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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Foreign Trade: Commodity imports continued to rise in value during February, but the rate of increase was less than in January. Exports were down slightly in the month, but the two-month total was well above last year. Result was an increased import balance for the month and two months with all countries, and a marked increase with the United States ... Detailed figures on domestic exports in January show gains in all main commodity groups and, except for the United Kingdom, to all main markets or market areas. (Pages 2 to 5)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings showed an upturn of 1.4% in the week ended March 14. This reduced slightly the drop in aggregate loadings from the first of the year, which amounts to 6.2%. Decrease in grain exceeded overall decline. (Page 6)

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Health: Statistics on Canada's mental institutions for 1955 show an increase of 2.2% to 63,683 in resident patients at the year end, but this represented a lower rate per 100,000 population than in the previous year. Both new admissions and readmissions were up from previous years, voluntary first admissions reaching over 37% of the total in continuation of an earlier trend. (Page 7)

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Divorce: Divorces granted last year were slightly fewer than in 1955, as shown by preliminary returns, and the prospect is that the final rate per 100,000 population will show its third consecutive decline. (Page 8)

...

Highway Accidents: The year opened with an increased number of deaths in highway traffic accidents, the January total rising to 141 compared to 105 in January last year. (Page 9)

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Agriculture: Canadian farmers intend to plant fewer acres to wheat this year than last, making the fifth consecutive decrease, but will plant a record acreage of oats and flaxseed and only a little less than the 1955 record acreage of barley ... Wheat supplies of the four major exporting countries at February 1 for export and carryover totalled about 4% less than a year earlier. Supplies in Canada and Argentina were larger, the decrease occurring in the United States and Australia. (Pages 10 to 12)

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Imports Rose In February  
Exports Declined Slightly

Canada's commodity imports continued to rise in value during February but at a smaller rate of gain over last year than in January, according to preliminary figures for February released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Commodity exports, on the other hand, fell off slightly after a substantial January rise, but still were higher in the two months.

Total imports in February are estimated at \$433,600,000, up 7% from \$405,000,000 in February last year, bringing the aggregate for the two months this year to an estimated \$893,500,000 compared to \$808,600,000, an increase of 10.5%. Total exports in the month were valued at \$346,900,000 as against \$352,900,000 last year and for the two months were up to \$751,000,000 compared to \$718,300,000. The result was an increased overall import surplus in February of \$86,700,000 as against \$52,200,000 a year ago, and for the two months of \$142,500,000 against \$90,300,000.

Most of the increase in February imports was in purchases from the United States which rose nearly 9% to an estimated \$332,700,000 from \$305,300,000. For the two months imports from the United States - which rose over 18% in January - totalled \$631,100,000, up 13.6% from \$599,700,000 last year. Imports from the United Kingdom rose moderately in February to an estimated \$34,600,000 from \$30,900,000 and for the two months totalled \$70,200,000 compared to \$64,000,000. Purchases from other Commonwealth countries and from all other countries showed minor changes in the month and cumulative period.

Total exports to the United States fell slightly in February to \$214,200,000 from \$216,000,000 and were almost unchanged from last year in the two months at \$433,200,000. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined, as in January, to \$52,200,000 from \$58,900,000, with the two-month total down to \$116,100,000 from \$131,700,000. Sales to other Commonwealth countries were also down in the month from last year, leaving a small gain in the two-month total. On the other hand, exports to all other countries were up in total to \$63,300,000 from \$59,200,000 in February and accounted for most of the total cumulative gain with a rise in the two months to \$162,900,000 from \$115,900,000.

With imports higher and exports slightly lower, the import surplus with the United States in February rose to \$118,500,000 from \$89,300,000 last year, and for the two months totalled \$247,900,000 compared to \$166,400,000. At the same time, the export surplus with the United Kingdom fell in February to \$17,600,000 from \$27,900,000 a year ago and for the two months was down to \$45,900,000 from \$67,700,000.

The table on the following page gives export totals and preliminary import totals for February and the first two months this year, with comparative figures for 1956. Detailed export figures for February will be issued shortly, but final import figures will not be ready for several weeks.

MORE



	February		January-February	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic &amp; foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom .....	58.9	52.2	131.7	116.1
Other Commonwealth countries.	18.8	17.2	37.4	38.8
United States .....	216.0	214.2	433.3	433.2
Other foreign countries .....	<u>59.2</u>	<u>63.3</u>	<u>115.9</u>	<u>162.9</u>
Totals..	352.9	346.9	718.3	751.0
<u>Imports:*</u>				
United Kingdom .....	30.9	34.6	64.0	70.2
Other Commonwealth countries.	13.0	10.1	25.9	26.2
United States .....	305.3	332.7	599.7	681.1
Other foreign countries .....	<u>55.8</u>	<u>56.2</u>	<u>119.0</u>	<u>116.0</u>
Totals..	405.0	433.6	808.6	893.5

\*Estimate only for 1957: subject to revision.

Domestic Exports Up Over 10% In January Canada's domestic exports were more than 10% higher in value in January this year than last. Substantially larger shipments to European countries, Latin American countries, and "other" foreign countries, coupled with smaller increases to the United States, and Commonwealth countries in America, Africa and Asia, more than offset smaller exports to the United Kingdom.

Gains were posted from a year earlier in all main commodity groups except animals and animal products and wood, wood products and paper. Chief gains were in agricultural and vegetable products, iron and products, and non-metallic minerals and products. Among individual commodities, main increases were recorded for wheat, and other grains, wood pulp, aluminum and products, seeds, crude petroleum, and rolling-mill products and ships.

January's domestic exports to all countries were valued at \$396,900,000, up 10.3% from \$359,700,000 a year earlier. At the same time, foreign exports rose to \$7,201,000 from \$5,719,000. Volume of domestic exports climbed 7.7% and prices averaged 2.4% higher.

Exports to the United States at \$212,909,000 were about the same value as last year's like total of \$212,711,000. Larger shipments of fibres, textiles and products, iron and products, non-ferrous metals and products, non-metallic minerals and products, and of miscellaneous commodities counterbalancing smaller exports of agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, wood, wood products and paper, and chemicals and allied products.

