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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Lower food prices brought a decline of 0.3% in the consumer price index during January to 116.4 at February 1, which is just slightly above the standing (116.3) a year earlier. The food index showed the largest month's drop in more than two years with a decrease of 1.4% to 109.0, the lowest level since January 1951. Other indexes advanced or were unchanged ... Wholesale prices of industrial materials moved upward in February, while prices of farm products (both animal and field) at terminal markets declined. (Page 2)

...

Labour: Estimated Canadian labour income in 1955 was 7.5% larger than the previous year, reaching a record peak of \$12,861,000,000. All major industry divisions had increases in the year, the biggest gain being in construction ... Farm wages at mid-January on average were higher than last year. (Pages 3 to 5)

...

Food and Agriculture: Preliminary estimates, based on average prices received by farmers in the six months from August last through January and initial payments on western wheat, oats and barley, place the value of 1955 field crops at \$1,560,000,000, indicating a substantial recovery from 1954. Revised estimate for the latter year indicates a gross farm value of \$1,240,000,000 compared to \$1,810,000,000 in 1953 ... Semi-annual December 1 survey showed a drop of 5% in poultry on farms, mainly in hens and chickens ... Per capita and also total bread consumption declined slightly in 1954 from 1953. (Pages 5 to 7)

...

Manufacturing: Output of motor vehicles was some 3,000 units less in the first two months this year than in 1955, production of passenger cars falling over 6,800 units ... Pig iron and steel ingot output topped sharp January increases with further marked gains in February ... Production data for January show increases in mineral wool, asphalt roofing and rigid insulating board. (Pages 7 & 8)

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Mining: Coal production showed an exceptional rise of 14.5% in January, with increases in all producing provinces except New Brunswick ... Full year returns show 1955 production gains of 4% for gold, 7% for primary copper, 8.6% for nickel, 13.8% for zinc; decreases of 7.7% for lead and 11.3% for silver. (Pages 8 & 9)

...

Transportation: Railway car loadings rose 15% in the third February week to make a cumulative gain of 13.1% this year. Receipts from connections show a nearly equal cumulative gain of 12.7%. (Page 9)

...

Canada's Consumer Price Index Declined  
0.3% Between January 3 And February 1

index stood at 116.3. The current decline in the food index was responsible for the drop in the total index, as the shelter, household operation and "other" commodities and services indexes moved up slightly and the clothing index was unchanged.

The food index declined 1.4% from 111.5 to 109.9. This was the largest decrease in more than two years and brought this index to its lowest level since January 1951. Further decreases in eggs and pork cuts, combined with lower prices for all beef cuts, oranges, margarine, coffee, grapefruit and lettuce more than offset scattered increases, including those for potatoes, tomatoes and apples.

The shelter index continued its long upward movement as it rose from 131.3 to 131.5. Both the rent and home-ownership components contributed to this latest increase. Clothing prices were generally stable and the clothing index remained unchanged at 108.6. Minor increases and decreases affected only a few items.

The household operation index advanced slightly from 116.5 to 116.7. Higher prices for coal, kitchen furniture, floor coverings and some kitchen utensils outweighed scattered decreases in a few other items. An advance of 0.3% in the "other" commodities and services index from 119.0 to 119.3 was attributable to higher fares for local transportation and increases in hospital rates (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949 = 100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
February 1, 1956	116.4	109.9	131.5	108.6	116.7	119.3
January 3, 1956	116.8	111.5	131.3	108.6	116.5	119.0
February 1, 1955	116.3	111.5	128.5	108.1	117.1	118.3

Wholesale Prices Of Industrial  
Materials Advanced In February

Industrial material prices at wholesale continued to advance during February as the composite index for 30 representative items, on the 1935-39 base, moved up 1.3% from 246.0 to 249.2 between the weeks of January 27 and February 24. Ten of the 30 price series advanced, led by linseed oil, beef hides, copper, sisal and tin, followed by lesser increases for cottonseed oil, raw cotton, rayon yarn, oats and wheat. Among other commodity changes raw rubber dropped sharply while steers and hogs were also lower.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets registered a decrease of 0.7% during February as the index declined from 197.2 for the week of January 27 to 195.8 for the week of February 24. The field products index declined 0.2% from 160.0 to 159.7 and the animal products index declined 1% from 234.4 to 232.0. (1)



Security Price Indexes  
Advanced In February

The recovery movement in common stock prices, interrupted in the opening month of 1956, continued in February.

