



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 23 -- No. 27

Friday, July 8, 1955

\$2.00 a year

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The People: Last year certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted to 19,545 persons who formerly owed allegiance to other countries, two-fifths more than in 1953, when certificates were granted to 13,562. (Page 2)

Provincial Finance: Net direct and indirect debt of Canada's ten provinces averaged \$240.13 per capita at the end of March last year, \$1.56 per capita more than at March 31, 1953. (Page 3)

Labour: Weekly wages averaged higher than a year earlier at the start of April in manufacturing, mining, electric and motor transportation, and the service industries, but lower in construction... Annual wages of male farm help averaged lower than a year earlier at mid-May. (Page 10)

Prices: The consumer price index fell 0.4% between May 2 and June 1. Four of the five group indexes decreased, but most of the change was the result of a 1.2% reduction in food prices. The shelter index advanced, mainly due to higher rents... Wholesale prices of 30 industrial materials rose 1.6% during June... Common stock prices advanced over 6% during June. (Pages 9 & 10)

Merchandising: Sales of department stores across Canada averaged 9.7% above the 1954 level in the week ending June 25. (Page 8)

Food: Stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and frozen eggs in nine regional cities were appreciably larger at the start of July than at the beginning of June, but holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller... Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers were 24% larger than a year earlier at the end of May... Less wheat flour was produced this May but the January-May total was slightly larger than last year. (Pages 13 & 14)

Transportation: Railway carloadings continued above last year's level in the third week of June and 1955 loadings to June 21 averaged 8% above a year earlier. (Page 7)

Traffic Accidents: Returns from all parts of Canada except Quebec show fewer motor vehicle accidents reported to the police in the first quarter this year but more persons killed or injured than in January-March last year. (Page 8)

Citizenship Certificates
Granted To 19,545 In 1954

Last year certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted to 19,545 persons who formerly owed allegiance to other countries, two-fifths more than in 1953, when certificates were granted to 13,562, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Almost 20% or 3,568 of the 1954 total were formerly subjects of other British Commonwealth countries as compared with 3,451 or over 25% of the 1953 total.

The number who formerly owed allegiance to the United States decreased to 570 in 1954 from 640 in 1953, but the number who were formerly subjects to European countries increased to 10,348 from 6,681. Of the latter, 3,303 as against 2,328 in 1953 were from Poland. The number of Chinese dropped to 1,425 from 2,044 in 1953. There was a sharp increase in the number reporting themselves as having no country of allegiance at the time of applying for Canadian citizenship. These stateless persons numbered 3,434 in 1954 as against 524 in 1953. About one-half of these had been born in Poland, and the remainder in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania or Hungary.

Of the 1954 total 55% were residents of Ontario, 16% residents of the Prairie Provinces, 14% lived in British Columbia, 13% in Quebec and 2% in the Atlantic Provinces. Of the 1953 total 47% lived in Ontario, 17% in British Columbia, 17% in the Prairie Provinces, 16% in Quebec and 3% in the Atlantic Provinces. More than 84% of the 1954 total lived in urban areas as compared with about 83% in 1953.

Three out of every five becoming Canadian citizens in 1954 were males, about the same proportion as in 1953. Of the total estimated population in Canada in June last year 51% were males. The age group from 25 to 64 accounted for 81% of the new citizens in 1954 as compared with only 46% of the total population. Two-thirds of the males and three-quarters of the females granted citizenship in 1954 were married and 70% of the married males and 93% of the married females had spouses owing allegiance to some other country. Over 85% of the males and about 27% of the females granted citizenship were in the labour force. Over 60% of the females were homemakers. About 28% of the males in the labour force were in manufacturing and mechanical occupations while about 10% were engaged in proprietary and managerial occupations, and the same proportion in professional, service, agricultural and construction occupations, and as labourers in other than the primary industries. The females in the labour force were employed mainly in manufacturing clerical, service and professional occupations.

About one-fifth of those naturalized during 1954 had arrived in Canada before 1941. Some 72% had arrived in Canada in the years 1946-1950 and 5% since 1950. The pattern of period of arrival from the countries of former allegiance varied a great deal. While only 6.4% of the total number naturalized came to Canada before 1921, nearly 30% of the former citizens of the United States had arrived in that period and 38.7% of the former citizens of China. Over 90% of the persons from British Commonwealth countries, Latvia, Lithuania, as well as those reported as stateless, had immigrated in the years 1946-1950. Two-fifths of the Chinese (mainly minor children) and 15% of the Germans had come to Canada since 1950 as compared with only 5% for all countries of former allegiance. (1)

Provincial Net Direct & Indirect
Debt Up \$1.56 Per Capita In 1954

Net direct and indirect debt of Canada's ten provincial governments totalled \$3,644,691,000 or \$240.13 per capita at the end of March

last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This is an increase of \$271,925,000 or \$1.56 per capita over a year earlier, when the total stood at \$3,372,766,000 or \$238.57 per capita.

