



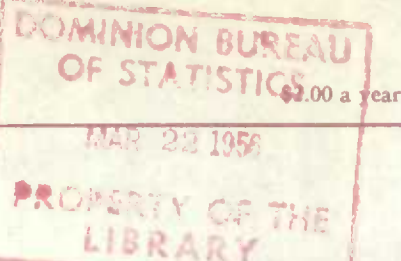
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Travel: Both the numbers and expenditures of people from other countries visiting Canada and of Canadians visiting other countries were at record levels last year, with Canadian travellers spending more abroad than the foreign travellers in Canada. Estimated travel deficit with all countries was \$112,000,000, up from \$84,000,000 in 1954, the result of estimated Canadian travel spending abroad of \$441,000,000 and visitor spending in Canada of \$329,000,000. (Pages 2 & 3)

...

Labour: Total employment declined slightly between mid-January and mid-February but was substantially larger at the latter period than a year ago. The number without jobs and seeking work increased somewhat more than the drop in employment, but was much smaller than in mid-February last year. Size of the labour force, of course, was considerably larger than a year ago. (Page 3)

...

Manufacturing: Latest monthly production and shipments data generally show increases ... January outputs of both pig iron and steel ingots were sharply higher than a year earlier ... More domestic refrigerators and washing machines were produced ... Rubber consumption and production both rose ... Output of sole and other leathers was larger ... Paint and varnish sales climbed in dollar value. (Pages 4 to 6)

...

Lumber: Sawn lumber production was larger in 1955 in all provinces except Saskatchewan. The gain was bigger in British Columbia than in the other provinces combined. (Page 7)

...

Food: Creamery butter stocks on March 15 in nine cities were over a fifth larger than a year earlier ... Cold storage meat stocks at March 1 were 23% larger, stocks of canned meats at the end of January slightly larger than the previous year, and cold storage stocks of fish at end of February slightly smaller ... Wheat flour output gained a little in January, but the five-month crop-year aggregate lagged behind the previous year. (Pages 8 to 10)

...

Merchandising: Retail store sales were 4.7% higher in January at an estimated \$879,965,000, with gains in all but two provinces and all but one of 18 specified trades ... Department stores had sales increases of 7.3% in January, just over 11% (on preliminary returns) in February, and 7.8% during the week ending March 10. (Page 12)

...

Travel Expenditures By Visitors To Canada And
Of Canadians Abroad Reached New Peaks In 1955

Expenditures in Canada by
travellers from the United
States and other countries and

travel expenditures by residents of Canada in other countries reached all-time peaks in 1955; but, for the fifth straight year, Canadian travellers spent more in other countries than foreign travellers spent in Canada.

First estimates indicate that visitors from all countries spent \$329,000,-000 in Canada in 1955, up from \$303,000,000 in the preceding year, while Canadian travellers spent \$441,000,000 in other countries, up from \$387,000,000. The resulting debit balance on travel account with all countries was \$112,000,-000 versus \$84,000,000 in 1954.

Estimated expenditures in Canada of visitors from the United States reached a new peak total of \$304,000,000 versus \$281,000,000 a year earlier, while Canadian travel expenditures in the United States climbed to a new high of \$361,000,000 versus \$318,000,000. The resulting debit balance (fourth in succession) was \$57,000,000 versus \$37,000,000 in 1954.

Travel expenditures in Canada of visitors from overseas countries rose in 1955 to a new high total of \$25,000,000 from \$22,000,000 in the preceding year, while expenditures of Canadians in overseas countries on travel jumped to a new high of \$80,000,000 versus \$69,000,000 in 1954. The resulting debit balance on travel account in 1955 was \$55,000,000 versus \$47,000,000 in 1954.

Contrary to the trend of 1954, expenditures of non-residents travelling in Canada by automobile advanced by approximately \$16,000,000 and accounted for nearly 70% of the increase in receipts from the United States. Preliminary data indicate that a substantial increase occurred in expenditures by this group.

Aggregate expenditures of the non-automobile traffic continued the trend to higher figures in 1955 at a rate comparable to the trend of the previous year. The 4% gain in 1954 was followed by a 5% increase in 1955 which added an additional \$7,000,000 to the expenditures of non-automobile traffic and brought the total to slightly over \$137,000,000. Visitors entering Canada by rail, bus and boat spent less in 1955 than in the previous year but expenditures of persons arriving by plane were substantially higher.

