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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The People: There were more births and deaths but fewer marriages registered in July this year and seven-month totals were up 2.7% for births and 3.3% for deaths and down 3% for marriages as compared with a year earlier. (Page 13)

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Labour: The civilian labour force increased by 123,000 during July but the number of persons with jobs showed an even sharper rise of 130,000.. N.E.S. employment applications numbered 211,300 on July 21, some 40,700 less than a month earlier and 52,200 fewer than at the same time last year... Industrial employment showed the largest expansion in five years at the start of June. (Pages 2 & 3)

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Merchandising: Department store sales rose 8.5% above the 1954 level in the week of August 13... Retail sales averaged 4.5% above last year in the first half of 1955, with gains in 12 of the 18 trades. (Pages 3 & 4)

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Transportation: Nearly 17% more cars were loaded on Canadian railways in the first week of August to put cumulative 1955 loadings almost 9% above last year's level. Receipts from foreign connections were up 22% in the week, nearly 12% in the cumulative period... Railway operating revenues increased 11% this May and operating expenses less than 4% to put net operating revenue at more than two and one-half times last year's figure... Express company receipts were down 5.7% last year... Oil pipe line mileage increased by 862 miles to 4,656 miles last year. (Pages 11 & 12)

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Travel: More foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in July than in any other month on record. The 3.3% gain over last year's July peak put seven-month entries 4% above last year. (Page 12)

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Traffic Accidents: There were 8,032 motor vehicle accidents reported to the police in all parts of Canada except Quebec in April. The toll: 144 dead, 3,044 injured, \$2,748,241 worth of property damage. (Page 14)

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Electric Power: With gains recorded in all provinces except New Brunswick, output of Canada's central electric stations increased over 7% this June to put half-year production more than 13% above last year's January-June level. All provinces reported gains in the first half. (Page 15)

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The Employment Situation In July Labour requirements increased during July more rapidly than in the same month last year but at about the same rate as in 1953, according to the monthly news release issued jointly by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The seasonal influx of students and other short-term workers helped to boost the labour force almost to the same extent as employment increased. Unemployment therefore dropped only slightly, a usual occurrence at this time of the year. It is estimated that the number of persons with jobs increased 130,000 during the month ended July 23, some 7,000 more than the increase in the labour force.

While all major industry groups recorded employment gains during the month, farming accounted for 108,000 and non-farm industries for some 22,000. This is in contrast to last year when farm employment increased by an estimated 113,000 and non-farm employment dropped by some 5,000. Of the major industry groups, the forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction and trade industries continued to show moderate gains, apart from seasonal movements. The construction, automotive and related industries remained very buoyant although some lay-offs were reported in the auto industry by the end of July in preparation for model changes. Labour requirements and available supply were in better balance than at any time during the past four years. The classification of the 109 local labour market areas at August 1, 1955, (last year's figures in brackets) was as follows: in shortage 1 (2); in balance 94 (55); in moderate surplus 14 (51); in substantial surplus 0 (1).

The civilian labour force totalled 5,738,000 in the week ended July 23 versus 5,615,000 in the week ended June 18. Some 4,791,000 or 83.5% worked full-time (35 hours or more) in the July survey week, 269,000 or 4.7% worked less than 35 hours, 528,000 or 9.2% had jobs but did no work during the survey week, and 150,000 or 2.6% did not have jobs and were seeking work. Of those who worked less than 35 hours in the July survey week, 173,000 or 3.0% of the labour force, were regular part-time workers, while the remaining 96,000 or 1.7% of the labour force included 22,000 on short-time, 14,000 who were on vacation, 18,000 who were ill, and 42,000 with other reasons. Of those who had jobs but did no work during the survey week, 512,000 usually worked full-time and these included 48,000 who were ill and 445,000 on vacation. During the corresponding week in 1954, there were 5,577,000 in the labour force of whom 4,601,000 worked full-time, 309,000 worked less than 35 hours, 495,000 had jobs but did no work during the week, and 172,000 did not have jobs and were seeking work.

Statistics arising from the operation of the National Employment Service provide further information respecting the current employment situation. On July 21 applications for employment on file at National Employment Service offices numbered 211,300 a decline of 40,700 from the 252,000 applications on file at June 16, 1955. Reductions took place in applications on file in all regions as follows: Quebec, 13,500; Atlantic Region, 10,900; Ontario, 6,600; Prairie Region, 5,600; and the Pacific Region, 4,000. Compared with the same period last year the total for Canada was lower by 52,200. This overall decline was the result of reductions in totals for all regions: Ontario, 22,500; Quebec, 18,500; the Pacific Region, 5,700; the Atlantic Region, 3,100; and the Prairie Region, 2,400.

Expansion In Industrial There was further important improvement in
Employment And Payrolls industrial employment at the first of June. The expansion, the largest recorded since June, 1950, raised the Bureau's index by 3.7% to 111.4. This was 2.2% higher than at the same date in 1954 when the seasonal increase had been on a much smaller scale. Although the latest index was a little lower than at June 1, 1953, it was otherwise a maximum for the time of year. The upward movement extended to workers of both sexes.