In aggregate, both net direct and net indirect debt of the provinces increased in the 1953-54 fiscal year. Net direct debt (less sinking funds) totalled \$2,412,942,000 or \$158.98 per capita on March 31, 1954, as compared with \$2,280,642,000 or \$154.56 per capita on March 31, 1953. Net indirect debt (less sinking funds) totalled \$1,231,749,000 or \$81.15 per capita as against \$1,092,124,000 or \$74.01 per capita a year earlier.

Total net direct and indirect debt per capita increased in six and decreased in four provinces last year. The largest reduction was \$6.70 to \$99.22 in Alberta, which again showed the lowest per capita figure of any province. The largest increase was \$28.21 to \$347.81 in Ontario, which replaced New Brunswick as the province with the highest per capita figure. New Brunswick's per capita total decreased by \$5.97 to \$332.07 in the 12-month period, and there were reductions of \$4.68 (to \$187.23) in Manitoba and \$2.58 (to \$166.90) in Prince Edward Island. There were increases of \$7.40 (to \$165.67) in Quebec, \$6.85 (to \$221.18) in British Columbia, \$6.80 (to \$209.52) in Saskatchewan, \$3.72 (to \$282.81) in Nova Scotia and \$2.44 (to \$128.44) in Newfoundland.

Net direct debt increased in five provinces during the 1953-54 fiscal year: by \$7 million (to \$188 million) in Nova Scotia; by \$612,000 (to \$171 million) in New Brunswick; by \$9 million (to \$395 million) in Quebec; by \$129 million (to \$977 million) in Ontario and by \$6 million (to \$180 million) in Saskatchewan. The figure decreased in the other five provinces: by \$498,000 to \$14 million in Newfoundland; by \$585,000 (to \$17 million) in Prince Edward Island; by \$190,000 (to \$155 million) in Manitoba; by \$3 million (to \$98 million) in Alberta and by \$16 million (to \$217 million) in British Columbia.

Net indirect debt increased in six provinces last year: by \$3 million to \$37 million in Newfoundland; by \$144,000 to \$535,000 in Prince Edward Island; by \$42 million to \$332 million in Quebec; by \$61 million to \$778 million in Ontario; by \$3 million to \$4 million in Saskatchewan; by \$32 million to \$63 million in British Columbia. The figures decreased in the remaining four provinces: by \$2 million (to \$2 million) in Nova Scotia; by \$161,000 to \$10 million in New Brunswick; by \$38,000 to \$355,000 in Manitoba and by \$319,000 to \$5 million in Alberta.

Per capita net direct debt was reduced in seven provinces in the 1953-54 fiscal year: to \$35.70 from \$38.40 in Newfoundland; to \$161.80 from \$165.79 in Prince Edward Island; to \$313.15 from \$318.43 in New Brunswick; to \$89.94 from \$90.38 in Quebec; to \$186.80 from \$191.42 in Manitoba; to \$94.70 from \$100.91 in Alberta; and to \$171.66 from \$189.39 in British Columbia. The figure rose to \$279.77 from \$273.18 in Nova Scotia; to \$193.57 from \$173.16 in Ontario; and to \$205.45 from \$201.90 in Saskatchewan.

MORE

Per capita net indirect debt decreased last year in four provinces: to \$3.04 from \$5.91 in Nova Scotia; to \$18.92 from \$19.61 in New Brunswick; to 43¢ from 49¢ in Manitoba; and to \$4.52 from \$5.01 in Alberta. The figure increased to \$92.74 from \$87.60 in Newfoundland; to \$5.10 from \$3.69 in Prince Edward Island; to \$75.73 from \$67.89 in Quebec; to \$154.24 from \$146.44 in Ontario; to \$4.07 from 82¢ in Saskatchewan; and to \$49.52 from \$24.94 in British Columbia. (2)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports Up 10% In April And 8% In Four Months

Final, detailed figures on Canada's commodity imports in April, released today by the Bureau, show that the gain over a year earlier was widely spread among the commodities and the chief gain among countries was in larger purchases from the United States.

Value of imports in April was \$382,600,000, up 9.8% from \$348,500,000 a year earlier. Average import prices were slightly higher than in April last year, and volume rose more than 9%. In the four months, January - April, the value of imports climbed 7.8% to \$1,373,300,000 from \$1,274,300,000.

Purchases from the United States increased to \$284,784,000 in April from \$255,737,000 a year earlier, raising the four-month total to \$1,030,458,000 from \$945,818,000. Gains were shown in all main commodity groups both in April and the cumulative period, with the largest increase in iron and products.

