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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Between mid-April and mid-May the number of persons with jobs increased by 201,000 to 5,324,000, an all-time high for May. Although the labour force increased by 87,000 during the month to 5,537,000, the increase in employment reduced the number without jobs and seeking work by 114,000 to 213,000, which was some 5,000 below the figure of a year earlier. (Page 18)

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Business: Profits before taxes of Canadian Corporations were almost 6% above the 1954 level in the first quarter this year... There were fewer commercial failures under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the first quarter this year and estimated liabilities were down 11% from the January-March period last year. (Page 2)

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Banking: Cheques cashed in clearing centres across Canada were worth over 4% more than a year earlier in April and debits in the first four months were up more than 5%. (Page 3)

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Merchandising: Dollar sales of Canadian retailers were over 7% above the 1954 level in April and were up more than 2% in the first four months... Chain store sales were almost 11% higher this April, while department store sales were over 4% above April last year... The number of new motor vehicles sold rose 14% over the 1954 level in April to the second-highest monthly total on record and retail value jumped 18% to an all-time high... The number of motor vehicles registered in all parts of Canada except Quebec and the Northwest Territories increased nearly 6% last year. (Pages 13-15)

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Transportation: Nearly 17% more cars were loaded on Canadian railways in the first week of June this year and receipts from foreign connections were up almost 15%... Over 63% more freight was transported through Canada's ten canal systems in April than in the same month last year. (Pages 16 & 17)

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Agriculture: Cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products in the first quarter was nearly 7% below a year earlier and 15% under the record first-quarter income of 1952. The drop was mainly due to smaller wheat participation payments and substantially lower returns from the sale of oats and hogs. (Page 5)

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Electricity: Gross capability of Canada's electric power producers is expected to increase by more than 25% in the four years from 1954 to 1958, while total demand is expected to grow by nearly 30%. (Page 12)

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Corporation Profits Before Taxes
Up Over 5% In First 1955 Quarter

Profits before taxes of Canadian corporations were estimated at \$570,000,000 for the first quarter of 1955 in a report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents a gain of 5.6% over the \$540,000,000 total for the January-March period of 1954.

The Bureau estimated that net earnings of Canadian corporations at \$820,000,000 for the first quarter this year as against \$774,000,000 a year earlier. Depreciation took \$250,000,000 as against \$234,000,000. Income tax liabilities for the first quarter of 1955 were estimated at \$265,000,000 as against \$261,000,000 over the January-March period of 1954, an increase of \$4,000,000 or 1.5%. This year's first quarter taxes worked out at 46.4% of profits versus 48.3% of profits in the first quarter of 1954.

The sharpest increase in profits before taxes in the first quarter this year was for corporations in the mining, quarrying and oil wells group, which increased to \$80,000,000 from \$47,000,000 in the first quarter of 1954. In transportation, storage, communication and public utilities, corporation profits increased to \$67,000,000 in the first quarter of 1955 from \$56,000,000 a year earlier, in wholesale trade to \$30,000,000 from \$27,000,000 and in finance, insurance and real estate to \$65,000,000 from \$61,000,000. Profits of retail trade corporations declined \$1,000,000 in the first quarter this year to \$20,000,000 and the total for manufacturing showed a drop to \$285,000,000 from \$296,000,000, for service corporations to \$7,000,000 from \$11,000,000 and for other non-manufacturing industries to \$2,000,000 from \$7,000,000.

In manufacturing, corporation profits before taxes increased to \$14,000,000 from \$7,000,000 in textiles products, to \$75,000,000 from \$60,000,000 in wood and paper products, to \$41,000,000 from \$39,000,000 in non-metallic products and to \$27,000,000 from \$21,000,000 in chemical products, but decreased to \$25,000,000 from \$38,000,000 in foods and beverages, to \$65,000,000 from \$93,000,000 in iron and steel products, and to \$23,000,000 from \$24,000,000 in non-metallic mineral products. Corporation profits in other manufacturing industries rose in the first quarter this year to \$15,000,000 from \$14,000,000. (1)

Fewer Commercial Failures
In This Year's First Quarter

Commercial failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts dropped to 661 in the first quarter this year from 680 in the same period of 1954 and estimated liabilities fell 11% to \$14,858,000 from \$16,760,000. Average liabilities per failure fell to \$22,500 from \$24,600.

Bankruptcies in the trade sector, where a large proportion of business mortalities usually occurs, dropped to 253 from 299. Failures in the general store, grocery, clothing, automobile and electrical apparatus fields all fell off in this comparison. Bankruptcies of manufacturing establishments totalled 117 versus 127. Service insolvencies rose slightly to 114 from 110, in construction to 44 from 38, and in finance to 22 from 14. Number of bankruptcies in Quebec dropped to 475 from 505. Failures in British Columbia declined to 20 from 27 and in the Atlantic Provinces. to 9 from 15. Bankruptcies in Ontario rose to 122 from 104, while failures in the Prairie region increased to 35 from 29. (2)

Bank Debits Up 4% In April Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in April totalled \$12,690,000,000. In the January-April period the gain was 5.3% to \$50,424,000,000 from \$47,887,000,000 a year earlier.

Debits in April were as follows by economic areas (in thousands): Atlantic Provinces, \$322,032 (\$348,445 a year ago); Quebec, \$3,549,886 (\$3,436,541); Ontario, \$6,008,998 (\$5,466,494); Prairie Provinces, \$1,820,138 (\$1,904,057); and British Columbia, \$988,818 (\$1,023,735). January-April totals were: Atlantic Provinces, \$1,303,098 (\$1,417,943); Quebec, \$14,788,898 (\$13,615,287); Ontario, \$23,310,603 (\$21,848,487); Prairie Provinces, \$7,186,762 (\$7,186,745); and British Columbia, \$3,834,162 (\$3,818,155). (3)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Portfolio Security Transactions Between Canada And Other Countries In Quarter Portfolio security transactions between Canada and other countries during the first quarter of 1955 led to a sales balance or capital inflow of \$13,000,000, following purchase balances in the last two quarters of 1954. Proceeds of new Canadian securities sold abroad totalled \$105,000,000. This amount is remarkably large in view of the prevailing narrow differential in interest rates. Although there were several municipal issues of significant size placed abroad, the larger part of the total is attributable to the acquisition by non-residents of new stocks offered to shareholders by Canadian companies, and to institutional purchases of new domestic issues, principally of corporations. Retirements of foreign-held debt, amounting to \$81,000,000, were also at a high level. The major transaction represented official repatriation of debt by the Government; there were also heavy retirements on the maturity of issues sold abroad many year ago.