Most of the increase in expenditures in the United States by residents of Canada can be traced to the automobile classification. Canadians returning by automobile spent \$175,000,000 in other countries during 1955, an increase of \$28,000,000 over 1954. Aggregate expenditures of Canadians returning by non-automobile transportation advanced more moderately. Their number was practically unchanged from 1954 but their expenditures advanced nearly 9%.

Purchases declared under the \$100 customs exemption privilege by Canadians returning from the United States in 1955 amounted to approximately \$69,000,000, an increase of between 4 and 5%. In 1954 nearly 21% of the expenditures of Canadians in the United States was for merchandise declared under the customs exemption, whereas in 1955 only 19% was used for this purpose in spite of an increase of \$3,000,000 in declarations.

MORE

A record number of people from other countries visited Canada during 1955. The total number of visits amounted to 28,300,000, an increase of nearly 2,000,000 visits or 7% over the previous year. A new record was also reached in the number of Canadians visiting other countries during 1955. The number of visits to the United States by Canadians increased to 24,800,000 from 23,300,000 and the number returning from visits to overseas countries increased by nearly 20%. (1)

L A B O U R

Employment Showed Slight Decline
Between Mid-January & Mid-February

Total employment showed a slight decline between mid-January and mid-February, while unemployment increased slightly over the month, states the joint monthly release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour. These changes were in line with the usual seasonal movements at this time of the year.

At February 18 there were an estimated 5,216,000 persons with jobs, a decline of some 15,000 from the previous month, but 204,000 more than a year earlier. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work was estimated 308,000, up from 286,000 a month earlier but down from 379,000 a year earlier. The number registered for employment at National Employment Service offices was 515,000, up from 485,000 a month earlier but down from last year's 613,000.

While most of the non-farm industries have continued to show strength this winter, apart from seasonal changes, the construction and forestry industries in particular have contributed to this strength. The number of inactive skilled construction workers, for example, has been smaller than in the preceding two winters, despite a significant increase in the construction work force during 1955. While overall manufacturing has continued strong, on the other hand, employment in certain industries has tended to level off in recent months.

Persons at work 35 hours or more in the week ending February 18 totalled 4,672,000 versus 4,705,000 a month earlier and 4,485,000 a year earlier. The number at work less than 35 hours was 369,000 versus 364,000 in January and 399,000 at the same time in 1955. Persons with jobs but not at work for various reasons numbered 175,000 versus 162,000 a month earlier and 128,000 at the same time last year.

Of the 369,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the February survey week, 222,000 or 4% of the labour force, were regular part-time workers, while the remaining 147,000 or 2.7% of the labour force, included 38,000 on short-time, 30,000 who were ill, 38,000 off work because of bad weather, and 41,000 with other reasons. Of the 175,000 or 3.1% who had jobs but did no work during the survey week, 168,000 usually worked full-time and these included 69,000 who were ill, 29,000 laid off for the full week and 26,000 on vacation.

The Canadian civilian labour force totalled 5,524,000 in the week ending February 18, compared with 5,517,000 a month earlier and 5,391,000 a year ago. (2)

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel
Ingots Up Sharply Again In January

285,084 tons from 199,464 a year ago, steel ingots to 425,167 tons from 310,853, and steel castings to 8,533 tons from 5,961. (3)

Production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings continued to climb in January.

The month's output of pig iron soared to 285,084 tons from 199,464 a year ago, steel ingots to 425,167 tons from 310,853, and steel castings to 8,533 tons from 5,961. (3)

Production & Shipments Of
Washing Machines Up In January

rose to 27,302 units from 16,824, shipments to 22,084 units from 15,834, and end-of-January factory stocks to 30,729 units from 27,707. (4)

Production and shipments of domestic washing machines increased sharply in January as compared with a year earlier. The month's output

Output of Domestic Electric Refrigerators
And Home And Farm Freezers Up In January

moved moderately higher in January from a year earlier. Factory stocks of both appliances were down sharply.

Production of both domestic electric refrigerators and individual electric home and farm freezers

Output of electric refrigerators in January amounted to 15,923 units versus 15,860 and shipments totalled 15,421 units versus 17,705. Production of electric home and farm freezers amounted to 660 units versus 611 and shipments totalled 774 units versus 611.

End-of-January factory stocks of domestic electric refrigerators were cut to 18,607 units from 40,930 and electric home and farm freezers to 1,210 units from 1,753. (5)

Consumption, Production
And Stocks Of Rubber Up

increased to 15,587 tons from 12,175. Production of synthetic and reclaim rubber advanced to 10,136 tons from 9,044.

Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- rose in January to 8,667 tons from 8,295 in the preceding month, while month-end stocks in-

Consumption of natural rubber in January amounted to 3,292 tons (3,693 in December); synthetic, 4,037 (3,350); and reclaim, 1,338 (1,252). End-of-January stocks comprised 5,624 tons of natural (4,375); 8,238 tons of synthetic (6,231); and 1,725 tons of reclaim (1,569). Production of synthetic rubber amounted to 9,736 tons (8,658 in December) and output of reclaim totalled 400 tons (386). (6)

Stocks Of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal

totals being bracketed: aluminum scrap, 2,456,965 pounds (3,141,144); copper scrap, 10,652,862 (7,413,500); magnesium scrap, 14,522 (4,788); nickel scrap, 252,405 (345,467); lead scrap, 10,051,563 (9,766,471); and zinc scrap, 4,309,115 (4,270,871). (7)

Stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of 1955 were as follows, year earlier

Coke Supplies Larger In 1955

larger than the preceding year's 3,570,538 tons. Production rose to 4,028,928 tons from 3,411,628, landed imports to 408,875 tons from 267,470, and exports to 111,931 tons from 108,560. (8)

Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada in 1955 amounted to 4,325,872 tons, 24%

Leather Production Up In January Larger quantities of leather were produced in January than in the corresponding month last year. The month's output of cattle sole leather rose to 1,288,223 pounds from 1,005,064, upper leather to 5,777,985 square feet from 4,698,525, and glove and garment leather to 863,806 square feet from 712,238. Output of calf and kip skin upper leather increased to 983,737 square feet from 950,408, and horse leather to 154,517 square feet from 101,102.

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of January were as follows: cattle hides, 546,096 (537,731 a year earlier); calf and kip skins, 387,865 (409,305); goat and kid skins, 25,840 (2,880); horse hides, 20,320 (24,231); and sheep and lamb skins, 38,810 dozen (45,018 dozen). (9)

Leather Footwear Production Canadian production of leather footwear in the full
Increased 4% In Year 1955 year 1955 rose more than 4% to 38,780,770 pairs from 37,158,696 in the preceding year. There were increases in all sizes except those for misses which showed a small decline to 3,837,372 pairs from 3,866,332.

Totals for the other size groups were as follows: men, 8,910,192 pairs (8,110,618 in 1954); boys, 1,315,952 (1,257,631); youths, 350,341 (317,157); women and growing girls, 18,363,915 (17,664,365); children and little gents, 3,132,981 (3,078,526); and babies and infants, 2,870,017 (2,864,067). (10)

Leather Footwear And Leather Canada's leather footwear industry shipped \$123,-
Boot & Shoe Findings Industries 244,000 worth of products in 1954, a decrease of 6.1% from the record high \$131,307,000 established in 1953, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Footwear shipments declined to 37,052,000 pairs valued at \$122,955,000 from the preceding year's 38,867,000 pairs worth \$130,989,000.

The industry comprised 279 establishments in 1954, 7 less than in 1953. Employees numbered 20,289 versus 21,497, and the payroll aggregated \$42,177,000 versus \$44,036,000. Material costs were somewhat lower at \$58,625,000 versus \$65,211,000, but fuel and electricity costs rose to \$680,000 from \$620,000.

Factory value of shipments by the leather boot and shoe findings industry was slightly lower at \$5,274,000 versus \$5,417,000 in 1953. There were 29 plants in this group in both years. (11)

Leather Glove & Mitten Industry Gross value of shipments of Canada's leather glove & mitten industry in 1954 was \$7,879,000, a decrease of 18.7% from the preceding year's \$9,686,000. Cost of materials dropped to \$3,773,000 from \$4,801,000, employees to 1,468 from 2,068 and salary and wage payments to \$2,715,000 from \$3,603,000. Shipments of leather gloves and mittens declined to 534,842 dozen pairs from 640,437 and the value to \$8,942,000 from \$7,172,000. (12)

Paint, Varnish Sales Up Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small part of the all-Canada output rose in value in January to \$8,344,477 from \$7,230,640 a year earlier. (13)

Paint and Varnish Industry Manufacturers of paints and varnishes reported factory shipments to the value of \$107,727,000 in 1954, 5% below the preceding year's \$113,248,000. There were 124 plants in the industrial group in 1954 (122 in 1953). They employed 5,719 persons (5,887), and paid them \$19,625,000 in salaries and wages (\$19,238,000).

