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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Agriculture: Net income of Canadian farmers last year is estimated at \$1,454,-300,000, more than a fifth higher than in 1954 but nearly a third lower than the record 1951 net income and \$110,000,000 below the 1946-1954 average. Net farm income last year was above 1954 in seven provinces, the exceptions being New Brunswick and British Columbia ... This year's farm milk supply is running moderately above last year's level so far ... Per capita disappearance of butter last year was slightly smaller than in 1954 but that of fluid milk, cheese and ice cream was larger. (Pages 2 & 3)

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Foreign Trade: Domestic exports in March were down 6% in value from a year earlier, but for the quarter were nearly 9% higher. The early date of Easter contributed to the smaller recorded value in the month, when volume was down 9% but prices up over 3% ... Detail on February imports show widespread increases in entry of consumer as well as producer goods contributing to the 31% rise in value. (Pages 6 & 7)

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Merchandising: New motor vehicle sales in the first quarter this year were up nearly 12% over last year in number and 26% in value, with March increases sharpest at almost 22% and 39%, respectively ... Retail credit totals for last year show increases in the proportion of both charge and installment sales over 1954. (Page 8)

...

Manufacturing: Latest monthly series on production of building and consumer products show continued increases over last year. More steel wire and wire products were turned out in March; more gypsum products in April; more building brick and other clay products in February; more of most types of stoves and furnaces in March. (Page 9)

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Mining: March gold output rose moderately to make a first-quarter rise of 1.7%. Crude petroleum production in February was nearly 48% larger than last year, and output of 13 others of 16 leading minerals also rose in the month. (Page 16)

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Power: Total output of Canada's central electric stations was down slightly in March, due mainly to lower production in Quebec, but aggregate for the first quarter was slightly higher. (Page 16)

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Farm Net Income Up 22% In 1955 Farm net income from farming operations in Canada is estimated at \$1,454,300,000 for the year 1955, an increase of about 22% over the revised estimate of \$1,189,900,000 for 1954. The record high level of \$2,154,500,000 was reached in 1951 and the average for the post-war years (1946-1954) was \$1,564,400,000.

Larger crops in the Prairie Provinces resulted in an increase in December 31, 1955 farm-held grain inventories over 1954 year-end holdings. This factor had a marked effect on the increase in farm net income in 1955. Also contributing to the increased net income were larger inventories of livestock and a minor rise in the value of income in kind. Offsetting these increases to some extent were lower returns from the sale of farm products and increased farm operating expenses and depreciation charges.

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous years' grain crops amounted to \$2,352,600,000 as compared with \$2,395,300,000 for 1954 and the all-time high of \$2,849,300,000 established in 1952. On a commodity basis the more important reductions in cash income were recorded for oats, barley, rye, clover and grass seed, hogs and total participation payments. The more important increases occurred in the case of wheat, flaxseed, corn, potatoes, tobacco, cattle, poultry and dairy products.

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges in 1955 were estimated at \$1,547,200,000, about 4% above the revised 1954 estimate of \$1,485,500,000, but slightly more than 2% below the peak level of \$1,582,200,000 established in 1952. Increased expenditures were recorded for nearly all commodities and services used in the farm business. Rental payments, particularly share-rent payments in the Prairie Provinces, contributed more than any other single item to increased farm operating expenses. Property taxes continued their steady upward climb, rising from \$120,500,000 in 1954 to \$127,600,000 in 1955. Additional borrowing on the part of farmers increased their outlay in the form of interest payments.

Higher prices and larger purchases of prepared livestock feeds were reflected in total expenditures for feed of \$257,500,000 in 1955 as compared with \$250,700,000 a year earlier. Tractor expenses reached an estimated \$132,400,000 against a revised figure of \$127,700,000 in 1954. The wage bill, including the value of board and lodging, amounted to \$161,700,000, slightly below the revised estimate of \$163,400,000 for the preceding year. Smaller purchases of fertilizer and slightly lower prices accounted for a reduction in farmers' outlay for this item.

Net farm income of farm operators from farming operations was as follows by provinces (in millions): Prince Edward Island, \$13.7 (\$13.3 in 1954); Nova Scotia, \$21.5 (\$21.4); New Brunswick, \$27.3 (\$30.5); Quebec, \$293.4 (\$276.3); Ontario, \$428.4 (\$396.6); Manitoba, \$95.8 (\$74.5); Saskatchewan, \$321.8 (\$141.3); Alberta, \$213.9 (\$196.5); and British Columbia, \$38.4 (\$39.4). Figures for Newfoundland are not available. (1)

Farm Prices of Agricultural Products Canada's index number of farm prices in March, on the 1935-39 base, was estimated at 219.4, an increase of 1.1 over the revised February figure of 218.3. Higher prices were recorded for grains, livestock, potatoes, and poultry and eggs but lower prices for dairy products.

Supplies Of Wheat Increase Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on May 16 increased to 336,408,000 bushels from 322,-742,000 on the comparable date last year. Marketings of wheat by Prairie farmers in the week amounted to 10,339,000 bushels versus 5,426,000 a year earlier, raising the August 1-May 16 total to 187,527,000 bushels from 179,251,000. Overseas export clearances in the week advanced to 7,283,000 bushels from 3,554,000 in the corresponding period last year. (2)

Milk Production Up In April Milk output on Canadian farms is estimated at 1,391,-000,000 pounds in April. A seasonal upswing which occurs at this season is indicated in these figures and places April output 235,-000,000 pounds above that of March and 2.5% above April last year. In the preceding month milk production exceeded the corresponding figure for March 1955 by 6.5%; thus, while the farm milk supply continues above the 1955 level, the percentage gain is less pronounced than it was earlier in the season.

In March, for which complete figures are available, production of milk amounted to an estimated 1,156,557,000 pounds, 71,000,000 pounds above that of March 1955. Four provinces -- New Brunswick, Alberta, Quebec, and Ontario -- contributed to the increase; the latter two showed the most significant gains over March 1955. The utilization of milk in March showed substantial gains in factory products and fluid sales, the increases being approximately 8% and 7%, respectively. More fresh milk was used on farms but there was a 3.5% decline in dairy butter.

Domestic disappearance of butter (creamery, dairy and whey) was 26,000,000 pounds in March and 74,489,000 pounds in the quarter, showing gains of approximately 750,000 pounds and 4,000,000 respectively. On a per capita basis the averages were 1.64 pounds for March and 4.7 pounds for January-March, compared with 1.62 and 4.5 pounds a year earlier. (3)

Per Capita Disappearance Of Milk And Cheese Up In 1955; Butter Down Slightly Per capita domestic disappearance of fluid milk and cream, ice cream, cheese and concentrated milk products was larger in 1955 than in the preceding year but per capita disappearance of butter was slightly smaller, according to the Bureau's 1955 edition of Dairy Statistics.

Consumption of fluid milk and cream last year amounted to 4,839,307,000 pints or 318.61 pints per capita as compared with 4,647,820,000 pints or 314.11 pints per capita in 1954. All provinces except Prince Edward Island shared in the rise.

Ice cream consumption rose in 1955 to 32,622,000 gallons from 28,571,000 and the per capita figure advanced to 2.09 gallons from 1.88. There were lower per capita figures for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick but higher figures for the rest of Canada.