Imports from the United Kingdom in April fell to \$33,818,000 from \$35,289,000 a year ago, and in the four months to \$119,251,000 from \$123,508,000. Most of the decrease occurred in the iron and products group. Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth rose in April to \$18,220,000 from \$14,799,000 and in the four months to \$53,808,000 from \$43,708,000. Purchases were larger in both periods from India, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore and Australia.

Imports from Latin America in April moved up in value to \$23,682,000 from \$21,449,000 a year ago, but were little changed in the four months at \$91,901,000 versus \$91,670,000. There were larger purchases from Venezuela both in April and the four months but smaller imports from Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

Purchases from European countries were virtually unchanged, amounting to \$15,464,000 in April versus \$15,474,000 a year ago and to \$47,716,000 in the four months versus \$47,426,000. Among major countries the trend of purchases was similar both in April and the four months with larger imports from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Sweden, and smaller purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Boosted mainly by larger purchases from Japan and the Netherlands Antilles, imports from the remaining group of foreign countries rose in April to \$6,087,000 from \$4,510,000 and in the four months to \$28,265,000 from \$19,055,000.

MORE

The following table shows the values of leading commodity imports in April and the January-April period, together with comparative figures for 1954, ranked according to value for the 1955 cumulative period. (3 & 4)

	<u>April</u>		<u>January-April</u>	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
	(in thousands)			
Machinery, non-farm	\$ 36,407	\$ 36,580	\$ 128,525	\$ 127,768
Automobile parts	17,917	26,655	78,836	91,016
Petroleum, crude	15,714	16,938	68,193	66,552
Farm implements & machinery ..	18,656	17,368	53,172	50,861
Engines & boilers	8,401	11,122	34,760	39,751
Aircraft & parts	6,287	11,723	28,160	38,999
Automobiles	11,130	10,816	30,575	34,190
Rolling-mill products	8,935	8,242	37,943	31,161
Cotton products	7,120	7,492	28,239	30,884
Fruits	8,801	8,539	28,647	30,340
Petroleum products	7,981	8,146	29,532	29,379
Coal	6,001	8,498	26,518	28,375
Books & printed matter	5,495	5,732	21,841	22,581
Cotton, raw & linters	4,449	6,034	16,487	22,497
Rubber & products	3,819	6,021	14,450	21,835
Coffee & Chicory	7,362	4,785	26,143	20,431
Vegetables	3,977	6,242	13,906	19,930

MANUFACTURING

Asphalt Roofing Shipments Shipments of most types of asphalt roofing were higher in May and the first five months this year than in corresponding periods of 1954, DBS reports. Shipments of asphalt shingles of 210 pounds and over increased to 240,068 squares in May from 178,915 a year earlier, bringing January-May shipments to 774,476 squares versus 612,780. Shipments of asphalt shingles of less than 210 pounds declined to 55,328 squares from 58,042 in May and to 176,728 squares from 189,543 in the five months.

Shipments of smooth surfaced rolls increased to 81,447 squares from 71,527 in May and to 348,433 squares from 329,133 in the five months. Shipments of mineral surfaced rolls advanced to 80,642 squares from 74,326 in May and to 267,591 squares from 256,439 in January-May. Shipments of roll-type sidings showed a slight increase in May to 22,926 squares from 22,261 last year, but five month shipments were down to 72,511 squares from 74,203.

Shipments of tar and asphalt felts increased to 4,633 tons from 3,955 in May and to 17,160 tons from 15,234 in the January-May period. Shipments of kraft base tar and asphalt sheathings advanced to 370 tons from 144 in May and to 1,587 tons from 1,085 in the five months. Shipments of non-kraft base tar and asphalt sheathings rose to 1,187 tons from 1,001 in May and to 5,962 tons from 5,065 in the five months. (5)

Manufacturers Shipped More
In First Quarter This Year

Canadian manufacturers shipped an estimated \$4,-424,442,000 worth of products in the first quarter this year, \$228,397,000 worth or over 5% more than in the January-March period last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The value of shipments was higher than a year earlier in 14 industrial groups and lower in three.

First-quarter shipments in the foods and beverages group totalled \$891,-948,000 versus \$829,377,000 last year; the tobacco and tobacco products group \$54,034,000 versus \$50,567,000; rubber products \$72,260,000 versus \$64,263,000; leather products group \$59,536,000 versus \$59,500,000; the textile products (except clothing) group \$181,743,000 versus \$159,986,000; the wood products group \$313,443,000 versus \$273,093,000; the paper products group \$397,618,000 versus \$386,560,000; the printing and publishing group \$150,178,000 versus \$142,-628,000; the iron and steel products group \$462,548,000 versus \$450,386,000; the non-ferrous metal group \$313,764,000 versus \$258,601,000; the electrical apparatus and supplies group \$255,674,000 versus \$208,064,000; the products of petroleum and coal group \$220,779,000 versus \$200,710,000; the chemicals and allied products group \$249,791,000 versus \$224,837,000; and the miscellaneous industries group \$65,813,000 versus \$60,167,000.