Factory shipments of some of the leading items (including small amounts from other industries) were as follows in 1954: 11,446,000 gallons of ready-mixed paints valued at \$40,866,000; 3,012,000 gallons of varnishes at \$8,073,000; 2,279,000 gallons of lacquers at \$6,959,000; 2,627,000 pounds of paste paints at \$713,000; water paints (including latex emulsion paints) at \$11,206,000; 10,341,000 pounds of putty at \$769,000 and 2,277,000 gallons of thinners at \$3,143,000. (14)

Clay Product Sales Up In Value In November, 11 Months Sales of clay products made from Canadian clays were substantially higher in value in November and the first 11 months of 1955 than a year earlier. Total for the month was \$3,078,628 versus \$2,933,794, bringing 11-month sales to \$31,952,364 versus \$29,098,357. (15)

Sales Of Fertilizers Larger Sales of mixed fertilizers and fertilizer materials for direct application to the soil, including exports, amounted to 1,608,565 tons in the year ended June 30, 1955, an increase of 4.2% over the preceding year's 1,544,170 tons, according to the Bureau's annual report on the fertilizer trade. Sales of fertilizer materials increased 7.9% to 921,078 tons from 853,631, but mixed fertilizers eased to 687,487 tons from 690,539.

Production of fertilizer materials, including such items as ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and cyanamide, amounted to 1,198,812 tons compared with 1,091,425 tons in the preceding year, and the output of mixed fertilizers increased to 720,084 tons from 700,995.

Imports of fertilizers amounted to 935,338 tons compared with 745,728 tons. Some of the more important items were : natural phosphate rock 506,931 tons; superphosphate, 208,284 tons; nitrogen solution, 38,175 tons; and sulphate potash, 13,166 tons. Exports consisted of 781,777 tons of materials (up 12.8%) and 36,014 tons of mixtures (down 8.5%). Ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate and cyanamide were the principal materials exported. (16)

Fertilizers Industry Factory shipments by factories in Canada engaged principally in the manufacture of fertilizers were valued at \$78,149,303 in 1954 compared with \$84,354,369 in the preceding year. Shipments of mixed fertilizers from all industries in 1954 amounted to 668,200 tons worth \$32,120,000, compared with 694,000 tons valued at \$32,751,000 in 1953. (17)

Output Of Chemicals Up Canadian production of chemicals was valued at \$279,846,000
9% In Value In 1954 in 1954, an increase of 9% over the preceding year's \$255,-
 582,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the
 acids, alkalies and salts industry.

Factory selling value of organic chemicals rose to \$72,936,000 from \$61,539,000 in 1953, synthetic resins to \$36,647,000 from \$26,251,000, compressed and liquefied gases to \$33,723,000 from \$31,130,000, acids to \$19,174,000 from \$14,651,000, calcium compounds to \$16,469,000 from \$16,032,000, and "other" chemicals to \$24,847,000 from \$24,483,000. Value of fertilizer chemicals fell to \$45,386,000 from \$50,682,000, and sodium compounds to \$30,664,000 from \$30,814,000.

Shipments of the acids, alkalies and salts industry had a factory selling value of \$142,001,601, an increase of 11.6% over the preceding year's \$127,299,437. The 43 plants in the industry employed 8,408 persons versus 8,278 and their salaries and wages grossed \$33,425,864 versus \$31,174,479. Material costs were \$49,400,551 versus \$43,083,175. (18)

Artificial Abrasives Industry Factory shipments of all products made by manufacturers of artificial abrasives and artificial abrasives products were valued at \$38,654,000 in 1954, a decrease of 16.4% from the \$46,254,000 reported in the preceding year. Principal products included: crude fused alumina valued at \$18,884,000 (\$25,500,000 in 1953); crude silicon carbide, \$6,945,000 (\$7,438,000); abrasive wheels and segments, \$4,422,000 (\$5,694,000); and ferrosilicon, \$937,000 (\$939,000). (19)

Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries Factory shipments of the 772 firms in the miscellaneous wood-using group of industries in 1953 were valued at \$117,432,206, slightly under the preceding year's \$118,482,-336 output of 823 firms in the preceding year. Included in the group are the box, basket and crate industry, the wood-turning industry, the coffin and casket industry, the cooperage industry, the woodenware industry, the lasts, trees and wooden shoe-findings industry, the beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies industry, the excelsior industry, and other wood-using industries such as those producing sanitary woodwork, Venetian blinds, and wooden tanks and conduit. (20)

LUMBERING

Lumber Production Sub- Canadian production of sawn lumber was substantially
stantially Higher In 1955 larger in 1955 than in the preceding year with all
 provinces except Saskatchewan sharing in the rise.
 Production rose to 4,840,516,000 board feet in British Columbia from 4,515,652,-
 000 in 1954 and to 3,075,604,000 board feet in the rest of Canada from 2,800,-
 415,000.