Consumption of butter -- creamery, dairy and whey -- increased to 321,201,000 pounds in 1955 from 314,719,000, but the per capita average was slightly lower at 20.59 pounds versus 20.71. Cheese consumption climbed to 102,757,000 pounds from 97,186,000 and the per capita disappearance rose to 6.58 pounds from 6.39

The year's consumption of concentrated milk by-products rose to 115,463,000 pounds from 107,412,000 and on a per capita basis to 7.40 pounds from 7.07. Consumption of concentrated whole milk products advanced to 321,116,000 pounds from 311,-722,000 and per capita average rose to 20.58 pounds from 20.51. (4)

Creamery Butter Stocks Up 16% Stocks of creamery butter in 9 cities in Canada on May 24 amounted to 47,143,000 pounds, 16% larger than last year's corresponding total of 40,560,000 pounds. Holdings by cities, in thousands, were: Quebec, 4,491 pounds (1,392 a year earlier); Montreal, 24,011 (19,855); Toronto, 5,409 (7,232); Winnipeg, 11,738 (10,193); Regina, 308 (671); Saskatoon, 336 (213); Edmonton, 210 (251); Calgary, 144 (169); and Vancouver, 496 (584).

Output Of Oils & Fats Up In April Larger quantities of oils and fats were produced in April than in the corresponding month last year. Output of margarine, including spreads, amounted to 11,241,000 pounds (10,427,000 a year ago); shortening, 12,198,000 pounds (11,483,000); refined coconut and salad and cooking oils, 3,283,000 pounds (3,023,000); lard, 9,993,000 pounds (8,838,000); and tallow, 13,268,000 (11,214,000). (5)

Output Of Refined Sugar Down In April Manufacture of refined cane and beet sugar declined in April as compared with a year earlier but both sales and month-end stocks increased. Smaller quantities of raw sugar were received. Meltings and sales were also reduced but stocks in companies' hands at the end of April were larger than a year ago.

Refined beet and cane sugar manufactured in April amounted to 90,180,000 pounds versus 95,385,000, sales totalled 111,471,000 pounds versus 110,223,000, and month-end factory stocks were 229,912,000 pounds versus 187,990,000. Receipts of raw cane sugar in April amounted to 88,448,000 pounds versus 94,781,000 a year earlier, meltings and sales totalled 95,365,000 pounds compared with 98,986,000, and end-of-April stocks were 69,021,000 pounds versus 65,119,000. (6)

Egg Production Down Production of eggs in Canada in April amounted to an estimated 35,147,000 dozen as compared with 35,885,000 dozen a year ago, bringing the January-April total to 142,400,000 dozen versus 145,100,000 a year earlier. (7)

Production And Value Of Leaf Tobacco Sharply Lower In 1955 Canadian production of leaf tobacco in the crop year ending September 30, 1955 amounted to an estimated 134,840,000 pounds (green weight), approximately 50,000,000 pounds less than in the preceding year. Canadian growers received \$57,685,000 for this 1955 production, \$20,103,000 less than in 1954. Ontario producers grossed \$53,531,000 versus \$74,174,000 in 1954.

Following the bumper crop of 1954, the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board agreed to a 30% reduction from the base acreage for planting in 1955. Losses from hail, leaf-spot damage and frost, amounting to approximately 40,000,000 pounds reduced the anticipated crop. As a result of these losses, per acre yields of Ontario flue-cured tobacco dropped to 1,222 pounds in 1955 compared to 1,436 in 1954.

Acreages of burley tobacco increased from 3,122 acres in 1954 to 4,033 acres in 1955. In addition, yields per acre increased from 1,431 pounds to 1,737, respectively

Overall yield per acre of green-weight leaf tobacco decreased to 1,227 pounds in 1955 compared to 1,402 a year earlier. By types, the yield per acre for 1955 with respectively 1954 yield in brackets, are as follows: flue-cured, 1,202 (1,410); burley, 1,737 (1,431); dark, 1,747 (1,605); cigar, 1,279 (1,280); and pipe, 1,016 (880). (8)

Canned Meat Stocks
Smaller At End March

Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers at the end of March amounted to 23,480,319 pounds, a decrease of 5% from the 24,725,364 pounds held a year earlier. Holdings were as follows by kinds: beef products -- ready dinners, stews, etc., 9,209,006 pounds (7,204,381 a year earlier); roast beef, 418,029 pounds (399,068); corned beef, 2,038,161 (1,608,926); and other beef products, 1,999,959 (2,302,537). Pork products: spiced pork and ham, 3,172,692 pounds (6,407,968); roast pork and ham, 941,699 (2,444,054); and other pork products, 2,720,721 pounds (1,839,124). Miscellaneous: canned fowl, 652,562 pounds (856,832); meat paste, 1,161,576 pounds (813,130); and "other", 1,165,914 pounds (849,344).

FOREIGN TRADE

Domestic Exports Rose 8.8% In First
Quarter To New Peak For The Period

Domestic exports reached a new high for the period in the first quarter of this year, rising 8.8% to \$1,035,200,000 from \$951,300,000 a year earlier. Larger totals for the United States, European countries and Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom more than offset smaller totals for the United Kingdom and Latin American countries. Over the period prices averaged 3.5% higher and volume rose 5.2%.

Influenced by the changed date of Easter this year, domestic exports in March fell 6% to \$327,600,000 from last year's \$348,800,000. Export prices averaged 3.2% higher but volume dropped 9%. March values were lower than a year ago for the United States, the United Kingdom and Latin American countries but higher for the rest of the Commonwealth and Europe.

There were larger values in the quarter for wheat, seeds, pulpwood, wood pulp, newsprint paper, copper and products, nickel, precious metals (except gold), asbestos and products, petroleum and products, and aircraft. Values were smaller for grains other than wheat, planks and boards, farm machinery and implements, aluminum and products, zinc and products, and fertilizers.

The month's values were lower for wheat and other grains, wheat flour, planks and boards, wood pulp, farm implements and machinery, aluminum and products, zinc and products, and fertilizers, but higher for copper and products, nickel, asbestos and products, petroleum products, aircraft and parts and newsprint paper.

Exports to the United States eased to \$203,764,000 in March from \$209,651,000 last year but the quarter's value rose almost 11% to \$628,414,000 from \$566,811,000. Moderate declines were recorded in March for all main commodity groups except non-metallic minerals but first-quarter totals were larger for all groups except iron and products and chemicals and products.

Shipments to the United Kingdom dropped 25% in March to \$48,874,000 from \$65,145,000 a year earlier, due chiefly to marked declines in the agricultural and non-ferrous metals and products groups. The quarter's value was slightly lower than last year at \$179,792,000 versus \$182,802,000, declines in the agricultural and wood and paper products groups more than offsetting increases for all other groups.

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth increased to \$19,215,000 in March from \$18,811,000 a year ago and to \$57,141,000 in the three months from \$52,035,000. Among individual countries, values were larger in March for Jamaica, the Union of South Africa and India but smaller for Australia and New Zealand.

Exports to Latin American countries dropped to \$10,899,000 in March from \$13,072,000 and to \$35,696,000 in the quarter from \$38,394,000. Shipments to European countries jumped to \$30,214,000 in March from \$26,966,000 a year ago and to \$95,790,000 in the quarter from \$72,525,000. Exports were larger in value both in the month and three months to France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Poland, but lower to Belgium and Luxembourg, Sweden and Switzerland. Exports to all other foreign countries declined to \$11,857,000 in March from \$13,541,000 a year ago but were steady in the three-month period at \$34,218,000 versus \$34,818,000. Exports to Japan, chief market in the group, declined in value in both periods.