The investors' composite index, on the 1935-39 base, advanced from 245.6 for January 26 to 252.4 by February 23, supported by strength in all three major groups. Over the same period 76 industrials changed from 253.6 to 261.8, 7 banks from 261.1 to 266.8, and 13 utilities from 204.2 to 205.1

Sub-groups presented a mixed appearance as eight of the 12 advanced, led by increases of 6.5% and 5.8%, respectively, for oils and building materials. Of the four groups which worked lower, losses were greatest for textiles and clothing, off 3.6%, and for milling, down 2.5%.

Mining stocks continued to strengthen as the composite index for 27 issues moved up 2.4% from 123.9 to 126.9 between January 26 and February 23. The index for 5 base metals advanced 3.1% from 234.1 to 241.3; while 22 golds changed 1.5% from 75.8 to 76.9. (1)

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>March 1</u>	<u>February 23</u> (1935 - 39 = 100)	<u>February 2</u>
Total Common Stocks .....	257.5	252.4	248.7
Industrials .....	267.9	261.8	257.5
Utilities .....	207.5	205.1	204.8
Banks .....	269.0	266.8	261.4

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	128.1	126.9	124.4
Golds .....	77.7	76.9	76.4
Base Metals .....	243.5	241.3	234.3

## L A B O U R

Labour Income At New Peak In 1955

Canadian labour reached a new all-time peak total of \$12,861,000,000 in the year 1955, an increase of 7.5% over 1954's \$11,989,000,000. All major divisions contributed to the year's increase. December's total was up to \$1,125,000,000 from \$1,032,000,000 a year earlier.

Estimated labour income in the construction group rose 13.5% in 1955 to \$933,000,000 from \$822,000,000 in the preceding year. The finance and services group was up 9.5% to \$3,146,000,000 from \$2,871,000,000, and the distributive group of industries about 6% to \$3,310,000,000 from \$3,127,000,000.

A gain of 3% was registered for the primary industries to \$891,000,000 from \$865,000,000. Within this group, wages and salaries rose nearly 7% for mining and over 7.5% for logging, while those for agriculture and fishing declined. Supplementary labour income increased to \$452,000,000 from \$426,000,000. (2)

Hours Of Work In Manufacturing Industries At  
January 1 Seasonally Lower Than At December 1

Following the pattern established in former years there was a marked decline in the average hours worked

in the week of January 1 by wage-earners in manufacturing, DBS reports in an advance statement. The decline in hours was accompanied by a rise in average hourly earnings and a decline in average weekly wages. Average hours worked declined to 39.1 from 41.6 a month earlier. Average hourly earnings advanced to 147.4¢ from 146.1¢ but average weekly wages fell to \$57.63 from \$60.78.

Hourly earnings averaged one-tenth of a cent lower in durable goods than at December 1 and 2.5¢ higher in non-durable goods. The small reduction in the heavy industries was partly due to lessened overtime work in the holiday period, and partly to reduced activity in automotive plants and shipyards. The increase in average hourly earnings in the non-durable group resulted largely from changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners, due to seasonal curtailment in some branches of food processing.

There was little change since December 1 in the average hourly earnings in mining. The work week was 2.2 hours shorter and weekly wages fell by \$3.68. Overtime rates paid for work done on the year-end holidays were largely responsible for higher earnings in the electric and motor transportation group. There were substantial seasonal declines in numbers of wage-earners reported in branches of the construction industry. Observance of the holidays and adverse weather conditions in parts of the country continued to produce a substantially lower average work week than a month earlier. Lay-offs of large numbers of unskilled workers resulted in a rise in average hourly earnings in construction. Only small changes were reported in the service industries.

Average Hours And Earnings Of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners  
Reported In Specified Industries In The Weeks Ending Dates Shown

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
	1955	1955	1956	1955	1955	1956	1955	1955	1956
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing .....	39.3	41.6	39.1	142.8	146.1	147.4	56.12	60.78	57.63
Durable Goods .....	39.6	41.7	39.1	153.0	157.4	157.3	60.59	65.64	61.50
Non-durable Goods ...	39.0	41.4	39.0	132.3	134.2	136.7	51.60	55.56	53.31
Mining .....	41.3	44.2	42.0	160.6	165.2	165.1	66.33	73.02	69.34
Electric and Motor									
Transportation ...	44.9	44.7	44.2	142.4	146.9	149.0	63.94	65.66	65.86
Construction .....	35.1	40.1	35.6	149.1	154.7	156.1	52.33	62.03	55.57
Service .....	39.9	40.8	39.9	85.0	87.3	87.9	33.92	35.62	35.07



Farm Wages Up At Mid-January Farm wages averaged higher at mid-January this year than last. With board provided, average annual wages worked out at \$1,120 versus \$1,015 and without board at \$1,440 versus \$1,395.