Production totals for the provinces east of the Rockies in 1955 were as follows (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 8,882 board feet (7,862 in 1954); Nova Scotia, 385,242 (300,012); New Brunswick, 279,199 (248,963); Quebec, 1,054,475 (1,009,383); Ontario, 764,384 (734,641); Manitoba, 48,770 (43,688); Saskatchewan, 88,117 (96,310); and Alberta, 446,535 (359,556). (21 & 22)

Creamery Butter Stocks
In Nine Cities Of Canada

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 15 totalled 48,235,000 pounds, 21% larger than last year's 39,757,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 4,349 pounds (1,253 a year earlier); Montreal, 23,749 (19,144); Toronto, 6,183 (7,474); Winnipeg, 11,793 (9,574); Regina, 599 (737); Saskatoon, 546 (111); Edmonton, 438 (395); Calgary, 125 (184); and Vancouver, 453 (885).

Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables

Larger stocks of potatoes and carrots were held in cold and common storage on March 1 than a year ago but there were reduced holdings of onions, cabbage and celery.

Stocks of potatoes were 12,431,000 bushels (10,296,000 a year earlier); onions, 156,000 (162,000); carrots, 154,000 (131,000); cabbage 35,000 (50,000); and celery, 20,000 crates (23,000). Stocks of apples amounted to 2,347,000 bushels (1,924,000); and pears, 11,000 (12,000).

Stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, amounted to 21,517,000 pounds on March 1 versus 16,979,000 and the stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives totalled 33,995,000 pounds versus 33,817,000. (23)

Stocks Of Meat Increased 23%

Stocks of meat in cold storage on March 1 amounted to 86,290,000 pounds, 23% larger than last year's corresponding total of 70,061,000 pounds. Holdings of frozen meat weighed 53,792,000 pounds (41,324,000 a year earlier); fresh meat, 18,812,000 pounds (16,653,000); and cured meat, 13,686,000 pounds (12,084,000). (24)

Stocks Of Canned Meats
Up 3% At End Of January

Stocks of canned meats held at manufacturers' and wholesalers' levels at the end of January amounted to 21,703,076 pounds, an increase of 3% over last year's corresponding total of 20,991,899 pounds, according to a special statement released by DBS.

Stocks were as follows by kinds: ready dinners, stews, 9,363,031 pounds (6,784,600 a year earlier); roast beef, 436,231 (245,860); corned beef, 2,709,328 (2,022,432); other beef products, 1,763,513 (1,967,361); spiced pork and ham, 2,553,500 (4,132,648); roast pork and ham, 1,017,148 (2,532,101); other pork products, 1,725,478 (1,219,431); canned fowl, 545,146 (769,971); meat paste, 1,010,581 (688,729); and all other kinds, 579,120 (628,706).

Production of Eggs In January

Production of eggs in January amounted to an estimated 37,200,000 dozen versus 36,100,000 in the preceding month and 38,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. (25)

Production Of Carbonated
Beverages Up In February

Production of carbonated beverages rose 9% in February to 6,953,159 gallons from last year's corresponding total of 6,370,521 gallons. In the two months, January and February, the output rose to 14,923,834 gallons from 13,167,664 a year earlier. (26).

Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye And Flaxseed In First Half Of Crop Year

Exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the first half of the 1955-56 crop year amounted to 38,900,000 bushels as

against 54,200,000 in the same period of the 1954-55 and the five year (1949-50 -- 1953-54) average of 68,100,000 bushels, according to the Bureau's coarse grains quarterly. Current crop year exports of the four grains at the end of January this year, in millions of bushels, with comparative figures for 1955 and the five-year August-January averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 2.0 (10.0, 25.3); barley, 25.5 (39.7, 34.7); rye, 3.6 (2.4, 5.6); and flaxseed, 7.8 (2.1, 2.5).