First-quarter group values were (in millions): agricultural and vegetable products, \$191.3 (\$177.9 a year ago); animals and animal products, \$63.1 (\$62.7); fibres, textiles and products, \$5.2 (\$4.1); wood, wood products and paper, \$357.1 (\$339.3); iron and products, \$77.3 (\$70.1); non-ferrous metals and products, \$205.0 (\$186.8); non-metallic minerals and products, \$57.4 (\$35.5); chemicals and allied products, \$54.8 (\$56.2); and miscellaneous commodities, \$24.0 (\$18.7). (9)

The following table shows the value of Canada's chief commodity exports in March and the quarter, ranked according to size in the quarter, with comparative data for 1955:

	March		January-March	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
	(in thousands)			
Newsprint paper	\$54,784	\$54,907	\$151,675	\$165,560
Wheat	33,773	29,081	80,534	90,444
Planks & boards	30,196	26,683	85,542	77,969
Wood pulp	25,309	23,467	65,922	72,473
Nickel	16,878	20,487	51,137	56,799
Copper & products	12,573	16,490	35,778	50,103
Aluminum & products	16,778	9,513	46,959	43,691
Fish & fishery products	9,938	9,715	28,260	28,773
Farm machinery & implements	11,348	8,432	25,218	23,915
Petroleum & products	1,688	6,280	5,236	21,907
Seeds	3,636	3,745	12,278	21,745
Asbestos & products	6,298	6,912	17,134	19,773
Flour of wheat	7,376	6,079	17,734	17,757
Precious metals (except gold)	3,423	3,397	10,886	15,885
Zinc & products	5,879	4,013	18,286	15,292
Fertilizers	7,949	5,596	19,361	14,682
Alcoholic beverages	4,531	4,748	11,619	12,992
Pulpwood	2,762	3,210	9,966	11,915
Grains other than wheat	9,135	2,747	19,205	11,452
Aircraft & parts	2,545	4,114	5,251	9,778

Imports Up 31% In Value In February Boosted by large gains in a wide range of commodities, including rolling-mill products, farm machinery and implements, non-farm machinery, automobiles, crude petroleum and cotton products, the value of Canada's merchandise imports rose 31% in February to \$405,024,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$307,873,000. This followed a rise of similar size in January to \$403,700,000 from \$306,600,000 a year earlier.

Imports were larger in February than a year earlier from all geographic areas except Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia. Chief gain was in purchases from the United States, with substantially larger imports from the United Kingdom, Latin American countries and Europe.

Imports from the United States increased to \$305,296,000 from \$232,692,000 in February last year, gains being general for all main commodity groups except fibres and textiles. Largest increases were in iron and products, wood and paper products, non-ferrous metal products, non-metallic minerals, and chemicals.

With gains in all groups except agricultural and vegetable products, imports from the United Kingdom in February increased to \$30,896,000 from \$25,562,000 a year earlier. Main increases occurred in fibres and textiles and iron and products. Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth rose in February to \$13,048,000 from \$10,787,000 a year earlier. There were increases purchases from Jamaica, Australia and New Zealand, but reduced imports from India.

Due chiefly to larger purchases from Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, February's total imports from Latin American countries rose to \$30,391,000 from \$21,628,000 a year earlier. Larger imports from Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Switzerland, raised the total value of imports from European countries to \$14,663,000 from \$9,648,000. A large rise in imports from Japan was the chief factor in boosting purchases from all other countries in February to \$10,122,000 from \$7,182,000 a year ago.

The following were among the major individual commodities in February: non-farm machinery, \$42,362,000 (\$26,330,000 a year earlier); automobile parts, \$19,854,000 (\$20,955,000); crude petroleum, \$18,283,000 (\$15,082,000); automobiles, \$17,518,000 (\$7,099,000); farm machinery and implements, \$16,994,000 (\$9,724,000); rolling-mill products, \$15,852,000 (\$7,042,000); cotton products, \$10,026,000 (\$7,309,000); engines and boilers, \$9,823,000 (\$9,025,000); petroleum products, \$8,700,000 (\$7,208,000); fruits, \$8,425,000 (\$6,884,000); coal, \$7,788,000 (\$6,683,000); books and printed matter, \$6,339,000 (\$5,412,000); rubber and products, \$6,074,000 (\$5,131,000); coffee and chicory, \$5,925,000 (\$4,823,000); pipes, tubes and fittings, \$5,780,000 (\$2,672,000); raw cotton, \$5,323,000 (\$4,506,000); plastics and products, \$5,316,000 (\$4,333,000); and synthetic fibres and products, \$5,113,000 (\$3,946,000). (10 & 11)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Increased 9.3% In Week Department store sales in Canada increased 9.3% in the week ending May 19 over the corresponding week a year earlier, DES reports. All provinces shared in the increase, led by Alberta with 22.2%, followed by British Columbia with 11.2%, Manitoba 9.2%, Saskatchewan 8.6%, Quebec 7.3%, Ontario 6.5% and the Atlantic Provinces 5.9%.

Sales Of New Motor Vehicles
Increased 11.8% In Quarter

Sales of new motor vehicles in the first quarter of this year increased 11.8% from the same 1955 period. There were sales increases of 21.6% in March and 8.4% in February but a decrease of 0.4% in January. The overall rise in retail value was 26.3% in the quarter, with the March total up 38.7%, February up 22.6% and January up 10.6%.

First-quarter sales of new motor vehicles totalled 93,150 as against 83,306 in the like 1955 period and the retail value was \$277,765,000 versus \$219,990,000. March sales were 43,334 units valued at \$128,252,000 versus 35,624 units valued at \$92,435,000.

January-March sales of new passenger cars totalled 76,677 units versus 70,831 with a retail value of \$217,672,000 versus \$183,973,000 in 1955. March sales were 36,551 units valued at \$102,896,000 versus 30,937 worth \$78,690,000 a year ago. The quarter's sales of new commercial vehicles jumped to 16,473 units from 12,475 and the retail value to \$60,093,000 from \$36,017,000. In March the sales soared to 6,783 units from 4,687 and the value to \$25,356,000 from \$13,745,000.

Sales of 33,385 new motor vehicles were financed to the extent of \$77,018,000 in this year's first quarter as compared with 28,793 financed for \$56,441,000 a year earlier. In March the sales of 14,052 units were financed for \$32,295,000 versus 13,431 financed for \$26,271,000 a year earlier. In the January-March period the sales of 79,529 used motor vehicles were financed for \$70,165,000 versus 74,963 financed for \$62,287,000 a year earlier. In March the sales of 32,147 units were financed for \$28,115,000 versus 33,620 financed for \$27,237,000 a year ago. (12)

Retail Cash, Instalment And
Charge Sales Higher In 1955

Retail cash, instalment and charge sales were higher in value in 1955 than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on retail credit. Customers' accounts receivable on the books of retailers at year's end were also up from a year earlier.

Cash sales in 1955 amounted to \$8,188,100,000 versus \$7,887,900,000 in 1954. Charge sales were \$3,009,100,000 versus \$2,746,400,000, and instalment sales totalled \$1,676,800,000 versus \$1,431,500,000. Instalment accounts receivable at the end of the year amounted to \$382,200,000 versus \$326,600,000, and charge receivables totalled \$540,900,000 versus \$492,700,000. Cash sales in the full year 1955 accounted for 63.6% of total sales, down from 65.4% in the preceding year, but charge sales increased to 23.4% from 22.7% and instalment sales to 13% from 11.9%. Instalment receivables accounted for 41.4% of the year-end total versus 39.9% a year earlier, and charge receivables for 58.6% versus 60.1%.