MORE

Shipments to the United Kingdom were lower in the month at \$63,420,000 compared to \$72,565,000 a year earlier, increases in agricultural and vegetable products being too small to outweigh decreases in the other commodity groups. Large value decreases were recorded for wood, wood products and paper, and non-ferrous metals and products.

Exports to all other Commonwealth countries increased to \$21,262,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$18,223,000, larger totals being posted for Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Pakistan and New Zealand, but decreases for India and Australia.

Geographically the largest dollar increase in domestic exports was in shipments to European countries, these rising in value to \$52,425,000 from \$31,070,000 a year earlier. Large increases in shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Switzerland and Ireland were mainly responsible for the gain in total value.

Shipments to Latin America rose to \$21,416,000 from 1956's January total of \$13,363,000, gains being reported to most of the countries. Greatest increases in dollar value occurred in shipments to Brazil, Cuba, Panama, Peru and Columbia. To all "other" foreign countries exports increased to \$22,865,000 from last year's \$10,573,000. Shipments to Japan, which accounted for two-thirds of the January total for this group, were up sharply to \$15,219,000 from \$10,880,000. (1)

Most of 1956 Imports Rise  
Due To Increased Volume

Canada's merchandise imports in 1956 topped previous years by a wide margin, rising more than one-fifth in value to a record \$5,710,400,000 from the preceding year's \$4,712,400,000. Most of the gain (18.5%) was in volume, the rise in prices amounting to 2.3%. December's imports were valued at \$403,300,000 versus \$385,800,000 a year earlier.

Contributing heavily to the year's large gain were a wide range of commodities, including industrial and construction machinery and equipment, crude petroleum, rolling-mill products, automobiles and parts, engines and boilers, pipes, tubes and fittings, and cotton products. Gains were posted for all main geographic areas, chief increases being posted for the United States and the United Kingdom, Mexico, Venezuela, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Arabia and Japan.

Purchases from the United States rose in 1956 by some 21% to a record total of \$4,166,667,000 from \$3,452,178,000, accounting for about 73% of total imports in both years. Gains were posted for all but two of the nine main commodity groups, with the largest absolute gains in iron and products and agricultural and vegetable products.

Imports from the United Kingdom also reached record proportions in 1956, rising 21% to \$484,679,000 from \$400,531,000 in 1955. Increases were registered in eight of the nine main commodity groups, with the largest advances in iron and products and non-ferrous metals and products.

Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth rose in total in 1956 to \$221,232,000 from \$209,771,000 a year earlier, increases being posted for Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana and Ceylon, but a decrease for India. Little change was shown in purchases from Malaya and Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.



Mainly due to increased purchases from Venezuela, Mexico, Honduras, Cuba, Colombia, and Brazil, imports from the Latin American group of countries rose in total to \$361,849,000 from \$319,255,000 in the preceding year.

Larger purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland, boosted the total value of purchases from European countries in 1956 to \$297,058,000 from \$204,678,000 in 1955.

Imports from "all other" foreign countries jumped to \$169,739,000 from \$117,626,000 in the preceding year. Main factors in the overall gain were increased purchases from Arabia, Japan and the Netherlands Antilles.

Values for the 9 main commodity groups were as follows (in millions): agricultural and vegetable products, \$628.8 (567.5 in 1955); animals and animal products, \$122.2 (\$107.8); fibres, textiles and products, \$416.4 (\$381.6); wood, wood products and paper, \$228.2 (\$196.0); iron and products, \$2,236.4 (\$1,606.0); non-ferrous metals and products, \$491.5 (\$398.8); non-metallic minerals and products, \$766.0 (\$663.7); chemicals and allied products, \$288.6 (\$260.5); and miscellaneous commodities, \$532.5 (\$530.6). (2 & 3)

The following two tables show the values of Canada's commodity imports from the 20 leading supplying countries and of the 24 leading imports (all above \$60 million value) in 1956, both ranked in order of value, together with the comparative data for 1955.

Countries -	1955	1956
	(Thousands)	
United States .....	\$3,452,178	\$4,166,667
United Kingdom .....	400,531	484,679
Venezuela .....	187,277	208,401
Germany, Federal Republic .....	55,603	89,348
Japan .....	36,718	60,826
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	29,051	52,728
Mexico .....	28,814	41,699
Netherlands Antilles .....	30,722	38,119
Brazil .....	30,747	34,832
France .....	25,016	32,600
India .....	35,147	30,898
Malaya & Singapore .....	28,810	28,558
Australia .....	26,295	26,310
Italy .....	18,502	24,967
Arabia .....	6,986	24,712
Jamaica .....	15,567	24,633
Netherlands .....	20,951	23,776
Colombia .....	22,220	23,056
Switzerland .....	19,365	22,301
British Guiana .....	18,307	20,498

MORE

Commodities -	1955	1956
	(Thousands)	
Machinery, non-farm .....	\$445,876	\$628,521
Automobile parts .....	246,505	284,788
Petroleum, crude .....	229,480	270,881
Rolling-mill products .....	129,679	234,709
Farm implements & machinery .....	178,248	232,148
Automobiles .....	114,167	171,386
Petroleum products .....	144,089	152,528
Fruits .....	121,059	133,765
Engines & boilers .....	109,622	132,325
Coal .....	106,551	128,737
Pipes, tubes & fittings .....	50,290	123,088
Cotton products .....	86,906	100,671
Aircraft & parts .....	138,091	91,304
Books & printed matter .....	73,404	77,386
Rubber & products .....	74,985	77,061
Canadian tourists' purchases .....	71,467	75,205
Coffee & chicory .....	61,694	72,358
Wool products .....	59,660	72,262
Sugar & products .....	65,510	69,671
Aluminum & products .....	45,937	66,497
Plastics & products .....	62,461	66,030
Paper .....	52,690	62,217
Vegetables .....	51,760	62,026
Cotton, raw & linters .....	62,272	60,189

## TRANSPORTATION

More Revenue Freight Loaded On Revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways  
Railways During Week Of March 14 in the seven-day period ended March 14  
totalled 74,280 cars, up 1.4% from 73,234  
cars loaded in last year's corresponding period, and receipts from connections  
were 1.5% greater at 35,908 cars versus 35,365. From the beginning of the  
year to March 14 loadings declined 6.2% to 742,261 cars from 791,493 cars a  
year earlier, and receipts from connections 6.7% to 340,432 cars from 364,822.