During the half-year the leading markets for Canadian oats were Belgium, United States and the United Kingdom, these countries taking 739,000 bushels, 479,000 and 373,000 bushels, respectively. Smaller shipments went to the Netherlands, Switzerland, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago. Exports of barley went to nine different countries, with shipments to the United States totalling 12,500,000 bushels and the United Kingdom 9,800,000. Other markets were Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago.

Of the 3,600,000 bushels of rye exported in the half-year, the United States took shipments of 1,600,000 bushels, with smaller quantities going to Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago. Major markets for Canadian flaxseed were the Netherlands and Belgium (taking shipments of 2,200,000 and 1,200,000 bushels, respectively), France, Japan, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, Norway, Greece, Morocco, Israel, Spain and Ireland. (27)

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Industry

Factory value of products shipped by Canada's fruit and vegetable preparations industry in 1954 amounted to \$215,030,451, slightly more than 5% over the preceding year's production value of \$205,119,469. Value of shipments from plants in Ontario was \$141,283,692, accounting for almost two-thirds of the national total. Quebec followed with shipments valued at \$32,991,908, British Columbia being next with \$28,921,420.

Volume production of canned foods in 1954 (1953 in brackets) was as follows: canned fruits, 9,513,572 dozen tins (7,577,310); canned vegetables, 30,177,848 dozen tins (29,817,339); jams, jellies and marmalades, 107,688,067 pounds (99,826,938); canned soups, all kinds, 24,274,921 dozen tins (21,706,263); catsups, 27,389,195 pounds (25,393,195); pickles, relishes and sauces, 5,591,246 gallons (5,583,458).

Selling value of shipments of the above products were: canned fruits, \$23,482,177 (\$19,015,945 in 1953); canned vegetables, \$51,577,813 (\$50,467,103); jams, jellies and marmalades, \$19,300,811 (\$18,118,554); canned soups, all kinds, \$34,104,633 (\$33,185,145); catsups, \$5,892,060 (\$5,865,245); pickles, relishes and sauces, \$11,062,004 (\$11,279,583).

While the same number of establishments operated in 1954 as in the previous year, employment increased from 15,385 persons to 15,815 persons. Salaries and wages totalled \$34,714,828, about \$2,000,000 more than in 1953. (28)

Stocks Of Fish Down 2% Stocks of fish in cold storage at the end of February amounted to 33,241,000 pounds, 2% below last year's corresponding total of 33,854,000 pounds. Holdings of haddock weighed 4,930,000 pounds (5,159,000 a year ago); halibut, 2,963,000 (7,376,000); salmon, 2,068,000 (5,881,000); sea herring, 1,574,000 (3,005,000); other sea fish, 14,869,000 (3,537,000); and inland fish, 3,098,000 (3,482,000). (29)

Wheat Flour Production Slightly Higher In January Production of wheat flour was slightly higher in January than in the corresponding month last year. The month's output amounted to 3,100,787 cwt. versus 3,040,905, bringing August-January production to 20,236,076 cwt. versus 21,151,628 a year earlier. Wheat flour exports in January amounted to 1,190,328 cwt., bringing the total for the first half of the crop year to 8,083,842 cwt. versus 8,805,055. (30)

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>March 15</u>	<u>March 8</u> (1935-39= 100)	<u>February 16</u>
Total Common Stocks	269.9	264.9	248.5
Industrials	283.3	277.0	257.2
Utilities	210.6	209.9	203.1
Banks	272.4	270.1	266.0

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	136.2	131.0	124.7
Gold	80.9	77.7	76.8
Base Metals	262.7	252.9	234.4

Wholesale Price Indexes

	<u>February</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>January</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>February</u> <u>1956</u>
		(1935 - 1939 = 100)	
General Index	217.4	222.0	222.2
Vegetable Products	198.2	192.8	193.3
Animal Products	226.7	218.9	217.4
Textile Products	226.0	227.8	228.9
Wood Products	292.0	305.8	305.8
Iron Products	216.0	230.7	231.1
Non-Ferrous Metals	176.6	202.2	203.6
Non-Metallic Minerals	176.6	178.7	178.9
Chemical Products	177.1	178.3	178.6
Combined Index, Iron and Non-Ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	226.2	253.1	254.4

Railway Car Loadings Continue To Climb Car loadings on Canadian railways rose 15.9% in the first week of March as compared with a year earlier and cumulative loadings for the year to date increased 15.8%. Receipts from connections were up 10% in the week and 13.8% in the January 1 - March 7 period. Loadings in the week amounted to 77,607 cars versus 66,983, bringing the cumulative total to 718,630 cars versus 620,721. Receipts from connections totalled 35,438 cars in the week versus 32,208 and 329,135 cars in the cumulative period versus 289,266.

