electronic tabulating machines, and specialized printing processes to speed the release of published reports and volumes. A large part of the report is devoted to descriptions of these. (22)

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

- 1- M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, March, 10¢
 - 2- Motor Carriers, Freight-Passenger, 1952, 25¢
 - 3- M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, April 14, 10¢
 - 4- M: Railway Operating Statistics, December, 10¢
 - 5- M: Railway Freight Traffic, December, 10¢
 - 6- M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, February, 10¢
 - 7- M: Copper & Nickel Production, February, 10¢
 - 8- M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, February, 10¢
 - 9- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, January, 10¢
 - 10- Gold Mining Industry, 1953, 25¢
 - 11- Chain Store Sales & Stocks, February, 10¢
 - 12- M: Sugar Situation, March, 10¢
 - 13- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, April 13, 10¢
 - 14- The Dairy Review, March, 25¢
 - 15- M: Farm Cash Income, 1954, 25¢
 - 16- The Bread & Other Bakery Products Industry, 1953, 25¢
 - 17- Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, February, 25¢
 - 18- Primary Iron & Steel, December, 25¢
 - 19- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, February, 20¢
 - 20- Vital Statistics, March, 10¢
 - 21- Estimates of Labour Income, January, 10¢
 - 22- 1951 Census Volume XI: Administrative Report - \$3.00
- M - Memorandum
-

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

A502-503

51% Drop In Wheat Sales For every dollar Canadian farmers made out of wheat in 1953 they took in only 49¢ last year.

National Increase 18% Over Average For every 100 deaths registered in Canada in the first quarter this year, 318 births were recorded. The first-quarter average for the five years 1950-54 was 284 births for every 100 deaths.

14% Decrease In Price of Whiskey and Beer Barrels The average factory selling price of whiskey and beer barrels dropped by \$3.53 in 1953 to \$21.14 per barrel. There were 41,779 made, 3,294 more than in 1952.

Spark Plugs To 53 Lands Canada sold \$2,032,218 worth of spark plugs to 53 countries last year. Sales varied from \$93 worth to British Honduras to \$335,941 worth to India and \$465,574 worth to the Union of South Africa.

Fewer Ferries One ferry worth \$141,023 was launched in Canada in 1953 as compared with four valued at \$329,637 in 1952.

The Weaker Sex 83.1% of the females versus 77.8% of the males in Canada are ill at some time during the year, sickness survey results indicate. 61% of the women versus 56.1% of the men suffer disabling illnesses.

Gold: 210 Ounces Per Wage - Earner For every wage-earner in producing mines 210 ounces of gold were produced in 1953 slightly less than the record 1952 average of 212 ounces but appreciably more than in earlier years. In 1946 the average was only 141 ounces per man.

Toll Per Accident Greater Last Year There were fewer fatal and injury accidents in Canada (Quebec excluded) last year than in 1953, and fewer persons were killed or injured. However, the number of fatalities per 100 fatal accidents increased to 116 from 113 and the number injured per 100 non-fatal injury accidents rose to 144 from 140.

Magic Lanterns Canadians bought \$716,321 worth of magic lanterns and slides from six countries in 1954.

16% Fewer Gold Mines Canada's producing gold mines numbered 71 in 1953, some 14 less than in the preceding year and 22 fewer than in 1950.

Bread Price Doubled The average bakery price of bread reached 11¢ a pound in 1953 double the 1943 average of 5.5¢. Over the decade the selling value of all products of Canada's bakery industry rose by 131%, while material costs increased by 127% and the industry's payroll by 146%.

Olives From 8 Countries 9,132,689 pounds of olives worth \$1,952,067 were imported in 1954. Spain supplied the bulk but purchases were also made from Hong Kong, French Africa, Greece, Italy, Peru, Portugal, and the United States.

Fewer Bakeries But More Bread The number of bakeries in Canada has gradually declined since pre-war days, but the value of bread and other bakery products has increased. In 1938 there were 3,231 bakeries and their output was worth \$78,535,333. In 1946 some 2,864 bakeries produced \$148,362,528 worth of goods. In 1953 bakeries numbered 2,571 and their production was worth a record \$277,998,092.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729345