The three groups with reduced shipments in the first quarter this year were clothing, transportation and non-metallic mineral products. Shipments in the clothing group were valued at \$203,940,000 versus \$207,093,000 in the first quarter of 1954, the transportation group \$455,185,000 versus \$540,346,000 and the non-metallic mineral products group \$76,188,000 versus \$79,367,000. (6)

Shipments Of Men's Factory Clothing
Industry Decreased In 1953 And 1954

Shipments of the men's factory clothing industry decreased in value in 1953 for the first time since 1944, totalling \$273,946,-025 as against the all-time peak of \$277,426,014 in 1952, according to the annual report on the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Preliminary estimates for 1954 indicate a further reduction of 9% in the value of shipments to \$255,028,000. Despite the decreases, the 1953 and 1954 values, however, were the second and third highest on record.

Accompanying the downturn in shipments was a decrease in the number employed in the industry to 35,119 in 1953 from 35,583 in 1952. It is estimated that employment dropped another 13% in 1954.

Three of the seven divisions of the industry recorded increased shipments in 1953. Shipments in the windbreakers and work pants division increased to \$34,199,583 from \$33,603,181 in 1952, in the overalls and work shirts division to \$40,153,962 from \$37,577,249, and in the fine shirts division to \$36,545,-415 from \$32,342,828. Shipments in the suits and overcoats division dropped to \$127,297,368 in 1953 from \$134,582,880 in 1952, in the trousers and separate garments division to \$22,736,343 from \$25,516,618, in the neckwear division to \$7,646,510 from \$8,367,000, and in men's other wear to \$5,366,344 from \$5,436,-193. (7)

Production Of Washing
Machines Up In April

Production of domestic washing machines continued to climb in April, the month's output amounting to 21,820 units versus 18,633 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the January-April output to 78,865 units versus 67,821 a year earlier.

Shipments in April declined to 20,819 units from 21,059 in the same month last year but increases in the January-March period raised the four-month total to 78,501 units from 70,813. Month-end stocks were larger at 27,081 units versus 26,343. In the four months the shipments of electrically-operated conventional units rose to 66,984 from 60,488, and automatic types to 10,124 from 8,274, but gasoline units fell to 1,393 units from 2,051. (8)

TV And Radio Sales Up
In March And Quarter

Canadian manufacturers sold larger numbers of television receivers and radio sets in March and the first quarter of this year than in the preceding year. The rise in sales of TV sets far outstripped that for radios.

TV set sales in March rose to 53,549 units from 37,949, bringing first-quarter sales to 165,166 versus 110,374. Radio sales in March advanced to 45,371 units from 43,730 and in the quarter to 115,379 units from 113,421. March sales of TV sets comprised 33,733 table models (22,012 a year ago); 19,176 consoles (14,062); and 640 three-way combinations (1,875). The month's radio sales comprised 21,057 home sets (27,599); 21,524 portable and auto (11,886); and 2,790 combinations (4,245).

The quarter's sales of TV sets comprised 99,713 table models (62,376 last year); 63,536 consoles (43,458); and 1,917 three-way combinations (4,540). The radio sales in the quarter were: home sets, 56,989 (66,969); portable and auto, 49,038 (32,095); and combinations, 9,352 (15,057). (9)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings
Continue To Rise

Railway carloadings continued to rise in the third week of June, totalling 86,089 cars versus 76,014 in the same week last year. This raised cumulative loadings for the January 1 - June 21 period 8% to 1,772,338 cars from 1,640,843. Cars received from connections rose 14.3% in the week to 31,643 cars from 27,677 and 10.5% in the cumulative period to 768,463 from 695,376.

Loaded in larger volume during the week were: iron ore, 5,400 cars (versus 897 in the 1954 period); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 3,491 (3,017) gasoline, 3,229 (2,704); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 6,338 (3,894); other mine products, 2,834 (2,065); lumber, timber and plywood, 5,649 (4,693); automobiles, trucks and parts, 2,534 (1,289); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 5,550 (4,740). Shipped in smaller volume were: grain, 6,617 cars (9,203); and coal, 4,120 (4,786). (10)

Fewer Traffic Accidents But More Killed, Injured In First Quarter

Returns from all parts of Canada except Quebec show fewer motor vehicle accidents reported to the police in the first quarter this year but more persons killed or injured than in the January-March period last year. The number of accidents reported dropped to 35,558 from 37,065, while the number killed increased to 353 from 335 and the number injured to 9,053 from 8,345.