Main commodities moved in larger volume in the seven-day period were: pulpwood, 4,661 cars (versus 3,736 cars a year earlier); miscellaneous carload commodities, 5,346 (4,918); and l.c.l. merchandise, 13,873 (13,219). Moved in smaller volume were: coal, 4,261 (5,032); and lumber, timber and plywood, 3,802 (4,317).

Cumulative loadings of principal commodities moved in fewer cars were: grain, 67,180 cars (against 75,286 cars in last year's like period); vegetables, 6,635 (8,693); coal, 51,857 (60,682); crude petroleum, 5,000 (10,152); logs, posts, poles and pilings, 12,322 (15,291); lumber, timber and plywood, 31,477 (42,101); and l.c.l. merchandise, 127,848 (136,658). Moved in more cars: other petroleum products, 7,083 (5,024); pulpwood, 54,950 (50,558); and newsprint paper, 38,957 (35,660); (4)



Mental Health In 1955 Canada's mental institutions had 63,683 resident patients at the end of 1955, an increase of 2.2% over the 1954 year-end total of 62,323, but the rate per 100,000 population declined to 408.9 from 410.9, according to the Bureau's annual report on mental health statistics. Increases in the number of resident patients were reported in all provinces except Saskatchewan, but the rate per unit population increased only in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

A record total of 21,774 persons became mental patients for the first time during 1955. Males outnumbered females, among first admissions for whom detailed information was available, by a margin of 10,050 to 9,220. The female first admission rate was higher than the male by a narrow margin in three age groups (the thirties, sixties and nineties), while the male rate was higher in all other age groups. Every age group of males reported a higher rate in 1955 than in 1954, with the exception of young children and teenagers, while among females every age group except those under ten years of age had an increased rate.

Voluntary first admissions made up 37.4% of all first admissions, continuing an increasing trend which may be due to a change in the public's attitude toward hospital treatment of mental illness. In British Columbia, highest in this respect, 54.9% of all first admissions were voluntary.

Approximate rates show that widowed and divorced persons had the highest first admission rates in 1955, with a rate of 362.7 per 100,000 population. They were followed by married persons with a rate of 128.6, and single individuals with a rate of 96.9. All three rates represented increases over 1954. By occupation, the rate was highest for labourers (478.7 per 100,000 population), followed by service occupations, while manufacturing and mechanical workers had the lowest rate at 101.3. Homemakers and housewives had a rate of 141.1. The commonest diagnoses among first admissions in 1955 were schizophrenia, senium psychoses, manic depressive psychosis, mental deficiency, neurotic-depressive reaction, and alcoholism, in that order. In 1955 alcoholism was fifth and mental deficiency third.

Readmissions -- patients who had previously been in mental institutions -- numbered 10,448 in 1955, 1,724 more than in 1954 and more than double the total in 1951. The readmission rate per 100,000 population rose sharply to 67.1 in 1955 from 57.5 the year before. British Columbia's readmission rate, at 190.6, was more than double second-place Alberta's 81.0.

A wide variation in the average length of stay of patients occurred between the various classes of mental institutions. Patients discharged alive from public training schools had an average stay of 40.4 months, by contrast with the 0.7-month average in public psychiatric units. Public mental hospitals had an average stay of 10.6 months. The overall average for all mental institutions was 6.1 months, a reduction from 8.6 months in 1954.

The number of deaths of patients as a percentage of the total number of patients leaving institutions during 1955 reached the lowest level on record at 12.3. In 1946 the ratio was 26.7; if this ratio had persisted until 1955, a total of 47,860 patients would have died in the ten years rather than the actual total of 32,386.

At the end of 1955, Canada had 97 mental institutions, of which 74 were distinct hospitals and 23 were sections of other hospitals. Their total rated capacity was 57,009 beds, but this space was occupied by 63,683 persons at December 31 and by an average of 64,779 over the course of the year. (5)

## D I V O R C E

1956 Divorces Down Slightly From 1955 The number of divorces granted in 1956 dropped slightly to 5,890 from 6,031 in 1955, according to preliminary figures released by the DBS. It is estimated that when final returns are available, notably from Ontario, the 1956 Canadian total will probably exceed slightly the total for 1955.

The 1956 preliminary national rate (per 100,000 population) amounted to 36.7 as compared with final rates of 38.5 in 1955, ~~38.8 in 1954~~ and 41.2 in 1953. If the final rate for 1956 is below 1955, as expected, this will represent the 3rd consecutive decline in the divorce rate since 1953.

The all-Canada divorce rate was less than 1 per 100,000 population before World War I. Following World War II it reached an all-time peak of 65.5 in 1947; since then there has been a general decline.

Of the 10 provinces, 7 reported lower rates in 1956 than in 1955, with increases in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Alberta. As in previous years, Ontario and British Columbia together accounted for the largest number in 1956, 3,868 out of the all-Canada total of 5,890.

Number of divorces for recent years were as follows (with rates in brackets): 1947, 8,199 (65.5); 1948, 6,881 (53.8); 1949, 5,934 (44.2); 1950, 5,373 (39.3); 1951, 5,263 (37.6); 1952, 5,634 (39.0); 1953, 6,110 (41.2); 1954, 5,922 (38.8); 1955, 6,031 (38.5); 1956, 5,890 (36.7) (preliminary).

