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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: An estimated 4,983,000 Canadians had jobs on January 22, about the same number as a year earlier. Persons without jobs and seeking work numbered 362,000 as against 280,000 in January last year. (Page 6)

The People: Over 13% more births and nearly 16% more marriages were registered in January than in the same month last year. Death registrations declined by more than 3%. (Page 11)

Travel: Almost 18% more foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in January than in the same month last year. (Page 14)

Merchandising: Sales of department stores across Canada, up 10.5% in January, averaged 2.8% higher than last year in the week ending February 12... December sales of wholesalers in nine lines of trade averaged about 5% higher than in 1953. (Pages 2 & 3)

Food: Nine-city stocks of creamery butter were almost 19% larger than last year on February 17... Stocks of vegetables in cold and common storage were smaller on February 1 than a year earlier, but holdings of frozen fish were larger... Output of shortening, lard, margarine and carbonated beverages was above the 1954 level in January. (Pages 4 & 5)

Transportation: Railway car loadings were 3.2% below the 1954 level in the first week of February, but cars received from connections showed an increase of 5.4%. (Page 7)

Manufacturing: Fewer electric refrigerators, washing machines and radios but more television sets were shipped by Canadian manufacturers last year than in 1953... Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada reached an all-time peak of 22,113,102,000 last year, a 5% increase over 1953's withdrawals. (Pages 9 & 10)

Public Utilities: Output of electric power by central electric stations reached an all-time high of 69,136,584,000 kilowatt hours last year, a 5.6% increase over the 1953 production. Consumption increased 5.2% to 66,535,911,000 kilowatt hours. (Page 8)

Department Store Sales Up
In Second Week of February

Sales of department stores across Canada averaged 2.3% higher than last year in the week ending February 12. Increases were common to all regions except Ontario and Saskatchewan. The largest gain over a year earlier was 11.1% in the Atlantic Provinces. British Columbia stores reported an average increase of 10.2%, Quebec stores 7.5%, Manitoba stores 4.6% and Alberta stores 2%. In Saskatchewan the decrease averaged 11.3%, and in Ontario 3%.

Department Store Sales
10.5% Higher In January

Department store sales rose 10.5% in January as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary calculations. There were sales gains in all regions, British Columbia leading with a rise of 18.9%, Atlantic Provinces next with 16.6%, Ontario 9.9%, Alberta 9.3%, Manitoba 7.6%, Quebec 7.4% and Saskatchewan 3%.

Sales Of Retail Chain Stores
Topped \$2 Billion Mark In 1953

The 466 retail chain store companies operating in Canada during 1953 transacted over 2 billion dollars of business, according to the annual report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Although there were 10 fewer companies than in 1952, there was an increase of 106 in the number of stores to 8,153. Total sales of \$2,048,228,000 were 6.4% above the sales of \$1,924,873,000 in the preceding year. Average sales per store rose to \$261,420 from \$247,859.

The major kind-of-business categories showed gains over 1952 with grocery and combination stores reporting an increase of 10.1% to reach \$773,220,100 and lumber dealers' sales amounting to \$91,287,500, almost 11% above the sales of the previous year. Other gains were hardware stores (7.5%); restaurants (7.3%); women's apparel (6.7%); variety stores (4.9%); shoe stores (4.6%); drug stores (4.0%).

The over-all gain in 1953 sales of retail chains over 1952 was common to all provinces except Prince Edward Island and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The large decrease in the latter was due, in part, to a reduction in outlets. Most other percentage gains, ranging from 9.1% in Alberta to 1.5% in Nova Scotia, were accompanied by nominal increases in store count. Chains in Ontario accounted for \$942,016,500 or almost half of the Canada sales total.

Salaries and wages paid to store employees amounted to \$171,167,100 in 1953 versus \$154,642,500 in 1952. Accounts outstanding reached \$91,537,900 at the end of the year compared with \$77,474,700 at the end of 1952 and were concentrated in the durable goods trades of furniture and appliances, building materials and hardware. Stocks on hand at the end of the year totalled \$179,704,300 in stores and \$52,095,700 in warehouses. (1)

Warehousing Industry
Revenues Up In 1952

Revenues of 151 warehousing establishments in 1952 aggregated \$27,555,589 versus \$24,741,745 in the preceding year and operating expenses grossed \$23,502,761 versus \$21,589,358, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Net operating revenues were \$4,052,828 versus \$3,152,387 and net income totalled \$2,351,016 versus \$1,962,993. (2)

Wholesale Sales Up 5% In December Value of sales of wholesalers in nine lines of trade averaged about 5% higher in December than in the corresponding month last year, while the dollar value of inventories at the end of December was virtually unchanged, according to the Bureau's monthly report.