The number of traffic accidents reported was lower in the first quarter this year in four provinces and higher in five provinces and the territories. The number decreased in Newfoundland to 611 from 735, in Prince Edward Island to 244 from 289, in Nova Scotia to 2,540 and in Ontario to 14,571 from 17,633. The number increased in New Brunswick to 2,037 from 1,664, in Manitoba to 3,482 from 3,275, in Saskatchewan to 1,991 from 1,944, in Alberta to 4,257 from 3,936, in British Columbia to 5,760 from 4,963 and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 101 from 86.

The number of persons killed was smaller in the first quarter this year in four provinces and higher in four provinces. Nova Scotia's total was unchanged at 20, while the Yukon and Northwest Territories reported no traffic deaths in both first quarters. In Prince Edward Island there were no traffic deaths in the January-March period this year as compared with two in the first quarter of 1954. In New Brunswick the number decreased to 17 from 23, in Manitoba to 12 from 17, and in British Columbia to 26 from 27. The number increased in Newfoundland to 9 from 2, in Ontario to 213 from 201, in Saskatchewan to 11 from 5, and in Alberta to 45 from 38.

The number of persons injured was larger in the first quarter this year in six provinces and was smaller in three provinces and the territories. In Prince Edward Island the number rose to 43 from 36, in Nova Scotia to 486 from 450, in New Brunswick to 308 from 288, in Ontario to 4,809 from 4,563, in Alberta to 884 from 733 and in British Columbia to 1,631 from 1,223. The number decreased in Newfoundland to 79 from 85, in Manitoba to 452 from 518, in Saskatchewan to 342 from 422 and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 19 from 27.

Legislation effective April 6, 1954 raised the minimum reportable amount for property damage accidents in Ontario to \$100 from \$50 and this was undoubtedly a factor in the smaller number of accidents reported in Ontario in the first quarter of 1955. Effective March 18, 1955 the minimum for Prince Edward Island was also raised to \$100; formerly it was \$50 except in Charlottetown where all accidents were reportable. (11)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Up

Sales of department stores across Canada averaged 9.7% above the 1954 level in the week ending June 25, DBS reports. There were increases over a year earlier in all regions, the sharpest being 12.6% in Ontario and 12.5% in British Columbia. Sales in the Atlantic Provinces averaged 10.4% higher this year, while Alberta sales were up 8.6%, Quebec sales 8.1%, Saskatchewan sales 3.8% and Manitoba sales 2.3%.

Consumer Price Index Decreased
0.4% Between May 2 And June 1

Canada's consumer price index decreased 0.4% from 116.4 to 115.9 between May 2 and June 1. Most of the change was attributable to a decline in the food index, although four of the five group indexes were lower.

The food series declined 1.2% from 112.3 to 111.0 as sharply lower prices were registered for potatoes, followed by lesser price decreases for tea, coffee, and butter. Apples, grapefruit, and most cuts of meat were higher.

The clothing index declined from 107.9 to 107.8 under the influence of small scattered decreases. Declines in coal, fuel oil, and furniture were the principal factors accounting for the change in the household operation index from 116.4 to 116.1.

Other commodities and services receded from 118.3 to 117.8, largely as a result of further declines in automobiles. Shelter, the only group to advance, moved from 128.8 to 129.2 due mainly to higher rents, although home-ownership costs also moved up fractionally. (12)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
June 1, 1955	115.9	111.0	129.2	107.8	116.1	117.8
May 2, 1955	116.4	112.3	128.8	107.9	116.4	118.3
June 1, 1954	116.1	112.0	126.4	109.7	117.1	117.5

Common Stock Prices Again
Moved Strongly In June

Common stock prices again moved strongly as the Bureau's investors' index advanced from 226.7 to 240.8 between the weeks of May 26 and June 23 for a gain of 6.2%. Among the major groups the index for 77 industrials advanced from 233.1 to 248.5 for a gain of 6.6%, while the index for 14 utilities increased 5.1% to 205.1 from 195.2, and 7 banks 4.9% to 246.0 from 234.6. All sub-groups moved up, led by substantial advances in milling, machinery and equipment, oils, industrial mines and building materials. The composite index for 27 mining stocks advanced 7.6% from 114.8 to 123.5. Both sub-group indexes shared in the advance, as 5 base metals changed from 212.0 to 230.1 and 22 golds from 72.4 to 77.0. (12)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>June 30</u>	<u>June 23</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>June 2</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	239.8	240.8	229.7
Industrials	247.0	248.5	236.2
Utilities	204.2	205.1	198.1
Banks	250.3	246.0	237.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	122.7	123.5	117.9
Golds	75.9	77.0	74.0
Base Metals.....	229.7	230.1	218.5