Divorces by Provinces, Selected Years and  
Rates per 100,000 Population

	1947		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Nfld.**	-	-	9	2.3	8	2.0	1	0.2	5	1.2
P.E.I.	18	19.1	15	14.9	8	7.9	7	7.0	1	1.0
N.S.	207	33.7	185	27.9	249	37.0	253	37.0	230	33.1
N.B.	236	48.4	181	34.0	117	21.7	181	33.1	215	38.7
Que.**	348	9.4	273	6.4	370	8.4	396	8.8	351	7.6
Ont.	3,509	84.0	2,774	56.1	2,468	48.3	2,509	47.6	2,366*	43.8*
Man.	665	90.0	374	46.2	371	45.1	337	40.2	314	36.9
Sask.	509	60.9	218	25.3	250	28.6	237	27.0	221	25.1
Alta.	881	106.8	603	59.6	610	57.7	627	57.5	685	61.0
B.C.	1,826	174.9	1,478	118.4	1,471	113.6	1,483	110.5	1,502	107.4
Canada	8,199	65.5	6,110	41.2	5,922	38.8	6,031	38.5	5,890*	36.7*

\* Preliminary      \*\* Granted by Parliament of Canada.



Death Toll In Motor Vehicle  
Traffic Accidents Up In January

Fatalities resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) in January numbered 141, some 34%

greater than 1956's January toll of 105. More fatalities were reported in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year than last, but fewer in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Yukon and Northwest Territories. No deaths were reported in Prince Edward Island for either period.

January death toll by provinces was as follows: Newfoundland, 1 (3 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, nil (nil); Nova Scotia, 6 (10); New Brunswick, 13 (7); Ontario, 76 (57); Manitoba, 8 (6); Saskatchewan, 13 (nil); Alberta, 10 (5); British Columbia, 14 (16); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1).

Province	Number of Accidents					Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage (1) 1957
	Property Damage Only Total				Total			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Only				
	1	9	5	7				
Nfld. ....	1	37	316	354	240	1	52	\$ 128,030
P.E.I. ....	-	15	88	103	62	-	16	38,199
N.S. ....	6	127	898	1,031	922	6	168	317,250
N.B. ....	12	90	605	707	438	13	141	258,343
Que. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ont. ....	..	..	..	..	5,364	76	..	..
Man. ....	5	124	731	860	878	8	180	266,925
Sask. ....	11	130	663	804	628	13	199	276,763
Alta. ....	10	193	1,517	1,720	1,635	10	270	636,988
B.C. ....	13	423	1,924	2,360	1,876	14	598	956,671
Yukon & N.W.T.	-	3	30	33	56	-	3	14,514
TOTAL 1957 (2)	58	1,142	6,772	7,972		141(3)	1,627	2,893,683
TOTAL 1956 (3)	88	2,240	9,771		12,099	105	3,110	4,477,945

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec and Ontario; (3) excluding Quebec only; .. not available; - nil.

## M E R C H A N D I S I N G

Department Store Sales 3%  
Lower In Week Of March 16

Canada's department store sales were 3% lower in the week ending March 16 this year compared to last year's corresponding week. Reduced sales were recorded by all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia, sales falling 2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 8.3% in Quebec, 4.1% in Ontario, 10.2% in Saskatchewan, and 2.4% in Alberta. Sales rose 4.5% in Manitoba and 2% in British Columbia.

Intended Acreages Of Principal Field Crops Canadian farmers plan major shifts in land use in 1957, continuing the pattern of the past three years, DBS reports. Based on farmers' intentions at March 1, the prospective acreage to be seeded to all wheat is the smallest since 1943-44 when a special wartime acreage reduction programme was in effect. With this exception intended acreage is the smallest since 1920, a time when settlement of the western prairie area was nearing completion. Barley acreage may be only slightly below the 1955 record level, while oat plantings may be the highest since World War II. Prospective plantings indicate new records for durum wheat, flaxseed, rapeseed and mustard seed, all of which are grown mainly in the Prairie Provinces.

The largest individual shift indicated in the use of Canadian crop land in 1957 is a decrease of slightly less than 1,400,000 acres of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces from the 1956 level of 20,600,000. The prospective decrease in bread wheat is 2,200,000 acres, whereas <sup>durum</sup> acreage may increase by 800,000. The next largest shift in cropping intentions is for barley and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces where increases of 1,000,000 and 500,000 acres, respectively, are planned.

If farmers' current plans are realized, all wheat acreage in Canada in 1957 will register the fifth consecutive annual decrease. On the basis of farmers intentions at March 1 the acreage seeded to all wheat will be 19,900,000 acres, a decrease of 1,500,000 acres from 1956 seedings and 4,700,000 or 19% below the 1951-55 average. The major part of the 1957 anticipated decline in all wheat acreage is in the Province of Saskatchewan where a reduction of 8% from 1956 seedings is indicated.

Prospective plantings of spring wheat of 19,300,000 acres are 7% below the 1956 acreage and 19% below the recent average. Practically all the decrease is expected in the Prairie Provinces. Durum wheat is included with the spring wheat figures, but in view of the recent interest shown by Prairie farmers in this crop intended acreage was also obtained separately. The results indicate a record 2,500,000 acres may be planted this year, an increase of 50% over last year. An area of 500,000 acres was seeded to winter wheat last fall in Ontario, the smallest since 1946.

The area intended for spring rye in 1957 is placed at 168,800 acres, 4% above last year's level. With a 4% increase in the area seeded to fall rye last autumn, the combined acreage of fall and spring rye is placed at 579,200 acres, up 5% from a year earlier and only about half the 1951-55 average.

The intended acreage of oats at 12,100,000 acres is the largest since 1945, and 12% above the 1951-55 average. Prospective barley acreage is placed at 9,700,000 acres, only slightly below the 1955 record of 9,900,000 but 11% above last year and 13% above the five-year average. Mixed grains acreage intentions of 1,700,000 acres are only slightly larger than 1956 and 5% above the five-year average.

For the second consecutive year flaxseed acreage may establish a new record. The indicated acreage at March 1 is 3,600,000 acres, an increase of 16% from last year and 189% above the five-year average. Prospective plantings of rapeseed at 607,500 acres, will establish a new record if intentions are confirmed, 70% larger than in 1956. The record area intended for mustard seed at 175,300 acres shows an increase of 28% over 1956, but indicated seedings of sunflower seed may decrease 10% to 22,500 acres. Soybean acreage may decline to 217,000 acres because of a prospective decrease of 5% in Ontario. The intended acreage for potato plantings is placed at 304,400 acres, virtually unchanged from 1956.