Commodities carried in greater volume in the week ending March 7 included: grain, 7,512 cars (versus 4,292 in 1955); fuel oil, 3,169 (2,592); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 2,181 (1,640); logs, posts, poles and piling, 1,458 (775); lumber, timber and plywood, 4,589 (3,638); pulpwood, 4,869 (3,800); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 5,091 (4,543). Most substantial increases in the January 1 - March 7 period occurred in: grain, 69,360 cars (50,332 in 1955); coal, 56,172 (46,565); and miscellaneous commodities, 47,797 (39,612). (31)

Operating Revenues And Expenses Of Air Carriers Up Sharply In September Operations of Canadian air carriers in September produced operating revenues of \$14,686,764, a gain of \$4,475,113 or 43.8% over the corresponding month of 1954. Expense items for the month were generally heavier with the total at \$12,949,986, up \$3,983,296 or 44.4%. Net operating income thus amounted to \$1,736,778 as compared with \$1,244,961 for the same month in 1954.

In September 279,508 revenue passengers were given airlift versus 227,559 a year earlier. The weight of revenue goods carried in unit toll transportation amounted to 4,171,633 pounds, 27.7% over the 3,265,808 pounds carried a year earlier. Goods transported in bulk transportation weighed 17,842,133 pounds, increasing almost threefold over the 6,828,078 pounds carried in September, 1954. (32)

Water Transportation Industry Operating revenues of Canadian water transportation companies grossed \$223,582,520 in 1954, a decrease of \$23,518,098 from the preceding year's \$247,100,618. Operating expenses declined \$17,548,697 to \$215,455,758. Net operating revenues thus decreased to \$8,126,762 from \$14,096,163, and net profit fell to \$5,905,741 from \$9,729,944.

Freight revenue fell to \$166,746,116 from \$191,792,529 in 1953, salvage revenue to \$545,946 from \$987,421, and charter revenue to \$20,674,556 from \$21,118,748. Passenger revenue receipts climbed to \$8,892,655 from \$8,057,796, towing services to \$19,574,533 from \$18,909,940, and storage operations to \$202,523 from \$190,858.

A total of 1,691 Canadian-owned vessels and 479 chartered vessels were in operation during the year. In addition there were 93 Canadian-owned vessels which did not operate during the season. Thus the water transportation industry included a total of 1,975 vessels. During the year, 8 vessels valued at \$849,648 were lost, 26 persons -- mostly crew members -- were killed and 1,875 incurred injuries of various kinds. Wages and salaries, amounting to \$52,388,802 were paid to 20,190 employees of the industry versus \$51,084,867 paid to 20,109 employees in the preceding year. (33)

Department Store Sales Increased 7.8% In Week Department store sales rose 7.8% during the week ending March 10 as compared with a year earlier. All provinces except Quebec shared in the rise. The gain in the Atlantic Provinces was 15.6%, Ontario 8.1%, Manitoba 0.9%, Saskatchewan 21.1%, Alberta 15.1% and British Columbia 11%. The decline in Quebec was 3.2%.

Rise Of 11.1% In Department Store Sales In February Department store sales rose 11.1% in February as compared with the corresponding month last year. Sales gains were shown in all provinces except Manitoba, where the decrease amounted to 4.2%. Increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 16%; Quebec, 11.9%, Ontario, 15.4%; Saskatchewan, 11%; Alberta, 11.2%; and British Columbia, 9.7%.

Department Store Sales Up 7.3% In January & 8% In 12 Months Department store sales in January amounted to an estimated \$74,043,000, an increase of 7.3% over last year's corresponding total of \$68,996,000. Cumulative sales for the 12-month fiscal period ending January 31 were up 8% to an estimated \$1,155,960,000 from \$1,068,099,000 a year earlier.

Quebec and Ontario, each with an increase of 9.7%, had the largest January gains among the provinces, British Columbia, Alberta and the Atlantic Provinces following with gains of 8.1%, 7.7% and 6.7%, respectively. Manitoba and Saskatchewan had declines of 2.2% and 0.1%.

For the 12-month period Alberta registered the largest percentage gain with sales 10.4% greater than a year earlier. Quebec, Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces also had gains greater than the national average -- 9.3%, 8.7% and 8.3%, respectively. British Columbia with a rise of 8.2% equalled the all-Canada average, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan fell below the average with increases of 5.1% and 2.6%.