Wholesale Prices Up In June

The weekly composite index number of wholesale prices for 30 industrial materials advanced 1.6% during June, rising to 236.8 for June 24 from 233.1 for May 27. Commodity price changes were led by substantial gains for raw rubber, beef hides, hogs, and linseed oil, followed by lesser increases for spruce lumber, zinc, sisal and tin. Western oats, raw sugar, steers and raw cotton were lower.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets showed an increase of 0.8% during June, as the index moved to 214.1 for June 24 from 212.3. Strength was concentrated in animal products, as the group index rose 2.8% to 252.0, when higher prices for hogs, eggs, western lambs and eastern poultry outweighed decreases for calves, steers, eastern lambs and cheese milk, and western raw wool. Field products declined 1.9% to 176.1 from 179.5, due mainly to lower potato prices, although eastern rye, barley, corn, wheat and hay, and western rye also weakened. Eastern oats and tobacco, and western flax and hay, registered moderate strength. (12)

L A B O U R

Farm Wages Lower On Average

Annual wages of male farm help as at mid-May this year averaged lower than in 1954, according to the DBS. With board provided, average annual wages worked out at \$1,015 versus \$1,065 in 1954 and without board at \$1,460 versus \$1,475. With board provided the annual average for eastern Canada was \$925 versus \$955 and without board there was no change at \$1,425. The western Canada average with board stood at \$1,100 versus \$1,180 and without at \$1,480 versus \$1,535.

With board the monthly average wage was \$103 for Canada as a whole versus \$102 but without board the average remained unchanged at \$133. The daily rate with board worked out at \$4.90 versus \$4.80 and without board at \$6.10 versus \$6.00. Hourly rates with board provided averaged 63¢ versus 65¢ and without board at 79¢ versus 80¢. (13)

Hourly & Weekly Wages In Manufacturing Increased

Average hourly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing rose to 144.3¢ at the beginning of April from 143.9¢ a month earlier. The average working week was fractionally shorter (41.1 hours versus 41.2) and the average weekly wage rose to \$59.31 from \$59.12.

Both the durable and non-durable goods categories showed the same general trend. Increased earnings in the durable goods group were largely due to accelerated activity in automobile assembly plants and some iron and steel industries. In the non-durable goods class, changes in industrial distribution were chiefly responsible for the higher earnings. Somewhat greater activity was noted in meat packing, breweries and oil refineries, while there was some curtailment in employment of lower-paid casual help in tobacco manufacturing and in some branches of food processing.

MORE

Shorter hours were reported in gold and coal mining, and the average work week in mining as a whole dropped by 0.9 hours to 42.4. The average hourly earnings declined significantly and weekly wages, at \$68.05, were \$1.49 below their March 1 level. Employment of lower-paid workers increased in building construction and average hourly earnings dropped 0.8¢ in construction as a whole. The general construction figure was also affected by changes in the geographical distribution of wage-earners in highway construction. There were only small changes recorded in the service industries. (14)

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending
Apr. 1, and Mar. 1, 1955 and Apr. 1, 1954

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1
	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	40.9	41.2	41.1	141.0	143.5	144.3	57.67	59.12	59.31
Durable Goods ...	41.0	41.3	41.2	151.7	155.0	155.8	62.20	64.02	64.19
Non-Durable Goods	40.7	41.0	40.9	129.0	131.2	131.9	52.50	53.79	53.95
Mining	41.6	43.3	42.4	157.3	160.6	160.5	65.44	69.54	68.05
Electric & Motor									
Transportation ..	45.4	45.0	45.0	139.0	142.2	142.4	63.11	63.99	64.08
Construction	40.4	40.0	39.4	152.8	153.5	152.7	61.73	61.40	60.16
Service	41.0	40.3	40.5	82.4	85.0	84.8	33.78	34.26	34.34

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Crop Conditions Across Canada Maritime Provinces.— Seeding and planting have now been completed in Prince Edward Island, according to the telegraphic crop report published by the Bureau on June 29. Early sown grain and potatoes are making rapid growth with favourable weather during the past week. Silage-making is under way with good yields of grass and clover being reported. Farmers in Nova Scotia have finished seeding and crops are making satisfactory growth. The first cut for grass silage has been about completed with a good tonnage reported. Pastures are good throughout the province. Harvesting of strawberries in the Annapolis Valley is in full swing at the present time. In New Brunswick sunny, warm weather during the past ten days has enabled farmers to complete seeding operations and has favoured the growth of all crops. Clover is starting to bloom and timothy is beginning to head, with haying expected to be general in about ten day. The potato crop is progressing well.