Basic data for the estimates of intended acreages were obtained from the annual acreage intentions survey of the Bureau's crop correspondents conducted in co-operation with provincial departments. It is emphasized that the intended acreages are merely indicative of farmers' plans at March 1, and the acreages actually seeded may vary considerably from the intentions figures, depending upon conditions before and during seeding. Additional factors, such as the availability of good quality seed, contractual arrangements, the market outlook, and the possible effect of this report itself on farmers' plans may contribute to changes in acreages currently indicated. (6)

#### Supplies & Exports Of Wheat And Wheat Flour

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about February 1 in the four major exporting countries for export and carry-over at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,192,700,000 bushels, some 4% smaller than 1956's February 1 total of 2,282,700,000.

February 1 supplies in the major exporting countries were as follows: United States, 1,140,800,000 bushels (1,226,200,000 bushels a year earlier); Canada, 773,200,000 (733,300,000); Argentina, 156,500,000 (120,000,000); and Australia, 122,200,000 (203,200,000). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries in the first half of the current Canadian crop year increased 51% to 515,200,000 bushels from 341,900,000 a year earlier. The United States, Canada and Australia exported more, but Argentina less this year than last.

Six-month exports from the United States climbed substantially to 251,300,000 bushels from last year's like total of 119,500,000, Canada to 145,100,000 from 116,400,000, and Australia to 74,500,000 from 42,500,000. Exports from Argentina declined in the period to 44,300,000 bushels from 63,500,000.

Export shipments of Canadian wheat as grain in the half-year jumped 30% to 126,100,000 bushels from 97,100,000 a year earlier. The United Kingdom continued as Canada's leading market for wheat as grain, purchasing 46,200,000 bushels compared to the year-earlier total of 43,700,000, an increase of 6%. Other principal markets in the six months were: Federal Republic of Germany, 26,900,000 bushels (10,200,000 bushels in the previous crop year's like period); Japan, 17,300,000 (13,000,000); Belgium, 6,500,000 (5,800,000); Switzerland, 6,200,000 (2,500,000); Netherlands, 5,300,000 (1,700,000); Norway, 2,800,000 (1,900,000); United States, 2,800,000 (2,500,000); Ireland, 2,200,000 (1,600,000); Italy, 2,200,000 (2,000,000); and Peru, 2,100,000 (nil).

Exports of wheat flour (in terms of wheat) in the six months declined 1% to 19,000,000 bushels from 19,300,000 bushels last year. As with wheat as grain, the United Kingdom was Canada's principal customer, purchases rising 5% to the equivalent of 6,200,000 bushels from 5,900,000. Other leading purchasers were: Philippine Islands, 2,835,000 bushels (2,959,000 bushels in last year's corresponding period); Venezuela, 1,890,000 (1,935,000); Trinidad and Tobago, 859,000 (1,158,000); United States, 773,000 (373,000); Jamaica, 746,000 (659,000); Japan, 495,000 (367,000); Gold Coast, 477,000 (400,000); and Leeward and Windward Islands, 477,000 (493,000). (7)

Overseas Exports Of Wheat Sharply Lower, Barley And Flaxseed Higher Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending March 13 totalled 2,866,000 bushels, sharply lower than the 5,017,000 bushels cleared in last year's corresponding week. On the other hand, clearances of barley soared to 956,000 bushels from nil and flaxseed to 313,000 bushels from 95,000. In the August 1 - March 13 period clearances of the three grains were greater than a year earlier, wheat clearances rising to 140,738,000 bushels from 120,347,000, barley to 37,783,000 bushels from 15,176,000, and flaxseed to 13,602,000 bushels from 8,991,000.

Prairie farmers marketed substantially more wheat in the week at 6,607,000 bushels compared to the year-earlier total of 3,137,000. Marketings of barley and flaxseed followed the same pattern, marketings of barley climbing to 1,330,000 bushels from 775,000, and flaxseed to 302,000 bushels from 72,000. Cumulative marketings were: Wheat, 194,171,000 bushels (134,752,000 bushels a year earlier); barley, 78,054,000 bushels (56,128,000); and flaxseed, 21,180,000 bushels (14,054,000).

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions on March 13 amounted to 364,696,000 bushels, up 0.5% from 363,072,000 bushels a week earlier, and up nearly 6% from 344,078,000 bushels a year earlier. (8)

Creamery Butter Stocks In 9 Cities Stocks of creamery butter in 9 cities of Canada on March 21 totalled 29,457,000 pounds, sharply below last year's 47,196,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows: by cities: Quebec, 2,031,000 pounds (4,260,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 18,724,000 (23,203,000); Toronto, 1,436,000 (6,007,000); Winnipeg, 5,471,000 (11,610,000); Regina, 181,000 (584,000); Saskatoon, 192,000 (440,000); Edmonton, 641,000 (440,000); Calgary, 273,000 (162,000); and Vancouver, 508,000 (490,000).

Egg Production Greater In February Production of eggs in February (excluding Newfoundland) amounted to an estimated 37,125,000 dozen, down 9.1% from January's estimated output of 40,763,000 dozen, but up 8.5% from 1956's February total of 34,214,000 dozen. January-February output increased 9% to 77,888,000 dozen from 71,452,000 a year earlier. Average number of layers on farms in February increased to 29,884,000 from 26,958,000 a year earlier. (9)

Meltings & Sales of Raw Cane Sugar Greater In February Meltings and sales of raw cane sugar in February amounted to 94,820,000 pounds, up 13% from last year's corresponding total of 84,069,000 pounds. Receipts declined to 27,540,000 pounds from 58,894,000, but stocks at February 28 increased to 122,514,000 pounds from 96,447,000.

February output of refined beet and cane sugar rose to 91,805,000 pounds from 86,037,000 a year earlier, but sales fell to 90,082,000 pounds from 103,984,000. Month-end stocks were smaller this year than last, amounting to 294,503,000 pounds compared to last year's like total of 301,560,000. (10)



Canadian Wool Production  
Slightly Higher In 1956

Canada's wool production in 1956 amounted to 8,079,000 pounds (greasy basis), up slightly (0.5%) from 1955's production of 8,041,000 pounds, according to the Bureau's annual report on wool production and supply. Number of sheep shorn declined slightly to 874,000 from 875,000 a year earlier and the average fleece weight to 7.3 pounds from 7.4.