General gains in cash sales were recorded among the trades in 1955 as compared with 1954. Instalment sales were larger for department stores, motor vehicle dealers, family clothing stores, women's clothing stores, furniture, appliance and radio stores, and jewellery stores, but lower for men's clothing and hardware stores. Charge sales were lower for department stores, motor vehicle dealers, men's clothing stores, women's clothing stores, furniture, appliance and radio stores, and smaller for family clothing, hardware and jewellery stores.

Credit sales rose for grocery and combination stores, fuel dealers, and garages and filling stations, but general store credit sales fell. (13)

Battery Sales Up In Value Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts increased 23% in April to \$2,198,000 from \$1,777,000 a year ago, raising the January-April total 10% to \$8,352,000 from \$7,613,000 in the corresponding period last year. (14)

Output Of Gypsum Products Up Production of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile increased in April to 58,266,657 square feet from 50,419,529 a year earlier and gypsum plasters to 21,319 tons versus 20,100 a year ago. January-April output of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile rose to 222,186,422 square feet from 176,220,089 in the corresponding period last year as did gypsum plasters to 84,209 tons from 82,961. (15)

Steel Wire Production Up In March & Quarter Output of steel wire and wire products increased in March and the first quarter over the corresponding periods a year earlier. Increases in the month ranged from nearly 70% for wire rope to 15% for steel wire and in the quarter from 64% for wire rope to 17% for wire fencing.

Quarterly totals were: steel wire to 113,998 tons from 90,730 a year earlier; wire fencing to 6,105 tons (5,234 a year ago); wire rope to 10,489 tons (6,386); and nails, tacks and staples to 25,925 tons (18,426). In March, steel wire output advanced to 39,866 tons from 34,732 a year earlier, wire fencing to 2,117 tons from 1,755, wire rope to 3,681 tons from 2,170, and nails, tacks and staples to 9,008 tons from 7,466. (16)

Production Of Stoves & Furnaces In March Production of most types of stoves and furnaces was higher in March than in the preceding month. Output for March for some of the main types: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, 2,390 units (2,375 in February); solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, 2,405 (2,080); gas cooking stoves and ranges (all sizes), 2,119 (2,097); gas cooking plates (no oven), 67 (3); electric rangettes, 3,135 (3,202); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, 1,063 (815); fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, 4,015 (4,182); and warm air furnaces (coal-wood, and oil-burning), 8,885 (6,903). (17)

Output Of Clay Products Increased In February Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays increased 45% in February to \$2,489,773 from \$1,712,123 a year earlier. Increased sales values were reported for building brick to \$1,681,348 from \$1,041,852 a year earlier, structural tile to \$294,594 from \$253,894, drain tile to \$100,310 from \$70,509, sewer pipe and flue linings to \$252,236 from \$219,094, fireclay blocks and shapes to \$36,555 from \$23,028, and "other" clay products to \$81,955 from \$59,619. Pottery, the lone exception, fell to \$42,775 from \$44,127. (18)

Fur Goods Industry In 1954 Factory value of products shipped by the fur goods industry in 1954 declined 8.6% to \$58,464,790 from \$63,991,716 in the preceding year. Establishments fell in number to 581 from 600 a year earlier, employees to 5,289 from 5,945, salaries and wages to \$14,348,383 from \$15,847,754, and cost of materials to \$36,058,592 from \$39,639,350. Women's fur coats, boleros and jackets accounted for 77% of the total value of products in 1954 at \$45,263,054 as compared with nearly 79% worth \$50,337,915 in 1953. Fur capes were valued at \$1,662,624 versus \$1,105,688, fur trimming \$1,640,523 versus \$1,415,352, and dressed skins \$1,781,845 versus \$2,023,394. Amount received for custom work, repairs and storage dropped to \$5,210,809 from \$5,805,597. (19)

Shipments of Rubber Footwear Up In 1955 Factory shipments of rubber footwear increased sharply in 1955 as compared with the preceding year, amounting to 15,123,619 pairs valued at \$36,322,350 as compared with 12,545,217 pairs worth \$30,449,362, according to advance figures released by the DBS. The following table shows the quantity and value of factory shipments by main types for 1955.

Kind	Factory Shipments, 1955	
	Quantity	Selling Value
	Pairs	\$
Boots, all rubber:		
(a) Knee, stormking and hip	1,629,116	5,602,075
(b) Lumbermen's, etc.	527,836	2,182,972
Boots, rubber bottoms and leather tops:		
Lumbermen's, etc.	138,167	917,748
Bottoms for leather tops	205,216	604,989
Overshoes and goloshes:		
(a) Cloth uppers	1,058,645	4,457,234
(b) All rubber, lined and unlined	3,517,800	10,478,332
Light and heavy rubbers	3,849,874	4,976,924
Utility footwear, with canvas or other fabric tops.	2,078,752	3,942,208
Plastic waterproof footwear	1,706,796	2,257,487
Other footwear	411,417*	902,381*
Total footwear	15,123,619	36,322,350

* Includes leather footwear and bathing shoes.

Women's And Children's Factory Clothing Industries In 1954 Activity slackened in the women's and children's factory clothing industries in 1954, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The factory selling value of the products shipped in 1954 grossed \$263,040,000, a decrease of \$2,718,000 or 1% from the preceding year's \$265,758,000. A fall in employment accompanied the decline in the value of shipments. Employees numbered 34,103 in 1954 compared with 35,170 in 1953, down 3%, while their earnings totalled \$73,567,000 compared with \$73,983,000. Material costs were down to \$139,973,000 from \$140,969,000.

Values of factory shipments in 1954, with 1953 figures in brackets, were as follows: women's dresses, \$77,233,000 (\$77,614,000); women's coats and suits, \$53,319,000 (\$56,092,000); children's clothing, \$44,425,000 (\$45,348,000); skirts, blouses, slacks and jackets, \$37,091,000 (\$37,391,000); lingerie, \$32,420,000 (\$31,417,000); "other" outerwear, \$18,553,000 (\$17,895,000).

Main product of the industry was women's and misses' rayon and rayon mixture dresses of which 6,254,000 valued at \$4,429,000 were shipped. Shipments of other main commodities in order of importance were the following women's and misses' garments: wool coats, 1,582,000 valued at \$36,282,000; wool suits, 455,500 at \$11,366,000; and fine cotton dresses, 2,213,000 at \$11,122,000. Children's wool coats followed with shipments of 852,000 worth \$7,323,000.

Imports of clothing and furnishings fell to \$57,119,000 in 1954 from \$61,221,000 in the preceding year, but exports increased slightly to \$1,329,000 from \$1,285,000. (20)

Men's Factory Clothing Industry Value of shipments in the men's factory clothing industry declined 12.2% in 1954 to \$240,390,285 from \$273,946,025 in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Number of establishments fell to 582 from 601 a year earlier, employees to 31,886 versus 35,119, and salary and wage payments to \$67,578,714 from \$74,709,888. Cost of materials used fell 10.4% in 1954 to \$132,032,166 from \$147,283,980.