There were sales gains for all trades except tobacco and confectionery, in which the decline was limited to 0.7%. Footwear wholesalers had the largest increase of 12.4%, followed by auto parts and equipment with 11.6%, groceries 7.5%, fruits and vegetables 4.8%, clothing 2.8%, hardware 1.6%, dry goods 1.4%, and drugs 0.7%. End-of-December inventories were up 11.8% for grocery wholesalers, 8.1% for drugs, 5.4% for clothing, 3.7% for tobacco and confectionery and 0.4% for fruits and vegetables, but down 19.7% for footwear, 7.1% for dry goods, 5.5% for hardware and 1.4% for auto parts and equipment. (3)

Telephone Industry Had Progressive Year In 1953 Canada's telephone industry had another progressive year in 1953. Earnings were greater and more telephones were installed than in any previous year. The construction of radio relay systems brought network television to Canadians and added more telephone circuits and improved service. Over \$160,000,000 was spent on new construction, changes to plant and new equipment. Toll dialling was extended as more long distance centres across Canada were equipped for dial operation. Over 59,000 miles of new circuits were added to the Trans-Canada circuit mileage. Among the principal countries of the world Canada remained in third place with a ratio of 24.4 telephones per 100 of population, exceeded only by the United States with 31.27 and by Sweden with 27.7.

During the year a record 254,041 telephones were installed, an increase of some 6,300 over the previous record of 247,744 in 1948. Installations at the end of the year thus totalled 3,606,407, up 7.5% from 1952's 3,352,366. Demand for new service and for transfers to a higher grade of service continued throughout the year and the thousands of unfilled orders at the end of the year give promise of further expansion. Residential telephones numbered 2,053,944, almost 9% above the 1952 figure of 1,888,889. Business telephones were up 7.4% to 988,489 from 920,269. Rural telephones increased to 513,061 from 492,753 and public pay telephones to 50,913 from 50,455. Automatic or dial telephones increased by 11% to 2,486,451 at the end of 1953 compared with 2,240,545, while those operated by manual switchboards numbered 1,119,956 as against 1,111,821.

The estimated number of completed calls for all systems in Canada in 1953 amounted to 6,084,655,328 compared with 5,609,694,294 in the preceding year, and increase of 8.4%. This represents an average of 1,687 calls per telephone in 1953 or 412 calls per capita compared with 389 in 1952. In spite of extensions made in 1952 to "local" areas the number of long distance calls reported for 1953 rose to 131,899,328 from 126,721,294 in 1952. Rate increases which went into effect during 1952 and early in 1953 along with growth of business resulted in an 11% increase in revenues to \$310,833,599 from \$279,011,814 in the preceding year. Total expenses were up 10% to \$269,817,828 from \$244,506,402. The net income of \$41,015,771 was 19% above 1952's \$34,495,412. (4)

Operating Results Of Chain Clothing Stores

Average gross profit ratios in chain stores retailing men's clothing, women's clothing, family clothing and shoes increased in the two years from 1951 to 1953, according to the Bureau's biennial survey of operating results of chain clothing stores. The proportion of average net sales taken by operating expenses rose in all four types of stores, and in men's clothing, family clothing and shoe stores showed a greater increase than the gross profit ratio to result in a decrease in net operating profit ratio.

Chain stores retailing men's clothing had an average gross profit of 30.91% of average net sales in 1953 as compared with 28.75% in 1951. Salaries took 15.13% of average net sales in 1953 versus 14.07% in 1951, occupancy costs 4.29% versus 3.41%, advertising 3.18% versus 3.12% and all other expenses 6.50% versus 5.62%. In all, operating expenses averaged 29.10% of average net sales in the latest year as compared with 26.22% two years earlier. The result was a net operating profit ratio of 1.81% of average net sales in 1953 as compared with 2.53% in 1951.

Average gross profit ratio in chain stores retailing women's clothing in 1953 was 31.48% of average net sales as compared with 28.32% two years before. The proportion of average net sales required for salaries increased to 12.90% from 12.16%, and occupancy costs to 4.97% from 4.75%. Advertising took slightly less in 1953 - 1.51% of average net sales as against 1.54% in 1951 - while the proportion for all other expenses rose to 7.42% from 7.11%. All told, operating expenses totalled 26.80% of average net sales in 1953 as against 25.56% in 1951, leaving an increased net operating profit of 4.68% of average net sales as against 2.76%.

Family clothing chain stores had an average gross profit of 31.04% of average net sales in 1953 as compared with 28.78% in 1951. The proportion required for salaries was 16.48% in 1953 as against 14.56% in 1951, occupancy costs 3.49% as against 3.06%, advertising 1.81% as against 3.13% and all other expenses 7.26% as against 6.02%. Total operating expenses thus amounted to 29.04% of average net sales in 1953 as compared with 26.77% in 1951, leaving a net operating profit ratio of 2.00% versus 2.01%.

Chain shoe stores had an average gross profit of 31.60% of average net sales in 1953 as compared with 31.58% in 1951. The proportion claimed by salaries increased to 14.78% from 14.61% during the period, occupancy costs to 4.65% from 4.57%, and advertising to 1.65% from 1.55% but the proportion required for all other expenses declined to 5.64% from 5.75%. In all, operating expenses took 26.72% of average net sales in the latest year as compared with 26.48% two years earlier, leaving a net operating profit of 4.88% of average net sales in 1953 as compared with 5.10% in 1951. (5)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Stocks Of Creamery Butter In Nine Cities Of Canada

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 17 totalled 46,462,000 pounds, almost 19% larger than last year's 39,048,000 pounds.

Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands; Quebec, 2,223 pounds (3,076 a year earlier); Montreal, 22,286 (18,251); Toronto, 8,307 (8,098); Winnipeg, 10,258 (6,641); Regina, 871 (402); Saskatoon, 195 (159); Edmonton, 798 (716); Calgary, 229 (309); Vancouver, 1,295 (1,396).

More Shortening, Lard And Margarine Made In January

Canadian manufacturers made more shortening, lard and margarine in January than in the same month last year, according to the Bureau's monthly report on oils and fats. Production of refined coconut and salad and cooking oils and grease was lower, but tallow output was up.

Production of margarine amounted to 11,314,000 pounds this January as against 10,337,000 a year earlier, packaged shortening to 6,258,000 as against 4,955,000, bulk shortening to 7,264,000 versus 6,553,000, refined coconut oils to 1,026,000 versus 1,306,000, salad and cooking oils to 1,572,000 versus 1,971,000, lard to 8,769,000 versus 7,050,000, edible tallow to 2,556,000 versus 2,322,000, inedible tallow to 8,471,000 versus 7,600,000, white grease to 349,000 versus 359,000, other grease to 438,000 versus 443,000, and other oils and fats to 910,000 pounds versus 1,063,000. (6)

Stocks Of Vegetables Smaller On February 1

Stocks of vegetables in cold and common storage were smaller on February 1 than at the same time last year. Holdings of potatoes fell to 12,854,000 bushels from 15,886,000, onions to 225,000 bushels from 654,000, carrots to 210,000 bushels from 396,000, cabbage to 85,000 bushels from 101,000, and celery to 21,000 crates from 23,000.

February 1 stocks of apples rose to 2,914,000 bushels from 2,698,000 but pears fell to 28,000 bushels from 53,000. Holdings of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, increased to 35,178,000 pounds from 32,427,000 but the stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, fell to 18,670,000 pounds from 20,280,000. (7)

Frozen Fish Stocks Larger

Stocks of frozen fish were larger on February 1 than at the same time last year, totalling 46,289,000 pounds versus 43,588,000. Cod stocks were up to 7,988,000 pounds from 4,169,000 haddock to 5,700,000 pounds from 1,638,000 and inland fish to 3,938,000 pounds from 2,922,000. Stocks of salmon were down to 7,575,000 pounds from 10,225,000, sea herring to 3,145,000 pounds from 7,561,000 but all other sea fish were up to 17,943,000 pounds from 17,073,000. (8)

Wheat Visible Slightly Lower

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on February 9 totalled 355,241,000 bushels, 4% below last year's 369,820,000 bushels. Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 9 fell to 3,090,000 bushels from 4,686,000 and overseas export clearances dropped to 1,880,000 bushels from 2,534,000.

Deliveries of rye from Prairie farms in the week were larger this year than last but there were decreases in oats, barley and flaxseed. Deliveries of rye were 119,000 bushels (116,000 a year ago); oats, 304,000 (5,068,000); barley, 1,257,000 (1,629,000); and flaxseed, 33,000 (119,000). (9)

Production Of Carbonated Beverages

Production of carbonated beverages in January amounted to 6,797,143 gallons, an increase of 12% over last year's corresponding total of 6,053,249 gallons. December's output totalled 8,778,328 gallons. (10)

Employment Lower In January Non-farm employment in the six-week period ending January 22 declined by about the usual amount for this time of the year and farm employment fell a little more than seasonally, according to the joint monthly statement by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The total number of persons with jobs at January 22 was estimated at 4,983,000, about the same as a year earlier. Unemployment increased over the period by about the same percentage as last year and continued above year-ago levels.

Employment during January remained higher this year than last in logging, pulp and paper, chemicals, petroleum, mining, trade and services. It declined seasonally in agriculture and in transportation industries. Employment remained fairly stable in the textile, clothing and steel industries and improved in the vehicles and parts industries as the Ford plants got back into production.

The Bureau's monthly labour force survey placed Canada's civilian labour force at 5,345,000 in the week ending January 22 versus 5,414,000 in the week ending December 11 and 5,242,000 a year earlier. Persons at work 35 hours or more in the survey week numbered 4,470,000 versus 4,614,000 in December and 4,465,000 at the same time last year.

At work less than 35 hours in the survey week were 379,000 persons versus 448,000 in December and 358,000 a year ago. Number of persons with jobs but not at work in the survey week was 134,000 versus 105,000 in December and 139,000 at the same time last year. This brought the number of persons without jobs and seeking work to 362,000 versus 247,000 in December 280,000 a year ago.

Applications for employment on file in National Employment Service offices on January 20 totalled 569,600, an increase of 206,900 since December 9 and 46,000 since January 21, 1954. All regions shared in the customary seasonal increase since December, the largest increases being in the Quebec Region (71,100) and Ontario Regions (53,900). Compared with a year earlier the Atlantic and Pacific Regions had reductions of about 1,000 and 3,000, respectively. These decreases were more than counterbalanced by the increases in the Ontario (32,700), Prairie (11,700) and Quebec Regions, (5,575).

