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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: The consumer price index reached a new peak at August 1 with a rise of 0.5% from a month earlier. Food prices were mainly responsible for the increase, but, except for a slight decline in clothing, other component indexes also moved upward, if slightly ... Wholesale prices of industrial materials also advanced in the four weeks ending August 24, after a drop in the preceding month. Wholesale prices in general were practically unchanged during July, substantial increases in vegetable and animal products being offset by a sharp drop in non-ferrous metals and other product groups showing small changes. (Pages 2 & 3)

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International Trade: There was a net capital inflow of \$195,000,000 - the largest since the third quarter of 1950 - as a result of transactions in Canadian securities during the second quarter this year. Sales of new issues amounted to \$172,000,000 and of outstanding Canadian stocks and bonds to \$48,000,000, while \$25,000,000 of Canadian securities owned by non-residents were retired. (Page 5)

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Transportation: Railway car loadings were a tenth larger than last year in the third week of August, grain and iron ore accounting for a large part of the rise ... Canal freight traffic was 10.5% heavier during June ... Number of passengers carried by urban transit systems was down again in the first half of this year, but revenues rose ... Oil pipe-line companies last year had nearly twice the net income of 1954. (Pages 7 & 8)

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Mining: Asbestos shipments to the end of July were running slightly under last year ... Total gold production for the half-year was moderately larger than in 1955, Ontario and the Northwest Territories accounting for most of the increase ... Domestic coal production during July showed another gain, while landed imports also rose. (Pages 8 & 9)

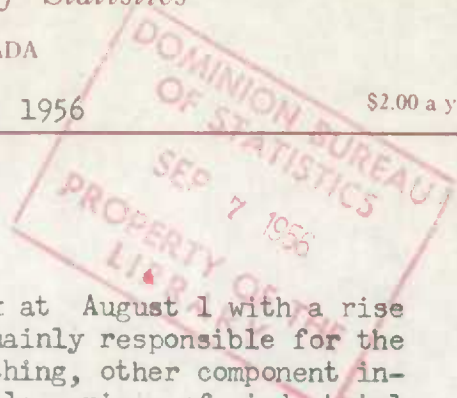
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Manufacturing: Shipments of motor vehicles by Canadian manufacturers for sale in Canada were about 6,000 units lower to the end of July this year than last, while imports from the United States were up by nearly 19,000 units.. .. Coke production and imports were both up sharply in the first six months this year. (Page 9)

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Food & Agriculture: First official forecasts of principal field crops indicate larger crops than last year of wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed, with wheat 10% above the 1946-55 ten-year average but under the average of the last five years with their two record crops. (Page 13)

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Canada's Consumer Price Index Reached
New High Level at Beginning Of August

stands 2.3% above the level of a year ago.

Canada's consumer price index advanced 0.5% during July to reach a new high of 119.1 at August 1. The August index

The latest movement was largely due to a 1.3% advance in the food index from 114.4 to 115.9 which approximated the usual July-August seasonal increase. The advance was somewhat greater than normal because of an unusually firm price for tomatoes, due to the late growing season, which was only partly offset by a sharp decrease in potatoes from the abnormal high of July to a level still appreciably above average August prices. Higher prices were recorded for eggs, all cuts of meat, coffee, and grapefruit. Significant decreases were confined to oranges and fresh vegetables.

The shelter component moved up 0.2% to 133.0 under the influence of fractional changes in both rent and home-ownership. Clothing was the **only** major group to register a decline, moving down 0.2% from 108.6 to 108.4. Lower prices for women's spring coats and cotton dresses, reflecting summer sale prices, were largely responsible. Somewhat higher levels were recorded for footwear, rayon piece goods, and men's work trousers and undershirts.

The household operation index rose slightly from 116.7 to 116.8. Higher prices for soaps, detergents, a number of kitchen utensils and coal were just sufficient to offset declines in furniture. Other commodities and services advanced from 121.1 to 121.3. Hospitals in a number of eastern cities reported increased rates. Gasoline prices also increased in eastern Canada. Some drug and personal care items were higher as were men's haircuts. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
August 1956	119.1	115.9	113.0	108.4	116.8	121.3
July 1956	118.5	114.4	132.7	108.6	116.7	121.1
August 1955	116.4	112.4	129.8	107.8	115.8	118.0

Wholesale Prices Of Industrial
Materials Higher In August

Reversing the decline of the preceding month, the index of industrial material prices at wholesale, on the 1935-39 base, advanced 1.1% in the four-week period July 27 to August 24 from 246.9 to 249.5. Steel component items showed important increases, while raw rubber, beef hides, steers, linseed oil and tin also moved up. Items registering declines were hogs, fir timber, oats, raw cotton, sisal, wheat, iron ore and bleached sulphite pulp. A strengthening Canadian dollar was a factor in lowering prices for those commodities quoted in United States funds.

The index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets fell from a seasonal summer high of 230.8 for the week of July 27 to 211.4 for the week of August 24 for a net loss of 8.4%. The decline in the field products group of 19% from 203.2 to 164.6, which was chiefly responsible, reflected a rapid drop in potato prices as supply-demand ratios assumed a more normal pattern. Other items registering decreases were hay, Eastern rye, and oats and Western wheat. The decline in the average price for the three included grades of Western wheat reflected

a lower initial payment for No. 3 Manitoba Northern as announced by the Canadian Wheat Board for the 1956-57 crop year. Eastern corn advanced strongly, while more moderate gains occurred in barley, Eastern wheat and Western flax and rye.

The animal products group index receded 0.1% from 258.3 to 258.1 as lower prices for lambs, Eastern poultry, hogs, Western calves and cheese milk were almost entirely offset by increases in steers and eggs, Eastern calves and Western wool. (1)

Wholesale Price Index In July Little
Changed From June, Up 3.8% from Year Ago

Canada's general wholesale price index remained practically unchanged in July, moving to 226.6 from June's

226.5, but was 3.8% above last year's July figure of 218.4. The stability in the index between June and July was largely due to the fact that sharp decreases in the prices of copper and copper products, reflected in non-ferrous metals nearly balanced fairly substantial increases in the vegetable and animal products groups. Movements in the remaining five component groups were moderate, two registering gains and three losses.