Factory shipments of men's suits, the industry's most important product, fell to 1,643,134 valued at \$57,560,105 in 1954 from 1,825,640 at \$63,953,064 in 1953, but shipments of boys' suits increased from 158,333 worth \$1,751,299 in the earlier year to 194,870 worth \$2,218,724 in the later. Men's overcoats and topcoats were shipped to the extent of 624,499 coats with a value of \$18,776,370, down sharply from the 851,078 coats worth \$24,288,410 delivered in 1953.

Shipments of pants and slacks totalled 3,063,664 men's and 1,391,066 boys' valued at \$17,957,864 and \$3,673,688, respectively. These figures are considerably lower than the corresponding figures of a year before which were 3,353,415 men's and 1,674,913 boys' valued at \$20,487,487 and \$4,846,242. Men's fine cotton shirts for dress or business were shipped to the amount of 616,311 dozen worth \$17,848,496, somewhat lower than the year before when shipments of this commodity totalled 631,342 dozen worth \$18,411,254. (21)

Concrete Products Industry Value of factory shipments in the concrete products industry increased 31% in 1954 to a record \$102,098,000 as compared with the preceding year's \$77,881,000. In 1954 more establishments, 555 versus 486, paid more salaries and wages, \$22,631,000 against \$19,385,000, to more employees, 7,539 versus 6,722. Costs of materials in the year jumped 34% to \$46,804,000 from \$34,886,000 in 1953.

Value of factory shipments of all products, with the exception of concrete chimney blocks, increased in 1954. Value of concrete bricks rose to \$4,221,000 from \$3,013,000 a year earlier, blocks -- cinder, gravel and other aggregates -- to \$27,340,000 from \$24,398,000, concrete burial vaults to \$213,000 from \$190,000, drain-, sewer-, water-pipe and culvert tile to \$11,632,000 from \$10,071,000, artificial stone to \$3,135,000 from \$2,530,000, concrete laundry tubs to \$550,000 from \$483,000, ready-mixed concrete to \$42,753,000 from \$27,571,000, all "other" products to \$11,395,000 from \$8,715,000. Concrete chimney blocks fell to \$680,000 from \$809,000. (22)

Production Of Toys And Games Toys and games were produced in Canada in 1954 to the value of \$17,666,000, a decline of about 10% from the preceding year's \$19,537,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on miscellaneous manufactures. Value totals were lower than in the preceding year for most kinds of toys and games, exceptions being doll carriages, balloons, and children's vehicles other than tricycles.

Values for some of the larger items were: doll carriages, \$1,125,660 (\$748,250 in 1953); dolls, \$3,400,756 (\$3,410,457); dolls' furnishings, \$285,661 (\$478,873); metal toys, \$1,719,465 (\$2,347,334); plastic toys, \$3,390,543 (\$4,346,095); wooden toys, \$684,376 (\$862,788); and stuffed animals, \$1,200,532 (\$1,342,232).

Rubber toys and novelties were produced to the value of \$417,488 (\$569,836 in 1953); balloons, \$346,281 (\$334,011); tricycles, \$1,185,556 (\$1,502,241); other children's vehicles, \$779,871 (\$768,288); games and puzzles, \$1,815,399 (\$1,840,027); and miscellaneous toys (including toy vehicles), \$1,314,459 (\$986,660). (23)

Shipbuilding Industry Value of production in Canada's shipbuilding industry in 1954 declined 14.5% to \$156,607,000 from \$183,215,000 in 1953, according to the Bureau's annual report on the shipbuilding industry. Fewer establishments in the year (76 versus 79) employed less personnel (19,356 versus 22,571), lowering salaries and wages to \$65,257,000 from \$72,732,000 a year earlier. Costs of materials dropped to \$56,260,000 from \$65,821,000 and fuel and electricity costs eased to \$1,774,000 from \$1,870,000.

Production of all types of naval vessels accounted for \$29,634,000 in 1954 as compared with \$14,960,000 in 1953; cargo and cargo-passenger vessels, \$23,948,000 (\$17,609,000 a year earlier); tankers, \$7,211,000 (\$7,453,000); dredges, \$1,094,000 (\$1,588,000); ferries, \$1,339,000 (\$141,000); scows and barges, \$1,790,000 (\$567,000); and all "other" commercial vessels, \$3,737,000 (\$10,603,000). Production of boilers, engines, etc., as well as repairs and conversions amounted to \$201,867,000 in the year as compared with \$215,643,000 in the preceding year. (24)

Boat Building Industry Value of factory shipments in the boat building industry reached a new high record \$9,292,424 in 1954, topping the previous high total of \$8,463,531 in 1953, according to the annual report issued by DBS. Number of establishments engaged in the industry fell to 200 from 215 but the number of employees increased to 1,572 from 1,508, pushing their earnings up to \$3,923,909 from \$3,545,079 a year earlier. Cost of materials used also increased in 1954, rising to \$3,758,724 from the preceding year's \$3,248,688. This industry produced more canoes, sailboats, outboard boats, and "other" types of boats in 1954, but less rowboats, skiffs, dories, motor-boats, life-boats, and whaleboats than in the previous year. (25)

Aircraft And Parts Industry Factory value of products made by Canada's aircraft and parts industry declined 14% in 1954 to \$343,011,000 from \$398,744,000 a year earlier and 19.7% from 1944's all-time peak of \$425,982,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of plants increased to 47 from 43 but the number of employees fell to 35,095 from 38,048 and salaries and wages to \$135,863,000 from \$142,376,000. Cost of materials increased to \$158,893,000 from \$135,757,000.

Value of aircraft completed in the year amounted to \$186,934,000 as compared with \$174,847,000 in the preceding year; aircraft not finished, \$35,724,000 (\$74,314,000); repairs, \$31,072,000 (\$28,257,000); parts made, including value of work done on developing aircraft and engines, \$167,353,000 (\$186,596,000). (26)

Transportation Equipment Industries Factory value of products manufactured by Canada's transportation equipment industries in 1953 grossed \$2,089,938,000, an increase of 16% over the preceding year's \$1,803,700,000, according to the Bureau's general review of the group. There were 621 plants in operation during the year (617 in 1952) with 156,059 employees (146,360), and salary and wage payments of \$555,411,000 (\$473,118,000). Cost of materials at factories amounted to \$1,110,954,000 (\$1,009,471,000).

Values by industries for 1953 were as follows, in millions: aircraft, \$398.7 (\$244.6 in 1952); bicycles, \$10.9 (\$7.6); boat building, \$8.5 (\$8.1); motor vehicles \$835.6 (\$767.4); motor vehicle parts, \$307.7 (\$276.8); railway rolling-stock and parts, \$338.3 (\$332.2); shipbuilding, \$183.2 (\$159.1); and miscellaneous, \$7.0 (\$8.0). (27)

Output Of Chemicals
Up 10.6% In 1953

Canadian manufacturers produced \$881,500,000 worth of chemicals and allied products in 1953, an increase of about 10.6% from the preceding year's \$796,600,000, according to the Bureau's annual general review of the group of industries. The 14 industries in the group had 1,105 plants in 1953, employed 50,207 persons and paid them \$164,591,000 in salaries and wages. In 1952, 1,075 plants had 47,694 employees and paid \$148,076,000 in salaries and wages. Factory production values were larger for all industries of the group except vegetable oils and compressed gases. (28)

Twenty-Five Cities Accounted for 55% Of
Canada's Manufacturing Output In 1953

The proportion of the gross value of Canada's manufacturing output accounted for by the 25 leading manufacturing centres was 55% in 1953, unchanged from the preceding year, according to the DBS. The latest report on the geographical distribution of the manufacturing industries shows that in 1953 the value of products manufactured in Canada was \$17,785,000,000 versus \$16,983,000,000 in 1952. The share accounted for by the 25 leading centres was \$9,776,000,000 versus \$9,346,000,000.