Trading in outstanding Canadian issues led to an outflow of capital of \$20,000,000 after four successive quarters of inflow. This outflow occurred despite the fact that there were net sales of Canadian stocks aggregating nearly \$52,000,000. United States residents added \$36,000,000 to their holdings of stocks, the United Kingdom \$10,000,000, and other overseas countries \$6,000,000. Repatriation through trading of nearly \$74,000,000 of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures, mainly held in the United States, was also at a record level. Transactions in other types of Canadian securities accounted for a small inflow. The trading in bonds reflected net repurchases of \$45,000,000 Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues, \$24,000,000 provincial, \$3,000,000 municipal, and \$2,000,000 corporation bonds. The trading and retirements of Government of Canada direct issues reduced total non-resident holdings well below \$600,000 to about half the total held at the end of 1950. Transactions in foreign securities led to a net capital inflow of \$9,000,000, reflecting mainly net sales of outstanding issues, chiefly United States stocks, in the amount of \$12,000,000. (4)

Crop Conditions Across Canada Maritime Provinces:- Recent wet weather has delayed farming operations throughout the Maritime Provinces, according to the Bureau's telegraphic crop report issued on June 15. In Prince Edward Island growth of all crops has been slowed and planting of grain, potatoes and turnips has not yet been completed. Early-planted potatoes are up and a limited amount of decay is reported. Grass growth is good although more sunshine is required. Throughout Nova Scotia planting is nearly completed except for the Northumberland Strait area and Cape Breton Island, where exceptionally wet weather is causing delay. Grain and potatoes are up in most areas, with yellowing of grain reported due to damp weather. With ideal weather conditions for growth in the Annapolis Valley, fruits now look promising, although the season is later than usual. Seeding in New Brunswick has not yet been completed due to rain. Forage crops are progressing satisfactorily and pastures are abundant. Early-sown grain is fair but yellowing and losses through root-rot are reported on some late grain. Potatoes appear only fair, with growth retarded by wet weather in some locations.

Quebec.- Seeding is practically completed in Quebec except for some areas in the Gaspé, South Shore and Lake St. John regions. Grain is generally emerging evenly but in many places warm dry weather and high winds have dried out the soil. However, rains which have fallen during the past few days will provide the necessary moisture reserves to stimulate growth. Market crops and gardens were beginning to show the effects of the dry weather, but still look promising. Ensiling of green fodder will get under way this week in several regions and cutting of an above-average hay crop will also begin shortly. Pastures are in excellent condition and milk flow is heavier than usual for this time of year. Planting of flue-cured tobacco is well advanced in Joliette and St. Maurice counties. Yields of strawberries are expected to be excellent. In general, agricultural conditions in Quebec are favourable and recent rains should maintain the current promising outlook.

Ontario.- Heavy weekend rains over most of southern Ontario have maintained the generally favourable outlook for field, fruit and vegetable crops and have greatly benefited hay and pastures. Late-sown crops are also developing well. Fall wheat is well headed in southernmost sections of the province and is beginning to head in other areas, with prospects for a good yield in most counties. Early-seeded oats are heading out in the district along Lake Erie. Some canning peas have been harvested in Essex County and strawberries were in heavy production last week. Ensiling of grass is common and a good start has been made with haying. Although dry weather and frost earlier in the season retarded growth, it is expected that an average hay crop will be harvested.

Prairie Provinces.- Weather conditions during the past two weeks have had varying effects on crops in the three Prairie Provinces. In Manitoba, cool, damp weather has held back development somewhat, although recent clear warmer weather is promoting rapid growth. Drier weather in Saskatchewan has caused fairly rapid crop development and resulted in a greater seeded area than expected earlier. Rain would now be welcome in Alberta after a considerable period of dry, warm weather. Seeding is virtually completed in the three provinces. Apart from flooded areas where individual farmers have sustained great loss, the present crop outlook is generally favourable. M O R E

British Columbia.— Seeding of cereal crops is now completed in all districts of British Columbia. Hot weather during the week preceding June 14 has hastened growth in most areas and crop prospects are generally good. Growth of hay and pasture, however, is still somewhat slow in some regions.

In the Peace River District the overall crop outlook is exceptionally bright. In the northern Okanagan district winter wheat is in the shot blade and spring-sown crops are six to eight inches high. The first strawberries from Vancouver Island are now reaching the market, with volume picking expected about June 21.(5)

Farm Cash Income Lower In
This Year's First Quarter

Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products in the first quarter of this year amounted to an estimated \$472,000,000, down nearly 7% from \$506,200,000 in the corresponding period of 1954 and 15% below the all-time high first-quarter estimate of \$555,700,000 in 1952. The decrease is attributable in large part to much smaller wheat participation payments and substantially lower returns from the sale of oats and hogs.

Declines in farm cash income in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia more than offset the gains recorded for the other provinces. The declines ranged from less than 1% in British Columbia to nearly 33% in Saskatchewan and the gains varied from about 1.5% in Nova Scotia to approximately 30% in Prince Edward Island.

Farm cash income from wheat, at \$49,988,000, was little changed from last year's \$49,474,000; although deliveries were somewhat larger they were offset by lower average prices. Wheat participation payments in this year's first quarter amounted to only \$195,000 versus \$27,700,000 for the first quarter of 1954. The 1954 first-quarter disbursement represents part of the final payment on the 1952 wheat crop. Final payments on the 1953 wheat crop were not announced until mid-May this year.

Income from the marketings of oats, estimated at \$3,500,000 in this year's first quarter, is substantially below last year's \$12,990,000. Although prices averaged somewhat higher this year than last, largely as a result of higher prices in eastern Canada, the level of marketings was only about one-quarter of the level for the first three months last year. Income from the sale of barley totalled \$12,198,000, up from \$11,558,000.

Income from the sale of potatoes is estimated at \$9,200,000 as compared with \$5,900,000 for the first quarter of 1954. This substantial gain, largely as a result of higher prices contributed much to the increased income in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Returns from the sale of tobacco, which rose to \$61,839,000 from \$47,466,000, contributed largely to the higher income recorded for Ontario the increased returns were attributable for the most part to a significant increase in the acreage devoted to flue-cured tobacco.

M O R E

Cash income from the sale of live stock during the first quarter this year amounted to \$167,500,000, 7.5% below \$181,200,000 a year earlier. A substantial drop in returns from the sale of hogs (\$73,839,000 versus \$89,813,000) more than offset increased income from marketings of other live stock. Income from cattle and calves rose to \$92,153,000 from \$89,897,000, and from sheep and lambs to \$1,589,000 from \$1,454,000. In the case of hogs, prices well below the 1954 level far more than counterbalanced increased marketings. Slightly reduced cattle marketings were more than offset by higher prices.

Income from dairy products, at \$79,700,000, was practically unchanged from a year earlier. Lower prices for eggs this year more than offset higher marketings to provide an income from this source slightly below that of a year earlier.