The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls by the co-operating, employers mounted by 3.4% from May 1. The increase, like that in employment, was considerably greater than the rise recorded a year earlier. The latest index, at 158.3, was exceeded only by the October 1, 1953, figure of 158.7. The gain as compared with June 1, 1954, was 6.3%. There were widespread increases in payroll expenditures, both industrially and regionally. Per capita weekly wages and salaries showed a small seasonal decline in the week of June 1, partly a result of expanding employment for seasonal workers recruited at rates below the spring-time average in these industries and partly due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The latest figure was \$60.76 as compared with \$60.96 at May 1 and \$58.42 at June 1, 1954, previously the maximum for the time of year.

Employment showed a generally upward movement at the beginning of June in all provinces, in nearly all of the larger cities and in numerous industries. In manufacturing improvement was reported in both durable and non-durable sectors. In the non-manufacturing classes the most noteworthy expansion in the month was in logging, construction and transportation, storage and communication. In all divisions, the gains approximated or exceeded the average increases at the beginning of June in the post-war period. (1)

Federal Government Employment Classified civil servants numbered 142,384 in April, down from 143,150 in March but up from 138,061 last year. Prevailing rate employees numbered 24,164 versus 24,231 and 22,390 a month and a year earlier respectively, ships' crews 2,141 versus 1,962 and 2,028, and casual and other employees 12,580 versus 12,570 and 11,512. April earnings totalled \$36,743,285 (versus \$36,884,572 in March and \$35,367,522 in April last year) for classified civil servants, \$5,008,061 (\$5,091,831 and \$4,763,497) for prevailing rate employees, \$502,924 (\$475,725 and \$475,383) for ships' crews, and \$2,460,683 (\$2,469,230 and \$2,200,742) for casual and other employees. (2)

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

Department Store Sales Department store sales increased 8.5% during the
Increased 8.5% In Week week ending August 13 as compared with the corresponding week last year. There were sales gains of 18.8% in British Columbia, 13.9% in the Atlantic Provinces, 9% in Quebec, 8.8% in Ontario, 8% in Alberta, but decreases of 11% in Saskatchewan and 3.3% in Manitoba.

Department Store Sales Up Sales of Canadian department stores rose 7.5% in
In June and First Half June and 6.1% in the first six months of this year
 as compared with a year earlier. The month's sales
 were valued at \$90,738,000 versus \$84,417,000, bringing the cumulative total
 to \$491,348,000 versus \$465,774,000.

Department stores in all regions had larger sales in June this year than last. Alberta showed the greatest percentage gain with an increase of 11%. Other provinces and their increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 7.3%; Quebec, 6%; Ontario, 7.4%; Manitoba, 2.7%; Saskatchewan, 7.3%; and British Columbia, 10.3%. (5)

Retail Sales Up In June Sales of Canada's retail establishments were up
And First Half Of 1955 11.7% in value in June as compared with a year
 earlier. There were increases of 4.8% in January,
 7.2% in April and 5% in May but decreases of 1% in February and 3% in March.
 The overall result was a rise in the half-year period of 4.5%. Dollar sales
 were \$1,181,002,000 in June versus \$1,056,928,000 a year ago and \$5,938,539,-
 000 in the half-year versus \$5,684,687,000.

Except for a decline of 7.4% in Saskatchewan in the six-month period there were increased sales in all provinces both in June and the cumulative period. Seventeen of the 18 kind-of-business classifications had increased sales in June, while in the six-month period there were increases in all but six trades.

Motor vehicle dealers, with the largest increase of 29.4%, contributed largely to the overall increase of 11.7% for all groups in June. Other large increases were in lumber and building materials (14.8%); grocery and combination stores, (8.5%); and department stores, (7.5%). In the half-year largest increases were in motor vehicles, (9.4%); lumber and building materials, (7.6%); department stores, (6.1%); grocery and combination stores, (6%); and variety stores, (5.1%).

June sales increases were as follows by provinces, half-year increases being in brackets: Atlantic Provinces, 10% (5.5%); Quebec, 10.8% (3.6%); Ontario, 12% (6.1%); Manitoba, 9.8% (1.4%); Saskatchewan, 9.3% (7.4%); Alberta, 11.9% (3.4%); and British Columbia, 16.9% (9.2%). (4)

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

Annual Report On Live Stock The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released
And Animal Products For 1954 the annual report on live stock and animal
 products for the year 1954. The 36th in an
 annual series, the present report contains statistical data on numbers and
 values of live stock, slaughterings, marketings, stocks, prices, imports and
 exports. Data are also included on production, prices, imports and exports
 of wool and hides and skins. A section of the report contains freight rates
 on live stock and meats. (5)

July 1 Supplies Of Wheat In
4 Major Exporting Countries

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about July 1 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,763,500,000 bushels, about 1% more than the 1,746,200,000 available a year ago.

Supplies on or about July 1 this year were as follows with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 1,020,000,000 bushels (901,900,000); Canada, 489,600,000 (603,000,000); Australia, 127,300,000 (126,800,000); and Argentina, 126,600,000 (114,500,000).