The 25 leading centres had larger numbers of factories at 13,735 versus 13,527. This represented 36% of 1953's national total of 38,107, and 35.7% of the all-Canada total of 37,929 in 1952. The number of employees in manufacturing in the 25 leading centres rose to 706,248 from 685,650, and the all-Canada total to 1,327,451 from 1,288,382. However, the proportion working in the 25 leading centres was unchanged at 53.2%.

Manufacturing payroll in the 25 centres climbed to \$2,203,000,000 from \$2,023,000,000, and the national total to \$3,957,000,000 from \$3,638,000,000. The proportion for the leading centres climbed to 55.7% from 54.8%. Expenditures on materials and supplies cost Canadian manufacturers \$9,381,000,000 in 1953, up from \$9,146,000,000 in the preceding year, the 25-city proportion rising to 56.2% from 55.7%.

Montreal continued to be Canada's leading manufacturing city in 1953 with a total of \$2,043,000,000 versus \$1,961,000,000 in 1952, followed by Toronto with \$1,876,000,000 versus \$1,790,000,000. Hamilton was next in order with \$824,407,000 versus \$781,597,000, Windsor next with \$682,273,000 versus \$646,949,000, Vancouver \$448,592,000 versus \$437,663,000, Montreal East \$425,407,000 versus \$408,257,000, Winnipeg \$300,187,000 versus \$296,264,000, Sarnia \$213,783,000 versus \$198,879,000, London \$199,099,000 versus \$177,204,000, and Kitchener \$193,983,000 versus \$189,466,000. Other leading manufacturing centres were: Edmonton, St. Laurent, Quebec, New Toronto, Calgary, Leaside, St. Catharines, St. Boniface, Brantford, Sault-Ste-Marie, Peterborough, Shawinigan Falls, Welland, New Westminster, Niagara Falls, Three Rivers, Lachine, Ottawa, and Chatham. (29)

HEALTH & WELFARE

More Births, Deaths
& Marriages In April

Larger numbers of births, deaths and marriages were registered in provincial vital statistics offices in April than in the same month last year, DBS reports. Births rose to 35,609 from 34,458, deaths to 11,069 from 9,838, and marriages to 7,407 from 6,763. January - April totals were: births, 144,532 (141,497 a year ago); deaths, 43,489 (43,534); and marriages, 26,195 (25,909). (30)

Volume Of Health Care For Selected Income Groups Only 45.3% of Canada's population in the low income group receive any kind of health care as compared with 53.7% of persons in the medium income group, 55% in the lower level of the high income group and 61.1% in the upper level of the high income group, according to the ninth report on the first nationwide study of illness among Canadians, made in 1950-51.

Based on a survey by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with provincial health departments, the report records the differences in the amount of health care received by Canadians in various income groups. For purposes of the survey the income groups were defined as follows in 1950-51: low, under \$1,500 per annum; medium, 1,500 to \$2,999; high (lower), \$3,000 to \$4,999; high (upper), \$5,000 and over.

Volume of sickness: In 1950-51 the average number of person-days of disability per 1,000 persons was 17,833 for the low income group, 11,042 for the medium income group, 9,628 for the high income group (lower), and 11,384 for the high income group (upper). While persons with low incomes reported more disabling illness than persons with medium or high incomes, the average number of times persons of various income groups were ill varied rather little from about two complaint periods per person.

Physicians' services: In the low income group, 37.2% of persons received physicians' care as compared to 43.9% in the medium income group and 45.2 in the high income group. Estimates of the average number of doctors' calls and clinic visits per 1,000 persons showed much the same income group pattern as the figures recording the percentage of persons reporting physicians' care. The average number of calls or visits per 1,000 persons was lower for the low income group (1,484) than for the medium and high income groups (1,811 and 1,938, respectively). However, the average number of doctors' calls and clinic visits reported by those persons who received some physicians' care ranged from 3,773 per 1,000 persons for the low income group to 4,014 for the medium income group and 4,209 for the high income group.

People in the low income group received physicians' care for a lower proportion of their complaint periods (21.4%) than persons in the medium and high income groups (25.3% and 27.2%, respectively). Similarly the low income group reported 8.78 doctors' calls and clinic visits per 100 disability days, as against 16.82 for the medium income group and 20.78 for the high income group.

In-patient hospital care: An estimated 10% of persons in the low income group received in-patient hospital care. The corresponding figures for the medium and high income groups were 11% and 9.3%, respectively. For the low income group the average number of hospital periods per 1,000 persons was 120, lower than the medium income group figure of 132, but higher than the high income group figure of 108. But the lower income group had an average of 2,566 person-days of hospitalization per 1,000 persons which was higher than the ones reported by the medium and high income groups (1,715 and 1,411, respectively). The high proportion of person-days of hospitalization for the low income group can be explained by the fact that the low income group suffered more disabling illness. The average number of person-days of hospitalization per 100 disability days for the low, medium and high income groups was 14.11, 15.53 and 12.85, respectively.

MORE

It was the extremely high amount of hospital care received by males 25-44 in the low income group, particularly on account of tuberculosis or accidents, that brought up the number of hospital days per 100 disability days. Out of every 100 disability days, males 25-44 in the low income group spent 24.47 days in hospital. The corresponding figures for the medium and high income groups were 14.01 and 12.39 days. However, excluding tuberculosis and accidents these figures change to 6.19, 10.25 and 12.92, respectively.

Home nursing services: About the same proportion (1.2%) of persons in the low and medium income groups received home nursing care. The proportion for the high income group was 0.8%. In relation to disability days reported, the low income group received the least graduate nursing care (0.39 visits per 100 disability days). The medium income group received a little more (0.42 visits per 100 disability days), but a considerably greater amount was received by the high income group (0.61 per 100 disability days). The most non-graduate nursing care was received by the medium income group (0.72 days per 100 disability days), followed by the low income group (0.49 per 100 disability days), and the high income group (0.27 per 100 disability days).

Operations: Compared with other income groups, fewer people in the low income group reported operations (3.2% as compared with 3.5% in the medium income group and 4.2% and 5% in the lower high and upper high income groups). This tendency was preserved in the figures for operations reported by the various income groups.

Dental care: Only 9.1% of persons in the low income group visited a dentist during the year, as against 14.1% of the medium income group and 19.3% of the high income group. The average number of dental visits per 1,000 persons in the low income group was 160. This was not much more than half the number reported for the medium income group (302) and not much more than a third of the number reported for the high income group (450).