This year's first-quarter farm cash income totals were as follows by provinces (excluding Newfoundland), a year earlier totals being in brackets (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$6,429 (\$4,948); Nova Scotia, \$8,565 (\$8,446); New Brunswick, \$10,431 (\$9,848); Quebec, \$73,745 (\$78,470); Ontario, \$190,369 (\$182,576); Manitoba, \$26,265 (\$34,246); Saskatchewan, \$56,477 (\$83,926); Alberta, \$79,221 (\$83,181); and British Columbia, \$20,505 (\$20,582) (6)

Exports Of Coarse Grains
Smaller This Crop Year

Total exports of Canadian oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the first three quarters of the 1954-55 crop year have amounted to 78,500,000 bushels as against 143,900,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding crop year. Current crop-year exports of the four grains to April 30, in millions of bushels, were as follows: oats, 17.1 (56.8 a year earlier); barley, 53.9 (69.4); rye, 3.1 (13.4); and flaxseed, 4.4 (4.2).

The United States was the major market for Canadian oats, taking some 12,600,000 of the 17,100,000 bushels exported. Shipments to Belgium and the United Kingdom, amounting to 2,600,000 and 1,200,000 bushels, respectively, accounted for most of the remainder. Smaller shipments went to Switzerland, Netherlands, Panama, Colombia, Hawaii, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

Exports of barley during the August, 1954-April, 1955 period went to nine different countries. Shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for 33,100,000 bushels or 61% of the total. Other principal markets were: United States, 16,000,000 bushels; Japan, 2,300,000; Belgium, 1,000,000; Switzerland, 600,000 and the Federal Republic of Germany, 500,000.

The Federal Republic of Germany took about half of the 3,100,000 bushels of rye exported in the nine-month period, with smaller shipments going to Sweden, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark and the United States. Some 1,300,000 bushels of the total of 4,400,000 bushels of flaxseed exported during the August-April period went to Japan. The remainder was accounted for by shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, Greece, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany. (7)

M O R E

Visible Supplies Of Wheat 4% Lower Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on June 8 totalled 327,347,000 bushels, 4% below last year's corresponding total of 340,289,000. Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week rose to 9,160,000 bushels from 8,393,000 but overseas export clearances fell to 3,774,000 bushels from 5,908,000. (8)

Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds More primary or concentrated feeds but less secondary or complete feeds and other animal feeds were shipped by Canadian manufacturers in April than in the same month last year, according to the monthly DBS report on prepared stock and poultry feeds. January-April shipments were larger this year for concentrated and complete feeds but smaller for other animal feeds.

Shipments of calf concentrates, chick starter and poultry growing concentrates were smaller in both April and the first four months, but deliveries of dairy and cattle concentrates, swine concentrates and other poultry concentrates were larger than in the corresponding periods last year. Among complete feeds, shipments of calf feeds and almost all poultry feeds were smaller in the month and the January-April period, but deliveries of dairy and cattle feeds and swine feeds were larger. Among other animal feeds, shipments of dog and cat foods, scratch feeds and chopped, ground or crushed grain feeds were reduced in April and the four months, but deliveries of mineral mixtures and fox and mink foods were increased. (9)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter In Nine Cities Of Canada Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 16 totalled 50,781,000 pounds, 18% larger than last year's 42,921,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands); Quebec, 2,806 (3,509 a year earlier); Montreal, 24,715 (21,626); Toronto, 8,409 (7,550); Winnipeg, 11,825 (7,500); Regina, 840 (395); Saskatoon, 481 (319); Edmonton, 768 (982); Calgary, 248 (311); and Vancouver, 689 (729).

More Cheese, Less Butter And Ice Cream Per Capita In 1954 Last year Canadians used more cheese and concentrated milk by-products but less butter, ice cream and concentrated whole milk products per capita than in 1953, according to the latest issue of the Bureau's annual report Dairy Statistics. Per capita domestic disappearance of fluid milk and cream was at the same level as in the preceding year -- 0.86 pints.

Per capita disappearance of cheese increased to 6.26 pounds from 6.21 in 1953 and of concentrated milk by-products to 7.07 pounds from 6.40. For butter the per capita figure fell to 20.69 pounds, for ice cream to 1.88 gallons from 1.94, and for concentrated whole milk products to 20.53 pounds from 20.77. (10)

More Soft Drinks In May Canada's soft drink manufacturers produced 10,783,695 gallons of carbonated beverages in May as compared with 9,461,320 gallons in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This put production in the first five months of 1955 at 40,361,521 gallons as compared with 37,499,375 gallons in the corresponding period of 1954. (11)

M O R E

Storage Stocks Of Fish Smaller Stocks of frozen fish were smaller on June 1 amounting to 27,369,000 pounds versus 32,009,000 a year ago. Holdings of cod were 6,789,000 pounds (6,204,000 last year); haddock, 4,493,000 (4,489,000); halibut, 7,505,000 (6,912,000); salmon, 1,601,000 (2,414,000); sea herring, 470,000 (5,901,000); other sea fish, 3,630,000 (4,485,000); and inland fish, 2,881,000 (1,604,000). (12)

MANUFACTURING

More Floor Tiles In May Canadian manufacturers produced 1,546,137 square feet of asphalt floor tiles and 1,055,206 square feet of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in May as compared with 1,469,093 square feet and 491,741 square feet respectively in the same month last year, DBS reports.

Production in the first five months of 1955 amounted to 7,400,459 square feet of asphalt and 4,702,380 square feet of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles as compared with 7,074,140 square feet and 2,253,210 square feet respectively in the January-April period of 1954.

Domestic shipments totalled 1,110,331 square feet of asphalt and 898,595 square feet of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in May as against 1,206,544 square feet and 339,832 square feet respectively a year earlier, and in the five months increased to 6,661,568 square feet of asphalt and 3,810,659 square feet of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles from 6,250,714 square feet and 1,803,134 square feet respectively last year. (13)

More Hard Board In May Canadian manufacturers produced 14,716,475 square feet of hard board in May as compared with 13,133,998 square feet in the same month last year, DBS reports. Output in the first five months of 1955 amounted to 74,056,672 square feet as against 60,686,557 square feet a year earlier.

Domestic shipments were lower in both periods this year, declining to 9,904,066 square feet from 10,200,533 in May and to 45,580,008 square feet from 47,204,673 in January-May. On the other hand, export shipments increased to 5,160,200 square feet from 3,011,556 in May and to 23,842,352 square feet from 13,637,428 in the five months. (14)

Leather Footwear Output Reduced In First Quarter Canadian manufacturers turned out 9,675,627 pairs of leather footwear in the first quarter this year as compared with 9,782,877 pairs in the January-March period last year, DBS reports. Production was higher than a year earlier in January but there were declines in both February and March.

First-quarter production was larger this year only for children's footwear, the number of pairs made increasing to 787,275 from 758,767 last year. Output of men's footwear fell to 2,070,318 pairs from 2,093,429, boys' to 322,172 from 334,276, youths' to 80,365 from 83,680, women's and growing girls' to 4,760,284 from 4,877,730, misses' to 947,486 from 978,380 and babies' to 707,227 from 656,615. (15)

MORE

Production Of Leather And
Stocks Of Hides And Skins

Production of cattle sole and upper leather declined in April from a year earlier but the month's output of cattle glove and garment leather, calf and kip skin upper leather, and glove and garment horse leather increased. Month-end stocks of raw cattle hides and calf and kip skins were larger but goat and kid skins, sheep and lamb skins and horse hides were smaller.