Shorn wool production fell to 6,372,000 pounds from 6,446,000, but wool pulled rose to 1,707,000 pounds from 1,195,000. Average farm price of fleece wool (greasy basis) advanced to 37.8¢ per pound from 1955's 35.3¢, boosting total farm value of shorn wool production 6% to \$2,410,000 from \$2,277,000.

Exports of Canadian wool (greasy basis) climbed 12.5% to 3,594,000 pounds from 2,883,000 a year earlier and imports rose 8% to 58,226,000 pounds from 53,954,000. No data on wool inventories are available, but assuming no change in stocks, domestic disappearance would amount to 62,711,000 pounds, some 6% greater than 1955's total of 59,112,000 pounds. (11)

Canned Foods Industry In 1955

Value of factory shipments by Canada's canned foods industry in 1955 increased 3.7% to \$324,120,000 from 1954's \$312,543,000, but was 9.8% below 1952's peak value of \$359,385,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the canned foods industry.

Values were greater in 1955 than 1954 for all canned foods except fish and fruits. Canned vegetables increased in value to \$56,312,000 from \$51,578,000 in the preceding year, canned meats to \$38,742,000 from \$33,721,000, canned soups to \$35,795,000 from \$34,105,000, miscellaneous foods - including juices, pie fillings, jams and mincemeat - to \$72,484,000 from \$64,484,000, and concentrated milk products to \$57,208,000 from \$54,322,000. Value of canned fish dropped to \$41,402,000 from \$50,851,000 and fruits to \$22,175,000 from \$23,482,000.

Imports of canned foods in 1955 were nearly 21% greater in value at \$44,924,000 versus \$37,199,000 in 1954, but exports declined over 25% to \$42,161,000 from \$56,460,000. Import values were greater for canned fish, vegetables, soup and soup preparations, concentrated milk products and miscellaneous canned foods, but smaller for canned fruits and canned meats. Export values were lower for canned fish, meats and soups, but higher for canned fruits, vegetables, concentrated milk products, and miscellaneous canned foods.

Per Capita Consumption Slightly Higher - Canadians consumed more concentrated milk products, apple juice, infant foods (except meats), soups and canned meats in 1955 than 1954, but less canned fruits, vegetables, tomato juice, and jams, jellies and marmalades. Per capita consumption of concentrated milk products increased to 28.1 pounds from 1954's 27.6, apple juice to 3.2 from 3.0, infant foods to 3.4 from 3.3, soups to 14.5 from 14.1, and canned meats to 4.6 from 3.0. Canned fruits consumption fell to 14.9 pounds from 15.7, vegetables to 30.4 from 31.4, tomato juice to 9.1 from 9.6, and jams, jellies and marmalades to 7.0 from 7.3. (12)

Canned Meat Stocks 3% Larger On January 31      Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers on January 31 totalled 22,269,000 pounds, up 3% from 21,703,000 pounds held on January 31, 1956, DBS reports in a special statement. Holdings of beef products were 9% smaller at 13,000,000 pounds compared to 14,272,000, but pork products were 28% larger at 6,760,000 pounds versus 5,296,000 and miscellaneous canned meats were up 18% at 2,509,000 pounds against 2,135,000.

Stocks of Beef products on January 31 were: ready dinners and stews, 8,608,000 pounds (9,363,000 pounds a year earlier); roast beef, 410,000 (436,000); corned beef, 2,313,000 (2,709,000); and other beef products, 1,699,000 (1,764,000). Pork products: luncheon meat - spiced pork, etc., 3,391,000 pounds (2,554,000); hams, 857,000 (1,017,000); and other pork products, 2,512,000 (1,725,000). Miscellaneous: canned fowl, 669,000 pounds (545,000); meat paste, 1,187,000 (1,011,000); and other, 652,000 (579,000).

## M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Pig Iron & Steel Ingot Output Up In January      Production of pig iron in January amounted to 304,896 tons, up 7% from 1956's January total of 285,084 tons, according to revised figures released by DBS. Steel ingot output was 7.4% greater than a year earlier at 456,440 tons compared to 425,167 tons. Preliminary figures were released on February 8. (13)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes And Lacquers 1.2% Greater In January      Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by Canadian producers, who normally account for 96% of the national total, were 1.2% greater in January this year than last at \$8,445,000 versus \$8,344,000. Trade sales were 7.5% lower at \$4,650,000 versus \$5,025,000, but industrial sales were 14.3% higher at \$3,795,000 versus \$3,319,000. This issue also contains a list of reporting firms, giving their names and addresses. (14)

Hard Board Production 36% Lower In February      Production, domestic and export shipments of hard board were lower in February this year than last. Output was down 36% to 14,333,654 square feet from 22,468,730 a year earlier, domestic shipments 4% to 12,167,092 square feet from 12,715,166, and export shipments 68% to 3,099,322 square feet from \$9,657,272. (15)

Production & Shipments Of Veneers And Plywoods Lower In January      Production and shipments of both veneers and plywoods were lower in January compared to a year earlier. Stocks at January 31, however, were greater than a year earlier. Output of veneers was down to 52,372,000 square feet from 91,411,000 and shipments to 58,584,000 square feet from 87,220,000, but month-end stocks were up to 45,252,000 square feet from 28,085,000. Production of plywoods was lower at 87,220,00 square feet versus 106,420,000 and shipments at 78,856,000 square feet against 105,596,000, but end-of-month stocks were larber at 95,241,000 square feet versus 38,561,000. (16)



Asphalt Roofing Shipments Smaller quantities of asphalt shingles, smooth-surfaced roll roofing, mineral-surfaced roll roofing, roll-type sidings, tar and asphalt felts, and tar and asphalt sheathings (kraft and non-kraft base) were shipped in January this year than last. Totals were: asphalt shingles, 84,905 squares (165,458 squares a year earlier); smooth-surfaced roll roofing, 50,687 squares (79,266); mineral-surfaced roll roofing, 28,729 squares (45,268); roll-type sidings, 7,429 squares (11,049); tar and asphalt felts, 2,512 tons (3,768); and tar and asphalt sheathings - kraft and non-kraft base, 1,279 tons (1,708). (17)

Rubber Consumption Consumption of all rubber -- natural, synthetic and re-claim -- was greater in January this year than last, totalling 21,774,000 pounds compared to 19,419,000 pounds. Greater In January Consumption of natural rubber increased to 8,635,000 pounds from 7,374,000 a year earlier, synthetic to 9,830,000 pounds from 9,046,000, and reclaim to 3,309,000 pounds from 2,999,000.