An increase of 1.6% to 202.7 in vegetable products was caused largely by an increase in potato prices. Supporting increases occurred for onions, coffee beans, cocoa beans and cocoa butter, raw rubber, milled cereal foods, canned vegetables, sugar and its products, canned fruits and dried fruits, while offsetting decreases occurred for grains, fresh imported fruits, livestock and poultry feed, vegetable oils and their products, and hay. Animal products rose 1.4% to 232.8, prices of livestock and meats continuing the upward trend of the past three months. These gains, along with increases in fishery products, milk products, eggs, hides and leather outweighed decreases in fowl and tallow.

Increases in petroleum products, coal, coke, pottery, lime cement, asphalt and plaster moved non-metallic minerals up 0.6% to 180.3. Iron and its products advanced slightly to 235.9, an increase in cast-iron pipe slightly outweighing a decrease in scrap steel. Non ferrous metals fell 5.2% to 195.3 due to a sharp drop in copper and its products and lesser declines in gold and silver, while tin advanced slightly.

Fibres, textiles and textile products receded 0.4% to 228.7 as decreases in raw cotton, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, wool cloth and imported raw wool overbalanced an increase in domestic raw wool. Wood, wood products and paper showed a drop of 0.2% to 304.4 when decreases occurred for rewsprint, wood pulp, fir dimension and cedar shingles, while spruce lumber increased slightly. Weakness in the United States dollar in Canadian funds caused declines in some items of this and other groups. Chemicals and allied products fell 0.1% to 181.0.

The index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets rose 4.3% between June and July from 217.2 to 226.6. The advance reflected increases of 7.8% in the field products index from 182.6 to 196.9, and 1.9% in the animal products index from 251.7 to 256.4.

The composite index of residential building material prices (1935-39 = 100) was fractionally lower at 293.9 as compared with 294.1 a month earlier, while the index of non-residential construction material prices, on the 1949 base, also moved down from 127.5 to 127.1. (2)

Movements Of Common
Stock Prices In August

The summer rally in common stock prices was terminated on August 9 as the investors' index (1935-39=100) touched 297.8 for a gain of 12.5% over the June 14 level of 264.6. Lower prices through the remainder of August reduced the composite index to 288.6 by the week of the 23rd when, however, it still held a net gain of 0.8% over the final weekly July figure of 286.4.

Among the major groups, 76 industrials followed a similar pattern, registering a 12.9% increase from the June 14 level of 279.9 to 315.9 at August 9 and a net gain of 0.9% in the four-week period July 26 - August 23 from 302.7 to 305.3. The index for 13 utilities, which moved up 9.8% from 199.5 to 219.0 in a seven-week rise from June 21 to August 9, showed a net four-week gain of 1.6% from 212.2 to 215.5.

For 7 bank stocks the index reached its peak in the first week of August at 304.7, ending an eight-week advance of 17.9%. Subsequently lower prices moved the index down to 289.0 by the week of August 23 for a net loss of 1.8% compared to the final weekly July figure of 294.2.

Sub-groups registering gains over the four-week period were: transportation, 8.3%; industrial mines, 4.6%; oils, 3.5%; and telephones, 0.6%. Decreases in the remaining sub-groups were led by textiles and clothing, 3.8%; pulp and paper, 3.4%; and beverages, 2.9%.

The composite index of 26 mining issues was fractionally higher in the four-week period at 146.4 compared to 146.2, as an 0.9% increase in 5 base metals from 298.3 to 301.0 slightly overbalanced the 1% decline in 21 gold stocks from 79.7 to 78.9. (1)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>August 30</u>	<u>August 23</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>August 2</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks	281.3	288.6	297.3
Industrials	296.6	305.3	315.4
Utilities	211.2	215.5	215.6
Banks	288.9	289.0	204.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks	142.4	146.4	148.9
Golds	78.0	78.9	79.8
Base Metals	289.9	201.0	307.2

I N T E R N A T I O N A L T R A D E

Volume III Of The Foreign
Trade Of Canada Released

Volume III of the foreign trade of Canada for the calendar year 1954 was released this week by the DBS. It contains final detailed statistics on imports by articles and countries of origin for the years 1952, 1953 and 1954. This volume, which is part of a set of three annual reports on the foreign trade of Canada, may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, at \$2.00 a copy. (3)

Record Net Capital Inflow
In Second Quarter Of 1956

Transactions in Canadian securities resulted in a net capital inflow of \$195,000,000 during the second quarter of 1956. This movement was larger than any since the big inflows during the third quarter of 1950, compared with \$110,000,000 in the first quarter of this year. The movement included \$48,000,000 from the net sale of outstanding Canadian stocks and bonds, and \$172,000,000 from the sale to non-residents of new issues, less \$25,000,000 of Canadian securities owned by non-residents which were retired.

Net sales of outstanding Canadian stocks rose to new heights, contributing \$62,000,000 to the total for the quarter. The balances with the United States, the United Kingdom, and with other overseas countries each rose. Net sales to United States residents amounted to \$35,000,000, an increase of about one-half over the first quarter balance. There was a very sharp rise in net sales to residents of the United Kingdom which exceeded \$16,000,000 in the period as compared to less than \$2,000,000 in the previous quarter. Residents of other overseas countries added \$11,000,000 to their holdings compared to \$6,000,000 in the first quarter.

In contrast to the transactions in outstanding Canadian stocks there were, however, net repurchases in the second quarter of outstanding Canadian bonds, debentures and other securities amounting to some \$14,000,000. This movement contrasted with the net sales which occurred on balance in each of the preceding two quarters. Canadians repurchased nearly \$25,000,000 of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures held in the United States, but sold on balance \$3,000,000 and \$8,000,000 to residents of the United Kingdom and other overseas countries, respectively. The securities repurchased from the United States included, on balance, \$16,000,000 of Government of Canada direct issues, \$6,000,000 of provincial, and \$7,000,000 of corporation issues, while there were modest sales of Government guaranteed and municipal issues and other securities. Net sales of residents of overseas countries other than the United Kingdom were mainly Government of Canada direct issues.