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat for the first 11 months of the 1954-55 crop year, at 695,100,000 bushels, were 19% greater than the preceding year's 583,200,000. Exports from the United States totalled 251,500,000 bushels versus 190,700,000; Canada, 232,100,000 bushels versus 234,300,000; Argentina, 123,000,000 bushels versus 101,200,000; and Australia, 88,500,000 bushels versus 57,000,000. (6)

Visible Wheat Supply Visible supply of Canadian wheat in store or intransit in North America was 379,614,000 bushels on August 10, up slightly from 379,177,000 at the end of July but down from 383,561,000 on August 11 last year, DBS reports. Overseas exports in the August 1-10 period amounted to 7,462,000 bushels versus 6,029,000 in the corresponding period last year. (7)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter
In Nine Cities Of Canada

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 18 amounted to 73,816,000 pounds, 17% larger than last year's corresponding total of 63,043,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 4,966 pounds (3,865); Montreal, 34,880 (29,556); Toronto, 9,791 (10,522); Winnipeg, 17,727 (12,834); Regina, 1,489 (1,315); Saskatoon, 884 (333); Edmonton, 2,398 (2,763); Calgary, 610 (713); and Vancouver, 1,071 (1,141).

Storage Stocks Of Fish

Cold storage holdings of fish on August 1 totalled 47,328,000 pounds versus 46,904,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings by main kinds were as follows: cod, 11,364,000 pounds (9,730,000 a year ago); haddock, 5,134,000 (4,391,000); halibut, 11,769,000 (12,935,000); salmon, 3,491,000 (4,570,000); sea herring, 852,000 (4,033,000); other sea fish, 9,040,000 (8,005,000); and inland fish, 5,678,000 (3,240,000). (8)

Production Of Carbonated
Beverages Higher This Year

Larger quantities of carbonated beverages were produced in July and the first seven months of this year than last. The month's output amounted to 15,667,829 gallons versus 12,368,402, bringing the cumulative output to 68,243,820 gallons versus 61,609,336. (9)

Production Of Shorn Wool

Production of shorn wool in Canada this year is estimated at 6,446,000 pounds, greasy basis, slightly below last year's 6,496,000 pounds. The number of sheep shorn was 875,200 versus 880,700, and the average fleece weight remained unchanged at 7.4 pounds. (10)

Production Of Processed Foods In The Second Quarter Of 1955 Canadian food processors manufactured larger quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, sugar confectionery, jams, jellies, baked beans and infants' foods, but smaller quantities of chocolate bars and marmalades in the second quarter of this year than last, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on processed foods. Larger second-quarter production totals were also recorded for ready-to-serve cereals, roasted coffee, dry macaroni, jelly powders, pie filling powders, pudding powders and canned meats, but smaller totals for baking powder, canned macaroni and blended and packed tea.

The following are figures for some main processed food items in the second quarter of 1955, figures for the same 1954 period being shown in brackets:

Biscuits and Confectionery- plain and fancy biscuits, 49,557,525 pounds (48,699,500); soda biscuits, 11,130,855 pounds (10,801,133); chewing gum, 4,035,134 boxes (3,961,905); chocolate bars, 10,125,865 dozen (10,881,363); and sugar confectionery, 15,804,306 pounds (15,493,406).

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations - jams, 21,568,392 pounds (20,025,573); jellies, 1,811,459 pounds (1,603,875); marmalade, 4,578,030 pounds (5,444,087); baked beans, 23,072,741 pounds (22,591,799); canned soups, 4,586,437 dozen (4,559,024); infant foods, cereals, 2,129,404 pounds (1,823,763); and infant and junior foods, canned, 8,847,239 pounds (7,797,856).

Meat and Meat Products, Canned - luncheon meat, 6,142,294 pounds (1,755,967); canned hams, 2,596,246 pounds (3,993,841); ready dinners, 4,197,739 pounds (4,337,099); meat paste, 1,856,004 pounds (1,574,799); and total canned meats, 18,152,670 pounds (14,575,095).

Miscellaneous Foods - baking powder, 2,198,278 pounds (2,378,047); ready-to-serve cereals, 23,882,388 pounds (20,657,018); roasted coffee, 19,012,225 pounds (13,824,935); dry macaroni, 20,383,315 pounds (18,249,662); canned macaroni, 7,203,617 pounds (7,289,067); jelly powders, 4,608,813 pounds (3,906,384); pie filling powders, 2,188,082 pounds (1,624,065); pudding powders, 5,349,161 pounds (4,327,797); and blended and packed tea, 9,270,608 pounds (12,090,331). (11)

Larger Quantities Of Wine Produced & Shipped In 1954 Canadian wineries produced and shipped larger quantities of wine in 1954 than in 1953, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Output of new wine rose to 5,055,164 Imperial gallons from 4,135,190 in 1953, and of matured wine to 4,546,411 Imperial gallons from 4,355,934. Total value of factory shipments rose to \$12,045,447 from \$11,420,187. (12)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds In Half-Year Period More primary or concentrated feeds but less complete feeds and other animal feeds were shipped by manufacturers in the first six months this year than in the corresponding period last year. Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds increased to 139,021 tons from 129,350, but shipments of secondary or complete feeds fell to 903,149 tons from 908,517 and all other animal feeds to 253,184 tons from 311,809. (13)

Production And Shipments Of Hard Board Increased Production and both domestic and export shipments of hard board increased in July and the January-July period as compared with a year earlier. The month's output amounted to 14,242,155 square feet (11,076,872 a year ago), domestic shipments totalled 9,134,992 square feet (7,656,021), and export shipments amounted to 7,246,654 square feet (2,780,968).