In January, 21 of the 29 specified departments and the "all other" category showed greater sales. Some of the largest gains were in the durable goods classification with increases of 20.5% in major appliances, 18.2% in home furnishings, 17.3% in hardware and housewares and 15.6% in furniture. In the 12-month period there were sales gains in all departments except furs and millinery. (34)

Retail Sales Up 4.7% In January Sales of Canadian retail establishments in January were valued at \$879,965,000, an increase of 4.7% over the corresponding 1955 total of \$840,073,000. All provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan and all trades except jewellery stores had larger sales.

British Columbia had the largest sales increase among the provinces with a rise of 8.3%, followed by Quebec with 7.8%, Ontario 5.3%, the Atlantic Provinces 2.3%, and Alberta 0.9%. Saskatchewan had a decline of 4.4% and Manitoba a decrease of 1.3%.

Fuel dealers had the largest increase among the trades (17.1%), followed by lumber and building material dealers with a rise of 13.3%. Motor vehicle dealers had an increase of only 2.5%. Grocery and combination stores and department stores with respective increases of 3.9% and 7.3% were other notable increases. The decline in jewellery store sales was 0.5%. (35)

Increase In Births, Deaths
And Marriages In February

Larger numbers of births, deaths and marriages were registered in Canada in February than in the corresponding month last year. Births numbered 33,939 (32,785 a year earlier); deaths, 12,921 (11,122); and marriages, 7,349 (7,113). (36)

HOSPITALS

List Of Hospitals

A listing of all hospitals in Canada, complete to the end of 1955, has been released by the DBS. The list includes almost 1,400 public, private and federal hospitals of all kinds, including institutions for mental diseases and sanatoria for tuberculosis, and gives the name, the location, the ownership, the capacity in beds and cribs and bassinets, and in some instances the street address. It was compiled with the assistance of provincial health authorities and of various federal departments. (37)

MINING

Salt Shipments Increased

Shipments of dry common salt in January amounted to 78,143 tons, showing a sharp increase from last year's corresponding total of 47,356 tons. Producer's stocks at the end of January were 16,202 tons, moderately above last year's 14,973 tons. (38)

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

- 1-Travel Between Canada & the United States, January (Including First Estimates of International Travel Expenditures in 1955), 20¢
- 2-The Labour Force, February, 25¢
- 3-M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, January, 10¢
- 4-M: Domestic Washing Machines, January, 10¢
- 5-M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, January, 10¢
- 6-Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, January, 25¢
- 7-M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal & Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, 4th Quarter, 1955, 10¢
- 8-Coal & Coke Statistics, December, 25¢
- 9-M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, January, 10¢
- 10-M: Production of Leather Footwear, December, 10¢
- 11-Leather Footwear & Leather Boot & Shoe Findings Industries, 1954, 25¢
- 12-Leather Glove & Mitten Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 13-M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, January, 10¢
- 14-Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 15-M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, November, 10¢
- 16-Fertilizer Trade, July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955, 25¢
- 17-Fertilizers Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 18-Acids, Alkalies & Salts Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 19-Artificial Abrasives Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 20-Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, 1953, 25¢
- 21-Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December, 25¢
- 22-Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December, 25¢
- 23-M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, March 1, 10¢
- 24-M: Stocks of Meat in Cold Storage, March 1, 10¢
- 25-M: Production of Eggs, January, 10¢
- 26-M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, February, 10¢
- 27-Coarse Grains Quarterly, February, 25¢
- 28-Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 29-M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, February, 25¢
- 30-M: Grain Milling Statistics, January, 10¢
- 31-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, March 7, 10¢
- 32-Civil Aviation, September, 15¢
- 33-Water Transportation, 1954, 25¢
- 34-Department Store Sales & Stocks, January, 10¢
- 35-Retail Trade, January, 25¢
- 36-Vital Statistics, February, 10¢
- 37-M: List of Hospitals, 1955, 50¢
- 38-M: Salt, January, 10¢
- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, January, 25¢ --
Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of March 9.
- Hotels, 1954, 25¢-Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of February 24.
- New Residential Construction, December, 25¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of February 17.
- Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, 12 Months Ended December, 1955, 50¢
- M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal & Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, Year, 1955, 10¢
- Intended Acreage of Principal Field Crops, 10¢ -- 3 P.M. release.

M: Memorandum

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