Transactions in foreign securities led to a capital inflow of \$6,000,000 compared to an outflow of \$17,000,000 in the first quarter. There was a net inflow of \$11,000,000 from the sale by Canadians of holdings of outstanding foreign securities. This sales balance contrasted with a purchase balance of \$16,000,000 recorded in the first quarter when trading was dominated by a substantial participation by Canadian investors in a public redistribution of stock of an automobile company previously owned by a United States foundation. Most of the inflow represented the proceeds of United States stocks. While disposing of outstanding foreign issues, Canadians purchased \$5,000,000 of new foreign issues, mainly United States corporate and foreign government bonds.

While there was an inflow of capital from trade in all outstanding securities during June, it amounted to only \$5 million compared with \$34 million in May. Transactions with the United States led to an outflow of \$7 million, but there were inflows of \$7 million and \$5 million from the United Kingdom and other overseas countries respectively. Net sales of outstanding Canadian stocks fell from \$27 million in May to \$15 million, and in contrast to sales of \$7 million of all other outstanding securities, there were repurchases of \$10 million. Most of this change occurred in Canadian bonds and debentures. (4)

Second Release Of 1956
Population Census Figures

Preliminary June 1, 1956 population census totals for a group of approximately 800 townships, municipalities, parishes, municipal districts and local improvement districts were released August 30 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a second list of preliminary population counts from this year's national census. This second list does not include any cities, towns or villages.

Of these municipally-organized localities, some 460 showed population gains over 1951, some 290 showed population losses and about 30 were not organized until after June 1, 1951. For the most part, population changes were comparatively small. Of those showing gains, approximately 300 had increases of less than 10%, about 110 increases from 10% to 25%, and some 50 gains of over 25%. Of those showing losses, more than 200 showed declines of less than 10%, about 30 had losses of over 25%, and the others declines between 10% and 25%.

Some 520 of the 800 municipalities appearing in the release are located in Quebec, of which some 320 showed population increases and 185 registered losses. Of those showing increases, 225 had gains of less than 10%, while 145 of those registering losses declined by less than 10%.

A further 150 municipalities in the release are located in Ontario, of which 96 had increases and 52 showed a drop in population. Fifty-one municipalities registered gains of less than 10%, while 38 of those showing losses declined by less than 10% of their 1951 population.

Of the approximately 100 municipalities located in other provinces, 42 increased and 53 registered declines. Declines were most prevalent in Prince Edward Island where some of these losses were due to the incorporation of a number of villages out of parts of these townships since 1951.

Population totals in this preliminary release are subject to revision. In this connection, the bulletin points out that anyone who has reason to believe that he or she has been omitted from the Census should notify the Bureau, which will then make an investigation to correct any omissions. (5)

VITAL STATISTICS

Mortality By Detailed
Cause Of Death, 1950-1955

Statistics of all deaths occurring in Canada in the six years 1950 to 1955 are presented according to the Detailed List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death in a reference paper (No. 65) issued August 31 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This supplements and gives a greater degree of specificity than the Intermediate List of 150 cause-groups found in the Bureau's annual vital statistics reports.

The reference paper is intended to meet the specialized need for knowledge of the frequency of specific disease entities in each category of the detailed list during each of the years 1950 to 1955. The reference paper covers only the number of deaths from each cause for Canada as a whole but unpublished tabulations by province, age and sex are also available upon request. (6)

Railway Car Loadings Up In Third Week Of August & Year to Date

Loadings of revenue freight on Canadian railways rose 10% in the third week of August to 93,866 cars from 85,357 in the corresponding week last year and 11.3% from the start of the year to 2,782,944 cars from 2,501,416. Receipts from connections were up 2.9% in the week to 31,685 cars from 30,788 and 8.2% in the cumulative period to 1,119,178 cars from 1,034,018.

Grain accounted for a large portion of the total increase in the week with a gain to 9,821 cars from 5,335. Other commodities moved in greater quantities were: iron ore, 9,631 (6,684 a year ago); pulpwood, 4,615 (3,792); and merchandise, L.C.L., 13,958 (13,528). Shipped in fewer cars were: coal, 3,917 (4,524); and lumber, timber and plywood, 4,999 (5,514). (7)

Fewer Passengers Carried By Urban & Intercity & Rural Transit Systems

Passenger traffic of urban transit systems declined in June and the first half of this year as compared with a year earlier. The count in June was down 4.5% to 94,730,196 from 99,188,379, but revenues were up 4% to \$10,133,890 from \$9,740,589. In the half-year the number of passengers fell 3% to 602,767,516 from 621,382,990, but revenues rose nearly 5% to \$63,331,467 from \$60,444,125. (3a)

Passengers carried by intercity and rural bus lines fell 7% in May to 5,056,403 from 5,456,303 a year earlier and 9% in the January-May period to 24,446,920 from 26,866,606. Revenues eased to \$3,118,547 in May from \$3,131,810 and to \$14,298,006 in the five months from \$14,431,667. (8b)

Freight Traffic On Canadian Canals Up 10.5% This June

Freight cleared through Canadian canals in June rose 10.5% to 13,393,155 tons from last year's corresponding total of 12,119,165 tons. Increased traffic was reported by the three major systems -- the Sault Ste. Marie, the Welland Ship and the St. Lawrence -- as well as the Ottawa River, the Richelieu and the St. Andrew's canals. Commodities contributing to the rise include wheat at the Sault Ste. Marie; wheat, bituminous coal and iron ore at the Welland Ship; and iron ore at the St. Lawrence canals.

Amount of freight transported through the combined Canada-U.S. system at Sault Ste. Marie this June rose to 15,136,736 tons from 14,393,632, a gain of 5.2%. The volume of freight shipped through the Welland Ship canal in June climbed to 3,194,672 tons as compared with 2,832,351, and the total weight of cargoes transported through the St. Lawrence system advanced to 1,983,016 tons from 1,654,136. (9)

International Bridge, Tunnel And Ferry Companies In 1955

Net income of international bridge, tunnel and ferry companies in 1955 amounted to \$3,681,953, up 15.8% from the preceding year's \$3,177,326. Operating revenues for the year were up to \$9,584,541 from \$8,877,202 and operating expenses to \$3,944,084 from \$3,788,286. Net operating revenues rose to \$5,590,457 from \$5,088,916. Motor vehicles crossing the border via these facilities number 16,895,741 versus 15,912,562, and pedestrians and passengers other than drivers of vehicles numbered 32,449,182 versus 31,678,365 in 1954.