January-July totals were: production, 105,913,341 square feet (84,663,665 a year ago); domestic shipments, 65,716,983 square feet (64,064,173); and export shipments, 43,007,992 square feet (18,991,162). (14)

Shipments of Gypsum Products Higher Larger quantities of gypsum products were shipped in July and the first seven months of this year than last. The month's total comprised 71,018,983 square feet of wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile (59,962,181 a year ago) and 31,054 tons of gypsum plasters (25,768). January-July shipments comprised 372,037,467 square feet of the former (321,915,068 last year) and 164,387 tons of the latter (140,324). (15)

Battery Sales Up 7% In First Half Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers increased 7% in value in the first half of this year to \$11,527,531 from \$10,829,032 in the first six months of 1954. June sales increased to \$1,980,367 from \$1,806,047.

Half-year sales of automotive type batteries for passenger cars and light trucks increased to \$8,698,988 from \$7,611,476, other batteries for the ignition of internal combustion engines to \$78,963 from \$38,791, and cells for farm lighting plants to \$135,702 from \$133,026. January-June sales of cells for railway service decreased to \$550,675 from \$588,096, and of batteries for all other purposes to \$1,712,122 from \$2,173,614. Sales of parts and supplies increased to \$351,081 from \$284,029. (16)

Production, Shipments And Stocks Of Domestic Electric Refrigerators Canadian manufacturers produced fewer domestic-type electric refrigerators in June but the half-year output was up slightly from a year earlier. Shipments followed a similar pattern and month-end factory stocks were little changed.

June production amounted to 29,547 units versus 31,705 last year, bringing the half-year total to 155,922 units versus 147,582. Shipments amounted to 32,656 units in June versus 34,636 and in the half-year to 161,294 units versus 154,769. End-of-June factory stocks were 35,416 units versus 35,399.

Production of individual electric home and farm freezers climbed in June to 1,283 units from 792 a year ago and to 5,651 in the six months from 3,931. Shipments were up to 1,289 units in June from 810 and to 6,348 in the January-June period from 4,122. Factory stocks at the end of June were up to 1,044 units from 693. (17)

Paint, Varnish Sales Higher Paint, varnish and lacquer sales were higher in value in June and the first half of this year than last. The June value rose to \$12,828,038 from \$11,456,408 and in the half-year period to \$60,529,182 from \$56,066,477. (18)

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel Higher In May Production of both pig iron and steel ingots moved up sharply in May and the first five months this year as compared with a year earlier. Output of pig iron rose to 284,076 tons in May from 178,742 and to 1,246,531 tons in the January-May period from 970,861.

Steel ingot production advanced to 371,808 tons in May from 252,988 and to 1,727,561 tons in the five months from 1,290,627. (19)

Production Of Iron Castings Increased Production of iron castings of all kinds increased in April and the first four months of this year as compared with a year earlier. The month's output amounted to 73,169 tons versus 65,295, bringing the four-month total to 279,763 tons versus 264,410. Shipments rose to 49,409 tons in April from 40,728 and to 186,596 tons in the four months from 164,650. (20)

Production Of Leather Footwear Canadian manufacturers produced 3,372,872 pairs of leather footwear in May, about 9% above last year's corresponding total of 3,100,641. In the first five months this year 16,368,428 pairs were produced slightly below last year's 16,396,325 pairs. (21)

Production Of Washing Machines Up Canadian producers boosted their production of domestic-type washing machines to 23,087 units in May from 19,667 in the corresponding month last year and to 101,952 units in the January-May period from 87,488.

Shipments followed the same general pattern and month-end factory stocks were slightly higher at 26,951 units versus 26,030. (22)

Production, Consumption And Stocks Of Rubber Domestic production of rubber was slightly lower in June than in the preceding month but both consumption and stocks were higher.

Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim amounted to 8,959 tons versus 9,305. Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaim totalled 9,107 tons versus 8,207, and month-end stocks amounted to 12,449 tons versus 12,107. (23)

Sales Of Industrial Alcohol Sales of industrial alcohol in 1954 amounted to 8,385,316 proof gallons valued at \$4,066,655, according to a special statement. Of 1954 sales 4,200,261 proof gallons were sold "not denatured" and 4,185,055 proof gallons were denatured and sold as anti-freeze, solvents, rubbing alcohol totalling 2,612,321 standard gallons.