Benefit Years Established And Terminated Under The Unemployment Insurance Act The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released today the annual statistical report dealing with benefit years established and terminated under the Unemployment Insurance Act for the calendar year 1953. The basic data for this report was supplied to the Unemployment Insurance Section of the Bureau by offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

In 1953 there were 881,680 benefit years established by 852,610 persons, 28,806 persons establishing 2 and 132 persons establishing 3 benefit years. An average of 147 benefit days was authorized on these benefit years. The number of benefit years terminated during the year was 770,684 and benefit days paid totalled 44,660,188. (11)

Substantial Operating Income
Shown By Air Carriers In October

Canadian air carriers had an operating income in October last of \$207,000 in contrast to a deficit of \$44,000 in the corresponding month of 1953. Operating revenues climbed 3.6% to \$8,762,000, while operating expenses rose 0.6% to \$8,555,000.

Individual revenue and expense accounts, except bulk transportation and aircraft operation and maintenance, showed general increases. Passenger revenues rose to \$5,740,000 from \$5,297,000, mail revenues to \$890,000 from \$882,000 and carriage of goods to \$593,000 from \$526,000.

Bulk transportation revenues fell to \$1,094,000 from \$1,172,000. Aircraft operation and maintenance charges decreased to \$4,784,000 from \$4,929,000, while ground operation and maintenance expenses rose to \$2,207,000 from \$2,117,000.

Total number of revenue passengers carried in unit toll transportation services rose to 174,900 from 166,500, while revenue unit toll passenger miles increased to 88,353,000 from 80,902,000. Revenue passengers carried in bulk transportation numbered 24,700 versus 26,000.

Goods carried by Canadian carriers in revenue unit toll transportation amounted to 3,683,000 lb., up from 3,284,000, and revenue goods ton-miles rose to 1,371,000 from 1,027,000. Goods carried in bulk transportation services weighed 4,480,000 lb., down considerably from 6,249,000. The amount of mail carried by air increased to 1,774,000 lb. from 1,406,000. (12)

Railway Carloadings Down
In First Week Of February

In the first seven days of February 66,981 cars were loaded on Canadian railways, a decrease of 3.2% from the 69,163 loaded in the same week last year. Carried in reduced volume this year were grain, coal, and freight in less than carload lots.

More cars of non-ferrous ores and concentrates, and lumber, timber and plywood were loaded. Cars received from connections numbered 31,608 in the week, up 5.4% from 29,989 a year earlier.

With a decrease in coal and l.c.l. merchandise outweighing an increase in grain and non-ferrous ores and concentrates, loadings in Eastern Canada fell 1% below the 1954 level to 44,689 cars from 45,159. Receipts from connections rose 4.4% to 28,492 from 27,283.

In Western Canada loadings were down 7.1% to 22,292 cars from 24,004, decreases in grain and coal outweighing increases in logs, posts, poles, piling, lumber, timber and plywood. Receipts from connections were up 15.2% to 3,116 cars from 2,706.

Cumulative 1955 loadings totalled 352,649 cars, an increase of 5.1% over the 335,389 cars loaded in the same period last year. Cars received from connections totalled 161,141, up 9.9% from 146,616. (13)

Net Operating Revenues Of
Railways Lower In 1953

Operating revenues of railways which operated in Canada during 1953 amounted to \$1,205,935,000, up 2.9% from \$1,172,159,000 in the preceding year. Operating expenses increased 4.1% to \$1,100,394,000 from \$1,057,186,000. The result was a lower net operating revenue of \$105,542,000 as compared with \$114,-972,000.

Revenues from passenger services amounted to \$166,350,000, down 0.7% from \$167,507,000; freight and switching revenues increased 3.1% to \$987,133,000 from \$957,208,000; and other earnings from operations rose 10.6% to \$52,453,000 from \$47,443,000.

Total revenues from the movement of freight by rail were \$971,759,000 or 1.49¢ per ton per ton mile in contrast with \$941,948,000 or 1.38¢ per ton per mile in 1952. Revenues from passengers carried by rail amounted to \$85,976,000 against \$90,713,000 one year earlier with the railways receiving an average of 2.88¢ per passenger mile in both years.

Expenses incurred for the maintenance of ways and structures in 1953 amounted to \$227,050,000, up 5.4% from \$215,411,000 a year earlier. Maintenance of equipment expenses also increased, being up 4.4% to \$254,036,000 from \$243,-342,000. Transportation expenses (rail line), by far the most important outlay, increased 2.4% to \$513,690,000 from \$501,873,000. (14)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Production Of Electric Energy
Reached All-Time High In 1954

Production of electric energy by central electric stations in the full year 1954 reached an all-time high of 69,136,584,000 kilowatt hours, 5.6% above the preceding year's 65,489,253,000 kilowatt hours. At the same time consumption rose 5.2% to 66,535,911,000 kilowatt hours from 63,244,022,000. Exports to the United States during the year climbed to 2,718,308,000 kilowatt hours from 2,-424,030,000 but the imports fell to 117,635,000 kilowatt hours from 178,799,000.

December production amounted to 6,556,201,000 kilowatt hours — highest monthly total in the year — versus 5,718,496,000 a year earlier. Consumption rose to 6,201,611,000 kilowatt hours from 5,574,435,000 and exports to the United States to 358,707,000 kilowatt hours from 176,655,000.