(10)

Oil Pipe Lines In 1955 Oil pipe line companies in Canada in 1955 had a net income of \$14,288,585, almost twice the 1954 balance of \$8,784,718. With increased oil development and expanded refinery facilities, three new pipe lines commenced operations. Net deliveries from all lines increased 30% to 224,274,768 barrels from 172,495,935 in 1954, while oil exported via pipe lines increased to 16,655,824 barrels from 2,617,161.

The total mileage of oil pipe lines operating in Canada rose from 4,656 in 1954 to 5,079 at the end of 1955. Gathering systems accounted for most of the increase in mileage, rising to a total of 887 miles in 1955 from 569 in 1954. Gathering lines in Alberta increased by 242 miles to 742, the new Pembina system accounting for 173 miles of this increase. In Saskatchewan gathering systems increased from 25 miles in 1954 to 67 and in Manitoba from 44 miles to 78. New lines in Alberta and Saskatchewan accounted for the increase in trunk line mileage, which rose to 4,192 from 4,087.

Operating revenues for the year 1955 amounted to \$59,150,385 as against \$41,721,714 in 1954, an increase of 42%. Operating expenses at \$23,898,490 were only 7% above the previous year and the operating income recorded an increase of 81% to \$35,251,895 from \$19,476,860. Income tax almost doubled, amounting to \$12,103,512 compared with \$6,573,597 in 1954.

Employment rose over the previous year with an average of 1,267 employees earning \$6,196,071 as against 1,185 employees earning \$5,503,329 in the preceding year. Average earnings were thus \$4,890 in 1955, an increase of 5% over the 1954 average of \$4,644. (11)

MINING

Shipments Of Asbestos Increased 3.6% In July Shipments of asbestos increased 3.6% in July to 86,511 tons from 83,476 a year ago but decreased 0.8% in the January-July period to 571,318 tons from 576,003 in last year's like period. Shipments from Quebec mines accounted for all but a small part of the all-Canada figure, totalling 81,960 tons in the month versus 79,618 and 544,780 tons in the seven months as against 554,210. (12)

Gold Production Higher In June And Half-Year Increased production of gold in June and the January-June period in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Northwest Territories more than counterbalanced lower output in the remaining provinces to make total production in both periods higher than a year earlier. Production amounted to 377,139 fine ounces in June versus 372,472 a year ago and in the half-year totalled 2,229,954 fine ounces compared to 2,215,166.

Production in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia rose to 5,516 fine ounces in the six months from 5,176 a year earlier, in Ontario to 1,296,516 from 1,241,197, and in the Northwest Territories to 170,934 from 156,955. Output in Quebec fell to 555,839 fine ounces from 578,003, Prairie Provinces to 101,290 from 106,838, British Columbia to 99,220 from 122,324, and the Yukon to 639 from 4,673.

June production totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 742 fine ounces (499 fine ounces a year ago); Quebec, 92,534 (97,933); Ontario, 216,350 (209,005); Prairie Provinces, 15,071 (16,712); British Columbia, 21,526 (22,356); Yukon, nil (3,996); and the Northwest Territories, 30,916 (22,241). (13)

Production And Landed Imports
Of Coal Up In July & 7 Months

Both domestic production and landed imports of coal were substantially larger in July and the first seven months of this year than a year earlier. Production rose to 840,000 tons from 784,995 a year earlier, boosting the January-July output to 8,324,238 tons from 7,827,501 tons. Landed imports were up to 2,500,914 tons in July from 1,798,291 and to 11,752,833 tons in the January-July period from 10,064,480. (14)

MANUFACTURING

Factory Shipments Of Motor
Vehicles Down In July, 7 Months

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles were slightly smaller in July and the first seven months of this year than last. Shipments were down to 47,515 units in the month from 48,067 a year ago and to 318,188 units in the seven months from 326,188.

Shipments of passenger cars fell to 38,096 units in July from 38,645 and to 255,738 units in the seven-month period from 269,471. Commercial vehicle shipments were higher at 9,419 units in July versus 9,422 and at 62,647 units in the seven months versus 56,717.

Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States dropped to 1,126 units in July (473 passenger cars and 653 trucks and buses) from 3,418 a year ago (2,769 passenger cars and 649 trucks and buses). In the seven-month period shipments were up to 37,134 units (32,826 passenger cars and 4,308 trucks and buses) from 18,400 (15,147 passenger cars and 3,253 trucks and buses).

Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles for sale in Canada declined to 43,236 units in July from 44,257 and to 293,522 units in the seven months from 299,766. Shipments of vehicles for export rose to 4,279 units in July from 3,810, but fell to 24,863 units in the seven months from 26,422. (15)

Coke Production Higher
In June And Six Months

Production of coke was higher in June and the January-June period this year than last, as were landed imports, exports and supplies available for consumption. Production advanced to 2,124,111 tons in the half-year from 1,935,898 a year ago, landed imports to 297,769 tons from 165,307, exports to 60,676 tons from 55,954, and supplies available for consumption to 2,361,204 tons from 2,045,251. Totals for June were as follows (1955 figures in brackets): production, 359,051 tons (330,253); landed imports, 46,563 (33,491); exports, 12,287 (9,548); and supplies available for consumption, 393,327 (354,196). (16)

Sales Of Products Made From
Canadian Clays Rose In May

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays increased 12.9% in May to \$3,698,000 from \$3,275,000 a year ago and nearly 20% in the January-May period to \$13,310,000 from \$11,108,000 in last year's corresponding period.

Sales of building brick advanced to \$2,412,000 in May from \$2,115,000 a year earlier, structural tile to \$339,000 from \$333,000, sewer pipe to \$405,000 from \$382,000, fireclay blocks and shapes to \$49,000 from \$29,000 and "other" clay products to \$165,000 from \$76,000. Drain tile sales fell to \$291,000 from \$297,000 and pottery to \$37,000 from \$41,000. (17)

Production And Shipments
Of Rigid Insulating Board

Larger quantities of rigid insulating board were shipped in July and the first seven months of this year than last. Domestic shipments were 30,001,358 square feet in July versus 26,922,249, bringing the January-July total to 195,707,628 square feet versus 155,727,808. (18)

Paper-Using Industries In 1954

Factory value of products shipped by the paper-using industries of Canada reached a record \$388,604,150 in 1954, slightly above the previous peak value of \$388,585,078 a year earlier, DBS reports in its annual general review of the group. Salaries and wages paid to 26,533 employees in 444 establishments totalled \$78,957,643, an increase of 6.2% over the \$74,366,047 paid to 26,242 employees in 428 establishments in 1953. Expenditures for materials and supplies used totalled \$226,774,714, up 4% from \$218,109,049.