Consumption of all rubber in January in the manufacture of tires and tubes climbed to 14,393,000 pounds from 13,150,000 a year earlier, in wire and cable to 810,000 pounds from 572,000, in footwear to 1,944,000 pounds from 1,674,000, and in "other" products to 4,627,000 pounds from 4,023,000.

Consumption of natural rubber accounted for 39.7% of all rubber consumed in January compared to 1956's monthly average of 39.8% and 38% in January last year. Synthetic rubber consumption accounted for 45.1% versus 44.8% in 1956 and 46.6% a year earlier, and reclaimed for 15.2% against 15.4% and 15.4%. (18)

Hides, Skins And Leather In January Production of cattle sole leather, cattle upper leather, sheep and lamb glove and garment leather, and horse glove and garment leather was smaller in January than a year earlier, but output of calf and kip upper leather, goat and kid leather, and sheep and lamb shoe leather was larger. Totals were: cattle sole leather, 1,070,475 pounds (1,288,223 pounds a year earlier); cattle upper leather, 5,353,029 square feet (5,777,985); calf and kip upper leather, 1,121,505 square feet (983,737); goat and kid leather, 9,936 skins (8,244); sheep and lamb glove and garment leather, 5,387 dozen skins (5,519); sheep and lamb shoe leather, 1,674 dozen skins (1,552); and horse glove and garment leather, 139,558 square feet (154,517). (19)

Net Sales Of Refined Petroleum Net sales of refined petroleum products in Products Up 7.5% In November Canada in November amounted to 22,754,510 barrels, up 7.5% from 1955's November sales of 21,162,738 barrels, according to preliminary figures released by DBS. Net sales of some of the major products in the month were: motor gasoline, 6,718,551 barrels (5,963,845 barrels a year earlier); heavy fuel oil, 4,841,938 (4,509,794); kerosene and stove oil, 1,809,843 (2,059,306); diesel fuel oil, 1,797,688 (1,566,123); and asphalt, 442,947 (411,237). (20)

Value Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Up In November

Producers' sales were larger in November than a year earlier for building brick, sewer pipe and fireclay blocks and shapes, but smaller for structural tile, drain tile, pottery and "other" clay products. November values were as follows: building brick, \$2,054,900 (\$1,986,600 a year earlier); structural tile, \$287,000 (\$352,000); drain tile, \$191,800 (\$250,500); sewer pipe, \$465,300 (\$365,900); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$48,000 (\$25,300); pottery, \$45,100 (\$46,500); and "other" clay products, \$95,000 (\$122,900). (21)

Railway Rolling-Stock Industry

Value of factory shipments by Canadian establishments engaged in the manufacture of railway rolling-stock and parts declined 13% in 1955 to \$245,739,000 from 1954's total of \$283,399,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the railway rolling-stock industry. A total of 32 establishments (36 in 1954), employed 25,400 persons (29,214), paid out \$86,258,000 in salaries and wages (\$96,862,000), spent \$139,475,000 for materials (\$162,220,000), and added \$102,324,000 by manufacture (\$116,736,000).

Output of steam locomotives in 1955 rose to 78 units valued at \$14,178,000 from none in 1954, and diesel-electric locomotives to 284 units valued at \$45,515,000 from 244 units worth \$41,105,000. Production of passenger cars fell to 26 cars valued at \$2,493,000 from 253 cars worth \$28,780,000, and freight cars (all types) to 3,710 units valued at \$25,328,000 from 8,034 cars worth \$59,614,000. (22)

Boat Building Industry In 1955

Factory shipments from the 204 establishments engaged in the manufacture of small vessels and pleasure craft reached a record value in 1955 of \$10,268,000, up 10.4% from 1954's shipments of \$9,292,000 from 200 establishments. Average number of employees rose to 1,666 from 1,572, salary and wage payments to \$4,177,000 from \$3,923,000, cost of materials to \$4,398,000 from \$3,759,000, but value added by manufacture fell to \$5,544,000 from \$5,673,000.

This industry produced more canoes, sailboats, outboard boats, lifeboats, whaleboats, and "other" boats, but fewer rowboats, skiffs, dories, and motorboats. Output of marine and fishermen's supplies increased in value, but oars and paddles decreased. (23)

Artificial Abrasives Industry In 1955

Factory shipments from the artificial abrasives industry totalled \$42,520,000 in 1955, some 10% above 1954's \$38,654,000, but down 8% from 1953's peak value of \$46,254,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments in 1955 at 17 was unchanged from 1954, but employees increased to 2,695 from 2,639 and salaries and wages to \$10,567,000 from \$9,990,000. Cost of materials declined to \$15,293,000 from \$15,444,000, but value added by manufacture rose to \$21,934,000 from \$20,021,000. Principal products included: crude fused alumina, \$16,676,000 (\$18,884,000 in 1954); crude silicon carbide, \$9,682,000 (\$6,945,000); abrasive wheels and segments, \$5,666,000 (\$4,422,000); and ferrosilicon, \$1,468,000 (\$937,000). (24)



Motor Vehicle Parts Industry In 1955 Factory shipments from establishments comprising the motor vehicle parts industry climbed over 19% in 1955 to \$285,071,000 from \$239,108,000 in 1954, but were 7.3% below 1953's record value of \$307,677,000, according to the annual DBS industry report. More establishments in 1955 (188 versus 180 in 1954) employed more persons (19,996 versus 18,363), and paid them more in salaries and wages (\$74,581,000 versus \$65,540,000). Cost of materials was also greater at \$149,004,000 versus \$122,692,000, and value added by manufacture at \$130,779,000 versus \$112,254,000.