All provinces shared in the increased production in the year 1954, Quebec accounting for almost one-half of the national total at 34,732,279,000 kilowatt hours versus 33,950,224,000. Ontario's output climbed to 20,963,613,000 kilowatt hours from 19,025,149,000 and British Columbia's to 5,371,338,000 kilowatt hours from 5,225,527,000. Production totals for the other provinces follow: Manitoba, 3,008,202,000 kilowatt hours (2,791,439,000 in 1953); Alberta, 1,484,905,000 (1,298,291,000); Saskatchewan, 1,287,706,000 (1,168,004,000); Nova Scotia, 1,-130,445,000 (1,038,756,000); New Brunswick, 886,737,000 (747,142,000); Newfoundland, 237,846,000 (213,429,000); and Prince Edward Island, 33,513,000 (31,-292,000). (15)

TV-Set Sales Reached New Peak
In 1954; Radio Sales Lower

Producers' sales of TV receivers soared to a new high annual total of 623,856 units in 1954 as compared with 366,498 in the preceding year but sales of radio receiving sets dropped to 487,237 units from 620,860. The value of TV sets sold was \$216,451,362 versus \$148,753,479, and the radio sales were valued at \$35,816,274 versus \$52,119,381.

The rise in TV-set sales was nation-wide in 1954. Sales in Ontario rose to 255,439 units from 225,726 in 1953, Quebec to 206,751 from 119,519, Prairie Provinces to 72,665 from 1,270, British Columbia to 61,862 from 19,114, and the Atlantic Provinces to 27,139 from 869.

Radio receiving-set sales were lower in all provinces in 1954. The Ontario total dropped to 222,321 units from 309,366, Quebec to 98,446 from 112,416, Atlantic Provinces to 41,053 from 45,922, Alberta to 38,234 from 48,710, British Columbia to 37,650 from 42,713, Manitoba to 29,615 from 36,530, and Saskatchewan to 19,918 from 25,203. (16)

Fewer Electric Refrigerators, Washing
Machines Produced, Shipped In 1954

Canadian producers made and shipped fewer domestic electric refrigerators and washing machines in 1954 than in the preceding year. Factory stocks of both appliances at the end of 1954 were below those of a year earlier.

The year's output of domestic electric refrigerators dropped to 236,022 units from 274,126 and shipments were cut to 236,190 units from 267,328. Year-end factory stocks were moderately lower at 40,897 units versus 41,268.

Production of individual electric home and farm freezers in 1954 rose to 9,090 units from 8,027 in 1953 and shipments advanced to 8,339 units from 7,697. Factory stocks were 1,628 units, almost double last year's 874.

The year's production of washing machines fell to 215,287 units from 253,748, shipments to 217,947 units from 243,396, and factory inventories to 26,675 units from 28,605.

Shipments of conventional electric washing machines dropped in 1954 to 183,311 units from 208,242 in 1953 but shipments of automatic electric units rose to 28,756 units from 25,439. Gasoline units fell to 5,880 units from 9,715. (17 & 18)

Steel Wire & Wire Products

Canadian manufacturers shipped less plain steel wire but more galvanized wire in 1954 than in 1953, according to the Bureau's December report on steel wire and specified wire products. Shipments of plain steel wire amounted to 73,379 tons last year as against 79,942 tons in 1953, while shipments of galvanized wire totalled 28,911 tons as against 24,467.

Shipments of woven wire farm fencing declined to 11,714 tons in 1954 from 12,286 in 1953, and shipments of steel wire rope to 19,589 tons from 21,579. Shipments of iron and steel wire nails rose to 75,422 tons from 70,843. (19)

Production, Domestic Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Up Production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board moved up in January as compared with the corresponding month last year. The former amounted to 23,721,000 square feet versus 21,657,000 a year earlier and the latter totalled 17,221,000 square feet versus 16,287,000. (20)

Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Cigarettes Reached New All-Time High In 1954 Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, reached an all-time peak of 22,113,102,000 in the year 1954, an increase of 5% over the preceding year's 21,001,492,000 and almost double 1944's 11,666,421,000. At the same time tax-paid withdrawals of cigars rose to 244,248,000 from 235,587,000 the year before and 197,779,000 in 1944.

Withdrawals of cut tobacco declined in 1954 to 24,459,000 pounds from 26,142,000 the year before, plug tobacco to 1,541,000 pounds from 1,751,000, and raw leaf tobacco to 1,141,000 pounds from 1,204,000. Withdrawals of snuff increased to 846,000 pounds from 839,000.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco held at the end of 1954 rose to 166,526,000 pounds from 162,679,000 at the same date in 1953. Flue-cured stocks were 144,718,000 pounds (134,827,000 a year ago); burley, 7,613,000 (11,737,000); dark, 1,728,000 (2,566,000); cigar, 9,796,000 (10,573,000); pipe, 1,749,000 (2,150,000); and other types, 921,000 (826,000). (21)

More Jewellery, Silverware Made In Canada In 1953 Canadian manufacturers produced more jewellery and silverware in 1953 than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the jewellery and silverware industry. Shipments of jewellery from all industries were worth \$20,580,000 in 1953 as against \$18,522,000 in 1952.