Examinations for glasses: Examinations for glasses were reported by 2.9% of the low income group, 3.6% of the medium income group and 3.5% of the high income group. The number of examinations per 1,000 persons in the low income group was 32. This was well below the 44 examinations per 1,000 persons reported by the medium income group and the 41 per 1,000 persons reported by the high income group. (31)

MINING

Production & Imports Of Coal Up In April Domestic output and landed imports of coal increased in April. The month's production advanced to 1,086,000 tons from 946,447 a year ago, boosting the January-April total to 5,493,121 tons from 5,073,582. Landed imports rose to 1,928,168 tons in April versus 1,877,897 a year ago and to 4,131,350 tons in the four-month period from 3,646,457 last year. (32)

Production And Shipments Of Salt Up Sharply In March And Quarter Output of dry common salt increased sharply in March to 65,470 tons versus 41,171 a year ago, boosting the quarter's production to 233,733 tons as compared with 134,220 in the corresponding quarter last year. March shipments of salt increased correspondingly to 61,351 tons from 40,141 a year earlier, advancing the January-March total to 225,201 tons from 129,857. (33)

Gold Production Rose
Moderately In Quarter

Production of gold increased in March to 384,508 fine ounces from 372,077 a year ago, raising the first-quarter total 1.8% to 1,108,691 fine ounces from 1,089,090 in the corresponding period last year. Production increases in the quarter were recorded in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to 3,147 fine ounces from 2,537; Quebec, 285,293 (284,727); Ontario, 636,433 (610,104); and the Northwest Territories, 84,680 (78,328). Output in the Prairie Provinces fell to 51,880 fine ounces from 54,898, British Columbia to 46,999 (57,821), and the Yukon to 241 (675).

Production in March was as follows by areas: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,431 fine ounces (711 a year ago); Quebec, 97,798 (93,058); Ontario, 223,033 (208,266); Prairie Provinces, 17,815 (19,514); British Columbia, 15,237 (20,122); Yukon, nil (621); and the Northwest Territories, 29,176 (29,785). (34)

Crude Petroleum Production
Increased 47.9% In February

Output of crude petroleum climbed nearly 48% in February to 13,538,946 barrels from 9,151,702 a year ago, raising the January-February total about 74% to 27,141,167 barrels from 15,638,100 in the corresponding period last year, DBS reports.

February sales of natural gas increased 38% to 16,648,462,000 cubic feet from 12,025,327,000 a year earlier and 40% in the January-February period to 34,566,612,000 cubic feet versus 24,666,630,000 a year ago. Manufactured gas sales rose 3.5% in the month to 1,827,332,000 feet from 1,765,306,000 last year, boosting the cumulative total 5.8% to 3,758,790,000 cubic feet as compared with last year's 3,550,920,000 cubic feet. (35)

Production of Leading Minerals

Production of 14 of Canada's 16 leading minerals increased in February as compared with a year earlier. Major gains were in petroleum to 13,538,946 barrels from 9,151,702 a year earlier, natural gas to 17,425,650 M cubic feet from 13,981,154, cement to 1,283,208 barrels from 889,592, clay products to \$2,489,773 from \$1,700,976, gypsum to 273,892 tons from 164,671, iron ore to 139,131 tons from 83,704, and salt to 128,317 tons from 82,601. Production of asbestos declined to 67,853 tons from 68,520, and of lead to 14,226 tons from 15,018.

February production of the other minerals was: coal, 1,420,216 tons (1,276,643 a year earlier); copper, 26,867 tons (25,160); gold, 353,233 fine ounces (350,683); lime, 101,857 tons (97,679); nickel, 14,997 tons (13,375); silver, 2,094,467 fine ounces (1,960,506); and zinc, 35,198 tons (32,068). (36)

E L E C T R I C P O W E R

Production Of Electric Energy Slightly
Lower In March But Up In 1st Quarter

Production of electric energy by Canada's central electric stations fell to 6,487,121,000 kilowatt hours in March from 6,634,995,000 in the corresponding month last year but the output for the first quarter was up slightly to 19,174,717,000 kilowatt hours from 19,578,000.

First-quarter output totals follow by provinces, in thousands: Newfoundland, 253,379 kilowatt hours (59,328 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 10,620 (11,369); Nova Scotia, 329,003 (300,999); New Brunswick, 184,347 (230,296); Quebec, 8,198,430 (8,975,439); Ontario, 6,648,324 (6,350,264); Manitoba, 926,855 (815,684); Saskatchewan, 398,795 (369,559); Alberta, 527,067 (431,441); British Columbia, 1,673,092 (1,572,814); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 24,805 (23,944). (37)

First Five-Year Count
Got Under Way On June 1

Zero day for Canada's first national five-year Census was June 1, when upwards of 16,000 enumerators under the direction of 263 census commissioners began calling on every household and farm in Canada. By the end of June they will have recorded all Canadians living on June 1 and have collected a wide range of useful information about Canada's farms.

Many months of planning by the Bureau of Statistics lie behind the mobilization of the large country-wide field force of census-takers, and the distribution of the great quantity of census questionnaires and other records they will use in carrying out their task. During the latter part of April and early May the Bureau shipped out to commissioners across Canada some 20,000 packages of census questionnaires, other forms and instructional pamphlets - over 16,000 for individual enumerators and several thousand containing reserve census forms and other materials for commissioners. By May 25 the organization and preparation of the census-taker army was completed with final classes for the instruction of enumerators.

Both population and farm questionnaires for the 1956 Census are much shorter than those used in 1951. The population form has been cut to five questions - age, sex, marital status, relationship to the head of the household, and whether living on a farm - all easy to answer. With this brief questionnaire, the urban census-taker will enumerate many more people in the same time than in 1951. The agricultural census form has only a third the number of questions five years ago, and every farmer was sent an advance form early in May that he might use to prepare answers at his own convenience in readiness for the census-taker's call.

In this Census, mark-sense cards - first used in 1951 for population and housing - are also being used for the more detailed agriculture questionnaire, replacing the former lengthy form in which entries were written. With the mark-sense card, the census-taker records the answers to questions by marking an X with a special pencil in appropriate squares. The information thus recorded is later transferred by electronic machines to punch cards, which are used for tabulation of the anonymous census results. These stream-lined methods enormously speed up the tabulation and compilation of census returns. In spite of the estimated jump of nearly 2,000,000 in Canada's population since 1951, it is expected that final population figures will be available by January next year and much of the count before the end of this year, and that the full agriculture figures will be ready next Spring.

P R I C E S

Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price Index

	<u>May 24</u>	<u>May 17</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>April 26</u>
Total Common Stocks	260.6	269.5	270.8
Industrials	273.7	284.4	283.9
Utilities	200.4	205.1	206.5
Banks	267.7	269.1	288.1

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	133.3	137.8	136.9
Gold	76.5	79.3	79.0
Base Metals	263.4	271.6	269.5

Teachers' Salaries & Qualifications Number of school teachers in the 10 provinces of Canada in 1954 increased 4% from the preceding year and about 19% since 1950, according to the Bureau's annual report on teachers' salaries and qualifications. Women teachers accounted for 77,493 of the total versus 74,080 in the preceding year, and men teachers for 27,795 versus 26,883.

Teachers in the nine provinces (except Quebec) were distributed as follows: 18% in one-room rural schools, 12% in rural schools of two to five rooms, 32% in towns and villages, and 38% in cities and metropolitan areas. Since 1950 there has been a decrease of 22% in the numbers of teachers in one-room rural schools, an increase of 27% in two to five-room schools, 42% in town and village schools including rural schools of six or more rooms, and a 27% increase in city schools. Married women accounted for 25% of all teachers and 35% of the women teachers. Twenty-four per cent of the women teachers in city schools were married, 36% of those in town and village schools, 44% of those in two to five-room rural schools, and 48.6% of those in one-room rural schools.