Manufacturers' Inventories Up Total value of manufacturers' investment in in-
But New Orders Down In June ventory increased \$23,700,000 during June to
 reach \$3,530,800,000, according to advance
 figures. At the same time inventory held but not owned by reporting manufacturers
 (i.e. progress payment inventory) rose \$2,500,000 in June to \$548,700,000. Ship-
 ments values increased 3% during June and 9.2% in the half-year. Value of un-
 filled orders dropped 2.1% during June and was also 5.2% below June last year.
 New Orders during June fell 1.3% from the preceding month but were 10.4% above
 June last year.

	Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payment Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods in Process	Finished Products
(in millions of dollars)						
<u>All Industries</u>						
June 1954	3,593.3	535.8	4,129.1	1,606.4	1,153.5	1,369.2
May 1955	3,507.1	546.2	4,053.3	1,651.6	1,198.3	1,203.4
June 1955	3,530.8	548.7	4,079.5	(Not Available)		
<u>Consumer Goods</u>						
June 1954	2,091.7	104.9	2,196.6	857.0	480.2	859.4
May 1955	2,062.6	112.1	2,174.7	927.6	496.2	750.9
June 1955	2,082.6	112.0	2,194.6	(Not Available)		
<u>Capital Goods</u>						
June 1954	450.2	372.8	823.0	206.3	455.7	161.0
May 1955	412.3	370.8	783.1	189.5	460.8	132.8
June 1955	410.1	371.2	781.3	(Not Available)		
<u>Producers' Goods</u>						
June 1954	729.8	3.0	732.8	361.9	129.1	241.8
May 1955	722.8	3.3	726.1	368.4	143.2	214.5
June 1955	723.3	3.2	726.5	(Not Available)		
<u>Construction Goods</u>						
June 1954	321.6	55.1	376.7	181.2	88.5	107.0
May 1955	309.4	60.0	369.4	166.1	98.1	105.2
June 1955	314.8	62.3	377.1	(Not Available)		

Indexes of Shipments - (Dec. 1952=100)

	All Industries	Consumer Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Construction Goods
June 1954	109.3	107.3	91.2	106.7	180.7
May 1955	120.9	120.7	86.6	124.6	190.1
June 1955	124.5	124.2	87.8	123.8	215.7

Indexes of Unfilled Orders (U.O.) and New Orders (N.O.) - Dec. 1952=100

	All Industries	Consumer Goods	Wood & Paper	Iron & Steel	Transp. Equip.	Elect. Equip.
	U.O. N.O.	U.O. N.O.	U.O. N.O.	U.O. N.O.	U.O. N.O.	U.O. N.O.
June 1954	82.3 96.9	55.9 84.9	85.9 89.7	61.2 73.9	72.0 84.9	101.9 80.1
May 1955	79.7 108.4	65.0 81.1	85.6 88.7	85.7 99.2	60.1 123.7	103.7 114.9
June 1955	78.0 107.0	60.8 85.3	85.3 95.6	86.2 89.8	57.1 102.2	101.9 106.4

Production Of Leading Minerals

Production of 11 of Canada's 16 leading minerals increased in April as compared with the corresponding month last year, DBS reports. There were substantial gains in the month's production of asbestos, clay products gypsum, iron ore, natural gas and petroleum. Declines were recorded for cement, coal, copper, lead and silver.

The month's production totals were as follows: asbestos, 98,658 tons (82,-950 a year ago); cement, 1,777,864 barrels (1,835,407); clay products, \$2,201,-758 (\$2,059,116); coal, 946,447 tons (1,121,486); copper, 25,127 tons (27,940); gold, 369,963 fine ounces (357,911); gypsum, 279,095 tons (226,302); iron ore, 199,478 tons (132,950); lead, 17,865 tons (19,452); lime, 108,230 tons (96,043); natural gas, 11,159,709 M cubic feet (10,424,621 M); nickel, 14,823 tons (13,-015); petroleum, 7,583,954 barrels (5,377,262); salt, 76,137 (75,751); silver, 2,251,483 fine ounces (2,700,315); and zinc, 34,719 tons (31,528). (24)

Salt Shipments Up In Six Months

Shipments of dry common salt in the first six months this year rose 9% to 250,539 tons from last year's corresponding total of 230,510. June shipments moved up to 45,947 tons from 41,011 and producers' stocks at the end of the month decreased to 16,693 tons from 26,086. (25)

P R I C E S

Wholesale Price Indexes

	<u>July 1954</u>	<u>June 1955</u> (1935 - 1939 = 100)	<u>July 1955</u>
General Index.....	217.4	218.7	218.4
Vegetable Products	196.6	196.5	195.8
Animal Products	240.0	230.5	227.9
Textile Products	231.0	226.9	226.9
Wood Products	287.4	294.5	295.2
Iron Products	211.9	217.2	217.5
Non-ferrous Metals	167.8	184.5	185.0
Non-metallic Minerals	176.4	173.4	173.7
Chemical Products	176.6	176.5	176.4
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	217.2	232.4	233.0

Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price Index

	<u>August 18</u>	<u>August 11</u> (1935 - 39 = 100)	<u>July 21</u>
Total Common Stocks	243.9	241.2	247.0
Industrials	251.1	247.8	253.4
Utilities	205.3	204.6	209.0
Banks	261.2	260.0	270.4

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	128.5	127.2	124.8
Golds	75.5	76.3	74.3
Base Metals	249.8	243.6	240.3

Railway Car Loadings Higher Railway car loadings in the first week of August increased 16.9% to 78,695 cars from last year's corresponding total of 67,296. At the same time receipts from connections rose 22.1% to 30,541 cars from 25,008.