Shipments of silver-plated flatware and cutlery from all industries increased in value to \$6,668,069 from \$5,647,955, sterling silver hollow-ware, flatware and cutlery to \$2,747,692 from \$2,388,972, sterling silver toilet-ware and dresserware to \$353,422 from \$310,271 and silver-plated hollow-ware on Britannia metal to \$137,156 from \$128,809. Shipments of silver-plated hollow-ware on nickel-silver declined in value to \$57,412 in 1953 from \$75,974 in 1952, and shipments of silver-plated hollow-ware on other metals to \$1,827,887 from \$1,863,895.

The bulk of the production was accounted for by the jewellery and silverware industry, which in 1953 included 207 plants, eight less than in 1952. Gross selling value of products shipped by the industry was \$51,421,270, a 14% increase over the 1952 output value of \$45,106,237. The industry's main products were jewellery (worth \$20,052,620 in 1953 as against \$18,388,615 in 1952), silver-plated flatware and cutlery (\$6,668,069 versus \$5,647,955), gold alloys (\$3,036,286 versus \$2,255,999), and sterling silver flatware and cutlery (\$2,425,323 versus \$2,019,794). (22)

More Births & Marriages,
Fewer Deaths In January

Larger numbers of births and marriages but fewer deaths were registered in provincial vital statistics offices in January than in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Birth registrations in January were up 13.2% to 36,784 from 32,505 in the same month last year, marriages 15.7% to 7,235 from 6,255, but deaths declined 3.3% to 10,978 from 11,347.

Registrations of births in Ontario increased to 11,957 from 11,425, Quebec to 10,500 from 7,825, Alberta to 2,933 from 2,931, British Columbia to 2,856 from 1,761, Nova Scotia to 1,595 from 1,108, New Brunswick to 1,357 from 1,286, and Prince Edward Island to 238 from 218. There were decreases in Saskatchewan to 1,849 from 1,858, Manitoba to 1,781 from 1,844 and Newfoundland to 1,718 from 2,249.

Marriage registrations in January follow: Ontario, 1,888 (1,978 a year earlier); Quebec, 1,700 (1,061); Alberta, 771 (706); British Columbia, 731 (675); Saskatchewan, 611 (278); Newfoundland, 514 (553); Nova Scotia, 394 (325); Manitoba, 359 (408); New Brunswick, 236 (255); and Prince Edward Island, 31 (16).

Registrations of deaths were: Ontario, 4,062 (4,175 in January, 1954); Quebec, 2,801 (2,728); British Columbia, 1,096 (1,148); Alberta, 700 (759); Manitoba, 656 (661); Nova Scotia, 498 (417); Newfoundland, 414 (415); New Brunswick, 362 (445); Saskatchewan, 325 (525); and Prince Edward Island, 64 (74).
(23)

Married Proportion Of Population
Continued To Increase In 1953

Proportionately as well as numerically, the number of married persons in Canada's population of 15 years and over increased in 1953 over 1952, according to the Bureau's annual estimate of population by marital status, age and sex, released today. The 1953 increase continues an upward trend that has been uninterrupted since 1941 and that brought an increase of one-third in the previous ten years in the number of married Canadians.

Canada's provinces had an estimated population 15 years of age and over at June 1, 1953, of 10,161,100, an increase of 175,900 over an estimated 9,985,200 a year earlier. (Estimated population under 15 rose by 175,100 in the year to 4,594,900 from 4,419,800). Of the total 15 and over, males accounted for 5,128,700, up 84,000 over 1952, and females for 5,032,400, up 91,900.

Of the total males 15 years old and over, the estimated number married was 3,329,700, an increase of 84,400 - slightly more than the increase in the total 15 and over - from 3,245,300 in 1952, accounting for 64.9% as against 64.3% of all males 15 and over. Widowed or divorced males also increased in number to 202,100 from 201,200, but the proportion declined slightly to 3.9% from 4.0% in 1952. In contrast, single males were 1,300 fewer in 1953 at 1,596,900 compared to 1,598,200 the previous year, and their proportion of the total declined to 31.1% from 31.7%.

MORE

Married females in 1953 increased to an estimated 3,304,800 or 65.7% of all females 15 and over from 3,217,600 or 65.1% in 1952. In contrast with the greater rise in married males than total males 15 and over, the numerical increase of 87,200 for married females was less than the rise in total females 15 and over. Widowed or divorced females, however, more than made up the difference, rising by 13,600 to an estimated 503,500 from 489,900, and representing 10% of the total in each year. Single females were down in number to 1,224,100 from 1,233,000 and in proportion to 24.3% from 24.9%.

There were gains in 1953 over 1952 in the total numbers of both males and females in each of the age groups 15 to 24, 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and over, and also in the numbers of each sex married in each group with the exception of females 65 and over. Except for the 15-24 years group, the numbers single were also larger for each sex.