April output of cattle sole leather amounted to 1,074,665 pounds (1,233,-454 a year ago); upper leather, 3,974,616 square feet (4,079,004); glove and garment leather, 799,074 square feet (460,123); calf and kip skin upper leather, 864,094 square feet (855,192); and horse leather, 140,018 square feet (112,512).

End-of-April stocks of raw hides held by tanners, packers and dealers were: cattle hides, 552,522 (568,758 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 365,054 (464,773); goat and kid skins, 10,950 (8,767); horse hides, 25,791 (14,779); and sheep and lamb skins, 39,079 dozen (33,071 dozen). (16)

Production Of Iron Castings
Higher In March & Quarter

Production of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings moved up in March and the first quarter of this year as compared with a year ago. The month's output amounted to 79,269 tons versus 71,984, bringing the quarter's total to 206,494 tons versus 198,315.

Consumption of pig iron in the three-month period fell to 69,900 tons from 75,100 a year earlier but scrap iron and steel rose to 178,700 tons from 167,-100. (17)

Output Of Refined Petroleum
Products Increased In February

Canadian refineries produced 13,218,565 barrels of petroleum products in February as compared with 12,782,666 in the corresponding month last year. Production was higher for motor gasoline, aviation turbine fuel, stove oil, diesel fuel and asphalt, but lower for heavy fuel oil and lubrication oil.

Crude oil received by refineries during the month totalled 14,107,931 barrels, up from 12,954,670, domestic receipts rising to 7,784,534 barrels from 7,430,762 and imported supplies to 6,323,397 barrels from 5,523,908. Refinery inventories of refined products at the beginning of March were 22,562,658 barrels versus 21,588,159. (18)

Button, Buckle And
Fastener Industry

Factory selling value of products shipped by Canada's button, buckle and fastener industry in 1953 was \$11,454,000, up 4% from \$11,017,000 in the preceding year. Zipper fasteners continued to be the industry's most important commodity with shipments valued at \$6,379,000 (\$6,155,000 in 1952). Shipments of other main commodities in order of value were: moulded buttons, \$1,607,000 (\$1,419,000); plastic buttons, \$983,000 (\$904,000); metal buttons, \$446,000 (\$515,000); and celluloid buttons, \$327,000 (\$335,000). (19)

M O R E

Manufacturing In Large
Cities Of Canada In 1952

Canada's 25 leading manufacturing centres accounted for 55% of the factory value of manufactured products in 1952, little changed from the preceding year's 55.3%. The Bureau's latest report on the geographical distribution of the manufacturing industries shows that in 1952 these cities accounted for \$9,345,860,000 of the total value of \$16,982,000 as compared with \$9,067,515,000 out of a total of \$16,392,187,000 in 1951.

The 25 leading cities had 13,527 factories in 1952, versus 13,286 the year before. This was 35.7% of the 37,929 manufacturing establishments in Canada as a whole in 1952 as compared with 35.9% of the 37,021 plants in operation in 1951. The number employed in the 25 cities rose to 685,650 from 671,689, while the total number of manufacturing employees increased to 1,288,382 from 1,258,375. The proportion in the 25 leading cities fell slightly to 53.2% from 53.4%.

Manufacturing payroll in the 25 cities rose to \$2,022,513,000 from \$1,836,726,000 and to \$3,637,620,000 in the country as a whole from \$3,276,281,000, the 25 leading centres accounting for 56.1% versus 54.8%. Manufacturers in the 25 cities spent \$5,095,455,000 for materials and supplies versus \$5,151,920,000, and the total for all manufacturers was \$9,146,172,000 versus \$9,074,526,000.

Montreal continued as Canada's leading manufacturing centre with a factory value of products in 1952 of \$1,960,827,000 (\$1,849,154,000 in 1951), followed by Toronto at \$1,790,369,000 (1,763,192,000), Hamilton \$731,597,000 (\$755,547,000), Windsor \$646,949,000 (\$626,293,000), Vancouver \$437,663,000 (\$461,594,000), Montreal East \$408,257,000 (\$414,262,000), Winnipeg \$296,264,000 (\$292,497,000).

Next in order were: Sarnia, Kitchener, London, Calgary, New Toronto, Welland, Brantford, Edmonton, St. Laurent, Leaside, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Boniface, Peterborough, Shawinigan Falls, Trois Rivières, New Westminster, Lachine and Niagara Falls. (20)

MINERALS

More Gold In April Canadian mines produced 369,724 fine ounces of gold in April as compared with 357,911 fine ounces in the same month last year, DBS reports. This brought total output in the first four months of 1955 to 1,458,775 fine ounces as against 1,331,124 last year.

April production was greater this year in Ontario (207,911 fine ounces versus 195,582 last year), Quebec (96,874 versus 95,581) and the Northwest Territories (26,853 versus 23,813). April output was reduced this year in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (to 1,195 fine ounces from 1,368), the Prairie Provinces (to 18,009 from 18,148), British Columbia (to 13,882 from 22,840) and in the Yukon (to nil from 579). (21)

M O R E

Production Of Copper And Nickel In April, 4 Months

Production of nickel increased in April as compared with a year earlier, while the month's output of copper declined. January-April production of both metals moved up from a year earlier. Nickel production in April amounted to 14,823 tons versus 12,931, bringing the cumulative total to 56,873 tons versus 50,898. The month's output of copper was 25,097 tons versus 27,940 and in the four months totalled 103,189 tons versus 90,974. (22)

GENERAL

1955 Canada Handbook Released

Bearing an artist's representation in colour of the Canada goose on its cover and with a number of innovations in its text and design, Canada 1955 - the popular annual "Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress" - has been released for distribution by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Queen's Printer.

Canada 1955 is the twenty-sixth in the Handbook series, which was instituted in 1930 to supplement the field of the Canada Year Book. It is a concise, fully illustrated ready reference on Canada and Canadian conditions, especially designed for easy carrying and use by businessmen, teachers and students and to appeal to the general public both in Canada and abroad. As a "baby brother" of the Canada Year Book, the Handbook draws from much the same sources for its facts. The several statistical divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are a prime supplier of its information, while various departments of governments and authoritative non-governmental sources supplement the basic data. Its illustrations are drawn from a wide range of governmental, commercial, press and private sources.

Among changes in the current edition is a rearrangement of text into four main, related sections, namely, "The Country and its Government", "The People, their Development and Welfare", "The Economy" and "The Operation of the Economy". Each section is introduced by a symbolic interpretation facing a colour photograph appropriate to the subject matter of the section. Its more than 300 pages carry an average of a picture a page - a number in colour. The pictures convey a visual panorama of Canadian life and the captions contain information additional to that in the text. Among the colour photographs is a special four-page insert presenting selected reproductions of murals of national and provincial park scenery from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.