With board provided annual wages for eastern Canada averaged \$1,085 versus \$980 and without board at \$1,380 versus \$1,385. The western-Canada average with board stood at \$1,165 versus \$1,065 and without board at \$1,515 versus \$1,405.

With board the monthly all-Canada average was \$86 versus \$85 a year earlier; without board it was \$123 versus \$119. The daily rate with board stood at \$4.80 versus \$4.60 and without board at \$6.10 versus \$5.80. Hourly rates with board provided averaged 65¢ versus 61¢ and without board 80¢ versus 76¢ (3).

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Gross Value of Principal Field Crops Up In 1955 Revised data indicate that gross farm value of production of Canada's principal field crops in 1954 was \$1,240,000,000, down sharply from the \$1,810,000,000 of 1953 and the record \$2,330,000,000 in 1952. The pre-war (1935-39) average value of field crop production was \$580,000,000, while the 1945-49 average stood at some \$1,520,000,000. The lower gross value of 1954 field crop production relative to that of 1953 was largely attributable to adverse weather and to the rust epidemic in western Canada, both of which reduced production and quality of many of the major crops.

Preliminary estimates of the value of Canada's 1955 field crops at \$1,560,000,000, based on average prices received by farmers during the August, 1955 -- January, 1956 period and including initial payments only on western wheat, oats, and barley, indicating a substantial recovery from the 1954 level. Additional payments on the 1955 western wheat, oats and barley crops may be expected to increase the value over the current estimate.

Crops contributing the largest amounts to the 1954 total were: wheat, \$350,000,000; tame hay, \$273,000,000; oats, \$206,000,000; and barley, \$156,000,000. The gross value of both the 1954 wheat crop and of the all-Canada total will be further increased by whatever final payment is made on that part of the wheat crop marketed through the Canadian Wheat Board.

On a provincial basis in 1954, Ontario with \$297,800,000, recorded the highest value of field crop production, closely followed by Saskatchewan with \$297,400,000. The final Wheat Board payment on the 1954 western wheat crop, however may be expected to reverse this order.

The gross value of field crop production in the other provinces in 1954 was estimated as follows: Alberta, \$272,100,000; Quebec, \$146,400,000; Manitoba \$125,700,000; British Columbia, \$31,100,000; New Brunswick, \$28,000,000; Prince Edward Island, \$25,000,000; and Nova Scotia, \$19,200,000.

It is emphasized that a direct comparison between the 1955 preliminary total of \$1,560,000,000 and the 1954 revised total of \$1,240,000,000 is unrealistic since only initial payments for western wheat, oats and barley have been taken into consideration in arriving at the 1955 preliminary total, whereas, except for the final payment on wheat, total payments on these grains are included in the 1954 revised total. (4)

Creamery Butter Stocks Larger But Holdings Of Cheese & Eggs Smaller Total stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 1 were larger than a year earlier but there were reduced holdings of cheddar cheese and cold storage eggs. Creamery butter stocks amounted to 57,297,000 pounds versus 44,020,000, cheddar cheese totalled 16,890,000 pounds versus 20,003,000, and cold storage eggs amounted to 48,000 cases versus 123,000.

Stocks of creamery butter in the nine cities on March 1 were as follows, in thousands: Quebec, 4,669 pounds (1,917 a year earlier); Montreal, 25,188 (21,127); Toronto, 6,403 (8,009); Winnipeg, 12,417 (9,941); Regina, 796 (853); Saskatoon, 516 (147); Edmonton, 650 (636); Calgary, 144 (168); and Vancouver, 514 (1,222). (5)

5% Decrease in Poultry Numbers Estimated number of poultry on Canadian farms at the beginning of December was 41,829,000 a reduction of 2,143,000, or 5% from the preceding year's 43,972,000 birds, according to the Bureau's semi-annual survey. The December estimate comprised 38,850,000 hens and chickens (40,536,000 a year earlier), 2,254,000 turkeys (2,647,000), 316,000 geese (337,000), and 409,000 ducks (452,000).