Ontario ranked first among the provinces in factory value of shipments, accounting for close to 55% of the total (\$213,504,477 versus \$213,211,973 in 1953). Quebec followed with \$116,932,592 versus \$120,076,819, and British Columbia next with \$31,324,534 versus \$28,406,228.

Among the major products were: corrugated boxes, \$79,345,510 (\$76,601,265 in 1953); folding boxes, \$53,249,038 (\$50,142,377); set-up boxes, \$13,742,271 (\$15,307,773); envelopes, \$15,145,478 (\$13,022,416); self-opening square bags, \$7,439,265 (\$7,675,323); special bags of glassine, waxed paper, cellophane, \$7,900,645 (\$7,038,043); asphalt shingles and sidings, \$17,635,756 (\$18,691,596); shipping and merchandise tags, \$19,576,908 (\$17,423,359); packaged toilet paper, \$13,192,263 (\$11,842,796); rigid insulating wallboard, \$12,216,306 (\$13,304,506); and waxed paper, \$7,087,452 (\$7,440,773). (19)

Miscellaneous Iron And
Steel Products Industry

Shipments of the miscellaneous iron and steel products industry were up 8.1% to \$126,101,000 in 1954 compared to \$116,603,000 in 1953, but were down 65% from the record total of \$364,698,000 set in 1943, DBS reports in its annual review of the industry. Establishments increased to 320 from 294, salaries and wages to \$40,930,000 from \$40,378,000 and value added by manufacture to \$75,964,000 from \$63,384,000, but employees decreased to 12,151 from 12,403 and cost of materials to \$46,359,000 from \$50,165,000.

Factory shipments of some of the products in the year were valued at (comparative 1953 figures in brackets): brass, bronze, iron, steel and aluminum architectural work, \$16,757,000 (\$14,636,000); steel forgings, \$16,653,000 (\$22,634,000); machinery, \$1,954,000 (\$3,074,000); railway frogs, switches and track equipment, \$2,269,000 (\$3,305,000); safes, vaults and fittings, \$2,061,000 (\$2,023,000); sanitaryware, \$14,032,000 (\$13,417,000); and receipts for repair and custom work, \$1,723,000 (\$1,126,000). (20)

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous
Metal Products Industry

Value of factory shipments in the miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products industry increased 6.9% in 1954 to \$6,149,000 from \$5,750,000 in 1953, but was 27% below 1951's record high total of \$8,470,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Number of establishments rose to 23 from 21, salary and wage payments to \$1,718,000 from \$1,608,000 and value added by manufacture to \$3,166,000 from \$2,737,000. Average number of employees declined to 536 from 560 and cost of materials used to \$2,835,000 from \$2,920,000. (21)

Machinery Industry In 1954

Factory shipments in the machinery industry declined 0.1% in value in 1954 to \$342,211,000 from 1953's peak total of \$342,344,000, as reported in the Machinery Industry bulletin released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Establishments fell to 399 in 1954 from 401 a year earlier, employees to 32,851 from 34,111 and value added by manufacture to \$207,930,000 from \$210,462,000, but salary and wage payments rose to \$114,239,000 from \$113,958,000 and cost of materials to \$131,146,000 from \$128,409,000.

Shipments of some of the major items produced by firms chiefly engaged in the manufacture of machinery in 1954 were: air compressors, \$5,624,000 (\$4,860,000 in 1953); conveying and elevating machinery and parts, \$12,876,000 (\$13,420,000); freight and passenger elevators and parts, \$13,541,000 (\$9,866,000); steam, diesel and gas engines and parts, \$16,004,000 (\$14,383,000); household machinery and parts, \$33,065,000 (\$36,567,000); mining and metallurgical machinery and parts, \$16,650,000 (\$13,935,000); office, business and store machinery and parts \$35,204,000 (\$34,361,000); pulp and paper mill machinery and parts, \$14,064,000 (\$15,701,000); pumps and parts, \$19,202,000 (\$18,033,000); transmission machinery and parts, \$14,397,000 (\$16,483,000); ventilating, exhaust and dust-collecting machinery and parts, \$7,534,000 (\$6,628,000); and water-wheels and water turbines, \$9,105,000 (\$10,107,000). (22)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Margarine Output Declined in July

Production of margarine and shortening (package and bulk) was lower in July than a year earlier, but output of refined oils, lard, tallow and grease was higher. Output of margarine fell to 6,427,000 pounds in July from 7,750,000 a year ago and package and bulk shortening to 9,192,000 pounds from 10,548,000. Production of refined oils increased to 3,101,000 pounds from 2,802,000, lard to 8,183,000 from 7,693,000, edible and inedible tallow to 12,495,000 from 11,375,000, white and other grease to 679,000 from 569,000, and "other" oils to 885,000 from 813,000.

Cumulative totals: margarine, 70,207,000 pounds (72,179,000 pounds a year earlier); shortening, 86,342,000 (85,693,000); refined oils, 23,676,000 (20,474,000); lard, 65,447,000 (59,995,000); tallow, 90,331,000 (77,776,000); grease 4,762,000 (5,519,000); and "other" oils, 6,532,000 (6,017,000). (23)

Meltings and Sales Of Raw Cane Sugar Climbed In July

Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased in July and the January-July period from a year earlier. Receipts and meltings and sales of raw cane sugar and sales of refined beet and cane were also higher in both periods, while stocks of raw cane and manufactured sugar at July 31 were larger.

Receipts of raw cane sugar increased to 222,142,000 pounds in July from 217,202,000 a year ago, raising January-July receipts to 828,845,000 pounds from 812,021,000 in last year's corresponding period. Meltings and sales in the month advanced to 101,035,000 pounds from 96,545,000 and in the seven months to 707,738,000 from 69,363,000. Stocks rose to 121,107,000 pounds at July 31 as against last year's total of 120,658,000.