In former years the covers of the Canada Handbook series have portrayed a map of Canada in a variety of sizes and colours. The portrayal this year of the famed Canada goose - shown in four colours on grey cover stock - marks a distinct departure in cover treatment.

Copies of Canada 1955 are obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, at 75¢ a copy. Orders should be accompanied by remittance payable at par to the Receiver General of Canada. (23)

Power Demand In 1954
One-Third Above 1950

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics had released the first report of a new annual series relating to the electric power industry entitled "Annual Electric Power Survey of Capability and Load". It contains current and projected data compiled from returns filed by 82 major producers of electricity, which account for approximately 98% of the kilowatt hour output of electricity generated for sale in 1953. For all practical purposes the forecast and other data can be looked upon as being representative of the whole electric power industry in Canada.

The purpose of this new annual survey, which was organized and carried out in co-operation with the Canadian Electrical Association Inc., is to determine both for the country as a whole and by provinces the existing electric power situation and the expected situation for the years ahead, based upon the most up-to-date information at the time of the survey.

In order to provide an adequate background of data for prior years on the same basis as the new statistics, this first survey covers nine years -- five years previous to that in which the survey was taken, the current and three succeeding years. Thus the report contains data based on actual plant installations and operation results for each of the years, 1950 to 1954, inclusive, and forecasts for 1955 to 1958, inclusive.

The survey shows that actual increase in firm power peak load demand during the period 1950-1954 amounted to 2.8 million kilowatts or 33.8% over the 1950 total, and forecasts an increase in the next four years of 3.4 million or 30.7%, over the 1954 total. Thus the total increase by 1958 is expected to reach 6.2 million kilowatts or 74.9% above the 1950 figure.

The indicated increase from 1950 to 1958 for Canada as a whole reflects a fairly steady and consistent growth from the 8.3 million kilowatts in 1950 to 14.5 million forecast for 1958. The actual growth experienced in the past four years, 1950-1954, amounted to a rate of 7.5% per annum. The increase forecast for the next four years from 1955 to 1958, inclusive, is equal to a rate of growth of 7% per annum.

During the four years from 1950 to 1954 the increase in gross capability amounted to 4 million kilowatts or 43.7% over 1950 and in the period 1954 to 1958 is expected to grow by 3.3 million kilowatts or 25.1% over 1954 levels. Similarly during the four years 1950 to 1954 total demand increased 2.8 million kilowatts or 33.1% over 1950 and from 1954 to 1958 is expected to rise by 3 million or 29.6% over 1954. The total increase in gross capability from 1950 to 1958 is indicated to be 7.3 million kilowatts or 79.8% and the increase for total demand over the same period is predicted to be 6.2 million kilowatts or 72.5%.

The rate of growth of gross capability at 9.5% per annum for the period 1950 to 1954 is considerably greater than that of 5.8% forecast for the 1954 to 1958 period. Similarly the rate of growth is greater for total demand during the 1950 to 1954 period, amounting to 7.4% per annum compared with a forecast for the years 1954 to 1958 of 6.7%. (24)

Department Store Sales
Increased 12.7% In Week

Department store sales rose 12.7% during the week ending June 11 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All provinces shared in the rise.

Ontario and Saskatchewan led with increases of 15.4% each, followed by British Columbia with 12.3%, Manitoba 11.2%, Quebec 11.1%, Alberta 10.9%, and the Atlantic Provinces 8.3%.

Department Store Sales
Upped Over 1% In April

Canada's department stores sold \$89,802,000 worth of merchandise in April, 4.3% more than in April last year when dollar sales totalled \$86,105,000.

March-end inventories were valued at \$265,709,000, an increase of 6.6% over the \$249,315,000 stocks held a year earlier.

Sales were higher in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces, where a 1.6% drop to \$6,849,000 from \$6,960,000 was reported, and Saskatchewan, where there was a 3.5% decrease to \$4,583,000 from \$4,749,000. Largest gain was in British Columbia, where sales rose 9.5% to \$14,045,000 from \$12,827,000. In Quebec sales rose 5.9% to \$17,206,000 from \$16,247,000, in Ontario 5.5% to \$30,648,000 from \$29,051,000, in Manitoba 1.9% to \$8,055,000 from \$7,905,000, and in Alberta 0.6% to \$8,416,000 from \$8,366,000.

Sales of 19 of the 29 main departments were larger, the sharpest increases being 40.4% in major appliances and 21.1% in radio and music. Sales were generally higher in the clothing division, with women's and misses' sportswear showing the largest gain of 10.2%. The sharpest declines were 8.8% in linens and domestics and 4.7% in china and glass-ware. (25)

Retail Sales Over 7% Above
Last Year's Level In April

Dollar sales of Canadian retailers totalled \$1,103,387,000 in April, up 7.2% from \$1,029,403,000 in April last year. The gain followed

decreases of 3% in March and 1% in February and a 4.8% increase in January, and the put the total for the first four months of 1955 at \$3,636,628,000, an increase of 2.1% over the \$3,560,175,000 total for the January-April period last year.

April sales were higher this year in all regions except Saskatchewan, where the total fell 10.4% to \$64,454,000. The sharpest increase was 15.8% to \$114,709,000 in British Columbia. Other increases were 10.3% to \$429,182,000 in Ontario, 10% to \$60,633,000 in Manitoba, 7.7% to \$84,261,000 in Alberta, 6.1% to \$94,803,000 in the Atlantic Provinces and 3.6% to \$255,347,000 in Quebec. Four-month sales were higher in all regions except Manitoba (down 1.6%) and Saskatchewan (down 12.6%), the increase ranging from 0.5% in Alberta to 6.9% in British Columbia.

Dollar sales were higher this April in 16 of the 18 trades, the only decreases being 10.3% for fuel dealers and 2.1% for jewellery stores. The sharpest increases were in the two largest trades, motor vehicle dealers reporting a 12.5% boost to \$250,767,000 and grocery and combination food stores an 11.7% gain to \$205,619,000. Percentage increases in the other trades ranged from 1.4% for restaurants to 10.6% for variety stores. January-April sales were higher in 13 of the 18 trades, the largest increases being 6.6% for grocery and combination food stores, 6.5% for fuel dealers and 6.1% for variety stores. (26)

M O R E

Chain Store Sales And Inventories Up In April

Chain store sales and inventories were higher in value in April than a year earlier, DBS reports. The month's total sales jumped 10.8% to \$195,644,000 from \$176,579,000 and month-end inventories rose 7.8% to \$252,804,000 from \$234,605,000.