In the latter age group, the estimated number of married males rose to 167,700 from 155,300 in 1952, the number widowed and divorced was unchanged at 400, and the number of single males declined to 930,500 from 934,300. Married females in this group - considerably more numerous than married males - increased to 359,200 from 341,600, while single females declined to 721,400 from 736,300. The small number of widowed and divorced females, which had fallen from 1,492 in 1951 to 600 in 1952, declined further to 300, largely reflecting the remarriage or movement into the next age group of war widows. All told, 24.2% of this age group were married, with proportions of 33.2% for females and 15.3% for males.

In the 25-44 years group, married males increased to 1,661,500 from 1,624,300 and represented 78.5% of the group's male total, while married females rose to 1,773,600 from 1,728,500 to account for 83.4% of all females in the group. Both widowed and divorced males and females were fewer at 14,300 against 15,300 for males and 42,100 against 45,300 for females, while single males were up 900 at 439,700 and single females up 2,200 at 310,400. Both single and married males outnumber single and married females in the two top age groups, but in turn widowed females outnumber widowed males. Married males of 45 to 64 years increased an estimated 23,100 over 1952 to 1,113,800 in 1953 and married females by 24,600 to 948,800. Single males were up 800 to 160,000 and single females 2,900 to 134,400. Widowed and divorced males increased slightly to 60,100, while widowed and divorced women rose to 173,700 from 172,000. Trends were similar for males of 65 and over, the number married increasing to 386,700 from 375,000, widowed and divorced to 127,300 from 125,900, and single to 66,700 from 65,900. Widowed and divorced females in this age group rose in number to 287,400 from 272,000, exceeding the number married which fell slightly to 223,200 from 223,300, while the number single rose to 57,900 from 57,000.

The Bureau's estimates show increases in the number of both sexes married in all of the ten provinces, increases in the number of widowed and divorced women in all provinces except Nova Scotia (unchanged) and increases or no change in the number of widowed and divorced men in all except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where there was a small decline indicated. (24)

Survey Of Permanent Physical Disabilities An estimated 957,000 Canadians had some permanent physical disability on March 1, 1951, and in the case of 423,000 persons this disability was classified as severe or total. These estimates are contained in the latest bulletin giving results from the 1950-51 Canadian Sickness Survey, prepared jointly by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The survey does not deal with mental disabilities and also excludes long-term residents of institutions.

Estimates of the principal primary causes of permanent physical disability were: heart disease (126,000 cases, of which 81,000 were severe or total); impairments due to accidents, except war injuries (121,000 cases); arthritis and rheumatism (115,000 cases, of which 50,000 were severe or total); deafness (73,000 cases); blindness and near blindness (67,000 cases); and chronic diseases of the nervous system (57,000 cases).

Over two-thirds of the severely or totally disabled were aged 45 or over. Fifty-six per cent were of working age (18-64 years). Men outnumbered women 56 to 44 in reporting permanent physical disabilities. The men led in all age groups.

Of the estimated 423,000 severely and totally disabled persons 134,000 were unable to be employed at all and another 55,000 were unable to be fully employed. The group further included 111,000 housewives, 62,000 retired persons, and 62,000 others including persons who were employed, seeking employment, or attending school.

Support from their family was the main source of income for 48% of the severely and totally disabled. Only 15% depended mainly on employment. The remaining 37% derived their income chiefly from savings, pensions, government allowances, etc. (25)

MINING

Iron Ore Shipments In 1954 Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in 1954 totalled 7,338,629 tons, an increase of 12.7% from 6,509,818 tons in 1953, according to the Bureau's monthly report on iron ore. This total for last year shows a moderate upward revision from the estimate issued in early January.

The gain in 1954 was in ore shipped for export, which rose over 30% to 6,462,032 tons from 4,899,893 tons in 1953. Ore shipped to Canadian consumers was down more than 45% at 876,597 tons compared to 1,609,925 tons. Ontario shipments were lower in the year, accounting for 2,425,933 tons as against 2,832,090 tons in 1953, while shipments from other provinces climbed to 4,912,696 from 3,677,728 tons.

After four months of successive gains, total shipments fell off in December to 183,622 tons compared to 313,655 tons a year earlier, although Ontario shipments rose moderately to 30,943 from 27,467 tons. Total stocks at the year end amounted to 1,075,780 tons, more than double the 530,941 tons at the end of 1953. (26)

18% More Motor Vehicles Entered
Canada On Travel Permits In January

Almost 18% more foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in January than in the corresponding month

last year. All provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia shared in the rise and the national total increased to 57,451 from 48,736.

Ontario entries rose to 28,421 from 26,950, Quebec to 12,444 from 9,087, British Columbia to 9,386 from 6,994, New Brunswick to 4,157 from 3,331, Manitoba to 1,685 from 1,348, Alberta to 709 from 510, Saskatchewan to 338 from 252, and Yukon Territory to 276 from 229. Combined entries into Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- were unchanged at 35. (27)

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>February 17</u>	<u>February 10</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>January 20</u>
Total Common Stocks	216.5	214.3	206.1
Industrials	221.0	218.6	209.7
Utilities	185.4	184.0	180.0
Banks	243.8	241.4	230.9

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	107.4	106.0	102.1
Golds	69.2	68.9	68.4
Base Metals	194.7	190.8	179.2