In the nine provinces 89.6% of the teachers had training equivalent to at least junior matriculation (high school graduation) plus one year of professional training. Eighteen per cent had a university degree and the professional training required to teach secondary grades. In one-room rural schools 25% had less training than the above minimum as opposed to 29% in 1953. The total number of teachers with less training than this (usually junior matriculation plus 6 weeks of professional training) increased from 2,068 in 1953 to 3,120 in 1954, while the numbers teaching on a permit decreased from 4,715 to 3,333.

Excluding Ontario and Quebec, the median number of years of experience was 7.6 years (ranging from 3.6 years in Newfoundland to 9.5 in Alberta), slightly less than the 8 years for 1953. The median for all cities was 13 years in contrast to 14 years in 1953. In the one-room rural schools half the staff in Alberta had over 7 years of teaching experience and in Nova Scotia and British Columbia over 6 years, while in Manitoba they had barely more than 2 years and in Newfoundland only 1.4 years.

Between the school years 1953 and 1954, 32% of all teachers changed employers compared with 29% in the preceding year. Between the school years 1953 and 1954, 20% of the teaching staffs of eight provinces left the profession. Marriage accounted for 22% of this loss and women returning to household duties for 26%.

The median class size for cities was 35.3 and for towns and villages 32.7. In cities, over half the classes had more than 34 pupils and close to 20% had 40 or more. In one-room rural schools 2.9% of classes had 40 or more pupils.

Median salaries ranged from \$1,197 in Newfoundland to \$3,510 in British Columbia. That for the nine provinces was \$2,654, an increase of \$689 or 35% over the median for 1950, and an increase of \$147 over the median for 1953. Median salaries in one-room rural schools ranged from \$956 in Newfoundland to \$2,816 in British Columbia with a median of \$2,077 for the nine provinces, an increase of 25% over 1950 and an increase of \$154 over 1953. In general, for all types of schools, teachers' salaries were higher in the provinces of Ontario and westward than in the Atlantic Provinces. (38)

Railway Car Loadings
Lower In 3rd Week Of May

Due to the Victoria day holiday week-end, railway car loadings fell 9.6% in the third week of May as compared with a year earlier, but loadings for the year to date climbed 10.8%. Cars received from connections declined 7.2% in the week but rose 11% in the cumulative period. Loadings in Canada in the week ending May 21 totalled 77,562 cars as compared with 85,837 a year earlier, bringing the January 1 - May 21 total to 1,558,555 cars as compared with 1,407,053. Receipts from connections were 29,662 cars in the week versus 31,952 and 698,066 cars in the cumulative period versus 628,649. (39)

Revenues & Expenses Of
Railways Up In 1955

Operating revenues of Canada's principal railways totalled \$1,184,300,000 in 1955, an increase of 8.9% over the preceding year's \$1,087,383,000. The rise was brought on by a substantial increase of \$88,000,000 in freight revenue to \$953,609,000. Operating expenses rose 2.4% to \$1,038,050,000 from \$1,014,182,000. As a result, net operating revenue rose to \$146,250,000, nearly double the \$73,200,000 recorded in 1954. Operating income amounted to \$93,930,000, up steeply from \$34,052,000. Revenue freight carried rose 15.4% to 179,776,000 tons from 155,747,000 and there were almost exactly 27,000,000 passengers carried, down 4.2% from 28,173,000. (40)

HIGHWAYS

524,055 Miles Of Highways
And Rural Roads In Canada

Mileage of Canada's highways and rural roads at the end of the fiscal year 1954 totalled 524,055, an increase of 7,246 over a year earlier. Mileage of concrete, bituminous pavement, and bituminous surface roads increased to 33,321 from 30,731, but roads with gravel, crushed stone and other surfaces eased to 159,295 miles from 160,266. Total surfaced mileage increased to 192,616 from 190,997. Mileage of earth roads increased to 331,439 miles from 326,812.

LABOUR

Industrial Employment Index
Reached New Peak For March 1

Resumption of operations in plants which had been strike-bound since last September contributed materially to a contra-seasonal rise of 0.7% in Canada's March 1 index of industrial employment. At 113.1 (1949=100), this figure was a maximum for the time of year, 7.1% above last year's March 1 figure and 2.8% above the previous March 1 peak of 110.0 in 1953. The payrolls index, at 157.1, established a new maximum for the time of year, 11.2% higher than at the same date in 1955. Per capita earnings stood at \$63.15, to date the highest in the record. The average was \$62.43 at February 1 and \$60.88 at March 1, 1955. (41)

CONSTRUCTION

Starts And Completions Of New Dwelling
Units Rose In First Two Months Of 1956

Both starts and completions of new dwelling units increased slightly in the first two months of 1956 as compared with a year earlier. There was also an appreciable rise in the number of units under construction at month-end. Starts in the January-February period increased to 8,683 units from 7,969 a year earlier, completions to 16,970 units from 16,581, and units under construction at the end of February to 69,692 from 59,814.

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

- 1-M: Farm Net Income, 1955, 25¢
 - 2-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, May 16, 10¢
 - 3-Dairy Review, April, 25¢
 - 4-Dairy Statistics, 1955, 25¢
 - 5-M: Oils & Fats, April, 10¢
 - 6-M: Sugar Situation, April, 10¢
 - 7-M: Production of Eggs, April, 10¢
 - 8-M: Leaf Tobacco Production & Value, 1955, 10¢
 - 9-Trade of Canada - Domestic Exports - March, 20¢
 - 10-Trade of Canada - Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, February, 10¢
 - 11-Trade of Canada - Imports for Consumption, February, 20¢
 - 12-New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, March, 25¢
 - 13-Retail Credit, Fourth Quarter 1955, 25¢
 - 14-M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April, 10¢
 - 15-M: Gypsum Products, April, 10¢
 - 16-M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, March, 10¢
 - 17-M: Stoves & Furnaces, March, 10¢
 - 18-M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, February, 10¢
 - 19-Fur Goods & Fur Dressing Industry, 1954, 25¢
 - 20-Women's & Children's Factory Clothing Industries, 1954, 25¢
 - 21-Men's Factory Clothing Industry, 1954, 25¢
 - 22-Concrete Products Industry, 1954, 25¢
 - 23-Miscellaneous Industries, 1954, 25¢
 - 24-Shipbuilding Industry, 1954, 25¢
 - 25-Boat Building Industry, 1954, 25¢
 - 26-Aircraft & Parts Industry, 1954, 25¢
 - 27-Transportation Equipment - General Review - 1953, 25¢
 - 28-Chemicals & Allied Products - General Review - 1953, 25¢
 - 29-Manufacturing Industries of Canada - Section G, Geographical Distribution, 1953, 75¢
 - 30-Vital Statistics, April, 10¢
 - 31-R: Canadian Sickness Survey, 1950-51: Volume of Health Care For Selected Income Groups (National Estimates), 50¢ Part 9 of Reference Paper No. 51
 - 32-M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, April, 10¢
 - 33-M: Salt, March, 10¢
 - 34-M: Gold Production, March, 10¢
 - 35-M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, February, 15¢
 - 36-Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, February, 10¢
 - 37-M: Central Electric Stations, March, 10¢
 - 38-Teachers' Salaries & Qualifications, 1953-1954, 50¢
 - 39-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, May 21, 10¢
 - 40-M: Railway Operating Statistics, 1955, 10¢
 - 41-Employment & Payrolls, March, 25¢
 - Labour Force, April, 25¢ - Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of May 25
 - M: Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Fourth Quarter 1955, 10¢ - Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of May 4
 - Trade of Canada - Exports - March & Three Months Ended March, 50¢
- M: Memorandum
R: Reference Paper

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