MORE

Quebec.- With the exception of a few districts where moisture is in short supply, weather conditions during the past fortnight were favourable to the growth of all field crops. Ensiling of grass and haying are in full swing. Pastures in general are green with the milk flow tending to increase. Grain is coming along well in nearly all counties. Truck and fruit crops are promising and heavy yields are expected. One of the largest strawberry crops on record had been looked for in the Montreal district but dry weather reduced the harvest. Strawberry picking is beginning around Quebec City and if suitable weather prevails good results are anticipated. Tobacco is doing well although a few fields have suffered hail damage. In summary, agricultural conditions in Quebec are favourable and are likely to remain so, provided all regions have a good rainfall soon.

Ontario.- Haying is general throughout all of old Ontario and is commencing in northern Ontario. Yields are running from average to below average. Moisture conditions vary greatly over all the province with crops particularly in southern counties from Lambton and Middlesex to York in need of rain at the present time. The northern part of southwestern Ontario and most of eastern Ontario received beneficial showers during the past week and crops generally are making fairly good development although haying operations were interfered with temporarily. Pastures are very good in some sections but are drying up in the area where rainfall is needed. Early-seeded spring grains are heading out in southwestern Ontario and fall wheat is beginning to turn colour. The canning pea harvest is well advanced and raspberries are now coming on the market.

Prairie Provinces.- Warm, dry weather has prevailed quite generally over the Prairie Provinces during the past two weeks. Moisture supplies are being rapidly depleted in some areas, particularly in western and northern regions of Saskatchewan and in east-central Alberta and the Peace River area. Rain is needed immediately in these districts to maintain present conditions. Elsewhere, with the exception of local areas where flooding was serious, grain crops are making generally excellent progress. Haying is getting under way in most regions with prospects excellent in Manitoba, mostly good in Saskatchewan, but only fair in many parts of Alberta. (See below).

British Columbia.- Heavy rains over most areas of British Columbia during the week of June 26-27 have maintained the generally favourable outlook for fruits, vegetables and field crops. In the coastal districts strawberries are now being picked in volume. Haying was general in all southern areas but is now delayed due to wet weather. (15)

Crop Conditions In The Prairies With few exceptions, crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces have shown considerable improvement during the past week, according to the telegraphic crop report published by the Bureau on July 6. Rains have improved the situation over wide areas and with the major exception of the Peace River District moisture supplies are now generally adequate. Early-sown spring crops are heading and fall grains are starting to fill. Late-seeded crops are also generally making good progress although warmer weather is required to ensure rapid development. Haying is under way and a good yield is being obtained in most areas.

MORE

Crops are making excellent progress in Manitoba under nearly ideal conditions. Early-sown wheat and barley are heading and stands are generally heavy. Late-seeded barley and flax are showing promising growth. Moisture is generally ample although the extreme southwest will need rain soon. Some flooding has occurred in the Winnipeg-Emerson area following the heavy rain of last Thursday. Leaf rust is prevalent but not unduly alarming yet and only a trace of stem rust has appeared. Hail damage to date has been slight. Aphids on grain are fairly general across southern Manitoba. Chemical treatment for weeds is well advanced in all parts of the province. Farmers have started to harvest an excellent hay crop.

Recent rains have considerably improved crop conditions in Saskatchewan, particularly in western and northern sections of the province. Growth is now generally satisfactory although late-sown crops in the Regina and east-central districts need warmer weather to promote more rapid development. Early-sown wheat in extreme southern regions is now in head and fall rye is filling well. Pastures are in generally excellent condition and haying is now under way in most districts. Scattered hail storms occurred at many points in southern Saskatchewan on June 29 and 30, and on July 1 but the over-all damage does not appear to have been heavy.

Recent rains have also improved the crop outlook greatly in Alberta. Apart from the Peace River area where rain is urgently needed, moisture supplies are now generally good. The main requirement now in most areas is warmer weather to stimulate growth. In southern districts fall-sown crops are heading and spring crops, though late, are making rapid progress. Crop conditions have improved greatly over the large central area of the province and crops are making rapid growth. Very little damage has occurred from any source to date. (16)

Nine-City Butter Stocks

<p><u>Larger</u> <u>On</u> <u>July</u> <u>1</u></p>	<p>Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities totalled 59,062,000 pounds at the start of July, up from 42,698,000 a month earlier and 48,785,000 on July 1 last year. Holdings were larger than a year earlier in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatchewan, but smaller in Quebec, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.</p>
--	--