Hens and pullets 6 months old and over declined to 25,040,000 (9% from December 1, 1954), pullets 6 weeks to 6 months old to 6,359,000 (11% below last year), cocks and cockerels over 6 weeks to 3,480,000 (a 9% decrease), but chicks up to 6 weeks old increased to 3,971,000 (86% over the previous December). This large increase in chick numbers on farms at December 1 was due partly to increased activity in broiler production and partly to the incidence of a heavier Fall output of layer stock than in 1954. Placement of chicks for egg production was accelerated by favourable egg prices during the Fall, and early hatch followed the Fall pattern of 1953 rather than that of 1954.

By provinces, the estimates for hens and pullets over 6 months old which comprise the laying flock, except for pullets under 6 months old that have already started to lay, (with December 1, 1954 figures in brackets) were: Prince Edward Island, 390,000 (425,000); Nova Scotia, 985,000 (970,000); New Brunswick, 690,000 (780,000); Quebec, 3,295,000 (3,700,000); Ontario, 9,500,000 (11,500,000); Manitoba 2,460,000 (2,550,000); Saskatchewan, 2,590,000 (2,380,000); Alberta, 3,330,000 (3,200,000); and British Columbia, 1,800,000 (1,900,000). (6)

Visible Supplies of Wheat Up Slightly Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on February 22 totalled 353,416,000 bushels, slightly larger than last year's 348,267,000 bushels. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 22 amounted to 2,523,000 bushels, moderately below last year's 2,806,000, and overseas export clearances dropped to 3,304,000 bushels from 4,769,000. (7)

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages rose 17% in January to 7,970,675 gallons from last year's corresponding total of 6,797,143. This compares with a monthly average in 1955 of 9,901,917 gallons, (8)



Consumption Of Bread At Near Record In 1954 Canadians consumed a near-record quantity of 1,525,974,000 pounds of bakers' bread in 1954, slightly under 1953's peak of 1,557,542,000 pounds, DBS reports in its annual report on the bread and other bakery products industry. Per capita consumption fell to 100.5 pounds from 105.4. The value of bread consumed in 1954 was \$173,166,000, up from \$171,795,000 a year earlier.

Factory selling value of all products shipped by the industry in 1954 grossed \$280,208,000 versus \$277,998,000 in 1953. Among the principal products the value of bread was \$172,918,000 (\$171,547,000 in 1953); plain rolls and buns, \$10,615,000 (\$11,063,000); fruit buns, yeast-raised sweet goods, \$16,179,000 (\$15,953,000); pies, cakes and pastries, \$68,545,000 (\$67,754,000); and doughnuts, \$7,587,000 (\$7,019,000).

Wholesale sales of bread accounted for 56.9% of the industry's sales in 1954 as compared with 56.8% in 1953, retail house-to-house sales for 24.3% versus 25% and retail sales through producers' own stores for 18.8% versus 18.2%.

In 1954 there were 2,584 establishments in the industry versus 2,571, with 33,883 employees versus 33,540, and salary and wage payments of \$83,305,000 versus \$80,903,000. Cost of process supplies was \$131,120,000 versus \$129,225,000. (9)

## MANUFACTURING

Production Of Motor Vehicles Declined 11.5% In February Production of motor vehicles dropped 11.5% in February to 29,271 units from 33,083 in the corresponding month last year. This followed a small rise in January to 29,626 units from 28,924. Cumulative output in the January-February period declined to 58,897 units from 62,007 in 1955.

Production of passenger cars fell in February to 23,375 units from 29,693 a year earlier and the January-February output declined to 48,353 units from 55,213. Commercial vehicle output rose to 5,896 units in February from 3,390 a year ago, bringing the two-month total to 10,544 units versus 6,794. (10)

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel Ingots Up One-Quarter In February Canadian production of pig iron and steel ingots was sharply higher in February than in the corresponding month last year, the former rising by 25% to 269,008 tons from 215,075 a year earlier, and the latter by 24% to 389,581 tons from 314,657. February's increases followed steep gains in January and the two-month output of pig iron rose to 554,481 tons from 414,539 a year earlier and steel ingots to 812,521 tons from 625,510. (11)

Production And Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Up Both production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board were larger in January than in the corresponding month last year. The month's production was 30,897,556 square feet versus 23,721,001 and the domestic shipments 22,943,568 square feet versus 17,221,325. (12)