Production of refined beet and cane sugar climbed to 95,778,000 pounds in the month from 91,196,000 and to 684,815,000 in the seven-month period from 682,980,000. July sales rose to 165,329,000 pounds from 151,542,000, boosting January-July sales to 869,592,000 from 848,388,000. End-of-July stocks amounted to 151,583,000 pounds versus 113,313,000. (24)

Egg Production Higher Production of eggs in July amounted to an estimated
In July & Seven Months 28,600,000 dozen as compared with 30,500,000 in June
 and 25,200,000 in July last year. In the January-
 July period 236,266,000 dozen were produced as against 231,169,000 a year
 earlier. (25)

Fluid Milk Sales Larger Estimated sales of fluid milk and cream were 4%
In June And Half-Year larger in June and 5% larger in the first half of
 this year than a year earlier. June sales were
 453,462,000 pounds, bringing the six-month total to 2,777,767,000 pounds.
 Nova Scotia sales were 94,541,000 pounds (up 4%); New Brunswick, 78,195,000
 (4%); Quebec, 1,049,442,000 (6%); Ontario, 934,171,000 (5%); Manitoba, 121,-
 226,000 (6%); Saskatchewan, 131,893,000 (5%); Alberta, 151,641,000 (6%); and
 British Columbia, 202,850,000 (7%). (26)

Production Of Processed Canadian food processors manufactured more plain
Foods In Second Quarter and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, chocolate bars,
 boxed and packaged chocolates, jams, marmalades,
 baked beans (including beans with pork), canned soups, ready-to-serve cereals,
 roasted coffee, peanut butter, jelly powders, prepared cake mixes, salad
 dressing and mayonnaise, blended and packed tea, and all kinds of canned meats
 in this year's second quarter than last year.

Totals for some of the principal food items in the second quarter of 1956
 (1955 totals in brackets) were:

Biscuits & Confectionery: Plain and fancy biscuits, 54,065,423 pounds (49,557-
 525); soda biscuits, 12,428,883 pounds (11,130,855); chewing gum, 4,425,384
 boxes (4,035,134); cocoa powder for sale, 2,185,061 pounds (1,925,911); choco-
 late bars, 12,072,126 dozen (10,125,863); boxed and packaged chocolates, 4,742-
 223 pounds (3,810,620); sugar confectionery, 16,581,927 pounds (15,804,306);
 ice cream cones, 130,576,000 (137,255,000); and marshmallows, 1,472,346 pounds
 (1,564,154).

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations: Glacé cherries, 634,892 pounds (508,322);
 maraschino cherries, 921,393 pounds (806,621); jams, 22,254,311 pounds (21,568-
 392); jellies, 1,647,940 pounds (1,811,459); marmalades, 4,753,991 pounds (4,-
 578,030); baked beans (including beans with pork), 24,317,272 pounds (24,272,-
 741); pickles, 1,191,892 gallons (1,115,480); canned soups, 5,628,517 dozen
 (4,586,437); and canned infant and junior foods, 11,088,181 pounds (8,847,239).

Miscellaneous Foods: Ready-to-serve cereals, 26,057,716 pounds (23,882,388);
 roasted coffee, 19,490,039 pounds (19,012,225); dry macaroni, etc., 22,056,332
 pounds (20,383,315); canned macaroni, etc., 9,674,327 pounds (7,203,617);
 salted and roasted peanuts, 5,000,792 pounds (5,362,277); peanut butter, 7,-
 278,360 pounds (6,339,036); jelly powders, 4,719,828 pounds (4,608,813); pud-
 ding powders, 4,728,936 pounds (5,349,161); prepared cake mixes, 12,417,186
 pounds (11,015,615); process cheese, 9,408,078 pounds (10,838,916); salad
 dressing and mayonnaise, 10,412,713 pounds (9,483,765); sandwich spreads,
 1,570,880 pounds (1,097,742); blended and packed tea, 12,048,527 pounds (9,-
 270,608); and spirit vinegar, 2,715,577 gallons (2,140,781).

Canned Meat & Meat Products: Corned beef, 279,050 pounds (135,391); spiced
 beef 198,054 pounds (226,817); luncheon meats, 7,480,811 pounds (6,142,294);
 canned hams, 4,248,904 pounds (2,596,246); ready dinners, 2,888,694 pounds
 (4,197,739); meat paste, 2,465,711 pounds (1,856,004); chicken and turkey,
 1,041,382 pounds (667,713); and wieners and beans, 415,798 pounds (385,421).
 (27)

Forecast Larger Yields This Year
Of Most Principal Field Crops

Production of most of Canada's principal field crops this year will be higher than in 1955, according to the Bureau's first official forecasts for the year, based on yields indicated at August 15. Present prospects point to the possibility of a 512,000,000-bushel wheat crop, a 515,000,000-bushel oat crop, a record 37,000,000-bushel flaxseed crop, and a near-record barley crop of 282,000,000 bushels.

With the exception of fall rye, winter wheat, potatoes and tame hay, indicated average yields per acre equal or exceed those of 1955. Production of all but spring and fall rye, potatoes and tame hay is expected to surpass that of 1955, while production of all except winter wheat, spring and fall rye, and potatoes is expected to exceed the ten-year averages.

The 1956 total wheat crop is forecast at 512,200,000 bushels, 4% greater than last year's 494,100,000 bushels and 10% greater than the ten-year (1946-55) average of 463,700,000 bushels. Spring wheat, forecast at 492,300,000 bushels, is being harvested from an area estimated at 20,700,000 acres, yielding an indicated 23.8 bushels per acre. Indicated production of Durum wheat (included in the forecast of spring wheat) is 40,350,000 bushels, up sharply from last year's revised estimate of 17,295,000 bushels.

In the Prairie Provinces the 1956 wheat crop is put at 490,000,000 bushels, 18,000,000 above last year's crop of 472,000,000 and 12% above the ten-year average of 439,500,000. Production in Saskatchewan is placed at 307,000,000 bushels (298,000,000 in 1955), Manitoba at 51,000,000 bushels (41,000,000), and Alberta at 132,000,000 (133,000,000).