Loadings from the beginning of the year to August 7 aggregated 2,311,411 cars, 8.8% above last year's 2,143,714, and receipts from connections totalled 971,451 cars versus 869,230, an increase of 11.8%.

Commodities carried in greater volume in the week were: coal, 3,791 cars (3,207 in 1954); iron ore, 5,628 (1,246); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 5,675 (3,286); "other" mine products, 2,908 (2,076); pulpwood, 4,570 (3,521); automobiles, trucks and parts, 1,830 (1,141); miscellaneous carload commodities, 4,903 (3,870); and, merchandise, L.C.L., 12,408 (11,976).

Carried in fewer cars were: grain, 5,489 (6,686); and non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 2,968 (3,409). (26)

Railway Freight Traffic Up A total of 11,393,679 tons of freight moved on Canadian railway lines in April, an increase of 9.1% from last year's corresponding tonnage of 10,443,316.

Freight loaded in Canada rose to 8,636,377 tons from 7,779,040 and in-transit freight to 1,451,665 tons from 1,283,060. At the same time receipts from foreign connections destined to Canadian points fell to 1,305,637 tons from 1,381,216.

Carried in larger volume in April were wheat, iron ore and concentrates, bauxite ore and concentrates, and lumber and timber. Oats and bituminous coal were among the commodities shipped in smaller volume. The movement of freight increased in all provinces except Alberta. (27)

Railway Revenues And Expenses Up In May Operating revenues of Canada's principal railway systems in May rose 11.2% to \$99,509,705 from last year's corresponding total of \$89,453,591. At the same time operating expenses rose 3.6% to \$88,358,707 from \$85,318,686, resulting in a rise in net operating revenues to \$11,150,998 from \$4,134,905.

Freight revenues in May climbed to \$80,852,049 from \$70,688,240 a year earlier but passenger revenues fell to \$6,455,102 from \$6,618,833 and express revenues to \$4,425,121 from \$4,523,473.

Expenditures for the maintenance of way and structures moved up to \$20,278,101 from \$20,134,282, maintenance of equipment to \$18,719,568 from \$18,302,630 and transportation to \$39,840,970 from \$38,054,272.

Revenue freight carried amounted to 14,847,322 tons, a gain of 23.3% from 12,039,830 but revenue passengers declined 7% to 2,032,806 from 2,185,661. There were fewer employees on railway payrolls -- 182,452 versus 183,403 but their earnings rose to \$49,827,616 from \$47,877,667. (28)

Oil Pipe-Line Mileage
Up Sharply In 1954

Canada had 4,656 miles of oil pipe-line in operation at the end of 1954, an increase of 862 miles over 1953.

The total mileage in Alberta of both gathering and trunk lines rose to 1,607 from 1,317 in 1953, in Saskatchewan to 1,059 from 592, and in Manitoba to 508 from 416. Trunk-line mileage in Ontario increased to 808 from 801 and in British Columbia to 470 from 464. There was no change in Quebec at 204 miles. During the year 174,421,388 barrels of oil were carried by pipe lines, 15% above the preceding year's 151,653,186.

Operating revenues for the year amounted to \$41,721,714 as against \$27,076,790 in 1953, an increase of 54%. Operating expenses rose to \$22,244,854 from \$15,278,923 and the net operating income at \$19,476,860 was up 65%. Net income after deductions and provision for income tax amounted to \$8,784,718 compared with \$5,866,036 in 1953, a gain of 50%. Employment was up 25% with an average of 1,185 employees in 1954 against 951 in 1953. Payrolls rose to \$5,503,329 from \$4,188,498, raising average earnings to \$4,644 from \$4,404. (29)

Gross Receipts Of Express
Companies Down 5.7% In 1954

Gross receipts of express companies in 1954 amounted to \$70,039,054, down 5.7% from 1953's all-time high of \$74,296,948. The

major decline was in express revenues, which fell \$4,000,000 to \$67,737,974. Operating expenses declined 2.8% to \$48,167,243 from \$49,569,842 and express privileges 12% to \$20,753,503 from \$23,584,806. Net operating revenue before taxes was \$1,118,308, down slightly from \$1,142,300 in 1953. Net income fell 15.9% to \$572,867 from \$680,800. Financial paper issued amounted to \$159,777,046, down 3.2% from \$165,006,300. Money orders issued fell by \$4,000,000 to \$130,807,463. There were 11,450 employees earning \$35,882,288 in 1954, an average salary of \$3,134; in 1953, some 11,579 employees received \$37,331,438, or an average of \$3,224. (30)

TRAVEL

Vehicle Entries
Rose 3% In July

More foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's permits in July than in any other month on record, DBS reports.