Production Of Mineral Wool Up Canadian production of mineral wool increased in January as compared with a year earlier. The month's output comprised 20,418,942 square feet of batts (12,408,570 a year earlier) and 1,242,140 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool (783,401). (13)

Production Of Asphalt Roofing Larger quantities of asphalt roofing materials were produced in January than in the corresponding month last year. The month's output of asphalt shingles rose to 194,900 squares from 169,552, smooth surfaced roll roofing to 69,751 squares from 44,551, and mineral surfaced roll roofing to 36,799 squares from 27,661. (14)

Battery Sales Increased In January Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts in January rose to \$2,269,000 from \$2,020,000 a year earlier. Batteries for the starting and ignition of internal combustion engines accounted for a major part of the month's sales, being valued at \$1,841,000 versus \$1,555,000 in January, 1955. (15)

Production And Shipments Of Iron Castings Up 27% In 1955 Both production and shipments of iron castings of all kinds were 27% larger in 1955 than in the preceding year. Output in 1955 amounted to 905,400 tons versus 713,900 and shipments totalled 660,500 tons versus 519,100. Consumption of pig iron rose to 313,800 tons from 255,100 and scrap iron and steel increased to 749,600 tons from 601,900. (16)

Consumption Of Scrap Iron And Steel Up 39% In 1955 Consumption of scrap iron and steel in iron and steel furnaces increased nearly 39% in 1955 to 3,193,000 tons from 2,304,000 in the preceding year, DBS reports in a special compilation. The year's consumption in steel furnaces amounted to 2,309,000 tons (1,619,000 in 1954); in iron blast furnaces, 134,000 tons (82,600); and in iron foundries, 749,600 tons (601,900).

## MINING

Coal Output Up 14.5% In January Canadian production of coal rose 14.5% in January to 1,660,000 tons from last year's corresponding total of 1,450,000 tons. At the same time landed imports increased 22.4% to 721,400 tons from 539,300. The month's output in Alberta amounted to 626,000 tons (489,400 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 509,000 (486,900); Saskatchewan, 325,000 (292,900); British Columbia and Yukon, 132,000 (120,600); and New Brunswick, 68,000 (69,800). (17)

Production Of Zinc Up In 1955, But Both Lead And Zinc Down Canadian production of zinc was substantially larger in the full year 1955 than in the preceding year but there were smaller production totals for both lead and silver. The year's output of zinc jumped to 428,474 tons versus 376,491 in 1954, but lead declined to 201,498 tons from 218,495 and silver to 27,598,372 fine ounces from 31,117,949. (18)



Production Of Gold Up 4% In 1955 Production of gold in Canada in 1955 amounted to 4,544,550 fine ounces, 4% larger than the preceding year's 4,366,440 fine ounces. There were larger production totals in Ontario, Quebec, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Ontario had the largest increase, production rising to 2,518,879 fine ounces from 2,361,385 in 1954. Output in Quebec rose to 1,160,563 fine ounces from 1,098,570, Northwest Territories to 321,290 from 308,563, and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to 10,929 from 10,282.

Output in British Columbia declined to 243,053 fine ounces from 268,508 in 1954, Prairie Provinces to 217,635 from 236,924, and the Yukon to 72,202 from 82,208. (19)

Copper & Nickel Output Up In 1955 Production of both copper and nickel was larger in 1955 than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's regular monthly report. The year's output of primary copper rose 7% to 324,756 tons from 302,732 in 1954 and nickel production increased 3.6% to 175,173 tons from 161,279. (20)

Output Of Crude Petroleum Up Sharply In November Canadian output of crude petroleum in November amounted to 12,325,971 barrels, moderately below October's all-time peak of 12,572,710 barrels, but sharply above the November, 1954 total of 8,292,067 barrels. This raised the January-November output to 116,903,838 barrels from 86,435,795 a year earlier.

Production of natural gas increased to a new high record for a month in November at 17,411,470,000 cubic feet versus 11,382,133,000 in the corresponding month of 1954. The January-November output jumped to 131,935,590,000 cubic feet from 107,112,067,000.