Production of oats is forecast at 514,700,000 bushels, an increase of 27% over last year's total of 403,800,000 and 37% above the ten-year (1946-55) average of 375,500,000 bushels. The barley crop is placed at 281,600,000 bushels, 12% above last year's 252,200,000 and 44% above the ten-year average of 195,100,000 bushels. Rye production is forecast at 8,700,000 bushels, 41% lower than last year, 8,600,000 bushels below the ten-year average, and the smallest since 1945. This year's flaxseed crop, currently forecast at 37,300,000 bushels, is almost double the 1955 crop, more than three times the ten-year average, and an all-time record for Canada.

Based on conditions on or about August 15, the production of principal grain crops in Canada in 1956 is forecast in millions of bushels, as follows, with 1955 totals and 1946-55 averages, respectively, in brackets: winter wheat, 20.0 (20.0, 20.7); spring wheat, 492.3 (474.2, 442.9); all wheat, 512.2 (494.1, 463.7); oats for grain, 514.7 (403.8, 375.5); barley, 281.6 (252.2, 195.1); fall rye, 6.0 (11.3, 12.5); spring rye, 2.7 (3.4, 4.8); all rye, 8.7 (14.7, 17.3); and flaxseed, 37.3 (19.7, 10.9). The average yields per acre, in bushels, are forecast as follows, with 1955 and 1946-55 averages, respectively, in brackets: winter wheat, 32.2 (34.3, 31.2); spring wheat, 23.8 (22.7, 18.2); all wheat, 24.0 (23.0, 18.6); oats for grain, 43.0 (36.1, 34.2); barley, 32.3 (25.4, 25.5); fall rye, 15.1 (19.9, 15.0); spring rye, 17.0 (16.1, 13.2); all rye, 15.6 (18.9, 14.5); and flaxseed, 11.9 (10.7, 9.0).

The Bureau points out that, in view of the variation in crop development, potential loss from diseases, frost and possible unfavourable harvesting weather, current production forecasts must be interpreted in the light of conditions affecting growth and harvesting after mid-August. (28)

Crop Conditions Across Canada Farmers in the Maritime Provinces have started to cut grain crops, which are later than usual but promising. Haying is over or nearly so. Very dry weather during August in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia had an adverse effect on potatoes and pastures with moisture now needed.

Crop development in Quebec has been hampered by cool weather and excess moisture. In some districts haying is not yet completed. Grain has a fine appearance in the lower St. Lawrence counties and in Abitibi and Temiscamingue but there is danger that yields may be reduced by frost. Cool weather has also affected truck crops, particularly sweet corn and tomatoes. Dairy production is still at a high level due to good pastures.

Continued rains in Ontario have delayed harvesting of all crops and heavy rains during the last week in August will cause a great deal of spoilage in spring grain and some in winter wheat. Pastures are in excellent condition, the milk flow is above normal, and both dairy and beef cattle are in good condition. Silage corn is growing well.

Cool, wet weather during the past week has held up harvesting operations in the Prairie Provinces. Excellent progress with swathing, especially with barley, has been made in southern areas and in some other parts of all provinces. A considerable amount of combining has also been done in these areas. In most northern districts, progress has been slower and many fields are still vulnerable to frost damage. Heavy hail damage has occurred since mid-August particularly in Manitoba. Crop outlook in general is still good, however.

In British Columbia, harvesting of grain crops on Vancouver Island is nearing completion, and in the Lower Fraser Valley the harvest is well advanced. Crops in the Peace River District are exceptionally good and are maturing a week to ten days ahead of normal. Grass seeds are all harvested. (29)

LABOUR

Fewer Initial And Renewal Claims For Unemployment Insurance Benefits In July

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefits totalled 73,547 in July, up from 55,212 in June but down from last year's July total of 81,578. New beneficiaries numbered 37,544 compared to 43,403 a month earlier and 49,990 a year earlier.

Claimants having an unemployment register in the "live file" advanced to 138,467 (82,239 males and 56,228 females) at July 31 from 136,032 (82,287 males and 53,745 females) at June 29 but declined from 167,728 (108,034 males and 59,694 females) on the corresponding date last year. Benefit payments in the month amounted to \$7,927,559 in respect of 436,797 weeks as against \$9,930,856 for 538,014 weeks in June and \$8,947,552 for 2,960,905 days in July 1955. Beneficiaries numbered an estimated 104,000 in July compared to 128,100 in the previous month and 132,400 a year ago.

Total initial and renewal claims filed in local UIC offices in each province in July were: Newfoundland, 1,010 (1,190 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 223 (239); Nova Scotia, 4,104 (4,250); New Brunswick, 2,543 (2,306); Quebec, 23,761 (27,105); Ontario, 30,651 (32,151); Manitoba, 2,234 (3,115); Saskatchewan, 773 (1,212); Alberta, 1,641 (2,771); and British Columbia, 6,607 (7,239). (30)

Revenue And Expenditure
Of Provincial Governments

Both net general revenue and net general expenditure of provincial governments reached new highs in the fiscal year ended March 31 this year, a preliminary analysis by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows. Net general revenue, at \$1,554,000,000, topped the preceding year's preliminary total of \$1,380,000,000 by 12.6%, and expenditure at \$1,568,000,000 was up 11.3% from \$1,409,000,000.

Tax levies were the largest single source of revenue, yielding \$639,000,000 versus \$554,000,000 a year earlier. Taxes on sales of motor fuel and fuel oil totalled \$263,000,000 versus \$237,000,000; general sales taxes in five provinces, \$148,000,000 versus \$127,000,000; succession duties in Ontario and Quebec, \$61,000,000 versus \$36,000,000; and amusements and admissions, \$21,000,000 versus \$23,000,000. Corporation taxes in Quebec accounted for \$17,000,000 in both years, corporation income taxes in that province for \$53,000,000 versus \$48,000,000 and individual income taxes for \$28,000,000 versus \$25,000,000. Federal tax rental agreements with nine provinces accounted for \$320,000,000, down slightly from \$327,000,000. Revenues from privileges, licences and permits were up to \$400,000,000 from \$315,000,000, and liquor profits to \$131,000,000 from \$123,000,000.

Expenditures on transportation rose to \$449,000,000 from \$387,000,000, on health to \$245,000,000 from \$235,000,000; social welfare to \$129,000,000 from \$116,000,000; education to \$323,000,000 from \$259,000,000; and natural resources to \$125,000,000 from \$109,000,000. Interest and other debt charges were down to \$56,000,000 from \$59,000,000, and contributions to municipalities to \$36,000,000 from \$42,000,000.