Among the 12 trades for which separate figures are available, grocery and combination chains had the largest sales gain of 18% to \$83,335,000, followed by hardware chains with a rise of 10.8% to \$1,108,000, variety stores 10.5% to \$17,701,000, shoe stores 9.8% to \$4,463,000, women's clothing 8.3% to \$4,681,000, family clothing 4% to \$3,179,000, and drug 0.6% to \$2,975,000.

Trades with lower sales were: lumber and building materials with a decline of 5.1% to \$4,528,000, men's clothing 2.9% to \$2,337,000, furniture, radio and appliance 2.4% to \$7,579,000, and jewellery 0.3% to \$2,142,000. (27)

April A Banner Month For New Car Salesmen

The retail value of new motor vehicles sold in Canada soared to an all-time peak of \$143,713,000 in April, 18% above the April 1954 total of \$121,793,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. All told, 53,910 vehicles were sold, 6,631 or 14% more than in April last year and the second-highest monthly total on record -- in April 1953 some 56,261 new vehicles were sold for \$140,674,000.

Passenger car sales broke all records this April, the number increasing over 17% to 46,002 from 39,221 a year earlier and the retail value more than 20% to \$121,042,000 from \$100,805,000. Although 2% fewer commercial vehicles were sold this April -- 7,908 versus 8,058 last year -- retail value rose 8% to \$22,671,000 from \$20,988,000. The number of buses sold jumped to 94 from 34 in April last year, retail value increasing to \$1,979,000 from \$805,000.

Sales of European-made vehicles also increased this April, but in contrast to the trend in sales of Canadian-made vehicles the most pronounced advance was in commercial vehicles, which jumped 58% in number to 235 from 149 and 46% in value to \$468,000 from \$321,000. About 2% more European passenger cars were sold -- 2,461 versus 2,420 in April last year -- but retail value showed only a slight gain to \$4,529,000 from \$4,526,000. The total number of new European motor vehicles sold increased 5% to 2,696 from 2,569 and retail value about 3% to \$4,997,000 from \$4,847,000.

In sharp contrast to the upswing in sales, the number of new motor vehicle purchases financed by sales finance and acceptance companies dropped 5% in April to 16,143 from 16,923 in April last year, although the amount of financing showed a slight gain to \$13,413,000 from \$13,268,000. Main reason financing failed to keep pace with sales was the 35% drop in the number of new commercial vehicle sales financed to 2,051 from 3,114, the amount of financing decreasing 32.5% to \$4,338,000 from \$6,425,000. New passenger car sales financed numbered 14,097, up about 2% from 13,779 last year, and the amount of financing was \$27,075,000, an increase of 9% from \$24,843,000.

M O R E

The sales finance and acceptance companies also financed fewer used motor vehicle sales this April, the number decreasing over 2% to 38,535 from 39,396 last year and the amount of financing nearly 4% to \$31,802,000 from \$33,058,000. Although more pronounced in commercial vehicles, the downturn was evident too in passenger cars, which numbered 33,282 versus 33,693, a drop of about 1%, and called for \$27,695,000 in financing, a decrease of about 2% from \$28,287,000. Used commercial vehicle sales financed fell 8% to 5,253 from 5,703 and the amount of financing 14% to \$4,107,000 from \$4,771,000.

The Regional Picture.— The increase in April sales of new passenger cars was common to all provinces except Saskatchewan, where the number dropped 19% below April last year. Increases ranged from about 2% in Quebec to 52% in Newfoundland. Ontario dealers, who sell nearly half the national total, reported a gain of almost 32%.

The drop in April sales of new commercial vehicles was concentrated in the Prairies, Manitoba dealers reporting a decrease of 40%, Saskatchewan dealers 28% and Alberta dealers 51%. Increases in the other provinces ranged from about 1% in Nova Scotia to almost 63% in Newfoundland. Ontario sales were up nearly 18%.

In total, new motor vehicle sales were up in number this April in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in retail value in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

The number of new motor vehicle sales financed by sales finance and acceptance companies decreased this April in all regions except Ontario, where an increase of over 13% was reported. Decreases ranged from about 1% in British Columbia to 40% in Saskatchewan. The amount of financing involved increased over 24% in Ontario, 3% in British Columbia and 2% in the Atlantic Provinces, but decreased 40% in Saskatchewan, 14% in Quebec and Alberta and 13% in Manitoba. The number of new passenger car purchases financed increased in all areas except Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, and the number of new commercial vehicle sales financed decreased in all regions.

Sales of used motor vehicles financed were down in number in April in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and Alberta, where increases of 0.1% to 9% were reported. Decreases ranged from 3.5% in British Columbia to 23% in Saskatchewan. The amount of financing decreased and increased in the same regions, the gains ranging from 1% to 3% and the drops from 3% to 28%. The number of used passenger cars financed decreased in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and Alberta, and the number of used commercial vehicles in all except the Atlantic Provinces and Alberta. (28)

Motor Vehicle Registrations
Rose By Nearly 6% Last Year

There were 2,969,563 motor vehicles registered in all parts of Canada except Quebec and the North-west Territories last year, 157,434 or nearly 6% more than in 1953, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases were reported in all areas.

M O R E

The rate of increase was greater than or equal to the overall average in Newfoundland (16%), British Columbia (7%), and Ontario, Alberta and the Yukon (each 6%). There was an increase of 5% in New Brunswick and one of 4% in Saskatchewan, while Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba each had gains of 3%.

Numerically, the largest increase was in Ontario, where registrations rose by 33,861 to 1,489,980. In British Columbia the number increased by 22,881 to 371,711, in Alberta by 19,729 to 338,541, in Saskatchewan by 9,869 to 267,373, in Manitoba by 6,819 to 210,471, in New Brunswick by 5,144 to 99,058, in Newfoundland by 4,847 to 34,423, in Nova Scotia by 3,523 to 133,087, in Prince Edward Island by 562 to 20,848, and in the Yukon by 249 to 4,071. Figures are not yet available for Quebec or the Northwest Territories. In 1953 there were 617,855 motor vehicles registered in Quebec and 738 in the Northwest Territories.

TRANSPORTATION

<u>Railway Car Loadings Up 16.6% In 1st Week of June</u>	Railway car loadings in the first week of June increased 16.6% to 84,960 cars from last year's corresponding total to 72,857 cars, raising the total for the year to date 7.3% to 1,601,699 cars from 1,492,322. Receipts from connections rose 14.8% in the first week of June to 30,495 cars from 26,563, and 10.2% in the cumulative period to 704,781 cars from 639,790.
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Commodities carried in greater volume in the first week of June were: iron ore, 5,120 cars (versus 798 in 1954); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 5,590 (3,570); other mine products, 2,836 (1,972); lumber, timber and plywood, 5,262 (4,060); pulpwood, 3,993 (3,070); automobiles, trucks and parts, 2,258 (1,371); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 5,460 (4,554). (29)

<u>Railway Freight Traffic Up Slightly In February</u>	Total freight originated in February amounted to 10,683,636 tons up 0.8% from last year's corresponding total of 10,602,131 tons. Of the month's total, 3,018,024 tons were loaded in Canada (7,967,107 in February 1954); receipts from connections destined to Canadian points amounted to 1,244,737 tons (1,393,038); and intransit freight amounted to 1,420,875 (1,241,987).
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Carried in greater volume were: barley, up 64,616 tons to 239,717; lumber, timber, etc., up 130,019 tons to 569,874; and, manufactures and miscellaneous, up 67,422 tons to 613,995. Shipped in reduced volume were: wheat, down 66,391 tons to 662,372; oats, down 98,043 tons to 105,302; and bituminous coal, down 178,744 tons to 1,316,679.