Values of some of the major items shipped from all industries in 1955 were as follows: all types of trailers, \$21,447,000 (\$13,677,000 in 1954); truck bodies and cabs, \$15,997,000 (\$15,454,000); spark plugs, \$8,673,000 (\$7,532,000); automobile chassis springs - coil and flat, \$8,538,000 (\$7,552,000); radiators, \$6,350,000 (\$3,817,000); bumpers and bumperettes, \$5,698,000 (\$6,055,000); brakes and parts, \$5,619,000 (\$3,398,000); automobile hardware, \$7,118,000 (\$7,220,000); oil filters and elements, \$4,176,000 (\$3,642,000); heaters - car and engine block, \$4,147,000 (\$3,439,000); headlights and parts, \$3,522,000 (\$3,001,000); and piston rings, \$3,459,000 (\$2,908,000). (25)

## P R I C E S

Wholesale Price Indexes

	February 1956	January 1957	February 1957
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Index</u> .....	222.2	229.4	228.4
Vegetable products.....	193.3	203.5	200.7
Animal products.....	217.4	237.6	238.4
Textile products.....	228.9	234.6	235.2
Wood products.....	305.8	298.8	297.9
Iron products.....	231.1	250.3	250.8
Non-ferrous metals.....	203.6	189.8	182.7
Non-metallic minerals.....	178.9	187.4	189.7
Chemical products.....	178.6	181.8	182.5
Combined index, iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) ..	254.4	256.5	251.6

Security Price Indexes

	March 21	March 14 1935-39 = 100	February 21
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks.....	269.1	265.5	261.6
Industrials.....	283.1	279.1	274.6
Utilities.....	209.5	207.8	203.6
Banks.....	265.9	262.3	264.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks.....	123.1	123.5	121.0
Gold.....	68.0	68.1	69.7
Base metals.....	249.3	250.3	238.6

Family Food Expenditures A survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in five metropolitan areas across Canada indicates that families of two to six persons with incomes from \$2,000 to \$6,500 spent a weekly average of \$21.40 on food in 1955. The survey spanned the year 1955, the Bureau collecting records of food expenditures of an average of 181 families per month in the metropolitan areas of Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The survey families were selected by systematic sampling from a list previously drawn for the Bureau's monthly labour force survey.

The pattern of food expenditure changed very little between 1953 and 1955. On average, 11.3¢ of every food dollar went for dairy products in 1955 (11.4¢ in 1953), 3.8¢ for eggs (4.1¢), 8.1¢ for bakery products (8.4¢), 2.6¢ for cereals (2.9¢), 25¢ for meat and poultry (25.2¢), 2¢ for fish (2.4¢), 5.7¢ for fats and oils (5.9¢), 14.1¢ for general groceries (13.8¢), 2.4¢ for canned and dried fruits (2.4¢), 2.9¢ for canned and dried vegetables (2.4¢), 5.2¢ for fresh fruits (5.2¢), 6.2¢ for fresh vegetables (5.6¢), 1.1¢ for frozen foods (0.4¢), 8.8¢ for food eaten out (8.7¢), and 0.8¢ for board out-of-town (1.2¢).

Montreal averages of total food expenditures on both a family and per person basis were higher than for the other four cities. Family averages for the five cities for 1955 were: Montreal, \$23.14; Vancouver, \$22.03; Toronto, \$20.64; Halifax, \$19.18; and Winnipeg, \$18.21. Per person averages: Montreal, \$6.80; Vancouver, \$6.53; Toronto, \$6.52; Winnipeg, \$5.49; and Halifax, \$4.95.

(26)

City patterns of weekly food expenditures per family in 1955 are shown in the table following:

Item	Five city composite Halifax Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver					
Average family size	3.25	3.73	3.27	3.08	3.23	3.30
Dollars per family						
Dairy products.....	2.42	2.60	2.31	2.40	2.29	2.70
Eggs.....	.82	.84	.77	.86	.68	.94
Bakery and cereal products.	2.28	2.12	2.40	2.23	2.07	2.31
Meat, poultry and fish*....	5.77	4.91	6.79	5.33	4.40	5.61
Fats and oils.....	1.22	1.21	1.29	1.12	1.11	1.29
Fruits and vegetables.....	3.57	3.37	3.77	3.54	2.86	3.80
Other foods.....	3.25	3.00	3.22	3.29	2.93	3.54
Food away from home.....	2.07	1.12	2.59	1.86	1.87	1.81
Total.....	21.40	19.18	23.14	20.64	18.21	22.03

\* Exclusive of fish reported under Other foods.



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

- 1 - Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, January, 20¢
- 2 - Trade of Canada: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, December, 10¢
- 3 - Trade of Canada: Imports For Consumption, December, 20¢
- 4 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, March 14, 10¢
- 5 - Mental Health Statistics, 1955, 75¢
- 6 - Intended Acreage of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1957, 10¢
- 7 - The Wheat Review, February, 20¢
- 8 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, March 13, 10¢
- 9 - M: Production of Eggs, February, 10¢
- 10 - M: Sugar Situation, February, 10¢
- 11 - M: Wool Production & Supply, 1956, 10¢
- 12 - Canned Foods Summary, 1955, 25¢
- 13 - M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, January, 10¢
- 14 - M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, January, 10¢
- 15 - M: Hard Board, February, 10¢
- 16 - M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, January, 20¢
- 17 - M: Asphalt Roofing, January, 10¢
- 18 - Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, January, 25¢
- 19 - M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, January, 10¢
- 20 - M: Refined Petroleum Products (Preliminary Report), November, 10¢
- 21 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, November, 10¢
- 22 - Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1955, 25¢
- 23 - Boat Building Industry, 1955, 25¢
- 24 - Artificial Abrasives Industry, 1955, 25¢
- 25 - Motor Vehicle Parts Industry, 1955, 25¢
- 26 - R: Urban Family Food Expenditure, 1955, 50¢ -- No. 76
- - The Labour Force (E&F), February, 20¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated  
March 22
- - Inventories, Orders & Shipments in Manufacturing Industries, January, 25¢ --  
Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated March 22

M: Memorandum

R: Reference Paper

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