Nine-city stocks of cheddar cheese totalled 17,449,000 pounds on July 1, up from 14,752,000 at the start of June and 16,130,000 at the beginning of July last year. Holdings of cold storage eggs amounted to 162,000 cases, down from 176,000 at the start of June but up from 142,000 on July 1 last year. Stocks of frozen eggs totalled 6,173,000 pounds, up from 5,391,000 a month earlier and 5,621,000 at the start of July last year. (17)

Canned Meat Stocks Larger

<p>Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers at the end of May totalled 20,230,852 pounds, 24% larger than last year's corresponding total of 16,248,000 pounds, according to a special statement by DBS.</p>
--

Holdings were as follows by kinds, last year's figures being in brackets: beef products - ready dinners, stews, etc., 6,290,076 pounds (3,424,254); roast beef, 311,627 (126,191); corned beef, 809,332 (803,157); and other beef products, 1,163,298 (1,505,564). Pork products - spiced pork and ham, 5,937,136 (4,749,199); roast pork and ham, 2,050,946 (1,509,311); and other pork products, 1,421,704 (1,698,774). Other kinds - canned fowl, 780,863 (788,582); meat paste, 752,921 (943,466); and all others, 712,949 (699,552).

Wheat Flour Production Lower Wheat flour production was lower in May, totalling 1,682,509 barrels versus 1,694,243 in the preceding month and 1,709,109 in the corresponding month last year, but there was a small rise in the August-May period to 17,647,988 barrels from 17,436,685.

Wheat milled for flour in May amounted to 7,543,055 bushels versus 7,549,535 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total to 78,635,184 bushels versus 77,042,058. Flour mill operations for May this year averaged 73.3% of daily capacity versus 73.7. (18)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- Canadian Citizenship Statistics, 1954, 25¢
 - 2- Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1953: Direct & Indirect Debt, 25¢
 - 3- Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, April, 10¢
 - 4- Imports for Consumption (Summary), April, 20¢
 - 5- M: Asphalt Roofing, May, 10¢
 - 6- Estimated Value of Manufacturers' Shipments, First Quarter, 1955, 25¢
 - 7- The Men's Factory Clothing Industry, 1953, 25¢
 - 8- M: Domestic Washing Machines, April, 10¢
 - 9- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, March, 10¢
 - 10- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, June 21, 10¢
 - 11- M: Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, First Quarter, 1955, 25¢
 - 12- Price Movements, June, 10¢
 - 13- M: Farm Wages in Canada, May, 10¢
 - 14- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, April, 25¢
 - 15- Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, 10¢ -- Released June 29.
 - 16- Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces, 10¢, Released July 6.
 - 17- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, July 1, 10¢
 - 18- M: Grain Milling Statistics, May, 10¢
- M - Memorandum
-

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

4502-503-75

More New Citizens Last year certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted to 19,545 persons who formerly owed allegiance to other countries. This was 5,983 or two-fifths more than in 1953, when certificates were granted to 13,562.

77% Arrived Since War About one-fifth of the persons naturalized during 1954 arrived in Canada before 1941 while 72% arrived in the years 1946-50 and 5% since 1950.

60% Were Males Three out of every five persons naturalized last year were males.

69% Were Married Two-thirds of the males and three-quarters of the females granted Canadian citizenship last year were married and 70% of the married men and 53% of the married women had spouses who were not Canadian citizens.

1 Out Of 5 From The Commonwealth One out of every five persons naturalized last year was formerly a subject of another British Commonwealth country as compared with one out of every four in 1953.

More Poles Naturalized 3,303 former citizens of Poland were granted Canadian citizenship last year, 974 or 42% more than in 1953.

More Russians Made Citizens 416 persons who formerly owed allegiance to the U.S.S.R. were granted Canadian citizenship last year, 27% more than in 1953, when 328 were naturalized.

More Schools An estimated \$191,-890,000 will be spent on the construction of schools and other educational buildings in Canada this year, \$18,099,000 more than in 1954.

2 Ties Each The men's factory clothing industry shipped almost 9,820,000 neckties in 1953, nearly enough to give two to every male over 14 in Canada.

Factories Ship More Canadian manufacturer's shipped \$4,424,442,000 worth of products in the first quarter this year, \$228,397,-000 worth more than in the January-March period last year.

More Hospitals This year an estimated \$153,774,000 will be spent on the construction of hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics first-aid stations and similar buildings in Canada, \$37,144,000 more than in 1954.

Fewer Uniforms The men's factory clothing industry shipped 160,210 military uniforms and 91,915 nonmilitary uniforms in 1953 versus 241,012 military and 69,997 nonmilitary uniforms in 1952.

The Stateless Ones Last year certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted to 3,434 persons who reported themselves as having no country of allegiance, more than 6 times as many as in 1953, when only 524 reported themselves as stateless. Over half of the 1954 total had been born in Poland and the remainder in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania or Hungary.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA

1010729355