Provincial totals of freight originated in February were: Newfoundland, 48,985 tons (42,257 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 25,757 (24,974); Nova Scotia, 716,608 (745,586); New Brunswick, 389,015 (390,436); Quebec, 1,873,446 (1,372,550); Ontario, 4,716,427 (4,540,526); Manitoba, 387,006 (421,287); Saskatchewan, 747,795 (752,184); Alberta, 808,580 (1,038,418); and British Columbia, 970,017 (773,913). (30)

Canal Traffic Up Sharply In April Freight transported through the ten Canadian canal systems in April totalled 2,699,072 tons, an increase of 1,045,260 tons or 63.2% over last year's corresponding total of 1,653,812 tons. Increased shipments of wheat, barley, other grains, bituminous coal and other freight through the Welland and St. Lawrence systems were mainly responsible for the significant advance over a year earlier.

Volume of freight passing through the St. Lawrence canals from the opening of the current season (April 10) to the end of the month amounted to 635,138 tons, an increase of 290,453 tons or 84.3% from 344,685 last year. The increase was due mainly to increased tonnages of wheat, barley bituminous coal and other freight. Freight traffic on the Welland canal in April rose 69.9% to 1,956,984 tons from 1,151,543. Shipments of wheat advanced to 204,150 tons from 38,552, barley to 112,401 tons from 37,404, bituminous coal to 1,044,781 tons from 630,221, and other freight to 137,754 tons from 101,172. Freight traffic through the Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie rose sharply to 4,695,665 tons from 2,360,476 a year earlier, due mainly to heavier volume of wheat, iron ore and bituminous coal. There were smaller shipments of corn, oats, pulpwood, flour and other freight. (31)

LABOUR

Industrial Employment Showed Small Advance At April First Industrial employment showed a small rise at the beginning of April, the Bureau's advance index, on the 1949 base qualling 100, standing at 105.8 as compared with 105.6 a month and year earlier. This year's April index was a little lower than at the same date in 1953 and 1952 but was otherwise the highest in the record for the time of year.

Weekly payrolls disbursed by the larger industrial establishments throughout Canada showed a fractional reduction as compared with a month earlier but were 3% higher than in the week of April 1 a year ago. At \$60.65, the advance average of weekly wages and salaries was 21 cents below the March 1 figure but \$1.59 higher than at April 1, 1954.

Forestry operations showed important curtailment as compared with March, largely seasonal in character, and mainly in Quebec and Ontario. No general change in employment was recorded in public utilities but the trends were moderately upward in the other industries. The increase in manufacturing was 0.7%, bringing the employment index to 106.4 at April 1 when it was 1.4 lower than at the same date in 1954. Per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing stood at \$63.27 versus \$63.12 in March and \$61.19 at April 1, 1954. Improvement was indicated in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia with firms in the latter province showing the largest increase in staffs (2%). There was practically no general change in Alberta from March 1. The losses elsewhere indicated varied from 0.4% in Manitoba to 1.1% in Quebec and 2.9% in Prince Edward Island. (32)

M O R E

Employment Continued To
Expand During Month Of May

Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Employment during May continued to expand more rapidly than is usual for the season, according to the joint monthly statement by the

Between mid-April and mid-May, the number of persons with jobs increased by some 201,000 to an estimated 5,324,000, an all-time high for May.

Although the labour force increased by 87,000 during the month, the increase in employment reduced the estimate of those without jobs and seeking work by 114,000 to 213,000, which was some 5,000 below the figure a year earlier.

The number of applications for jobs at National Employment Service offices fell steadily during the month and also dropped below the corresponding 1954 figure.

It was clear that the continued up-swing in business activity was now having a marked effect on employment generally. Current high levels of activity in the automobile, construction and related industries were making an important contribution to rising employment.

Job openings at NES offices indicated that requirements for workers in construction, the metal trades and a number of trade and service occupations were considerably larger than last year.

Rising levels of employment balanced labour supply and demand in a considerably larger number of labour markets than a year ago. The classification of the 109 local labour market areas at June 1, 1955 (last year's figures in brackets) was as follows: in balance, 45 (23); moderate surplus, 55 (65); substantial surplus, 9 (21).

The Bureau's monthly survey placed Canada's civilian labour force in the week ending May 21, 1955 at 5,537,000 versus 5,450,000 on April 23 and 5,413,000 a year ago.

The estimated number of persons working 35 hours or more in the survey week was 4,763,000 versus 4,636,000 in April and 4,748,000 last year. Persons working less than 35 hours numbered 455,000 versus 370,000 in April and 352,000 a year ago, and the number with jobs but not at work was 106,000 versus 117,000 in April and 95,000 last year.

Applications for employment on file in NES offices across Canada on May 19 numbered 332,400, a decrease of 223,900 from the 556,300 on file on April 21 and also substantially below last year's 358,100.

The most significant decline from April occurred in the Quebec region (86,700), followed by Ontario (52,200), Prairie and Atlantic regions (about 34,000 each), and the Pacific region (17,400). As compared with a year ago there were decreases of 16,600 in the Ontario region, 4,700 in the Atlantic region, 4,400 in the Pacific region, while totals for the Quebec and Prairie regions remained virtually unchanged.

Police Statistics For 1953 Known offences of all kinds, recorded by police in Canada's incorporated centres of 4,000 population and over totalled 1,819,171 in 1953, about three-quarters of these being infractions against municipal bylaws, according to the Bureau's annual report "Police Statistics" released this week. This total was an increase from 1,534,538 in 1952.

The report contains figures reported by 245 urban centres (two more than in 1952), 16 district municipalities (against 13), 16 townships (against 13) and one unorganized district (unchanged).

It also presents separate statistics on the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ontario Provincial Police and Railway Police. Where the first two forces police incorporated urban centres, their activities are included in that part of the report dealing with centres of 4,000 population and over.

Out of the total known offences, offences against municipal bylaws (mostly parking violations) totalled 1,256,181, up from 1,024,007 reported in 1952.

Next in number were offences under provincial statutes (largely traffic infractions) at 357,179, up from 315,721, followed by offences under the Criminal Code and federal statutes at 191,584 (83,902 in 1952).