Entries totalled 580,936, an increase of 18,713 or 3.3% over July peak last year. This put entries in the first seven months at 1,366,824, up 52,169 or 4% over the January-July period of 1954. July entries increased this year in all provinces except Saskatchewan (off 6.8% to 4,177 from 4,481), and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (off 99.7% to 81 from 784) where entries by ship. Entries in New Brunswick were up 8.8% this July to 37,626 from 34,597, in Quebec 0.7% to 88,526 from 87,934, in Ontario 3.9% to 372,761 from 358,633, in Manitoba 9% to 9,769 from 8,960, in Alberta 0.5% to 14,311 from 14,233, in British Columbia 2% to 52,383 from 51,337 and in the Yukon 3% to 1,302 from 1,264. Seven-month entries were up 6.3% in New Brunswick, 2% in Quebec, 4.8% in Ontario, 8.4% in Manitoba, 1.1% in Alberta and 2.6% in British Columbia, but were down 65.7% in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 14.2% in Saskatchewan and 2.1% in the Yukon. (31)

More Births And Deaths,
Fewer Marriages In July

More births and deaths but fewer marriages were registered in Canada in July than in the same month last year, DBS reports. In the first seven months of 1955 birth registrations were 2.7% above last year's level, while death registrations were 3.3% more numerous and marriage registrations 3% fewer.

Increases in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec outweighed decreases in all other provinces except Prince Edward Island, where there was no change, to raise July birth registrations to 37,298 this year from 37,200 last year. In the January-July period, decreases in Prince Edward Island and the Prairie Provinces were outweighed by gains in other provinces to boost the total to 256,767 from 250,009 a year earlier.

There were more marriages this July in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Ontario but decreases in the other provinces reduced the national total to 13,942 from 15,201 last year. Marriage registrations in the January-July period numbered 60,782 this year versus 62,691 last year, increases in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia being outweighed by decreases elsewhere.

July death registrations numbered 10,206 this year versus 9,525 last year, decreases in Prince Edward Island and west of Ontario being outweighed by increases in the other five provinces. In the seven-month period there were increases in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the total rising to 75,597 from 73,174. (32)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Security Transactions In
Second Quarter Of 1955

Portfolio security transactions between Canada and other countries during the second quarter of 1955 led to a purchase balance or capital outflow of \$67,000,000 as Canadian bonds held abroad were reduced and Canadian holdings of foreign securities increased. At the same time, non-resident holdings of Canadian stocks continued to increase at a record rate. The net outflow of \$64,000,000 in the first half of 1955 compares with an inflow of \$189,000,000 in the same period of 1954 and with an inflow of \$155,000,000 for that year as a whole.

Proceeds of new Canadian issues sold abroad during the second quarter totalled only \$18,000,000. About two-thirds of this amount covered the participation of non-residents in new issues of Canadian stocks. Retirements of foreign-held debt amounted to \$69,000,000, about two-thirds representing maturity of funded debt of the national railway system. Trading in outstanding Canadian securities led to a sales balance or capital inflow of \$9,000,000, following an outflow of \$31,000,000 in the first quarter. Net sales of Canadian stocks reached a record \$58,000,000, as United States residents added \$45,000,000 to their holdings of this group of Canadian equities. Repatriation through trading of Canadian bonds and debentures fell to \$49,000,000 from the very high level recorded in the first quarter.

MORE

Transactions in foreign securities led to a net capital outflow of \$25,000,000. The largest part of this movement reflected the sale to Canadians of \$17,000,000 of new issues of foreign securities; this included the proceeds of a \$15,000,000 issue in Canada by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Through trading in outstanding issues, Canadians acquired on balance a further \$8,000,000 of foreign assets, mainly stocks of United Kingdom corporations. This represented the first real interest of portfolio investors in long-term British securities since the war.

During the quarter there were purchases by Canadians of short-term securities of the United Kingdom, apart from the employment of funds by the banking system, aggregating somewhat under \$50,000,000, or slightly more than half the volume in the first quarter. Purchases did not keep pace with maturities and the total value of these interest arbitrage investments is estimated to have fallen to somewhat under \$50,000,000 from about \$75,000,000 at the end of March. (33)

ACCIDENTS

8,032 Traffic Accidents In April There were 8,032 motor vehicle accidents reported to the police in all parts of Canada except Quebec in April and the toll was 144 dead, 3,044 injured and \$2,748,241 worth of property damage, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. There were 120 accidents involving fatalities, 2,207 causing injuries and 5,705 occasioning property damage only. The amount of property damage reportable to the police varies from \$25 to \$100 in different parts of the country. The following table provides a breakdown of the figures by provinces.