Wholesale Price Indexes

	<u>January</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>December</u> <u>1954</u> (1935-1939=100)	<u>January</u> <u>1955</u>
General Index	219.8	215.3	215.7
Vegetable Products	201.3	195.9	197.2
Animal Products	245.0	225.3	226.5
Textile Products	234.5	226.9	224.0
Wood Products	284.5	289.3	289.7
Iron Products	216.1	213.5	214.5
Non-ferrous Metals	165.6	170.6	170.6
Non-metallic Minerals	179.3	175.9	176.4
Chemical Products	175.4	176.9	176.6
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	218.1	220.5	221.0

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

- 1- Retail Chain Stores, 1953, 50¢
 - 2- Warehousing, 1952, 20¢
 - 3- Wholesale Trade, December, 10¢
 - 4- Telephone Statistics, 1953, 25¢
 - 5- Operating Results of Chain Clothing Stores, 1953, 25¢
 - 6- M: Oils & Fats, January, 10¢
 - 7- M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, February 1, 10¢
 - 8- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, February, 25¢
 - 9- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, February 9, 1955, 10¢
 - 10- M: Production of Carbonated Beverages, January, 10¢
 - 11- Annual Report on Benefit Years Established & Terminated Under the
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1953, 50¢
 - 12- Civil Aviation, October, 15¢
 - 13- Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, Week Ending February 7, 10¢
 - 14- Railway Transport, 1953 -- Part II, Financial & Employment Statistics -- 50¢
 - 15- M: Central Electric Stations, December, 10¢
 - 16- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, December, 10¢
 - 17- M: Domestic Washing Machines, December, 10¢
 - 18- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, December, 10¢
 - 19- M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, December, 10¢
 - 20- M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, January, 10¢
 - 21- Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, December, 1954, 25¢
 - 22- Jewellery & Silverware Industry, 1953, 25¢
 - 23- Vital Statistics, January, 10¢
 - 24- Population Estimates by Marital Status, Age & Sex for Canada
& Provinces, 1953, 10¢
 - 25- Canadian Sickness Survey, 1950-51; Permanent Physical Disabilities
-- Part 6 of Reference Paper #51, 25¢
 - 26- M: Iron Ore, December, 10¢
 - 27- M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's
Vehicle Permits, January, 10¢
- M - Memorandum
-

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

Fewer Radios Sold In 1954 Sales of radios by Canadian manufacturers dropped last year to a postwar low of 487,237 sets worth \$35,816,274 from 620,860 sets valued at \$52,119,381 in 1953.

Cooking Utensils More than \$8 million worth of aluminum cooking utensils is made in Canada annually.

Footwear Cheaper The average price of Canadian-made leather footwear fell to \$3.37 per pair in 1953 from \$3.41 in 1952, the second decrease in a row from the 1951 peak of \$3.59.

More Phones In Cities There were 40 telephones for every 100 persons in cities of 15,000 and over in 1953, two more than in 1952 and 14 more than in 1945.

Paints: More Latex Emulsion Factory sales of all kinds of paints, varnishes and lacquers except latex emulsion paints decreased last year. Sales of latex emulsion paints were valued at \$8,096,130 as against \$7,201,978 in the preceding year.

Less Catsup Commercial canners packed 25,393,195 gallons of catsup in 1953 as against 32,929,193 gallons in 1952 and 38,074,051 gallons in 1951. Value declined to \$5,865,245 from \$8,104,474 in 1952 and \$9,434,867 in 1951.

Shipping In both 1953 and 1952 Canadian vessels carried over 90% of the freight unloaded in the coastwise trade. In addition, 40.2% of the cargo loaded and unloaded in international seaborne or foreign shipping in 1953 was carried in Canadian bottoms as compared with 40.1% of the total in 1952.

Almost 1 1/2 Million TV Sets In Canada Canadian manufacturers sold a record 623,856 television sets for \$216,451,362 last year as against 366,498 for \$148,753,479 in 1953. Since September 1949 sales of Canadian-made TV sets have numbered 1,200,561 worth \$451,332,214 at factory prices.

Retail Sales Average \$261,420 Per Store Sales of Canada's 8,153 retail stores averaged \$261,420 in 1953 as compared with the 1952 average of \$247,859 for 8,047 stores.

More Mocassins Canadian factories shipped 800,346 pairs of mocassins in 1953 as against 658,072 pairs in 1952.

Retail Sales Top \$2 Billion Mark Sales of Canada's retail stores topped the \$2 billion mark for the first time in 1953, the \$2,048,228,000 total being over 6% above 1952's \$1,924,873,000.

Telephones: Record Number Installed A record 254,041 telephones were installed in 1953, some 6,300 more than in 1948, the previous peak year.

Crude Fused Alumina Canada's artificial abrasives industry shipped a record 245,627 tons in 1953, some 93,541 tons or 61% more than in 1952. Value jumped to \$25,499,674 from \$16,643,519.

Warehousing At last count Canada had 176 warehousing firms with 78,482,436 cubic feet of storage space at their disposal. Space designed for household goods measured 17,840,255 cubic feet and for merchandise 39,007,454 cubic feet, while cold storage facilities amounted to 21,634,727 cubic feet.

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