Cases of theft numbered 65,653 (71,884 in 1952), burglary 21,083 (19,436), auto theft 12,573 (13,271), and robbery 1,994 (3,104).

There were 64 murders (67), 112 manslaughter cases (103), 938 of aggravated assault (1,230) and 716 (702) of assault on police.

Prosecutions for traffic offences totalled 1,773,432, with those for parking violations under municipal bylaws accounting for 1,249,881 and for offences under provincial highway traffic acts for 307,238.

There were 8,190 prosecutions for driving while impaired, 2,745 for driving while intoxicated, and 2,006 for reckless driving.

Arrests totalled 196,915 and summonses and voluntary appearances aggregated 1,386,429.

Police in these municipalities investigated 162,345 traffic accidents, reporting 806 persons killed and 34,803 others injured.

They also investigated 15,885 other accidents, involving 826 deaths, 319 drownings, and 16,679 persons injured.

They recovered 14,318 stolen motor vehicles, 21,044 stolen bicycles, and other stolen property to a value of \$4,201,918. (33)

Wholesale Price Indexes

(1935-39=100)	<u>May 1954</u>	<u>April 1955</u>	<u>May 1955</u>
<u>General Index</u>	217.9	218.5	217.8
Vegetable Products	196.5	199.0	197.1
Animal Products	243.9	225.0	224.8
Textile Products	231.6	226.3	226.6
Wood Products	286.2	293.8	293.6
Iron Products	211.8	218.2	217.3
Non-ferrous Metals	168.0	183.8	184.2
Non-metallic Minerals	176.7	175.2	173.3
Chemical Products	176.3	177.2	176.5
Combined Index, Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) ..	217.0	232.5	232.3

Security Price Indexes

(1935-39=100)

	<u>June 16</u>	<u>June 9</u>	<u>May 19</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	239.2	236.2	223.1
Industrials	246.8	243.5	229.0
Utilities	204.8	202.2	192.0
Banks	241.7	241.0	235.4

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	122.9	120.6	114.7
Golds	76.6	76.1	73.3
Base Metals	228.9	222.6	209.5

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

- 1- Quarterly Corporation Profits, First Quarter, 1955, 25¢
 - 2- Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy & Winding Up Acts, First Quarter, 1955, 25¢
 - 3- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, April, 10¢
 - 4- Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, March, 10¢
 - 5- Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, 10¢
 - 6- M: Farm Cash Income, January to March, 1955, 25¢
 - 7- Coarse Grains Quarterly, May, 25¢
 - 8- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, June 8, 10¢
 - 9- Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, April, 25¢
 - 10- Dairy Statistics, 1954, 25¢
 - 11- M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, May, 10¢
 - 12- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, June 1, 10¢
 - 13- M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, May, 10¢
 - 14- M: Hard Board, May, 10¢
 - 15- M: Production of Leather Footwear, March, 10¢
 - 16- M: Hides, Skins & Leather, April, 10¢
 - 17- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & fittings, March, 10¢
 - 18- Refined Petroleum Products, February, 25¢
 - 19- Button, Buckle, & Fastener Industry, 1953, 25¢
 - 20- Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Geographical Distribution (Section G), 1952, 75¢
 - 21- M: Gold Production, April, 10¢
 - 22- M: Copper & Nickel Production, April, 10¢
 - 23- Canada Handbook, 1955 (English edition), 75¢
 - 24- Annual Electric Power Survey of Capability and Load (As of March, 1955), 50¢
 - 25- Department Store Sales & Stocks, April, 10¢
 - 26- Retail Trade, April, 25¢
 - 27- Chain Store Sales & Stocks, April, 10¢
 - 28- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, April, 25¢
 - 29- M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, June 7, 10¢
 - 30- M: Railway Freight Traffic, February, 10¢
 - 31- M: Summary of Canal Statistics, April, 10¢
 - 32- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Payrolls, April, 10¢
 - 33- Police Statistics, 1953, 40¢
 - Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, Three Months Ended March, 1955, 50¢
 - New Residential Construction, April, 25¢ -- Summarized in Bulletin of June 17.
- M - Memorandum
-

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

More Parking Tickets Police in incorporated centres of 4,000 population and over prosecuted 1,249,881 for parking violations in 1953 as compared with 1,064,184 in 1952.

Fewer Murders 64 murders were known to the police in incorporated centres of 4,000 population and over in 1953, three less than in 1952. The number of cases cleared by arrest was 51 as against 58.

Electric Power: 25% More By 1958 Gross capability of Canada's electric power producers is expected to reach 16,446,000 kilowatts by 1958, an increase of more than 25% over the 1954 capability and almost 80% more than in 1950. Local gains in the 1954-58 period are expected to range from over 8% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 56.5% in Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan Has The Most Books Per Head Free public libraries in Saskatchewan had the most books per capita (1.35) and those in Manitoba the least (0.67) last year. Circulation per capita was highest in Alberta at 6.01 books and lowest in Quebec at 1.21. Circulation per volume varied from 1.78 persons in Quebec to 6.24 in British Columbia.

Quebecers Average Most Milk & Cream Quebecers use the most fluid milk and cream and British Columbians the least, according to figures on domestic disappearance. Last year people in Quebec averaged 1.03 pints each per day as compared with per capita figures of 0.99 pints in Saskatchewan, 0.95 in Prince Edward Island, 0.81 in Alberta, 0.80 in Manitoba and Ontario, 0.74 in New Brunswick, 0.69 in Nova Scotia and 0.66 pints in British Columbia.

Income From Potatoes Up Farm cash income from the sale of potatoes jumped 56% in the first quarter this year to \$9,200,000 from \$5,900,000, largely as a result of higher prices.

More Assaults On Policemen There were 716 assaults on police in incorporated centres of 4,000 population and over in 1953 some 14 more than in 1952. The number of cases cleared by arrest, however, decreased to 675 from 681.

More Burglary But Fewer Theft Cases Cases of burglary known to the police in incorporated centres of 4,000 and over increased to 21,083 in 1953 from 19,436 in 1952, but cases of theft decreased to 65,563 from 71,884, cases of auto theft to 12,573 from 13,271, and robbery cases to 1,944 from 3,104.

Commercial Failures: Loss In First Quarter Commercial failures under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts numbered 661 in the first quarter this year, 19 less than in the January-March period of 1954. Average liabilities per failure decreased 8.5% to \$22,500 from \$24,600, reducing the estimated total liabilities over 11% to \$14,858,000 from \$16,760,000.

British Columbians Eat Most Ice Cream Figures on domestic disappearance indicate that British Columbians are Canada's champion ice cream eaters, and that the dish is least popular in Quebec. Last year people on the west coast averaged 2.40 gallons each as against per capita figures of 2.38 for Alberta, 2.14 for Ontario, 2.06 for Manitoba and Nova Scotia, 1.99 for Saskatchewan, 1.60 for New Brunswick, 1.58 for Prince Edward Island and 1.46 gallons for Quebec.

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