Province	Number Of Accidents				Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage
	Fatal	Injury	Property Damage Only	Total			
Nfld.	1	15	113	129	1	14	\$ 31,223
P.E.I.	-	9	27	36	-	9	13,285
N.S.	11	110	439	560	12	148	142,646
N.B.	7	90	240	337	7	104	95,388
Que.
Ont.	62	1,238	2,242	3,542	76	1,724	1,463,238
Man.	7	144	442	593	7	181	..
Sask.	7	98	352	457	10	132	153,819
Alta.	11	156	819	986	15	227	312,710
B.C.	14	344	1,001	1,359	16	592	522,957
Yukon & N.W.T.	-	3	30	33	-	3	12,975
TOTAL	120	2,207	5,705	8,032	144	3,044	2,748,241

.. Not Available

Electric Power Production Power production by central electric stations increased
Higher In June & 6 Months in June to 6,090,280,000 kilowatt hours as compared to
 5,674,863,000 last year. This brought the half-year.out-
 put to 38,248,132,000 kilowatt hours versus 33,807,714,000 a year earlier. Except
 for a small decline in New Brunswick in June production was higher in all provinces
 in both periods. Consumption of primary power -- production, plus imports, less
 exports and secondary power -- rose to 5,496,284,000 in June from 5,035,235,000 a
 year ago and to 33,662,939,000 in the six months from 30,962,116,000 last year. (34)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- 1 - Employment & Payrolls, June, 25¢
- 2 - M: Federal Government Employment, April, 10¢
- 3 - Department Store Sales & Stocks, June, 10¢
- 4 - Retail Trade, June, 25¢
- 5 - Live Stock & Animal Products Statistics, 1954, 50¢
- 6 - The Wheat Review, July, 25¢
- 7 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, August 10, 10¢
- 8 - M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, August 1, 25¢
- 9 - Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, July, 10¢
- 10- M: Shorn Wool Production, 1955, 10¢
- 11- Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, June, 25¢
- 12- The Wine Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 13- Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, June, 25¢
- 14- M: Hard Board, July, 10¢
- 15- M: Gypsum Products, July, 10¢
- 16- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June, 10¢
- 17- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, June, 10¢
- 18- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, June, 10¢
- 19- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, May, 10¢
- 20- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, April, 10¢
- 21- M: Production of Leather Footwear, May, 10¢
- 22- M: Domestic Washing Machines, May, 10¢
- 23- Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, June, 25¢
- 24- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April, 10¢
- 25- Salt, June, 10¢
- 26- M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, August 7, 10¢
- 27- M: Railway Freight Traffic, April, 10¢
- 28- M: Railway Operating Statistics, May, 10¢
- 29- Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, 1954, 25¢
- 30- Express Statistics, 1954, 25¢
- 31- M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits,
 July, 10¢
- 32- Vital Statistics, July, 10¢
- 33- Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, June, 10¢
- 34- M: Central Electric Stations, June, 10¢
- New Residential Construction, June, 25¢ -- Summarized in Bulletin of August 19.
- M: Memorandum

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

Police Stations At the start of last year there were 344 police stations in Canada, 18 more than a year earlier.

Spectacles The factory value of spectacles and lenses made in Canada rose to \$3,460,510 in 1953 from \$2,983,252 in 1952.

More Cars On Farms 52% of Canada's farm homes had a passenger automobile in 1951 as compared with 38% of the rural non-farm homes and 41% of the urban homes.

More Adults, Fewer Juveniles Arrested Canadian police arrested 190,517 adults and 6,398 juveniles in 1953, some 11,464 more adults but 223 fewer juveniles than in the preceding year.

Aviation Gas Canadians used 2,676,-120 barrels of aviation gasoline last year, provincial consumption ranging from 19,955 barrels in British Columbia to 559,774 barrels in Newfoundland.

16% Have Jobs In Agriculture An estimated 363,000 Canadians or 16% of the civilian labour force had jobs in agriculture last year versus 1,178,000 or 25% of the total in 1946 and 1,364,000 or 30% of the total in 1939.

Policewomen There were 88 police-women in Canada at the start of last year, one more than a year earlier. Ontario had 31, Quebec 24, British Columbia 17, Alberta 12 and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan one each.

Pipe Lines At the end of last year 4,656 miles of oil pipe line were in operation in Canada, an increase of 862 miles during 1954.

Fewer Murders 64 murders were known to the police in Canada in 1953, three less than in the preceding year.

Dresserware The value of Canada's production of plastic dresserware jumped to \$72,551 in 1953 from \$13,131 in 1952.

More Dolls The number of dolls produced in Canada rose to 189,190 dozen in 1953 from 162,-486 dozen in 1952, and factory value increased to \$3,410,457 from \$2,911,985.

Sharp Increase In Exports To Sweden Sales of Canadian products to Sweden jumped to \$3,525,000 in the first half of this year from \$1,305,000 in the January-June period of 1954.

More Ducks There were an estimated 535,000 ducks on Canadian farms at the start of June this year, 45,000 or 9% more than at June 1, 1954. The only decrease from a year earlier was a 7% drop in British Columbia. Largest gain was a 20% increase in Ontario.

Fewer Geese At the start of June there were an estimated 357,000 geese on farms across Canada, 9,000 or 2% less than at June 1, 1954. There were 11% fewer in Ontario and 7% less in Quebec, but other provinces had as many or more than a year earlier.

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