Sales of natural gas rose to 12,712,112,000 cubic feet in November from 7,662,828,000 a year earlier and to 101,620,369,000 cubic feet in the January-November period from 78,069,140,000. Manufactured gas sales declined to 1,698,664,000 cubic feet in November from 2,224,508,000; in the 11-month period to 17,153,156,000 cubic feet from 23,940,261,000. (21)

## T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Railway Car Loadings Up 15% In 3rd Week Of February Railway car loadings rose 15% in the third week of February as compared with a year earlier, while receipts from connections increased 5.7%. For the year to date loadings in Canada rose 13.1% and the receipts from connections increased 12.7%.

The week's loadings amounted to 76,388 cars versus 66,413 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total to 549,928 cars versus 486,167. Receipts from connections totalled 34,837 cars in the week versus 32,956, and 253,416 cars in January 1 - February 21 period versus 224,841.

Significant increases occurred in the week in loadings of: grain, 6,739 cars (versus 3,838 a year earlier); coal, 6,055 (4,622); iron and steel products, 1,626 (1,205); crude petroleum, 1,015 (524); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 1,985 (1,378); "other" mine products, 2,099 (1,619); pulpwood, 5,566 (4,765); miscellaneous carload commodities, 5,052 (4,555); and merchandise L.C.L., 13,372 (12,877). (22)

Canal Freight Traffic Freight transported through Canadian canals in November  
Up Sharply In November ber totalled 4,154,481 tons, an increase of 640,345  
tons or 18.2% over the preceding year's corresponding  
total of 3,514,136 tons. Increased traffic was reported by the St. Lawrence,  
the Welland and four of the smaller canals, while a decrease was recorded at the  
Canadian lock of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. Commodities responsible for the  
overall advance included flaxseed, wheat, iron ore and "other" freight.

Volume of freight transported through the St. Lawrence system in November  
amounted to 1,472,149 tons, up 261,369 tons or 21.6% over 1954's November total  
of 1,210,780. Although the tonnage of a number of commodities including barley,  
oats and paper was lower, a general increase was reported as the tonnage was  
higher for such commodities as flaxseed, wheat, iron ore and "other" freight.

Freight moved through the Welland Ship canal in November increased 18.9%  
to 2,433,436 tons from 2,047,282 a year earlier. Commodities contributing to  
the advance included flaxseed, wheat and iron ore. Decreases were reported  
for barley, oats and bituminous coal.

Although the volume of freight through the Canadian lock of the Sault Ste.  
Marie canal declined in November to 231,622 tons from 245,283, the total cleared  
through the combined Canada-U.S. locks rose to 11,098,040 tons from 6,048,599.  
Eastbound shipments were larger for iron ore and flaxseed but smaller for wheat  
and oats. Westbound shipments were larger for bituminous coal. (23)

#### MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Department store sales rose 5.9% during the week ending  
Increased 5.9% In Week February 25 as compared with a year earlier. The sales  
increase in the Atlantic Provinces was 9.6%, Quebec  
1.1%, Ontario 8.1%, Saskatchewan 6.8%, Alberta 15.8%, and British Columbia 9.1%.  
There was a decrease of 12.5% in Manitoba.



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

- 1-Price Movements, February, 10¢
  - 2-Estimates of Labour Income, December, 10¢
  - 3-M: Farm Wages In Canada, January, 10¢
  - 4-Revised Estimate of Value of 1954 Field Crops: Preliminary Estimate of Value of 1955 Field Crops -- Issued 3 P.M. March 2 -- 10¢
  - 5-M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, March 1, 10¢
  - 6-M: Report on the Poultry Survey of December 1, 10¢
  - 7-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, February 22, 10¢
  - 8-M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, January, 10¢
  - 9-Bread & Other Bakery Products Industry, 1954, 25¢
  - 10- Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, February, 10¢
  - 11-Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, February, 10¢
  - 12-M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, January, 10¢
  - 13-M: Mineral Wool, January, 10¢
  - 14-M: Asphalt Roofing, January, 10¢
  - 15-M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January, 10¢
  - 16-M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, December, 10¢
  - 17-M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, January, 10¢
  - 18-M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, December, 10¢
  - 19-M: Gold Production, December, 10¢
  - 20-M: Copper & Nickel Production, December, 10¢
  - 21-M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, November, 15¢
  - 22-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, February 21, 10¢
  - 23-M: Summary of Canal Statistics, November, 10¢
  - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, November, 10¢
  - Trade of Canada: Imports, November & 11 Months Ended November, 50¢
  - Miscellaneous Food Preparations Industry, 1954, 25¢
- M: Memorandum

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