Net general revenues were as follows by provinces in millions of dollars: Newfoundland, \$34 (\$33 in 1954-55); Prince Edward Island, \$8 (\$8); Nova Scotia, \$54 (\$51); New Brunswick, \$52 (\$49); Quebec, \$393 (\$331); Ontario, \$412 (\$388); Manitoba, \$59 (\$57); Saskatchewan, \$100 (\$96); Alberta, \$213 (\$172); and British Columbia, \$229 (\$195). Net general expenditure by provinces: Newfoundland, \$43 (\$40); Prince Edward Island, \$10 (\$9); Nova Scotia, \$59 (\$53); New Brunswick, \$54 (\$50); Quebec, \$381 (\$346); Ontario, \$495 (\$431); Manitoba, \$52 (\$51); Saskatchewan, \$101 (\$94); Alberta, \$162 (\$142); and British Columbia, \$211 (\$193). (31)

T R A V E L

Travel Between Canada And The
United States Steady In July

Volume of highway traffic crossing the border between Canada and the United States was practically unchanged in July from the corresponding month last year at 2,479,894 versus 2,487,812. January-July entries were up to 9,547,054 from 8,717,161. Entries of foreign vehicles declined to 1,459,489 in July from 1,532,914 and rose to 4,972,469 in the seven months from 4,748,191. Returning Canadian vehicles rose to 1,020,405 in July from 954,898 and to 4,574,585 in the seven months from 3,968,970.

Foreign entries by rail, through bus, boat and plane rose to 179,759 in June from 167,670 and to 512,620 in the half-year period from 495,146. Returning Canadians increased to 119,085 in June from 112,672 and to 602,278 in the six months from 583,048. (32)

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

- 1-Price Movements, August, 10¢
- 2-Prices & Price Indexes, July, 20¢
- 3-Trade of Canada: Volume III, Imports -- Detailed -- 1954, \$2.00
- 4-Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, June, 10¢
- 5-Preliminary Population Totals, 1956 Census, Series No. 2, 10¢
- 6-R: Mortality by Detailed Cause of Death, 1950-55, 25¢ (Reference Paper No. 65)
- 7-Carloadings on Canadian Railways, August 21, 10¢
- 8(a)- M: Urban Transit Statistics, June, 10¢
- 8(b)- M: Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), May, 10¢
- 9- M: Summary of Canal Statistics, June, 10¢
- 10-International Bridge, Tunnel & Ferry Companies, 1955, 25¢
- 11-Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, 1955, 25¢
- 12-M: Asbestos, July, 10¢
- 13-M: Gold Production, June, 10¢
- 14-M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, July, 10¢
- 15-Motor Vehicle Shipments, July, 10¢
- 16-Coal & Coke Statistics, June, 25¢
- 17-M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, May, 10¢
- 18-M: Rigid Insulating Board, July, 10¢
- 19-General Review of the Paper-Using Industries, 1954, 25¢
- 20-Miscellaneous Iron & Steel Products Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 21-Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 22-Machinery Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 23-M: Oils & Fats, July, 10¢
- 24-M: Sugar Situation, July, 10¢
- 25-M: Production of Eggs, July, 10¢
- 26-M: Fluid Milk Sales, June, 10¢
- 27-Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, June, 25¢
- 28-August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, August 31, 10¢
- 29-Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, 10¢
- 30-Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July, 25¢
- 31-M: Preliminary Analysis of Revenue & Expenditure of Provincial Governments, 1955, 25¢
- 32-Travel Between Canada & The United States, July, 20¢

M: Memorandum

R: Reference Paper

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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

Sawmills Active sawmills with production of 15,000 feet board measure of lumber or other sawn products valued at \$500 or more numbered 7,696 in 1954, down from 8,194 in 1953.

Cigars Output of cigars in Canada rose in 1955 to a record 257,233,000 from 240,520,000 in 1954. It was the fourth successive increase from a post-war low of 169,-408,000 in 1951.

Raw Leaf Tobacco Canada's tobacco industry in 1955 consumed 94,050,137 pounds of raw leaf tobacco of which 92,487,340 pounds were of domestic origin.

Less Chewing Tobacco Canadian production of chewing tobacco in 1955 amounted to 1,306,976 pounds, slightly less than in 1954, continuing an almost steady ten-year decline from 2,803,753 pounds in 1945.

Sash, Door And Planing Mills Out of 1,852 sash, door and planing mills in operation in 1954, over half (974) were under individual ownership, 605 were owned by incorporated companies, 270 by partnerships, and 3 by co-operatives.

Breakfast Foods Shipments of prepared breakfast foods by Canadian firms mainly engaged in their manufacture in 1955 totalled 78,192,057 pounds compared to 72,268,631 the previous year. Corn flakes accounted for the most at 27,711,624 pounds versus 25,281,-190 followed by puffed grains at 16,038,534 compared to 14,782,404.

Smoking Tobacco Production of smoking tobacco in Canada amounted in 1955 to 24,149,936 pounds, showing the fourth successive decline from the peak output of 31,635,023 pounds in 1952 and below the output of all previous years back to 1939.

Metal Lath & Corner Bead Reflecting the high level of building activity, the value of shipments of metal lath and corner bead jumped to a record \$3,414,000 in 1954, up 28% from \$2,667,000 in 1953 and almost five times the 1946 value of \$686,000.

Less Female Babies The number of males to every 1,000 females born in Canada between 1926 and 1954 varied between 1,067 in 1944 and 1,048 in 1935. In 1954 there were 1,057 males to every 1,000 females, provincial ratios varying from 1,074 in Alberta to 1,036 in Manitoba.

Birth Rates At 28.7 per 1,000 population Canada's 1954 birth rate was the third highest on record since the compiling of national vital statistics in 1921. It rose steadily from 27.1 in 1950 and was only slightly below the previous peak rates of 28.9 in 1947 and 29.3 in 1921.

Stillbirths The rate of stillbirths in Canada in 1954 reached a record low of 16.6 per 1,000 population, after a steady decline from 34.8 in 1921. The proportion of stillbirths is higher among multiple than single births; about twice as high for twins and between three and five times as high for triplets.



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